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Seo et al.

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(54) **IRIDIUM-BASED LUMINESCENT COMPOUNDS HAVING PHENYLPYRIDINE MOIETIES WITH ORGANOSILICON GROUP, AND ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENCE DEVICES USING THE COMPOUNDS AS COLOR-PRODUCING MATERIALS**

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H05B 33/14 (2006.01)

C09K 11/06 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **546/4**; 428/690; 428/917; 257/40; 257/E51.044; 313/504; 313/506; 252/301.16; 252/301.18; 252/301.26; 546/2

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 428/690, 428/917; 313/504, 506; 257/40, E51.044; 246/2, 4; 252/301.16, 301.14, 301.18, 301.21, 252/301.26

See application file for complete search history.

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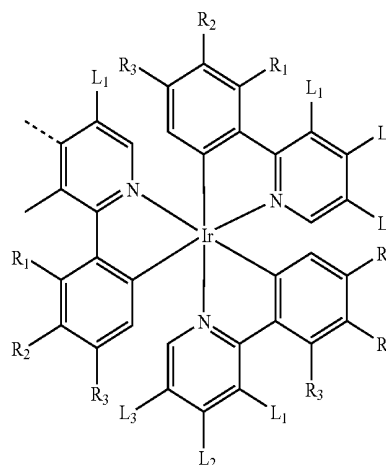
Primary Examiner—Callie E Shosho

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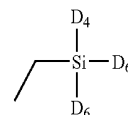
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are iridium-based luminescent compounds having phenylpyridine moieties with an organosilicon group, and organic electroluminescence devices using the compounds as color-producing materials. The luminescent compounds have the structure of Formula 1 below:



wherein L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , R_1 , R_2 and R_3 , which may be identical to or different from each other, are each independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, alkoxy, alkyl, and groups of Formula 3 below:



