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Noh et al.

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(54) **ORGANIC COMPOUND, AND ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE AND ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY DEVICE INCLUDING THE SAME**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
None  
See application file for complete search history.

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(56) **References Cited**

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(73) Assignee: **LG DISPLAY CO., LTD.**, Seoul (KR)

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(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 233 days.

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\* cited by examiner

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*Primary Examiner* — Gregory D Clark

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

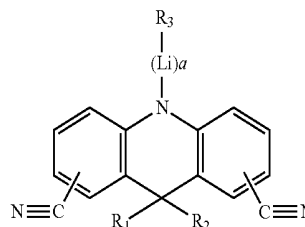
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organic compound is represented by the Formula below, and an organic light-emitting diode and an organic light-emitting diode display device include the organic compound.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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14 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

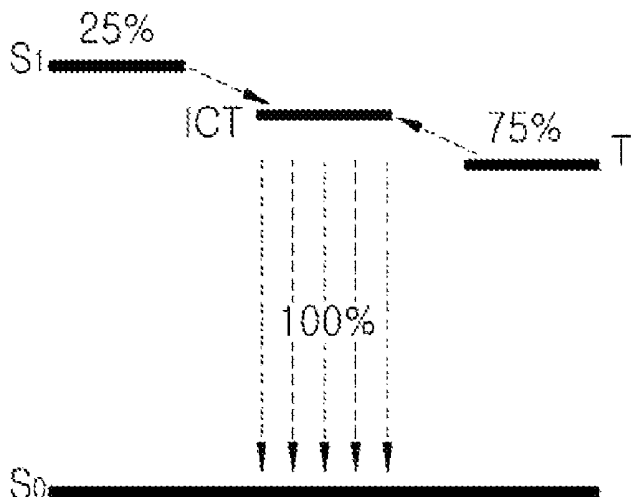


FIG. 1

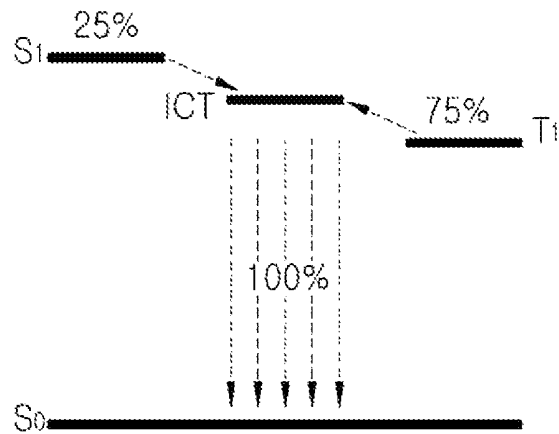
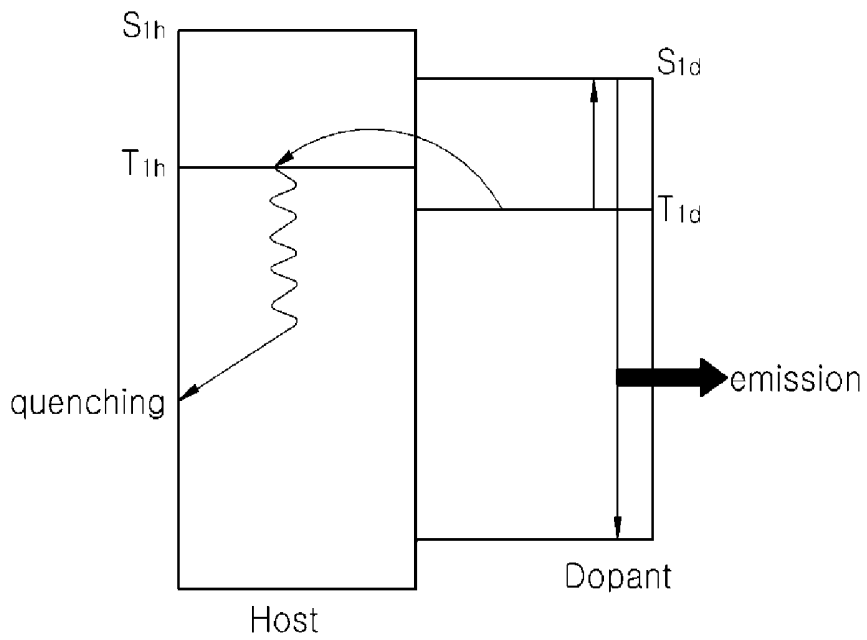
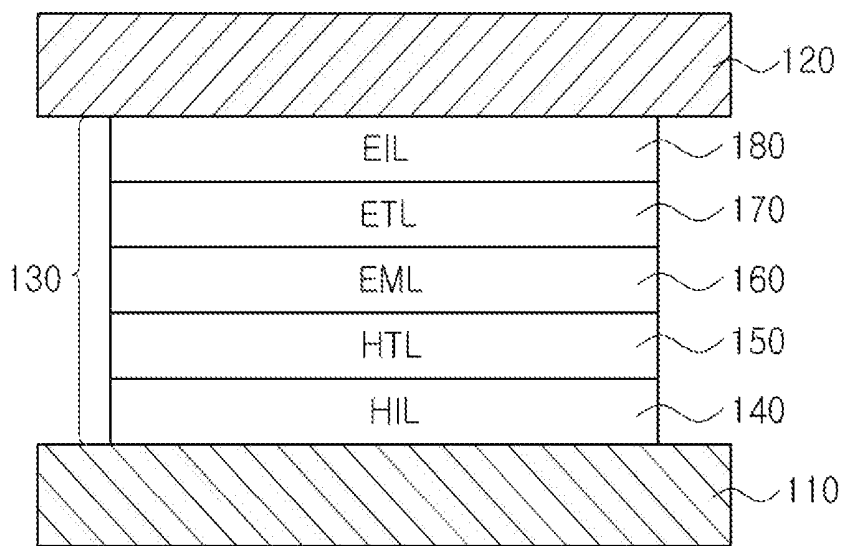


FIG. 2



**FIG. 3**

100



**FIG. 4**

200

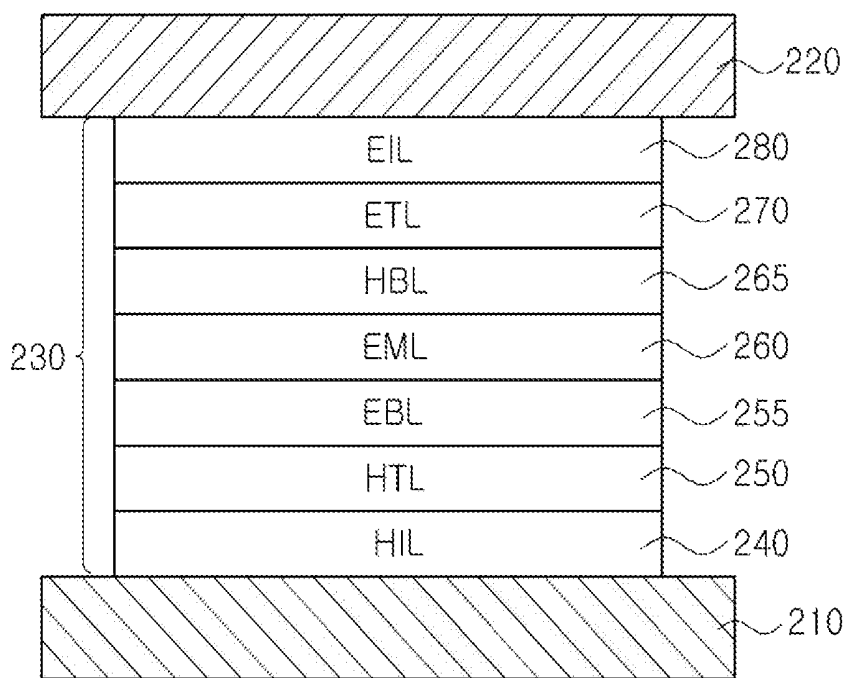
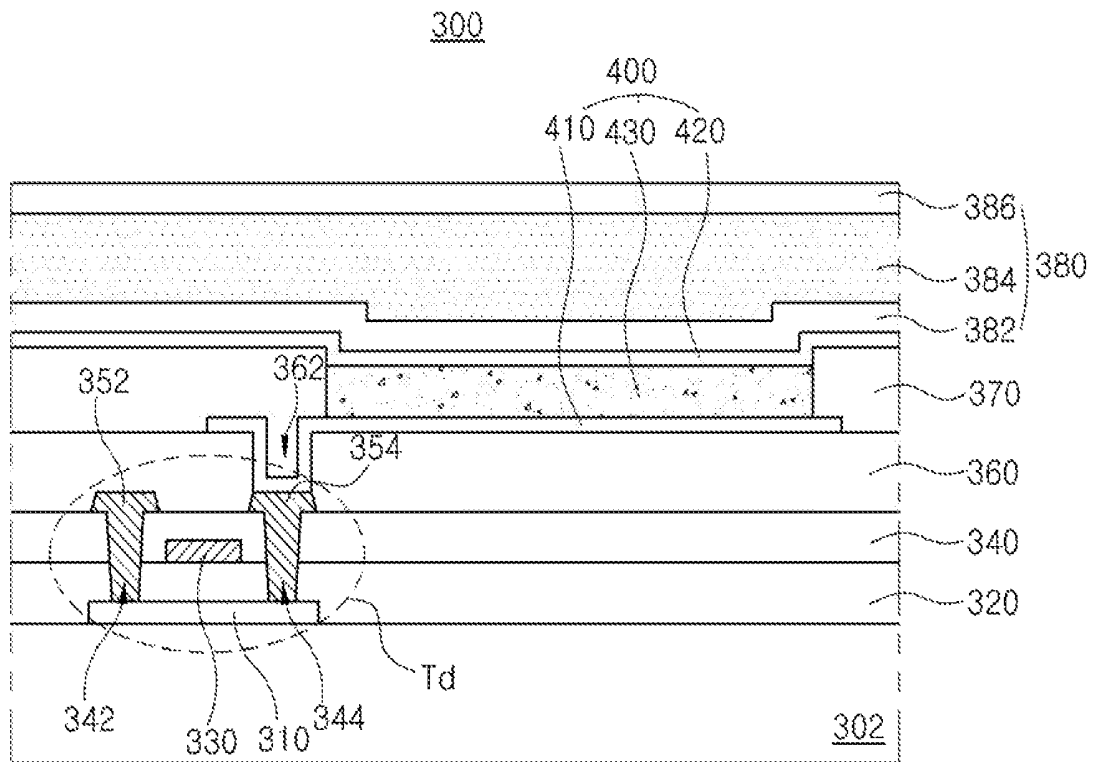


FIG. 5



**ORGANIC COMPOUND, AND ORGANIC  
LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE AND ORGANIC  
LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE DISPLAY DEVICE  
INCLUDING THE SAME**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

This application claims the priority benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a) of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2016-0169408, filed on Dec. 13, 2016, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety into the present application.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Disclosure

The present disclosure relates to an organic compound, and more particularly, to an organic compound applicable to an organic layer of an organic light-emitting diode, and an organic light-emitting diode and an organic light-emitting diode display device including the same.

Discussion of the Related Art

An organic light-emitting diode (OLED), also called an organic electroluminescent device (OLED), is a widely used flat display device. Technology for fabricating the OLED is rapidly developing.

An OLED is formed of organic thin films having a thickness of 2,000 Å or less. An OLED produces images in one or both directions depending on the configuration of electrodes used. Further, in an organic light-emitting diode display device, an element can be formed on a flexible transparent substrate such as a plastic substrate, so that a flexible or foldable display device can be obtained. In addition, an organic light-emitting diode display device has significant advantages over a liquid crystal display (LCD) device. For example, the organic light-emitting diode display device can be driven at a low voltage and has excellent color purity.

An OLED includes a hole injection electrode (anode), an electron injection electrode (cathode), and an organic light-emitting layer formed between the anode and the cathode. To increase luminous efficacy, an organic light-emitting layer may include a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, a light-emitting material layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer sequentially stacked on a hole injection electrode. In this case, holes injected from an anode and electrons injected from a cathode combine in a light-emitting material layer to form excitons resulting in an unstable excited state. At this time, the excited state returns to a stable ground state, and light is emitted. The external quantum efficiency (EQE;  $\eta_{ext}$ ) of a light-emitting material applied to a light-emitting material layer is calculated by the following equation (Equation 1).

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

( $\eta_{int}$  refers to internal quantum efficiency (IQE);  $\Gamma$  refers to a charge balance factor;  $\Phi$  refers to radiative quantum efficiency; and  $\eta_{out-coupling}$  refers to light out-coupling efficiency)

The internal quantum efficiency ( $\eta_{int}$ ) represents the ratio of excitons converted into light to all excitons generated. For fluorescent materials, the internal quantum efficiency is limited to a maximum of 0.25. Theoretically, when holes and

electrons meet to form excitons, single excitons in a paired spin state and triplet excitons in an unpaired spin state are generated in a ratio of 1:3 depending on spin configurations. In the case of fluorescent materials, only singlet excitons participate in light emission and the remaining 75%, triplet excitons do not participate in light emission. Thus, the internal quantum efficiency of fluorescent materials is low.

Charge balance factor ( $\Gamma$ ) means the balance between holes and electrons forming excitons and generally has a value of 1 assuming that holes and electrons are 100% matched (i.e., 1:1 matched). Radiative quantum efficiency ( $\Phi$ ) is a substantial value related to the luminous efficacy of a light-emitting material and depends on the photoluminescence (PL) of the dopant of a host-dopant system.

Light out-coupling efficiency ( $\eta_{out-coupling}$ ) represents the ratio of light extracted outward from a light-emitting material to total light emitted from the light-emitting material. In general, when a thin film is formed by thermal vapor deposition of an isotropic light-emitting material, each luminescent molecule does not have a particular directionality and is present in a disordered state. The light out-coupling efficiency in such a random orientation state is generally assumed to be 0.2.

Therefore, when the four components shown in Equation 1 are combined, the maximum luminous efficacy of the organic light-emitting diode using a fluorescent material is only about 5%. Thus, to solve the low efficiency of fluorescent materials, phosphorescent materials with a light-emitting mechanism in which both singlet energy and triplet energy are converted into light have been developed.

However, metal complex compounds generally used as phosphorescent materials are expensive and have a short lifespan, and thus are limited in commercialization. In particular, blue phosphorescent materials fail to meet the luminous efficacy and reliability required in the industry.

Therefore, there is a demand for the development of a light-emitting material, which has high reliability, excellent luminous efficacy, and improves the lifespan of a device.

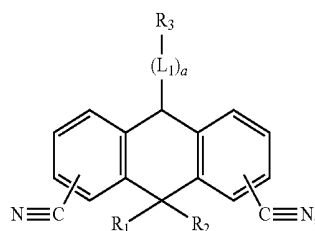
SUMMARY

Therefore, the present disclosure has been made in view of the above problems. It is an objective of the present disclosure to provide an organic compound having excellent luminous efficacy and color purity, and an organic light-emitting diode and an organic light-emitting diode display device having an improved lifespan using the organic compound.

In accordance with an embodiment of present disclosure, the above and other objectives can be accomplished by the provision of an organic compound having an acridine moiety containing two cyanide groups.

The organic compound is represented by Formula 1 below:

Formula 1



3

wherein each of  $R_1$  to  $R_3$  is independently selected from a group comprising an unsubstituted or substituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, an unsubstituted or substituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, an unsubstituted or substituted C3 to C30 cycloalkyl group, an unsubstituted or substituted C3 to C30 heterocycloalkyl group, an unsubstituted or substituted C5 to C30 aryl group and an unsubstituted or substituted C4 to C30 heteroaryl group, and  $L_1$  is selected from a group comprising an unsubstituted or substituted C1 to C20 alkylene group, an unsubstituted or substituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, an unsubstituted or substituted C3 to C30 cycloalkylene group, an unsubstituted or substituted C3 to C30 heterocycloalkylene group, an unsubstituted or substituted C5 to C30 arylene group and an unsubstituted or substituted C4 to C30 heteroarylene group, and wherein "a" is 0 or 1.

In accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure, the above and other objectives can be accomplished by the provision of an organic light-emitting diode and an organic light-emitting diode display device, in which the above-described organic compound is applied to an organic light-emitting layer.

The organic compound may be used as the host of the light-emitting material layer.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the disclosure, are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate implementations of the disclosure and together with the description serve to explain the principles of embodiments of the disclosure.

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram for describing the luminescent mechanism of a delayed fluorescence compound used with the organic compound according to one exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram for describing energy level changes occurring between the organic compound according to one exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure and a delayed fluorescence compound when the organic compound is used as a host.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view schematically showing an organic light-emitting diode in which an organic compound is applied to an organic light-emitting layer according to one exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view schematically showing an organic light-emitting diode in which an organic compound is applied to an organic light-emitting layer according to another exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view schematically showing an organic light-emitting diode display device as an example of an apparatus having an organic light-emitting diode in which an organic compound is applied to an organic light-emitting layer according to one exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Hereinafter, the present disclosure is described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

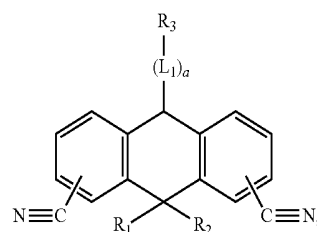
[Organic Compound]

The organic compound according to an aspect of the present disclosure has a structure in which two cyanide groups (CNs) are connected to an acridine moiety and other substituents are connected to the acridine moiety through

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linkers. The organic compound according to an aspect of the present disclosure may be represented by Formula 1 below:

Formula 1



wherein each of  $R_1$  to  $R_3$  is independently selected from a group comprising an unsubstituted or substituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, an unsubstituted or substituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, an unsubstituted or substituted C3 to C30 cycloalkyl group, an unsubstituted or substituted C3 to C30 heterocycloalkyl group, an unsubstituted or substituted C5 to C30 aryl group and an unsubstituted or substituted C4 to C30 heteroaryl group, and  $L_1$  represents an unsubstituted or substituted C1 to C20 alkylene group, an unsubstituted or substituted C1 to C20 alkoxy group, an unsubstituted or substituted C3 to C30 cycloalkylene group, an unsubstituted or substituted C3 to C30 heterocycloalkylene group, an unsubstituted or substituted C5 to C30 arylene group or an unsubstituted or substituted C4 to C30 heteroarylene group. "a" is 0 or 1.

As used herein, the term "unsubstituted" or "substituted" indicates that a hydrogen atom is unsubstituted or substituted, in which case the hydrogen atom includes protium, deuterium, or tritium.

Examples of substituents used in this specification include a C1 to C20 alkyl group in which a hydrogen atom is unsubstituted or substituted by a halogen, a C1 to C20 alkoxy group in which a hydrogen atom is unsubstituted or substituted by a halogen, a cyano group,  $-CF_3$ , a hydroxyl group, a carboxyl group, a carbonyl group, an amine group, a C1 to C10 alkyl-substituted amine group, a C5 to C30 aryl-substituted amine group, a C4 to C30 heteroaryl-substituted amine group, a nitro group, a hydrazyl group, a sulfonic acid group, a C1 to C20 alkylsilyl group, a C1 to C20 alkoxy-silyl group, a C3 to C30 cycloalkylsilyl group, a C5 to C30 arylsilyl group, a C4 to C30 heteroarylsilyl group, a C5 to C30 aryl group, a C4 to C30 heteroaryl group, and the like, without being limited thereto.