3 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

FIG. 1
Related Art

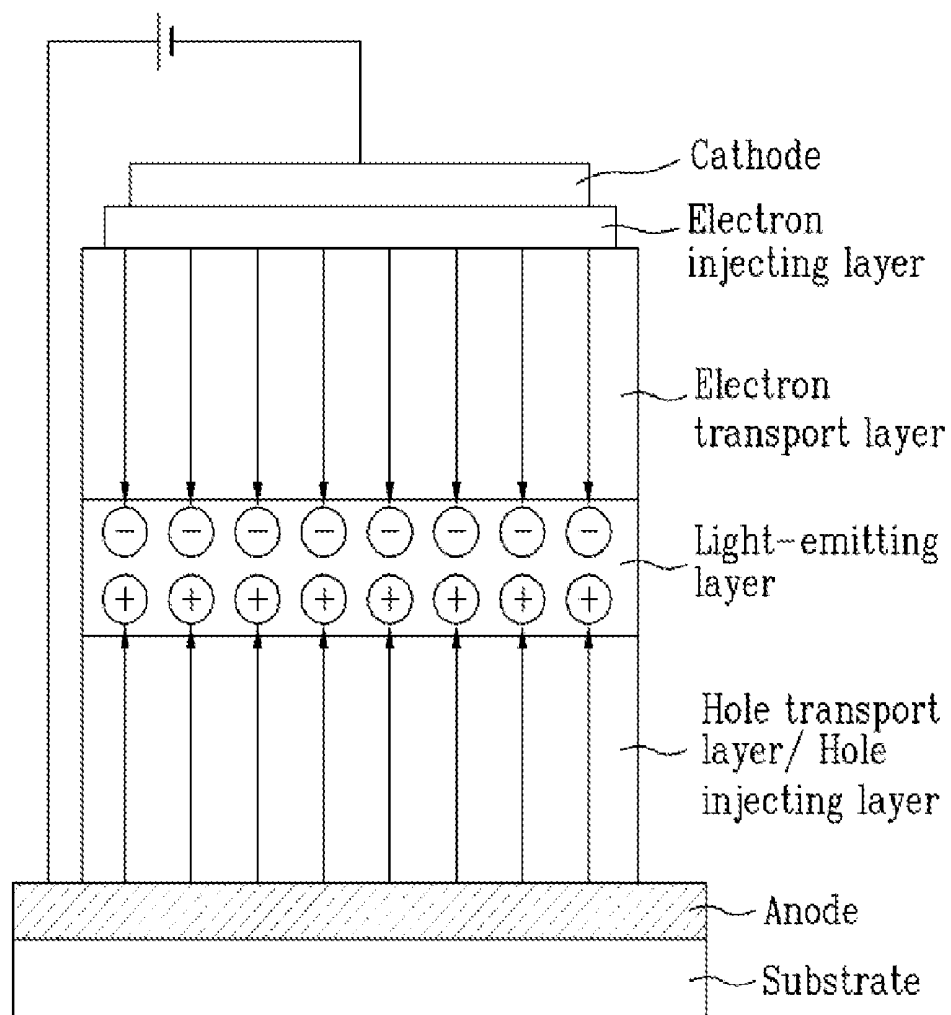