As used herein, the term "hetero", as used in "heteroaromatic ring", "heterocycloalkylene group", "heteroarylene group", "heteroarylalkylalkylene group", "heteroaryloxylene group", "heterocycloalkyl group", "heteroaryl group", "heteroarylalkyl group", "heteroaryloxyl group", "heteroarylamine group", and the like, indicates that one or more carbon atoms (e.g., 1 to 5 carbon atoms) of carbon atoms constituting these aromatic or alicyclic rings are substituted with one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, S, and combinations thereof.

For example, when  $R_1$  to  $R_3$  in Formula 1 are substituted with alkyl groups, the alkyl groups may be linear or branched C1 to C20, preferably C1 to C10 alkyl groups. In addition, when  $R_1$  to  $R_3$  in Formula 1 are aromatic substituents, the aromatic substituents may be each independently an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pentanenyl group, an indenyl group, an indenoin-denyl group, a heptalenyl group, a biphenylenyl group, an

indacenyl group, a phenalenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, a benzophenanthrenyl group, a dibenzophenanthrenyl group, an azulenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a fluoranthrenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a tetraphenyl group, a tetracenyl group, a pycenyl group, a pentaphenyl group, a pentacenyl group, a fluorenyl group, an indenofluorenyl group or an unfused or fused homoaryl group such as a spiro fluorenyl group, and/or a pyrrolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a triazinyl group, a tetrazinyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, an indolyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indazolyl group, an indolizinylyl group, a pyrrolidinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, an indolocarbazolyl group, an indenocarbazolyl group, a benzofurocarbazolyl group, a benzothienocarbazolyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a cinolinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a quinoxolinyl group, a quinolizinylyl group, a purinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a benzoisoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinazolinyl group, a benzoquinoxalinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a perimidinyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, a pteridinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a naphtharidinyl group, a furanyl group, a pyrenyl group, an oxazinyl group, an oxazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a dioxinyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a thiopyrenyl group, a zanthenyl group, a chromenyl group, an isochromenyl group, a thioazinyl group, a thiophenyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a difluoropyrazinyl group, a benzofluorodibenzofuranyl group, a benzothienobenzothiophenyl group, a benzothienodibenzothiophenyl group, a benzothienobenzofuranyl group, a benzothienodibenzofuranyl group or an unfused or fused heteroaryl group such as an N-substituted spirofluorenyl group.

Meanwhile, in one non-limiting embodiment, in Formula 1,  $L_1$ , which is a linker, may be a linear or branched C1 to C20, preferably a C1 to C10 alkylene group. In another exemplary embodiment,  $L_1$  may be an aromatic linker.

More specifically, in Formula 1,  $L_1$  may be selected from the group consisting of a substituted or unsubstituted phenylene group, a biphenylene group, a terphenylene group, a tetraphenylene group, an indenylene group, a naphthylene group, an azulenylene group, an indacenylylene group, an acenaphthylylene group, a fluorenylylene group, a spiro-fluorenylylene group, a phenalenylene group, a phenanthrenylene group, an anthracenylylene group, a fluoranthrenylene group, a triphenylenylene group, a pyrenylene group, a chrysenylene group, a naphthacenylylene group, a picenylene group, a perylenylene group, a pentaphenylene group, a hexacenylylene group, a pyrrolylylene group, an imidazolylene group, a pyrazolylylene group, a pyridinylene group, a pyrazinylene group, a pyrimidinylene group, a pyridazinylene group, an isoindolylylene group, an indolylylene group, an indazolylene group, a purinylene group, a quinolinylene group, an isoquinolinylene group, a benzoquinolinylene group, a phthalazinylene group, a naphthyridinylene group, a quinoxalinylene group, a quinazolinylene group, a benzoquinolinylene group, a benzoisoquinolinylene group, a benzoquinazolinylene group, a benzoquinoxalinylene group, a cinnolinylene group, a phenanthridinylene group, an acridinylene group, a phenanthrolinylene group, a phenazinylene group, a benzoxazolylene group, a benzimidazolylene group, a furanylylene group, a benzofuranylylene group, a thiophenylene group, a benzothiophenylene group, a thiazolylylene group, an isothiazolylylene group, a benzothiaz-

olylyene group, an isoxazolylene group, an oxazolylene group, a triazolylene group, a tetrazolylene group, an oxadiazolylylene group, a triazinylene group, a benzofuranylylene group, a dibenzofuranylylene group, a benzofluodibenzofuranylylene group, a benzothienobenzofuranylylene group, a benzothienodibenzofuranylylene group, a benzothiophenylene group, a dibenzothiophenylene group, a benzothietobenzothiophenylene group, a benzothienodibenzothiophenylene group, a carbazolylene group, a benzocarbazolylene group, a dibenzocarbazolylene group, an indolocarbazolylene group, an indenocarbazolylene group, a benzofurocarbazolylene group, a benzothienocarbazolylene group, an imidazopyrimidinylene group, and an imidazopyridinylene group.

In one exemplary embodiment, when the number of aromatic rings constituting  $L_1$  is increased, the conjugated structure of an entire organic compound becomes excessively long, so that the energy band gap of the organic compound may be excessively reduced. Accordingly, the number of aromatic rings constituting  $L_1$  is preferably 1 to 2, more preferably 1. In addition, with respect to the injection and transport properties of holes,  $L_1$  may be a 5-membered ring to a 7-membered ring, preferably a 6-membered ring. For example,  $L_1$  may be a substituted or unsubstituted phenylene group, a biphenylene group, a pyrrolylylene group, an imidazolylene group, a pyrazolylylene group, a pyridinylene group, a pyrazylene group, a pyrimidinylene group, a pyridazinylene group, a furanylylene group or a thiophenylene group.

The organic compound represented by Formula 1 has an acridine moiety capable of functioning as an electron donor. A cyanide group is connected to each of aromatic rings disposed on both sides of the acridine moiety, and other substituents are connected to the moiety through linkers. When the acridine moiety forms a chemical bond with another moiety, conformational distortion of the acridine moiety becomes large, so that the three-dimensional conformation of the organic compound represented by Formula 1 is restricted. Further, since the compound has cyanide groups, the triplet energy of the compound is not lowered, and a blue shift is facilitated. Therefore, the organic compound according to the present disclosure may be used as the host of an organic light-emitting layer constituting an organic light-emitting diode. In particular, the organic compound may be applied to a light-emitting material layer using a so-called delayed fluorescence compound as a dopant, which is described below.

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram for describing the luminescent mechanism of a delayed fluorescence compound used with the organic compound according to one exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. Delayed fluorescence may be classified as thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) and field activated delayed fluorescence (FADF). Triplet excitons are activated by heat or an electric field so that so-called super-fluorescence exceeding the maximum luminous efficacy of conventional fluorescent materials may be realized.

That is, in a delayed fluorescence compound, triplet excitons are activated by heat or an electric field generated when a device is driven, and the activated triplet excitons are involved in light emission. In general, a delayed fluorescence compound has both an electron donor moiety and an electron acceptor moiety so that the delayed fluorescence compound is capable of being in an intramolecular charge transfer (ICT) state. When a delayed fluorescence compound capable of being in an ICT state is used as a dopant, in the delayed fluorescent compound, excitons having a singlet

energy level ( $S_1$ ) and excitons having a triplet energy level ( $T_1$ ) move to an ICT state, an intermediate state, ( $S_1 \rightarrow \text{ICT} \leftarrow T_1$ ) and then a transition to a ground state ( $S_0$ ) occurs. Both the exciton having a singlet energy level ( $S_1$ ) and the exciton having a triplet energy level ( $T_1$ ) participate in luminescence, so that internal quantum efficiency may be improved, and thus luminous efficacy may be improved.

In the case of conventional fluorescent materials, since the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) are distributed throughout a molecule, it is impossible to switch between a singlet state and a triplet state (selection rule). However, since a compound having an ICT state has a small overlap between the HOMO and the LUMO, the interaction between the HOMO and the LUMO is small. Accordingly, the change of the spin state of electrons does not affect other electrons, and a new charge transfer band (CT band) not conforming to the selection rule is formed.

That is, since an electron acceptor moiety and an electron donor moiety are spaced apart in a delayed fluorescence compound, an intramolecular dipole moment is present in a highly polarized state. When a dipole moment is polarized, the interaction between the orbit of the HOMO state and the orbit of the LUMO state is reduced, a transition from a triplet state or a singlet state to an intermediate state (i.e., ICT) becomes possible, and excitons having a triplet energy level ( $T_1$ ) as well as excitons having a singlet energy level ( $S_1$ ) participate in luminescence. That is, when a light-emitting device is driven, excitons having a singlet energy level ( $S_1$ ) of 25% and excitons having a triplet energy level ( $T_1$ ) of 75% are shifted to an intermediate state (ICT) by heat or an electric field, and then a transition to a ground state ( $S_0$ ) occurs and light is emitted. Thus, internal quantum efficiency is theoretically 100%.

A dopant and a host for implementing delayed fluorescence should have the following characteristics. A dopant should have an electron donor moiety and an electron acceptor moiety at the same time in one molecule to implement intramolecular charge transfer (ICT). A dopant usually has the form of an ICT complex, in which an electron donor moiety and an electron acceptor moiety are present in one molecule, so that electron transfer within the molecule easily occurs. That is, in an ICT complex under certain conditions, one electron in an electron donor moiety migrates to an electron acceptor portion, resulting in charge separation in a molecule. In addition, in order for energy transition to occur in both triplet and singlet states, in a dopant for implementing delayed fluorescence, the difference between a singlet energy level ( $S_1$ ) and a triplet energy level ( $T_1$ ) should be 0.3 eV or less, for example, 0.05 to 0.3 eV.

In addition, a host for implementing delayed fluorescence should be able to induce excitons in a triplet state in a dopant to participate in luminescence without being quenched (non-emitting extinction). FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram for describing energy levels between the organic compound according to one exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure and a delayed fluorescence compound when the organic compound is used as a host.

As shown in FIG. 2, the energy levels between a host and a dopant for implementing delayed fluorescence should be adjustable. First, the triplet energy level ( $T_{1h}$ ) of the host should be higher than the triplet energy level ( $T_{1d}$ ) of the dopant. When the triplet energy level ( $T_{1h}$ ) of the host is not sufficiently higher than the triplet energy level ( $T_{1d}$ ) of the dopant, the triplet-state excitons of the dopant are passed to the triplet energy level ( $T_{1h}$ ) of the host, and disappear

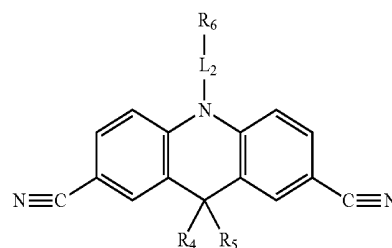
through non-emitting extinction (quenching), so that the triplet-state excitons of the dopant do not contribute to luminescence.

In addition, it is necessary to appropriately adjust the HOMO energy level and the LUMO energy level of a host and a dopant. For example, the difference ( $|\text{HOMO}_{\text{Host}} - \text{HOMO}_{\text{Dopant}}|$ ) between the highest occupied molecular orbital energy level of a host ( $\text{HOMO}_{\text{Host}}$ ) and the highest occupied molecular orbital energy level of a dopant ( $\text{HOMO}_{\text{Dopant}}$ ) or the difference ( $|\text{LUMO}_{\text{Host}} - \text{LUMO}_{\text{Dopant}}|$ ) between the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy level of a host ( $\text{LUMO}_{\text{Host}}$ ) and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy level of a dopant ( $\text{LUMO}_{\text{Dopant}}$ ) is preferably 0.5 eV or less, for example, 0.1 to 0.5 eV or less. As a result, charge transfer efficiency from the host to the dopant is improved, and luminous efficacy may thus be improved. In addition, to secure a long device lifespan, the host should have a rigid structure.

The organic compound represented by Formula 1 has an acridine moiety. When the acridine moiety forms a chemical bond with another moiety, conformational distortion of the acridine moiety becomes large. Thus, steric hindrance increases between the acridine moiety and adjacent moieties. The organic compound represented by Formula 1 is structurally robust because the number of three-dimensional conformations which a molecule may have is minimized. Since the number of three-dimensional conformations is limited and an emission spectrum may be limited to a specific range, high color purity may be realized. In addition, since cyanide groups having excellent characteristics as an electron-acceptor are introduced into both side rings constituting the acridine moiety, a blue shift may be realized without lowering a triplet state energy level ( $T_{1h}$ ).

In one exemplary embodiment, the organic compound according to the present disclosure includes a compound represented by Formula 2 below:

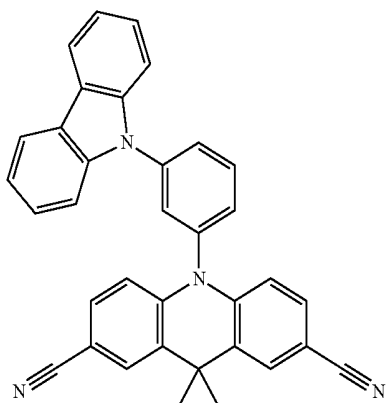
Formula 2



wherein each of  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  is independently selected from a group comprising an unsubstituted or substituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, an unsubstituted or substituted C5 to C30 aryl group or an unsubstituted or substituted C4 to C30 heteroaryl group;  $R_6$  is selected from a group comprising an unsubstituted or substituted C5 to C30 aryl group and an unsubstituted or substituted C4 to C30 heteroaryl group.  $L_2$  is selected from a group comprising an unsubstituted or substituted C5 to C10 arylene group consisting of one or two rings and an unsubstituted or substituted C4 to C30 heteroarylene group consisting of one or two rings.

More specifically, the organic compound according to the present disclosure may be any one of compounds represented by Compounds 1 to 14 below:

9



10

-continued

Compound 1

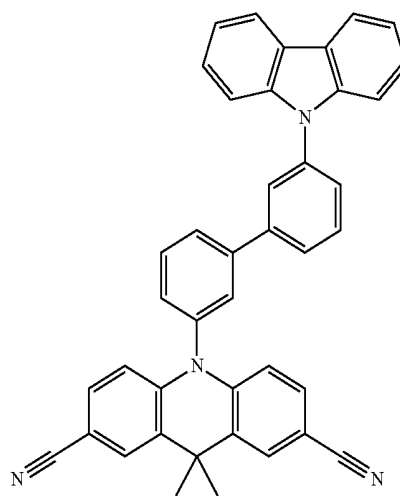
5

Compound 4

10

15

20



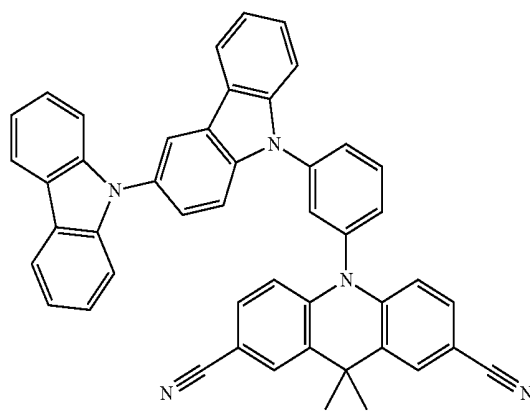
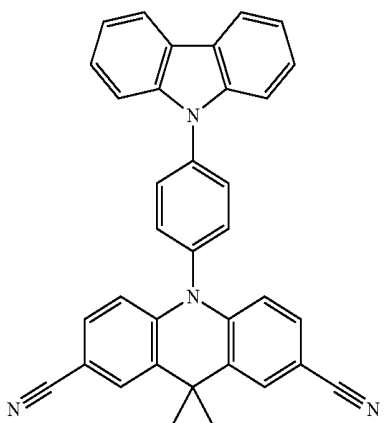
Compound 2 25

Compound 5

30

35

40



45

Compound 6

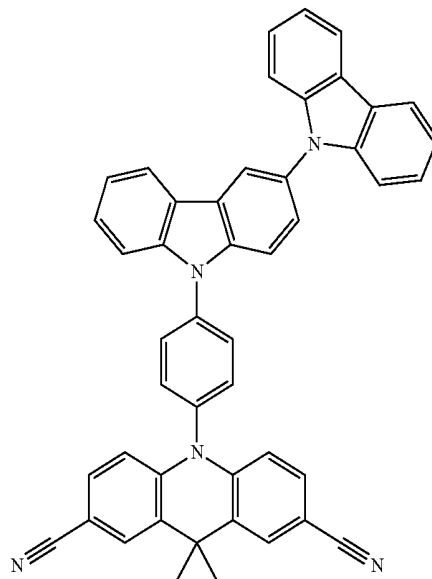
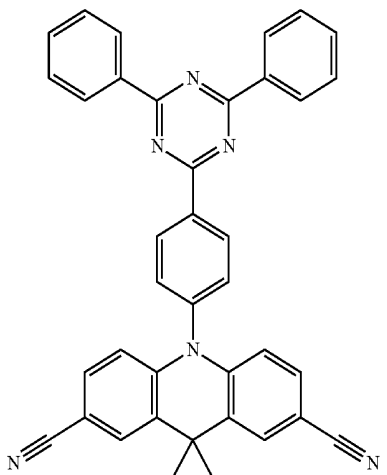
Compound 3