FIG. 2

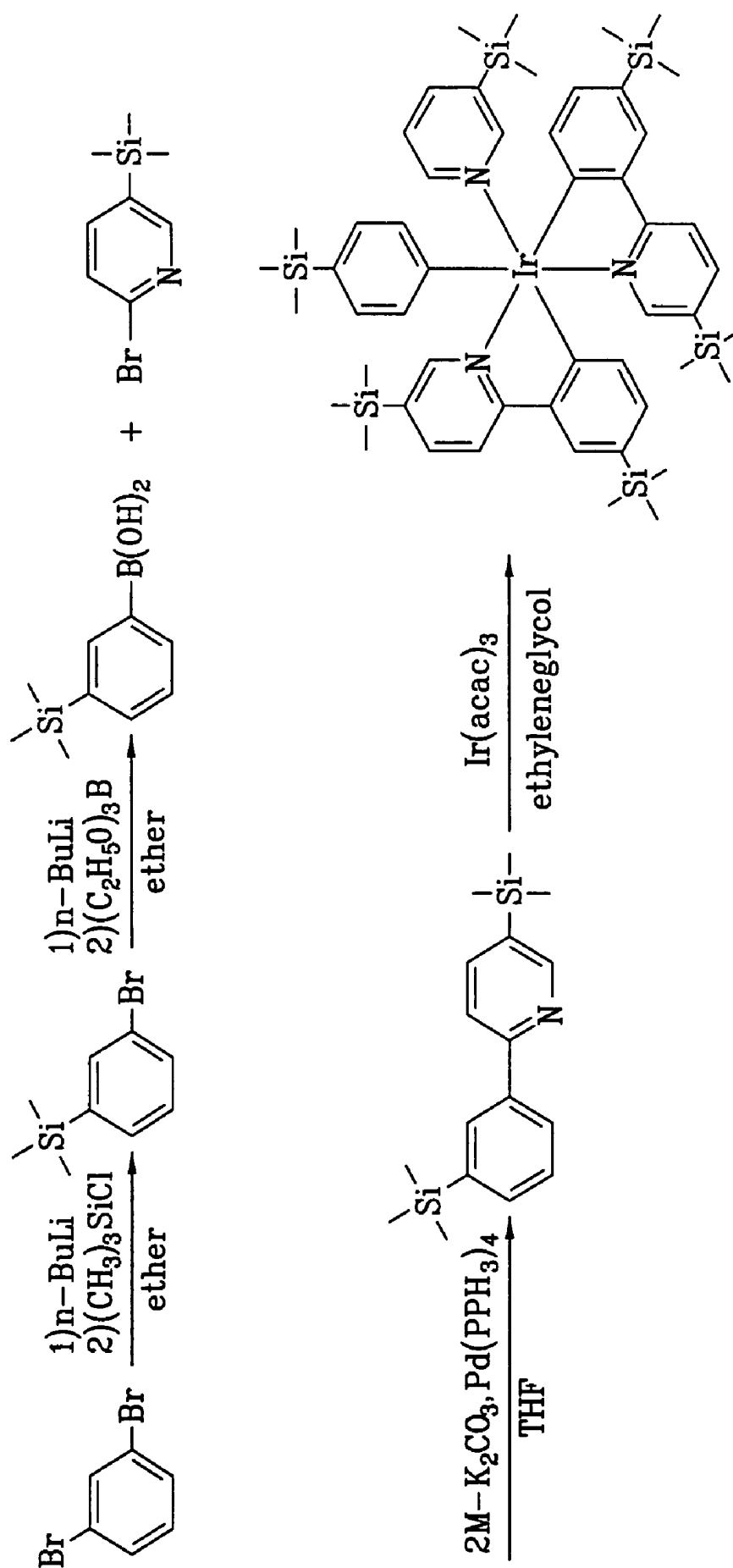


FIG. 3

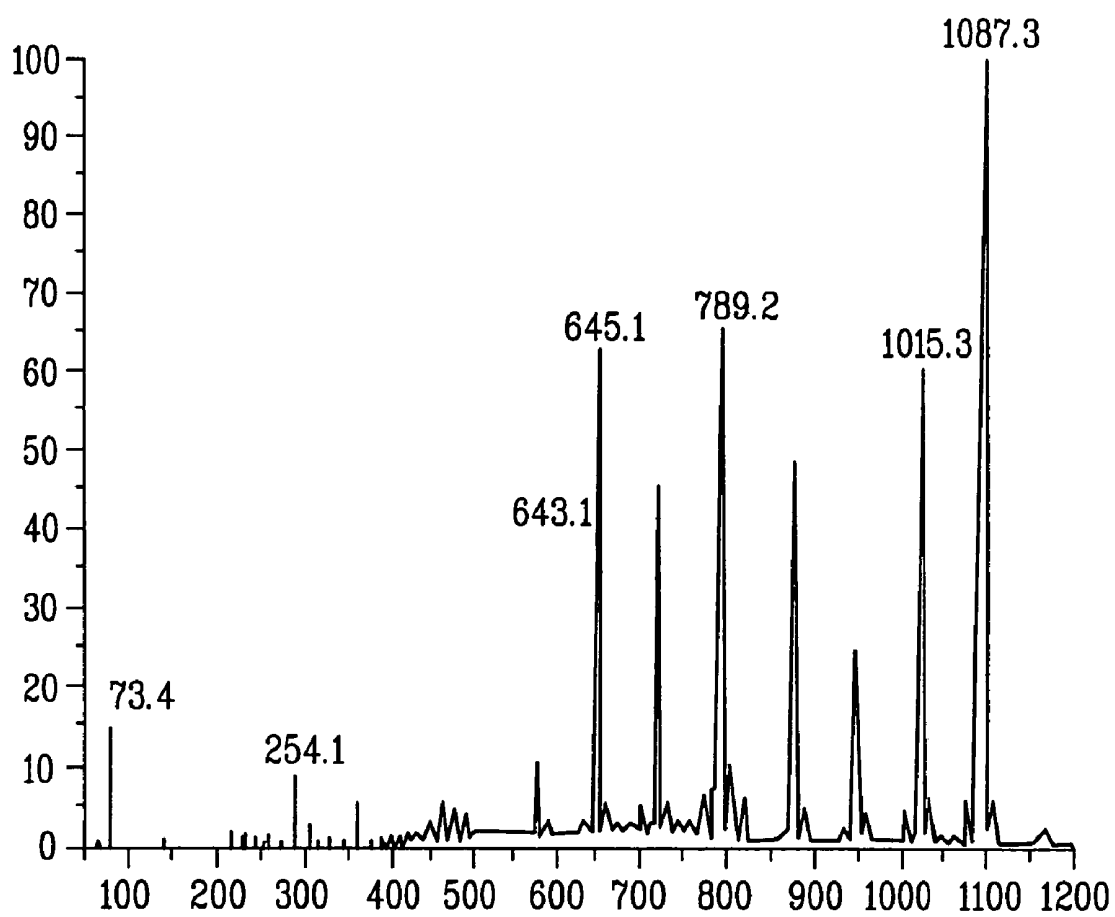


FIG. 4

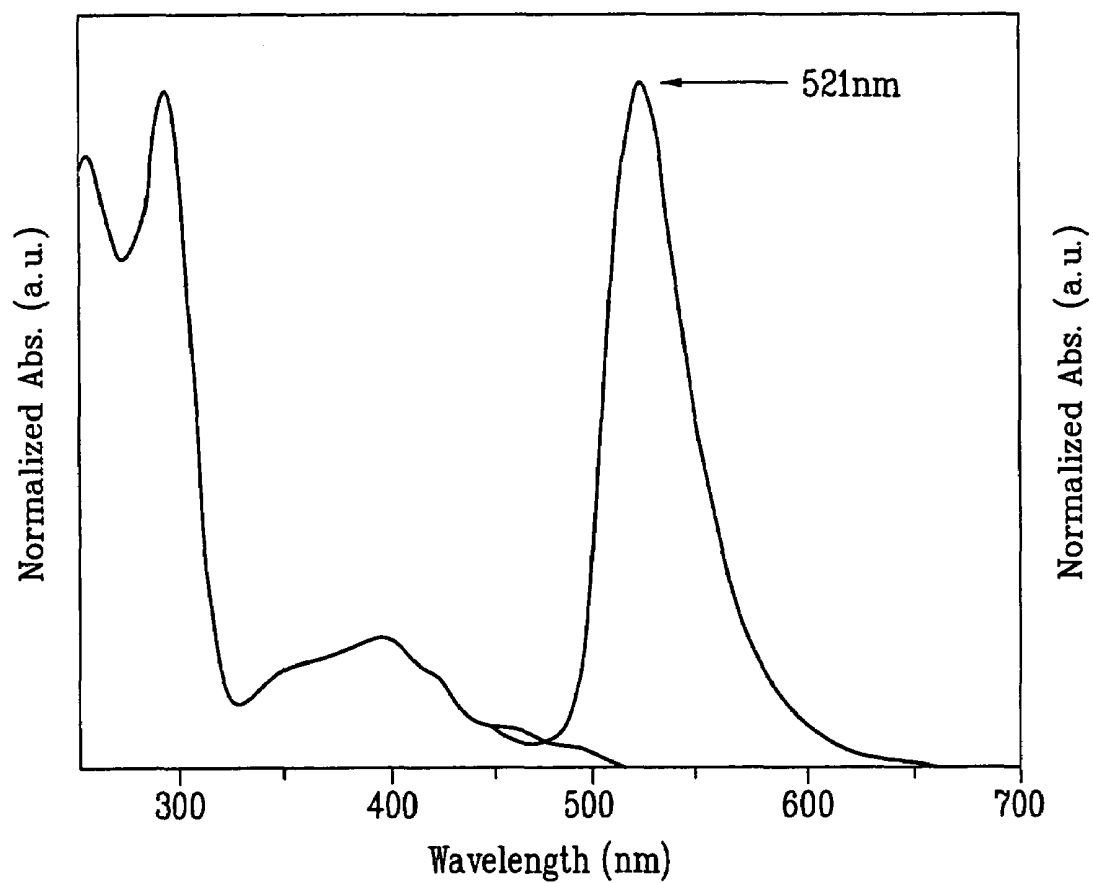


FIG. 5

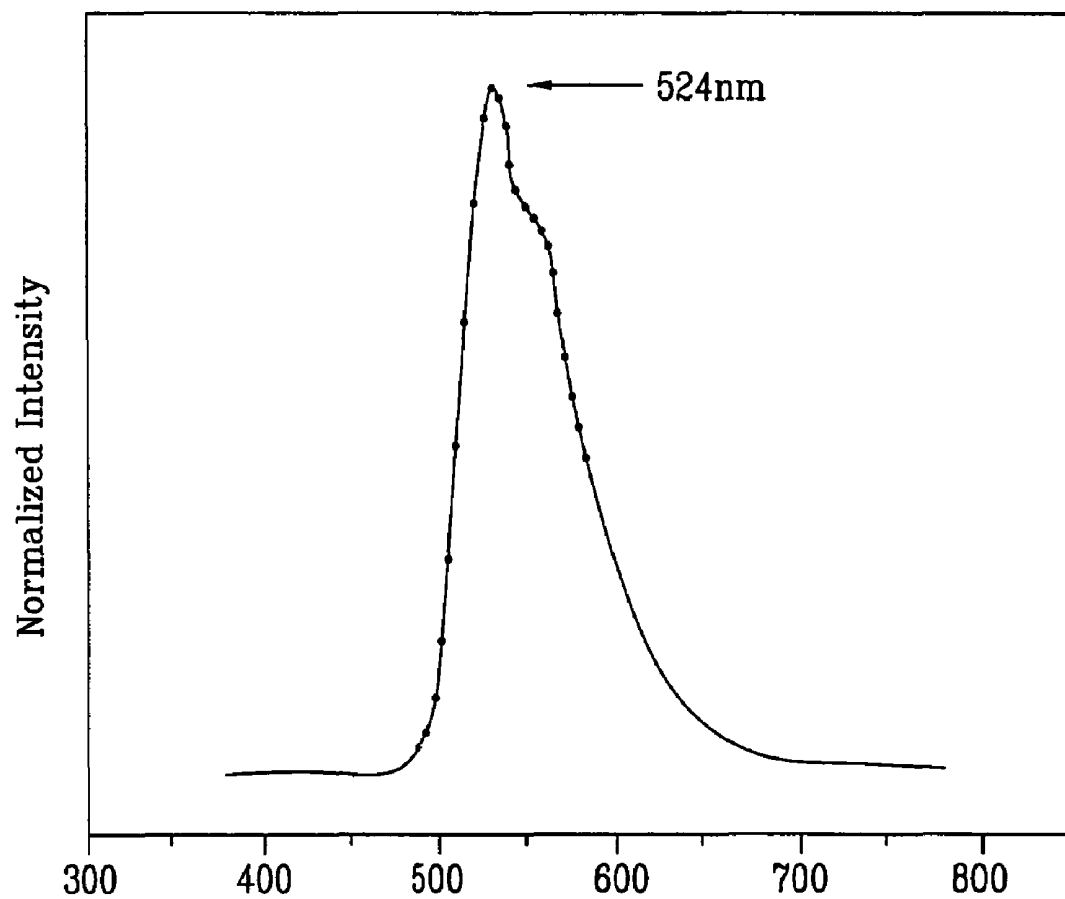
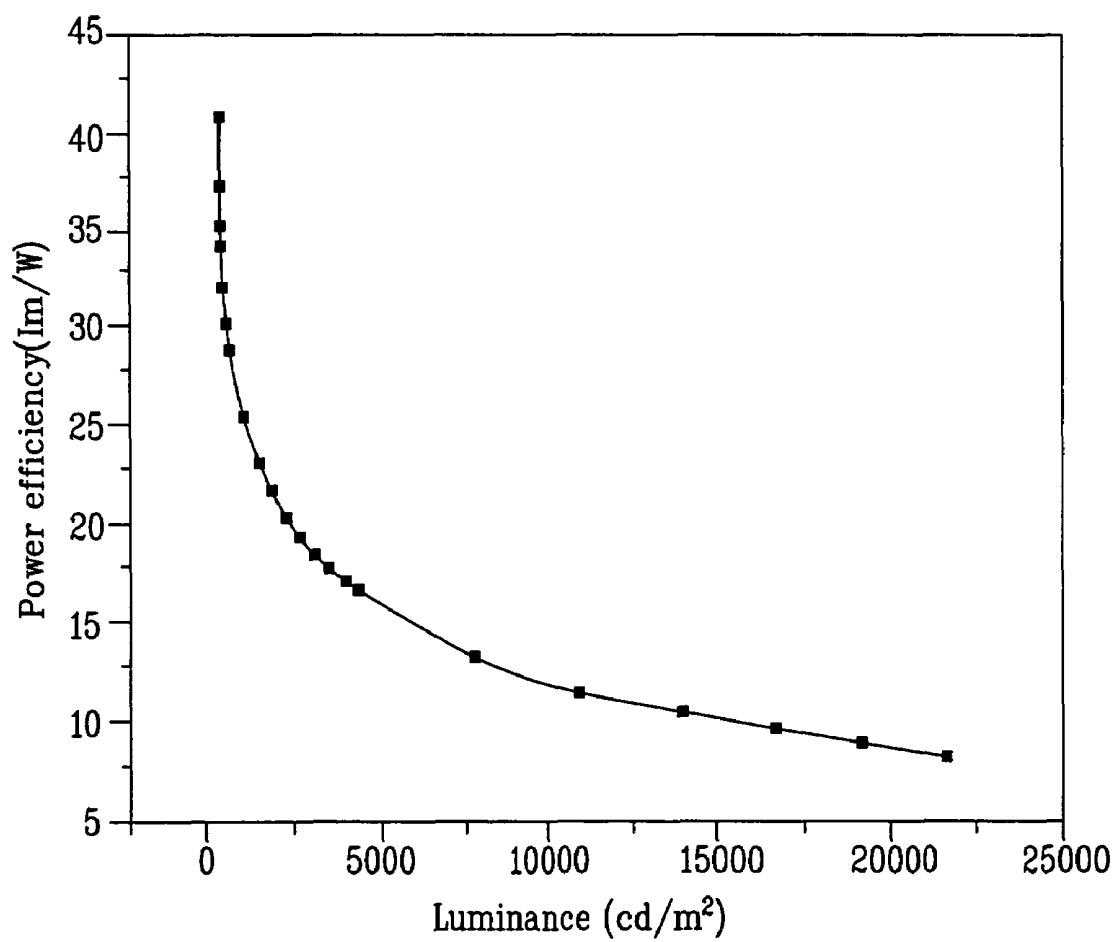