50

55

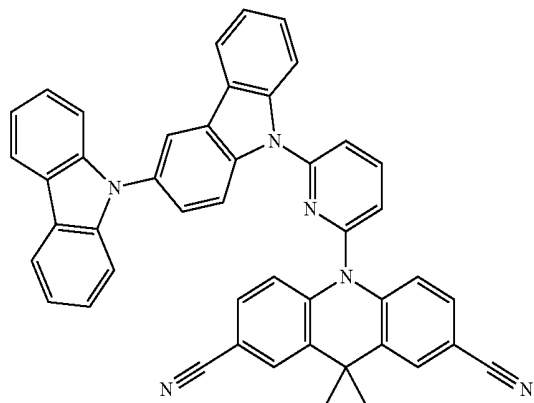
60

65



**11**  
-continued

Compound 7



5

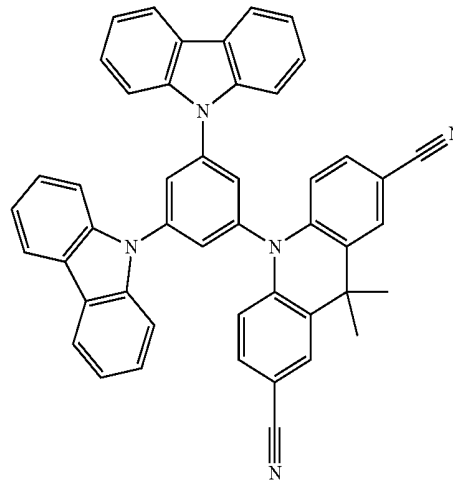
10

15

20

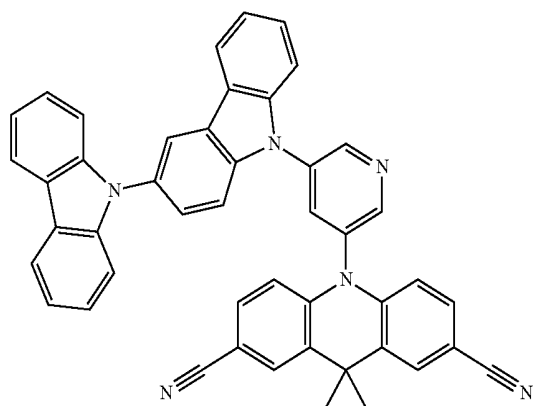
**12**  
-continued

Compound 10



25

Compound 8



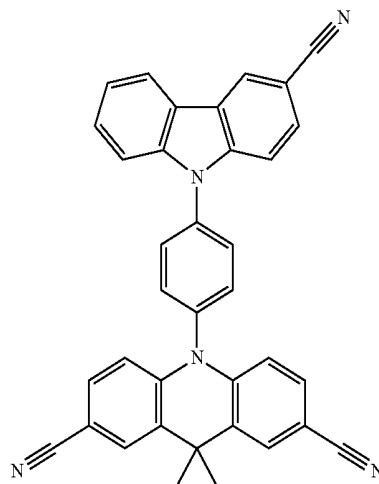
30

35

40

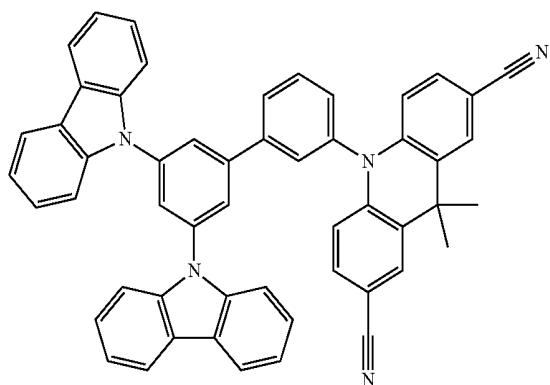
45

Compound 11



50

Compound 9

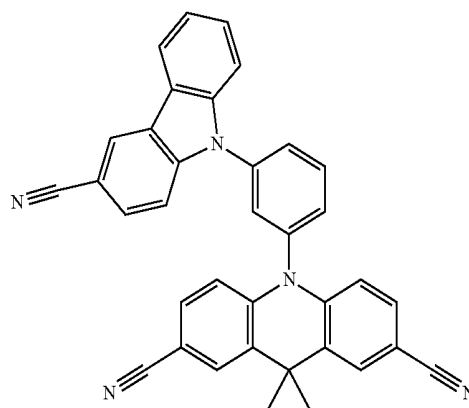


55

60

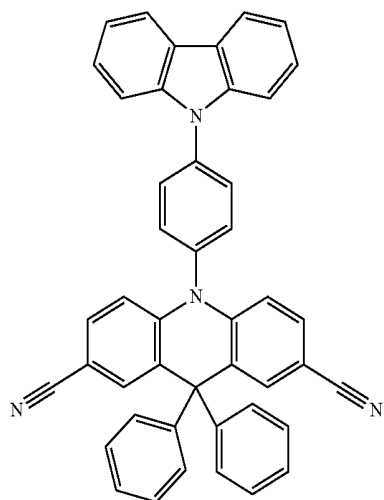
65

Compound 12

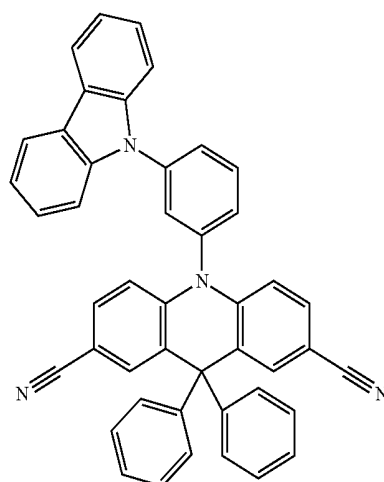


13

-continued



Compound 13



Compound 14

When the organic compound represented by Formula 2 or any of Compounds 1 to 14 combines with another moiety, steric hindrance occurs. However, the organic compound is structurally robust because the compound has an acridine moiety in which a three-dimensional conformation is limited. Accordingly, when the organic compound of the present disclosure having a limited three-dimensional conformation is used as a light-emitting material, excellent color purity may be secured and energy may be efficiently transferred to a dopant without losing energy in a light emission process. In addition, a cyanide group is connected to each of both side rings of the acridine moiety so that a triplet energy level is not lowered and a blue shift is facilitated. Since energy may be efficiently transferred to a dopant, the luminous efficacy of a light-emitting device to which the organic compound of the present disclosure is applied may be improved and the lifespan of the light-emitting device may be extended.

[Organic Light-Emitting Diode and Organic Light-Emitting Diode Display Device]

As described above, since organic compounds represented by Formulas 1 to 2 and any one of Compounds 1 to 14 are used as a light-emitting material in an organic light-emitting layer constituting an organic light-emitting diode, it is possible to realize a light-emitting device having excellent color purity, improved luminous efficacy and an increased element lifespan. This is described in detail below. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view schematically showing an

14

organic light-emitting diode in which an organic compound is applied to an organic light-emitting layer according to one exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

As shown in FIG. 3, according to the first embodiment of the disclosure, an organic light-emitting diode **100** includes a first electrode **110** and a second electrode **120** facing each other and an organic light-emitting layer **130** disposed between the first and second electrodes **110** and **120**. In one exemplary embodiment, the organic light-emitting layer **130** includes a hole injection layer (HIL) **140**, a hole transport layer (HTL) **150**, a light-emitting material layer (EML) **160**, an electron transport layer (ETL) **170**, and an electron injection layer (EIL) **180**, which are sequentially stacked from the first electrode **110**.

The first electrode **110** may be an anode for supplying holes to the light-emitting material layer **160**. The first electrode **110** is preferably formed of a conductive material having a relatively large work function value, for example, a transparent conductive oxide (TCO). For example, the first electrode **110** may be formed of indium-tin-oxide (ITO), indium-zinc-oxide (IZO), indium-tin-zinc oxide (ITZO), tin oxide (SnO), zinc oxide (ZnO), indium-copper-oxide (ICO), and aluminum zinc oxide (Al:ZnO; AZO).

The second electrode **120** may be a cathode for supplying electrons to the light-emitting material layer **160**. The second electrode **120** may be formed of conductive materials having a relatively low work function value and having excellent reflective properties such as aluminum (Al), magnesium (Mg), calcium (Ca), silver (Ag), or alloys or combinations thereof.

A hole injection layer **140** is disposed between the first electrode **110** and the hole transport layer **150** and improves interface characteristics between the first electrode **110**, an inorganic material, and the hole transport layer **150**, an organic material. In one exemplary embodiment, the hole injection layer **140** may be formed of any one of compounds such as (4,4',4''-tris (3-methylphenylamino)triphenylamine (MTDATA), copper phthalocyanine (CuPc), tris(4-carbazoyl-9-yl-phenyl)amine (TCTA), N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(1-naphthyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4''-diamine (NPB; NPD), 1,4,5,8,9,11-hexaazatriphenylenehexacarbonitrile (HAT-CN), 1,3,5-tris[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]benzene (TDAPB), poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)polystyrene sulfonate (PEDOT/PSS), and/or N-(biphenyl-4-yl)-9,9-dimethyl-N-(4-(9-phenyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)phenyl)-9H-fluoren-2-amine). The hole injection layer **140** may be omitted depending on the characteristics of the organic light-emitting diode **100**.

The hole transport layer **150** is disposed between the first electrode **110** and the light-emitting material layer **160**, and adjacent to the light-emitting material layer **160**. In one exemplary embodiment, the hole transport layer **150** may be formed of compounds such as N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4''-diamine (TPD), NPD, 4,4'-bis(N-carbazoyl)-1,1'-biphenyl (CBP), N-(biphenyl-4-yl)-9,9-dimethyl-N-(4-(9-phenyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)phenyl)-9H-fluoren-2-amine, and/or N-(biphenyl-4-yl)-N-(4-(9-phenyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)phenyl)biphenyl-4-amine), without being limited thereto.

The light-emitting material layer **160** may be formed by doping a host with a dopant. For example, when the light-emitting material layer **160** is formed, about 1 to 30% by weight of the dopant may be added to the host, and the light-emitting material layer **160** may emit blue light.

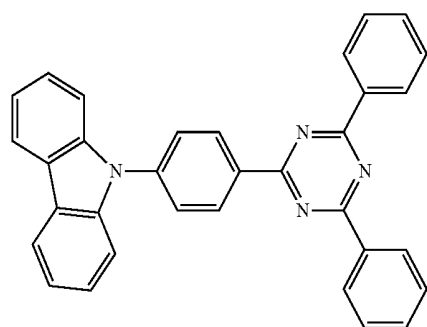
The organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 may be used as the host of the light-

emitting material layer **160**. Meanwhile, a dopant used in the light-emitting material layer **160** may have delayed fluorescence properties.

As described above, compounds with delayed fluorescence properties are activated by heat or an electric field and have an intermediate energy state such as an ICT complex state. Since both an exciton having a singlet energy level and an exciton having a triplet energy level participate in light emission, the luminous efficacy of the organic light-emitting diode **100** may be improved. In addition, the difference ( $\Delta E_{ST}$ ) between the singlet energy level ( $S_1$ ) and the triplet energy level ( $T_1$ ) of the dopant is 0.3 eV or less, these energy levels move to an intermediate state, and then fall to a ground state, whereby the quantum efficiency of the dopant may be improved. That is, the smaller  $\Delta E_{ST}$  is, the more the luminous efficacy may be increased. When the difference between the singlet energy level ( $S_1$ ) and the triplet energy level ( $T_1$ ) of the dopant is 0.3 eV or less, singlet state excitons and triplet state excitons may move to an ICT complex state, an intermediate state, by heat or electric field.