FIG. 6



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**IRIDIUM-BASED LUMINESCENT
COMPOUNDS HAVING PHENYLPYRIDINE
MOIETIES WITH ORGANOSILICON GROUP,
AND ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENCE
DEVICES USING THE COMPOUNDS AS
COLOR-PRODUCING MATERIALS**

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2004-0078721 filed on Oct. 4, 2004, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to green light-emitting compounds. More particularly, the present invention relates to iridium-based luminescent compounds having phenylpyridine moieties with an organosilicon group, and organic electroluminescence devices using the compounds as color-producing materials.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

Generally, electroluminescence (EL) devices are self-emissive display devices and are advantageous in terms of broad viewing angle, high contrast, and rapid response time. Such EL devices are classified into inorganic EL devices and organic EL devices according to the kind of materials for the formation of emitter layers. Organic EL devices have excellent luminance, driving voltage and response rate characteristics and easily produce various colors, when compared to inorganic EL devices.

General organic EL devices comprise a substrate, an anode, a hole injecting layer, a hole transport layer, a light-emitting layer, an electron transport layer, and a cathode formed in this order from the bottom. The hole transport layer, the light-emitting layer, and the electron transport layer are organic thin films made of organic compounds.

The fabrication of an organic EL device will be briefly explained below.

(1) First, an anode material is coated on a transparent substrate to form an anode. Indium tin oxide (ITO) is mainly used as the anode material.

(2) A hole injecting layer (HIL) is formed to a thickness of 10~30 nm on the anode. Copper phthalocyanine (CuPc) is mainly used as a material for the hole injecting layer.

(3) A hole transport layer is formed on the hole injecting layer. The hole transport layer is formed by depositing 4,4'-bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]-biphenyl (NPB) to a thickness of about 30 nm to about 60 nm on the hole injecting layer.

(4) An organic light-emitting layer is formed on the hole transport layer. If needed, a dopant is added to a material for the organic light-emitting layer. For green light emission, tris(8-hydroxyquinoline aluminum) (Alq₃) as a material for the organic light-emitting layer is deposited to a thickness of about 30 nm to about 60 nm on the hole transport layer, and N-methylquinacridone (MQD) is mainly used as a dopant.

(5) An electron transport layer (ETL) and an electron injecting layer (EIL) are sequentially formed on the organic light-emitting layer. Alternatively, an electron injecting/transport layer is formed on the organic light-emitting layer. In the case of green light emission, since Alq₃ has superior electron transport ability, the use of the electron injecting/transport layer may be unnecessary.

(6) A cathode material is coated on the electron injecting layer, and finally the resulting structure is covered with a protective film.

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The operational principle of the organic EL device having the structure described above is as follows.

When a voltage is applied between the anode and the cathode, holes injected from the anode migrate to the light emitting layer via the hole transport layer while electrons injected from the cathode migrate to the light emitting layer via the electron transport layer. The carriers are recombined with each other in the light emitting layer to form excitons, and then the excitons fall from the excited state to the ground state to allow fluorescent molecules present in the light-emitting layer to emit light, achieving the formation of images.

However, although conventional luminescent compounds that have been used as materials for organic light-emitting layers show superior luminescent properties, there is the disadvantage of poor luminescent efficiency due to triplet-triplet annihilation. Accordingly, there is room for improvement in the efficiency of conventional luminescent compounds.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to iridium-based luminescent compounds having phenylpyridine moieties with an organosilicon group and organic electroluminescence devices using the compounds as color-producing materials that substantially obviate one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

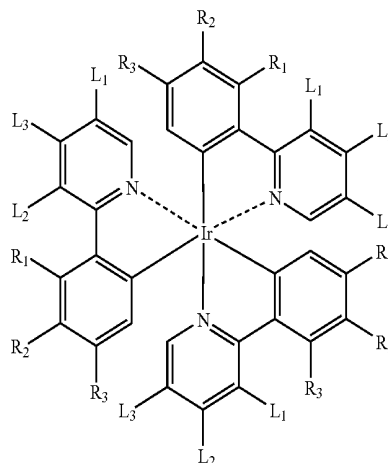
An object of the present invention is to provide luminescent compounds with markedly improved luminescent efficiency.

Another object of the present invention is to provide organic electroluminescence devices using the compounds as color-producing materials.

Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

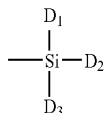
To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, luminescent compounds have the structure of Formula 1 below:

Formula 1



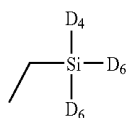
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wherein L_1, L_2, L_3, R_1, R_2 and R_3 , which may be identical to or different from each other, are each independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, alkoxy, alkyl, and groups of Formulae 2 and 3 below:



Formula 2

wherein D_1, D_2 and D_3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-18} alkyl, C_{1-18} alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-18} alkyl and allyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_{6-18} fluorinated alkyl and allyl groups;



Formula 3

wherein D_4, D_5 and D_6 are each independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-18} alkyl, C_{1-18} alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-18} alkyl and allyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_{6-18} fluorinated alkyl and allyl groups.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing the structure of a general OLED;

FIG. 2 is a diagram showing the synthesis procedure of the organic luminescent compound represented by Formula 4 according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a mass spectrum of the organic luminescent compound represented by Formula 4 according to the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a UV/PL spectrum of the organic luminescent compound represented by Formula 4 according to the present invention; and

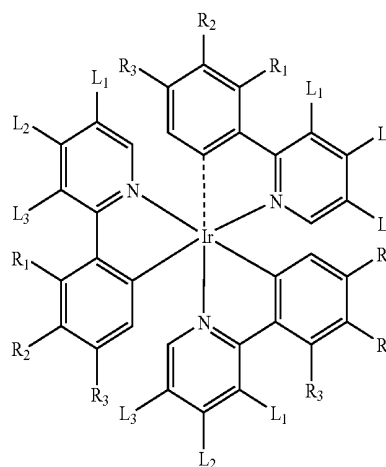
FIGS. 5 and 6 are graphs showing the characteristics of an OLED wherein the organic luminescent compound represented by Formula 4 according to the present invention is used as a material for a light-emitting layer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

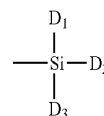
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Luminescent compounds of the present invention are represented by Formula 1 below:



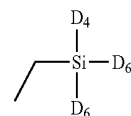
(1)

wherein L_1, L_2, L_3, R_1, R_2 and R_3 , which may be identical to or different from each other, are each independently selected from the group consisting of aryl, alkoxy, alkyl, and groups of Formulae 2 and 3 below:



(2)

wherein D_1, D_2 and D_3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-18} alkyl, C_{1-18} alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-18} alkyl and allyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_{6-18} fluorinated alkyl and allyl groups;



(3)

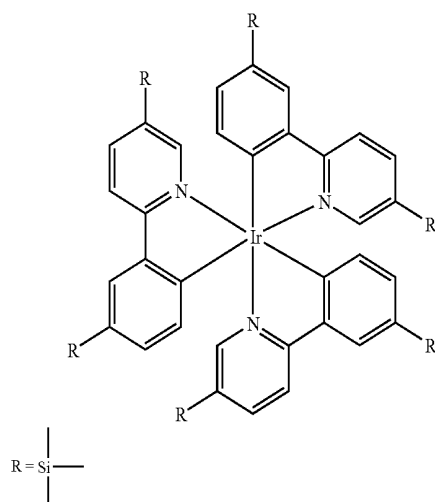
wherein D_4, D_5 and D_6 are each independently selected from the group consisting of C_{1-18} alkyl, C_{1-18} alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C_{1-18} alkyl and allyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C_{6-18} fluorinated alkyl and allyl groups.