In addition, to maximize luminous efficacy due to delayed fluorescence, the triplet energy levels ( $T_{1h}$ , see FIG. 2) of the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1-14 used as a host should be higher than the triplet energy level ( $T_{1d}$ , see FIG. 2) of a delayed fluorescence compound used as a dopant. In particular, when the difference ( $|HOMO_{Host} - HOMO_{Dopant}|$ ) between the highest occupied molecular orbital energy level of a host ( $HOMO_{Host}$ ) and the highest occupied molecular orbital energy level of a dopant ( $HOMO_{Dopant}$ ) or the difference ( $|LUMO_{Host} - LUMO_{Dopant}|$ ) between the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy level of a host ( $LUMO_{Host}$ ) and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy level of a dopant ( $LUMO_{Dopant}$ ) is 0.5 eV or less, energy may be efficiently transferred from the host to the dopant and luminous efficacy may be maximized.

According to one exemplary embodiment, when the organic compound represented by Formula 1 is used as a host, a dopant that shows delayed fluorescence properties and exhibits a proper energy level difference with the host is preferably used. For example, a material used as the dopant of the light-emitting material layer **160** according to the present disclosure may be represented by Formula 3 below, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto.



Formula 3

The electron transport layer **170** and the electron injection layer **180** may be sequentially stacked between the light-emitting material layer **160** and the second electrode **120**. A material forming the electron transport layer **170** is required to have high electron mobility, and a material satisfying this requirement smoothly and stably transfers electrons to the light-emitting material layer **160**.

In one exemplary embodiment, the electron transport layer **170** may be a derivative such as oxadiazole, triazole, phenanthroline, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, benzimidazole, triazine, and the like.

For example, the electron transport layer **170** may be formed of tris-(8-hydroxyquinoline)aluminum (Alq3), 2-biphenyl-4-yl-5-(4-t-butylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole (PBD), spiro-PBD, lithium quinolate (Liq), 2-[4-(9,10-di-2-naphthalenyl-2-anthracenyl)phenyl]-1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole, bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato-N1,O8)-(1,1'-biphenyl-4-olato)aluminum (BALq), 3-(biphenyl-4-yl)-5-(4-terbutylphenyl)-4-phenyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole (TAZ), 4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (Bphen), tris(phenylquinoxaline) (TPQ), and/or 1,3,5-tris(N-phenylbenzimidazole-2-yl)benzene (TPBi), without being limited thereto.

The electron injection layer **180** is disposed between the second electrode **120** and the electron transport layer **170**. The lifespan of a device may be increased by the electron injection layer **180**. In one exemplary embodiment, examples of the material of the electron injection layer **180** may include alkali halides such as LiF, CsF, NaF, and BaF2 and/or organometallic materials such as lithium quinolate (Liq), lithium benzoate, and sodium stearate, without being limited thereto.

The organic light-emitting diode **100** according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure has a dopant having delayed fluorescence properties in the light-emitting material layer **160** constituting the organic light-emitting layer **130**. Since excitons in a singlet energy state and a triplet energy state all participate in light emission, luminescence efficiency is improved. In addition, the light-emitting material layer **160** includes a host formed of an organic compound represented by Formula 1, 2 or Compounds 1 to 14.

When the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 combine with another moiety, distortion is increased, causing steric hindrance. Each of the organic compounds has an acridine moiety capable of functioning as an electron donor. The three-dimensional conformations of the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 are limited and structurally robust. When the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 are used as the host of a light-emitting material layer, excellent color purity may be secured, the lifespan of a device may be improved, and energy may be efficiently transferred to a dopant. Since cyanide groups are connected to the acridine moiety, a triplet energy level is not lowered and a blue shift is facilitated. Therefore, when the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 are used, the organic light-emitting diode **100** having improved luminous efficacy, excellent color purity, and an increased element lifespan may be fabricated.

In addition, the organic light-emitting diode according to the present disclosure may further include one or more exciton blocking layers. FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view schematically showing an organic light-emitting diode to which a phosphorescent compound is applied according to a second exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. 4, an organic light-emitting diode **200** according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure includes a first electrode **210** and a second electrode **220** facing each other and an organic light-emitting layer **230** disposed between the first and second electrodes **210** and **220**.

In one exemplary embodiment, the organic light-emitting layer **230** includes a hole injection layer **240**, a hole transport layer **250**, a light-emitting material layer **260**, an electron transport layer **270**, and an electron injection layer **280**, which are sequentially stacked from the first electrode **210**. In addition, the organic light-emitting layer **230** further includes an electron blocking layer (EBL) **255** as the first exciton blocking layer disposed between the hole transport layer **250** and the light-emitting material layer **260** and/or a hole blocking layer (HBL) **265** as the second exciton blocking layer disposed between the light-emitting material layer **260** and the electron transport layer **270**.

As described above, the first electrode **210** may be an anode, and may be formed of a conductive material having a relatively large work function value such as ITO, IZO, ITZO, SnO, ZnO, ICO, and AZO. The second electrode **220** may be a cathode, and may be formed of a conductive material having a relatively small work function value such as Al, Mg, Ca, Ag, or alloys or combinations thereof.

The hole injection layer **240** is disposed between the first electrode **210** and a hole transport layer **250**. The hole injection layer **240** is formed of any one of compounds such as MTDATA, CuPc, TCTA, NPB (NPD), HAT-CN, TDAPB, PEDOT/PSS and/or N-(biphenyl-4-yl)-9,9-dimethyl-N-(4-(9-phenyl-9H-carbazole-3-yl)phenyl)-9H-fluorene-2-amine.

The hole transport layer **250** is disposed between the first electrode **210** and the light-emitting material layer **260**, and adjacent to the light-emitting material layer **260**. The hole transport layer **250** may be composed of an aromatic amine compound such as TPD, NPD, CBP, N-(biphenyl-4-yl)-9,9-dimethyl-N-(4-(9-phenyl-9H-carbazole-3-yl)phenyl)-9H-fluorene-2-amine and/or N-(biphenyl-4-yl)-N-(4-(9-phenyl-9H-carbazole-3-yl)phenyl)biphenyl-4-amine.

The light-emitting material layer **260** may be formed by doping a host with a dopant. For example, when the light-emitting material layer **260** is formed, about 1 to 30% by weight of the dopant may be added to the host, and the light-emitting material layer **260** may emit blue light. For example, the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 may be used as the host of the light-emitting material layer **260**, and a compound exhibiting delayed fluorescence properties, for example, the compound represented by Formula 3 may be used as a dopant.

The electron transport layer **270** is disposed between the light-emitting material layer **260** and the electron injection layer **280**. For example, the electron transport layer **270** may be derivatives of oxadiazole, triazole, phenanthroline, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, benzimidazole, triazine, and the like. For example, the electron transport layer **270** may be formed of Alq3, PBD, spiro-PBD, Liq, 2-[4-(9,10-di-2-naphthalenyl-2-anthracenyl)phenyl]-1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole, BAiq, TAZ, Bphen, TPQ, and/or TPBi, without being limited thereto.

The electron injection layer **280** is disposed between the second electrode **220** and the electron transport layer **270**. Examples of the materials of the electron injection layer **280** may include alkali halides such as LiF, CsF, NaF, and BaF2 and/or organometallic materials such as Liq, lithium benzoate, and sodium stearate, without being limited thereto.

Meanwhile, when holes move to the second electrode **220** through the light-emitting material layer **260** or electrons move to the first electrode **210** through the light-emitting material layer **260**, the lifespan and efficiency of a device may be reduced. To prevent this, in the organic light-emitting diode **200** according to the second exemplary

embodiment of the present disclosure, at least one exciton blocking layer is disposed adjacent to the light-emitting material layer **260**.

For example, in the organic light-emitting diode **200** according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure, an electron blocking layer (EBL) **255** capable of controlling and preventing electron movement is disposed between the hole transport layer **250** and the light-emitting material layer **260**.

For example, the electron blocking layer **255** may be formed of TCTA, tris[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]amine, N-(biphenyl-4-yl)-9,9-dimethyl-N-(4-(9-phenyl-9H-carbazole-3-yl)phenyl)-9H-fluorene-2-amine, tri-p-tolylamine, 1, 1-bis(4-(N,N'-di (ptolyl)amino)phenyl)cyclohexane (TAPC), MTDATA, 1,3-bis(N-carbazolyl)benzene (mCP), TPD, CuPC, N,N'-bis[4-[bis(3-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]-N,N'-diphenyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine (DNTPD) and/or TDAPB.

In addition, movement of holes between the light-emitting material layer **260** and the electron transport layer **270** is prevented by disposing a hole blocking layer **265** as the second exciton blocking layer between the light-emitting material layer **260** and the electron transport layer **270**. In one exemplary embodiment, examples of the materials that may be used as the hole blocking layer at the electron transport layer **270** may include derivatives of oxadiazole, triazole, phenanthroline, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, benzimidazole, triazine, and the like.

For example, compared to the material used in the light-emitting material layer **260**, the hole blocking layer **265** may be formed of a material having the lower highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) energy level such as 2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (BCP), BAiq, Alq3, PBD, spiro-PBD and/or Liq.

Since the organic light-emitting diode **200** according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure includes the light-emitting material layer **260** having delayed fluorescence properties, luminous efficacy may be improved. In addition, the light-emitting material layer **260** includes a host formed of an organic compound represented by Formula 1, 2 or Compounds 1 to 14.

Each of the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 is capable of functioning as an electron donor, and has an acridine moiety. When the acridine moiety combines with another moiety, distortion is increased, causing steric hindrance. Thus, the three-dimensional conformations of the organic compounds are limited and structurally robust. When the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 are used, excellent color purity may be secured, the lifespan of a device may be improved, and energy may be efficiently transferred to a dopant.