The luminescent compounds of Formula 1 are used as green light-emitting agents and show superior luminescent efficiency. In addition, the luminescent compounds of Formula 1 are useful as color-producing materials for display Devices. Organic electroluminescence devices of the present invention comprise organic films, e.g., light-emitting layers, made of the luminescent compounds of Formula 1. The organic electroluminescence devices of the present invention show markedly improved luminescent efficiency and luminance characteristics, as compared to organic electroluminescence devices using common iridium-based compounds having phenylpyridine moieties.

Among the luminescent compounds of Formula 1, preferred is the organic luminescent compound of Formula 4

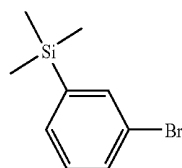
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(wherein L_3 and R_2 are trimethylsilane, and L_1 , L_2 , R_1 and R_3 are hydrogen in Formula 1) below:



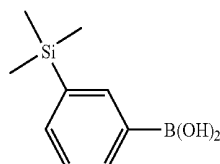
The compound of Formula 4 is prepared through the following synthesis procedure.

1. Synthesis of Compound (A)



1,3-Dibromobenzene was dissolved in diethyl ether, and then 1.2 equivalents of n-butyl lithium was slowly added thereto at -78°C . The diethyl ether used herein was dried using sodium before use. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 40 minutes. Thereafter, the reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C , and then 1.2 equivalents of chlorotrimethyl silane were added thereto. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 hours. Water was added to the reaction mixture to quench the reaction. The reaction mixture was extracted using diethyl ether, followed by distillation in vacuo, to afford the compound (A) (yield: 73%).

2. Synthesis of Compound (B)

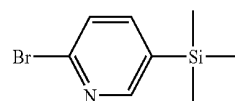


1,3-Dibromopyridine was dissolved in diethyl ether, and then 1.2 equivalents of n-butyl lithium was slowly added thereto at -78°C . The diethyl ether used herein was dried using sodium before use. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 40 minutes. Thereafter, the reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C , and then 2 equivalents of triethylborate were added thereto. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. The reaction mixture

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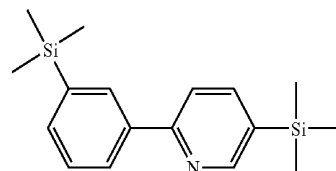
was slowly poured into a 1N HCl solution, and extracted with ethyl acetate to afford the compound (B) (yield: 35%).

3. Synthesis of Compound (C)



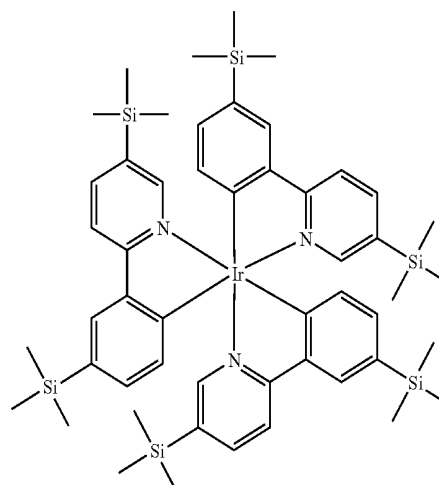
1,3-Dibromopyridine was dissolved in diethyl ether, and then 1.2 equivalents of n-butyl lithium was slowly added thereto at -78°C . The diethyl ether used herein was dried using sodium before use. The reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 40 minutes. 1.2 Equivalents of chlorotrimethyl silane were added to the reaction mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 hours. Water was poured into the reaction mixture to quench the reaction. The reaction mixture was extracted using diethyl ether, followed by distillation in vacuo, to afford the compound (C) (yield: 73%).

4. Synthesis of Compound (D)



1.2 Equivalents of the compound (B) and one equivalent of the compound (C) were added to a 2M solution of K_2CO_3 (THF) under a stream of nitrogen gas. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was slowly poured into a 1N HCl solution to quench the reaction, and extracted with diethyl ether, affording the compound (D) (yield: 92%).

5. Synthesis of Compound of Formula 4



One equivalent of iridium (III) acetylacetonate was added to ethylene glycol under a stream of nitrogen gas. After the mixture was stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, 5 equivalents of the compound (D) were added thereto. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into a 1N HCl solution and stirred to obtain a precipitate. The precipitate was filtered, washed with water, and purified by chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane as an eluting solvent, affording the compound of Formula 4 (yield: 73%).

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24%). The structure of the compound of Formula 4 was identified by mass spectrometry. The mass spectrum is shown in FIG. 3.

EXAMPLE

Indium tin oxide (ITO) was coated on a glass substrate, patterned so that the light-emitting area was 3 mm×3 mm, and washed. After the substrate was placed in a vacuum chamber at a basic pressure of 1×10^{-6} torr, CuPC (200 Å), NPB (400 Å), a light-emitting layer (200 Å), BCP (100 Å), Alq₃ (200 Å), LiF (5 Å), and Al (1000 Å) were deposited in this order on the ITO to fabricate an OLED. The light-emitting layer was formed by depositing CBP as a host and the compound of Formula 4 (8%) as a dopant. The OLED was measured to have a driving voltage of 9.71 V, a luminance of 955 nits and a color coordinate (0.316, 0.603) at 11.1 mA/cm².

The graphs shown in FIGS. 5 and 6 indicate that the OLED of the present invention shows superior luminescent properties.

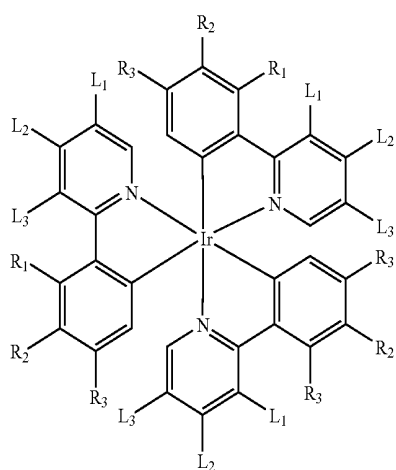
The luminescent compound of the present invention show markedly improved luminescent efficiency, and the OLED using the luminescent compound as a material for the light-emitting layer show superior luminescent properties, i.e., high external quantum efficiency, high luminance, and low driving voltage.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions.

The scope of the present invention is, therefore, defined by the claims that follow, rather than by the foregoing description.

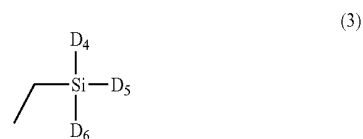
What is claimed is:

1. An iridium-based luminescent compound of Formula 1 below:



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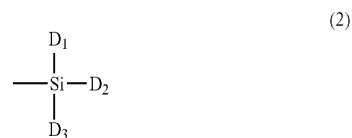
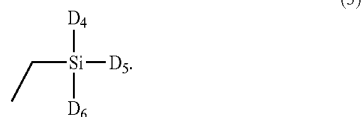
wherein L₁, L₂, L₃, R₁, R₂ and R₃, which may be identical to or different from each other, are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, and group of Formula 3 below:



wherein D₄, D₅ and D₆ are each independently selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₁₈ alkyl, C₁₋₁₈ alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₁₈ alkyl and allyl, and substituted or unsubstituted C₆₋₁₈ fluorinated alkyl and allyl groups,

wherein at least one of L₁, L₂, L₃, R₁, R₂ and R₃ is not hydrogen.

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein L₁, L₂, R₁ and R₃ are hydrogen, L₃ and R₂, are the group of Formula 3 below:



3. An organic electroluminescence device using the iridium-based luminescent compound according to claims 1 or 2 as a color-producing material.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有苯基吡啶部分和有机硅基团的铽基发光化合物，以及使用该化合物作为产色材料的有机电致发光器件		
公开(公告)号	US7563898	公开(公告)日	2009-07-21
申请号	US11/240633	申请日	2005-10-03
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	徐廷D PARK CHUN 慕 KWON SOON ㄱ 金运^ h JUNG SUNG Ø AHN JUN ^ h 金亨小号		
申请(专利权)人(译)	徐廷D PARK CHUN 慕 KWON SOON ㄱ 金运^ h JUNG SUNG Ø AHN JUN ^ h 金亨小号		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	SEO JEONG DAE PARK CHUN GUN KWON SOON KI KIM YUN HI JUNG SUNG OUK AHN JUN HWAN KIM HYUNG SUN		
发明人	SEO, JEONG DAE PARK, CHUN GUN KWON, SOON KI KIM, YUN HI JUNG, SUNG OUK AHN, JUN HWAN KIM, HYUNG SUN		
IPC分类号	H01L51/54 C09K11/06 H05B33/14		
CPC分类号	C07F15/0033 C09K11/06 H05B33/14 H01L51/0085 H01L51/0094 C09K2211/1029 H01L51/5012 C09K2211/185 Y10S428/917		
助理审查员(译)	WILSON , MICHAEL		
优先权	1020040078721 2004-10-04 KR		
其他公开文献	US20060228581A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了具有带有有机硅基团的苯基吡啶部分的铽基发光化合物，以及使用该化合物作为产色材料的有机电致发光器件。发光化合物具有下式1的结构：其中L1，L2，L3，R1，R2和R3可以彼此相同或不同，各自独立地选自芳基，烷基，烷氧基，烷基和下式3的基团：

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C09K 11/06 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. CL.** **546/4**; 428/690; 428/917;
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252/301.16; 252/301.18; 252/301.26; 546/2

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 428/690;
428/917; 313/504; 506; 257/40; E51.044;
246/2, 4; 252/301.16; 301.14; 301.18; 301.21;
252/301.26
See application file for complete search history.

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