In addition, in the organic compound represented by Formula 1, since cyanide groups are connected to the acridine moiety, a triplet energy level is not lowered and a blue shift is facilitated. Therefore, when the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 are used, the organic light-emitting diode **200** having improved luminous efficacy, excellent color purity, and an increased element lifespan may be fabricated. In addition, since the organic light-emitting diode **200** according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure includes at least one exciton blocking layer (the exciton blocking layers **255** and **265**), light emission is prevented at the interface between charge transport layers **250** and **270**, adjacent to the

light-emitting material layer **260**, and thus the luminous efficacy and lifespan of the organic light-emitting diode **200** may be further improved.

The organic light-emitting diode according to the present disclosure may be applied to an organic light-emitting diode display device or a lighting device. For example, a display device to which the organic light-emitting diode of the present disclosure is applied is described below. FIG. **5** is a schematic cross-sectional view showing the organic light-emitting diode display device according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

As shown in FIG. **5**, an organic light-emitting diode display device **300** includes a driving thin-film transistor (Td) as a driving element, a planarization layer **360** covering the driving thin-film transistor (Td), and an organic light-emitting diode **400** positioned on the planarization layer **360** and connected to the driving thin-film transistor (Td) which is a driving element. The driving thin-film transistor (Td) includes a semiconductor layer **310**, a gate electrode **330**, a source electrode **352**, and a drain electrode **354**. FIG. **3** shows a driving thin-film transistor (Td) having a coplanar structure.

A substrate **302** may be a glass substrate, a thin flexible substrate or a polymer plastic substrate. For example, the flexible substrate may be formed of any one of polyimide (PI), polyethersulfone (PES), polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and polycarbonate (PC). The driving thin-film transistor (Td) as a driving element and the substrate **302** on which the organic light-emitting diode **400** is located constitute an array substrate.

The semiconductor layer **310** is formed on the substrate **302**. For example, the semiconductor layer **310** may be formed of an oxide semiconductor material. In this case, a light shielding pattern and a buffer layer may be formed under the semiconductor layer **310**. The light shielding pattern prevents light from being incident on the semiconductor layer **310**, thereby preventing the semiconductor layer **310** from being degraded by light. Alternatively, the semiconductor layer **310** may be formed of polycrystalline silicon. In this case, impurities may be doped on both edges of the semiconductor layer **310**.

A gate insulating film **320** made of an insulating material is formed on the semiconductor layer **310**, and the gate insulating film **320** is formed on the entire surface of the substrate **302**. The gate insulating film **320** may be formed of an inorganic insulating material such as silicon oxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) or silicon nitride ( $\text{SiN}_x$ ).

The gate electrode **330** made of a conductive material such as a metal is formed on the gate insulating layer **320** at a central portion of the semiconductor layer **310**. In addition, a gate line and a first capacitor electrode may be formed on the gate insulating film **320**. The gate line may extend along a first direction, and the first capacitor electrode may be connected to the gate electrode **330**. Meanwhile, the gate insulating film **320** formed on the entire surface of the substrate **302** may be patterned to have the same shape as the gate electrode **330**.

An interlayer insulating film **340** made of an insulating material is formed on the entire surface of the substrate **302** and on the gate electrode **330**. The interlayer insulating film **340** may be formed of an inorganic insulating material such as silicon oxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) or silicon nitride ( $\text{SiN}_x$ ) or an organic insulating material such as benzocyclobutene or photo-acryl.

The interlayer insulating film **340** has a first semiconductor layer contact hole **342** and a second semiconductor layer contact hole **344**, and both sides of the upper surface of the semiconductor layer **310** are exposed through the first and

second semiconductor layer contact holes **342** and **344**. The first and second semiconductor layer contact holes **342** and **344** are spaced apart from the gate electrode **330** at both sides of the gate electrode **330**. Here, the first and second semiconductor layer contact holes **342** and **344** are also formed in the gate insulating film **320**. Alternatively, when the gate insulating film **320** is patterned in the same shape as the gate electrode **330**, the first and second semiconductor layer contact holes **342** and **344** are formed only in the interlayer insulating film **340**.

The source electrode **352** and the drain electrode **354** made of conductive materials such as a metal are formed on the interlayer insulating film **340**. In addition, a data line, a power line, and a second capacitor electrode extending along a second direction may be formed on the interlayer insulating film **340**.

The source electrode **352** and the drain electrode **354** are spaced apart from each other around the gate electrode **330**, and the electrodes **352** and **354** are respectively in contact with both sides of the semiconductor layer **310** through the first and second semiconductor layer contact holes **342** and **344**. Although not shown, the data line extends along the second direction and intersects the gate line to define a pixel region, and the power line for supplying a high-potential voltage is located apart from the data line. The second capacitor electrode is connected to the drain electrode **354** and overlaps the first capacitor electrode, and the interlayer insulating layer **340** between the first and second capacitor electrodes is used as a dielectric layer to form a storage capacitor.

Meanwhile, the semiconductor layer **310**, the gate electrode **330**, the source electrode **352** and the drain electrode **354** constitute a driving thin-film transistor (Td). The driving thin-film transistor (Td) illustrated in FIG. **5** has a coplanar structure, in which the gate electrode **330**, the source electrode **352**, and the drain electrode **354** are disposed on the semiconductor layer **310**. Alternatively, the driving thin-film transistor (Td) may have an inverted staggered structure, in which a gate electrode is located below a semiconductor layer and a source electrode and a drain electrode are located on the semiconductor layer. In this case, the semiconductor layer may be formed of amorphous silicon.

In addition, a switching thin-film transistor, a switching element, having substantially the same structure as the driving thin-film transistor (Td) is formed on the substrate **302**. The gate electrode **330** of the driving thin-film transistor (Td) is connected to the drain electrode of the switching thin-film transistor, and the source electrode **352** of the driving thin-film transistor (Td) is connected to a power line. In addition, the gate electrode and the source electrode of the switching thin-film transistor are connected to a gate line and a data line, respectively.

In addition, the organic light-emitting diode display device **300** may include a color filter for absorbing light generated from the organic light-emitting diode **400**. For example, the color filter may absorb red (R), green (G), blue (B), and white (W) light. In this case, red, green, and blue color filter patterns that absorb light may be formed separately for each pixel region, and each of these color filter patterns may be disposed so as to overlap an organic light-emitting layer **430** of the organic light-emitting diode **400** that emits light of a wavelength band to be absorbed. By adopting the color filter, the organic light-emitting diode display device **300** may realize full-color. For example, when the organic light-emitting diode display device **300** is a bottom-emission type, a color filter for absorbing light may be disposed on the interlayer insulating layer **340** corre-

sponding to the organic light-emitting diode **400**. In an alternative embodiment, when the organic light-emitting diode display device **300** is a top-emission type, the color filter may be located on the organic light-emitting diode **400**, that is, on a second electrode **420**.

The planarization layer **360** is formed on the entire surface of the substrate **302** and on the source electrode **352** and the drain electrode **354**. The planarization layer **360** has a flat upper surface and a drain contact hole **362** through which the drain electrode **354** of the driving thin-film transistor (Td) is exposed. In FIG. 5, the drain contact hole **362** is formed directly on the second semiconductor layer contact hole **344**, but may be formed apart from the second semiconductor layer contact hole **344**.

The light-emitting diode **400** is disposed on the planarization layer **360**, and includes a first electrode **410** connected to the drain electrode **354** of the driving thin-film transistor (Td) and the organic light-emitting layer **430** and the second electrode **420** sequentially stacked on the first electrode **410**.

A first electrode **410** is formed separately for each pixel region. The first electrode **410** may be an anode, and may be formed of a conductive material having a relatively large work function value. For example, the first electrode **410** may be formed of a transparent conductive material such as ITO, IZO, ITZO, SnO, ZnO, ICO, and AZO.

Meanwhile, when the organic light-emitting diode display device **300** is a top-emission type, a reflective electrode or a reflective layer may be further formed under the first electrode **410**. For example, the reflective electrode or the reflective layer may be formed of an aluminum-palladium-copper (APC) alloy.

In addition, a bank layer **370** covering an edge of the first electrode **410** is formed on the planarization layer **360**. The bank layer **370** exposes the center of the first electrode **410** corresponding to the pixel region.

The organic light-emitting layer **430** is formed on the first electrode **410**. In one exemplary embodiment, the organic light-emitting layer **430** may be a light-emitting material layer having a single layer structure. Alternatively, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the organic light-emitting layer **430** may consist of several layers including a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, an electron blocking layer, a light-emitting material layer, a hole blocking layer, an electron transport layer and/or an electron injection layer.

The second electrode **420** is formed on the substrate **302** on which the organic light-emitting layer **430** is formed. The second electrode **420** is disposed on the entire surface of a display region. Since the second electrode **420** is formed of a conductive material having a relatively low work function value, the second electrode **420** may be used as a cathode. For example, the second electrode **420** may be formed of any one of aluminum (Al), magnesium (Mg), calcium (Ca), silver (Ag), and alloys (e.g., aluminum-magnesium alloy (AlMg)) and combinations thereof.

An encapsulation film **380** is formed on the second electrode **420** to prevent external moisture from penetrating into the organic light-emitting diode **400**. The encapsulation film **380** may have a structure in which a first inorganic insulating layer **382**, an organic insulating layer **384**, and a second inorganic insulating layer **386** are laminated, without being limited thereto.

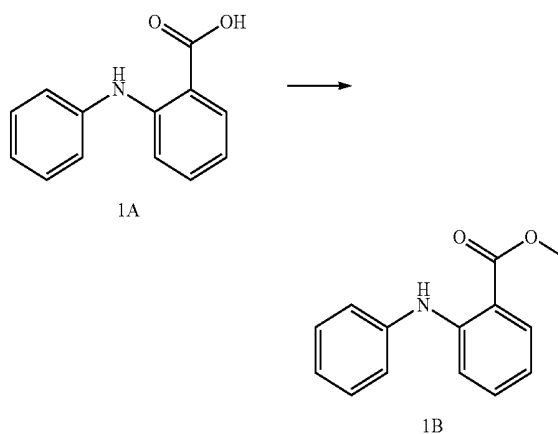
As described above, since the organic light-emitting diode **400** has a dopant having delayed fluorescence properties disposed in the organic light-emitting layer **430**, luminous efficacy is improved. In addition, the organic light-emitting layer **430** includes an organic compound represented by Formula 1, 2 or Compounds 1 to 14 as a host.

The three-dimensional conformations of the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 are limited and structurally robust. In addition, in organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14, since cyanide groups are connected to the acridine moiety, a triplet energy level is not lowered and a blue shift is facilitated. Therefore, when the organic compounds represented by Formulas 1, 2 and Compounds 1 to 14 are used, the color purity and the luminous efficacy of the organic light-emitting diode **400** to which the organic light-emitting layer **430** is applied and an organic light-emitting diode display device **300** may be improved, and an element lifespan may be increased.

Hereinafter, the present disclosure will be described in more detail with reference to the following examples. However, technical features of the present disclosure are not limited thereto.

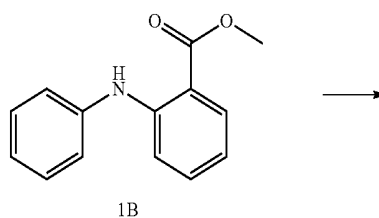
#### Synthesis Example 1: Synthesis of Compound 1

##### 1) Synthesis of Compound 1B



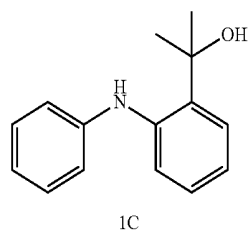
Compound 1A (4.52 g, 21.2 mmol) was mixed with a methanol solvent (100 ml) and then stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere. After further stirring at 0° C. for 10 minutes, 1 equivalent of thionyl chloride (21.2 mmol) was slowly added dropwise. The mixed solution was stirred at 90° C. for 12 hours or longer. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was removed, and distilled water and ethyl acetate were added to extract an organic layer. The moisture remaining in the extracted organic layer was removed using magnesium sulfate, followed by removal of the solvent, and then a crude product was subjected to wet purification using column chromatography using hexane and ethyl acetate to obtain a dark yellow liquid 1B (3.84 g, yield 80%).

##### 2) Synthesis of Compound 1C



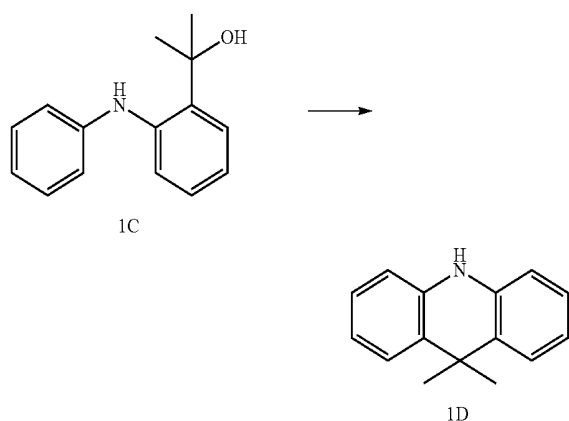
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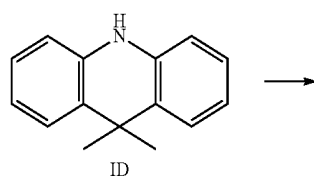
Compound 1B (3.84 g, 16.91 mmol) was mixed with a tetrahydrofuran solvent (200 ml) and stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere. 4.6 equivalents of methylmagnesium bromide were slowly added dropwise. Reaction was carried out by stirring the mixture at room temperature for 12 hours or longer. After completion of the reaction, distilled water was slowly added, and an organic layer was extracted using ethyl acetate. The moisture remaining in the extracted organic layer was removed using magnesium sulfate, followed by removal of the solvent. Then, wet purification was performed using column chromatography using hexane and ethyl acetate to obtain a yellow liquid 1C (3.26 g, yield 85%).

## 3) Synthesis of Compound 1D



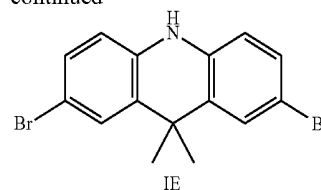
160 mL of an excess amount of phosphoric acid as a solvent was added to Compound 1C (3.26 g, 14.37 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature. After stirring for 16 hours or longer, 200 to 250 mL of distilled water was slowly added. Thereafter, the mixture was stirred for 0.5 to 1 hour, and a precipitated solid was filtered. An organic layer was extracted from the filtered solid using an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and a dichloromethane solvent. The extracted organic layer was dehydrated using magnesium sulfate and the remaining organic solvent was removed to obtain a white solid 1D (2.7 g, yield 90%).

## 4) Synthesis of Compound 1E



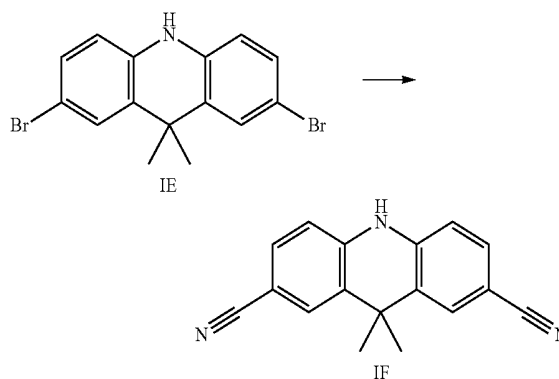
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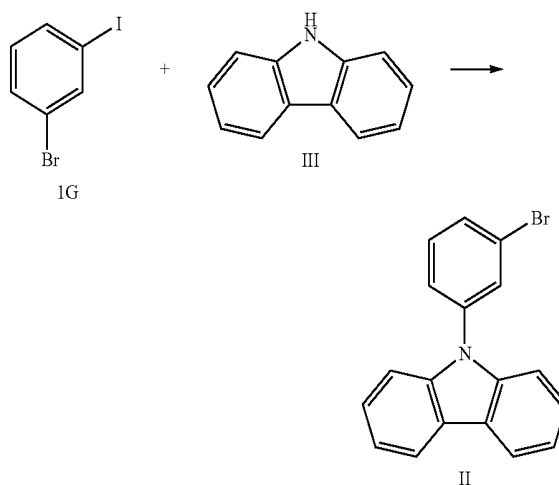
Under a nitrogen atmosphere ( $N_2$  purging), Compound 1D (2.7 g, 12.93 mmol) was added to chloroform (200 ml), followed by stirring. After stirring, 3 equivalents of bromine were slowly added dropwise. After 8 hours, the reaction was quenched by addition of an aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution. Then, extraction was performed. Thereafter, purification was performed using a column using a developing solvent of methylenechloride (MC):hexane (1:5) to obtain a white solid 1E (4.24 g, yield 90%).

## 5) Synthesis of Compound 1F



Under a nitrogen atmosphere ( $N_2$  purging), Compound 1E (4.24 g, 11.63 mmol) and 2.3 equivalents of CuCN were added to DMF (200 ml), and stirred at  $150^\circ C$ . After 48 hours, the reaction mixture was slowly poured into ice water at  $0^\circ C$ ., stirred for 30 minutes, and then an organic layer was extracted by addition of an aqueous ammonia solution. The solvent remaining in the organic layer was evaporated, and the organic material was adsorbed on silica. Then, purification using a column using a developing solvent of MC:hexane (1:1) was performed to obtain an ivory solid 1F (2.1 g, yield 70%).

## 6) Synthesis of Compound 11

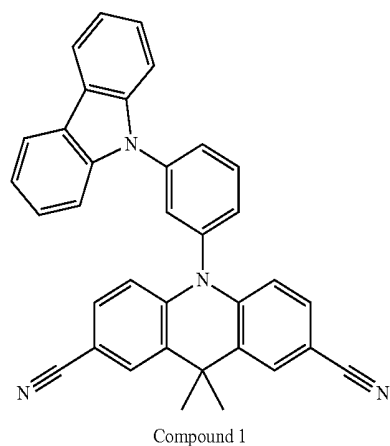
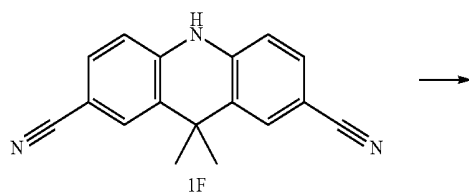
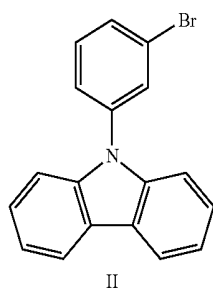


Under a nitrogen atmosphere ( $N_2$  purging), Compound 1G (10 g, 35.48 mmol), 0.6 equivalent of Compound 1H, 0.1

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equivalent of CuI, 3.5 equivalents of diaminocyclohexane, and 4.0 equivalents of potassium phosphate were added to 1,4-dioxane (350 ml), and stirred in a 90° C. oil bath. After 12 hours, water was added to the reaction mixture, and extraction was performed. Then, purification was performed using a column using a developing solvent of MC:hexane (5:1) to obtain a white solid 11 (7.97 g, yield 70%).

## 7) Synthesis of Compound 1

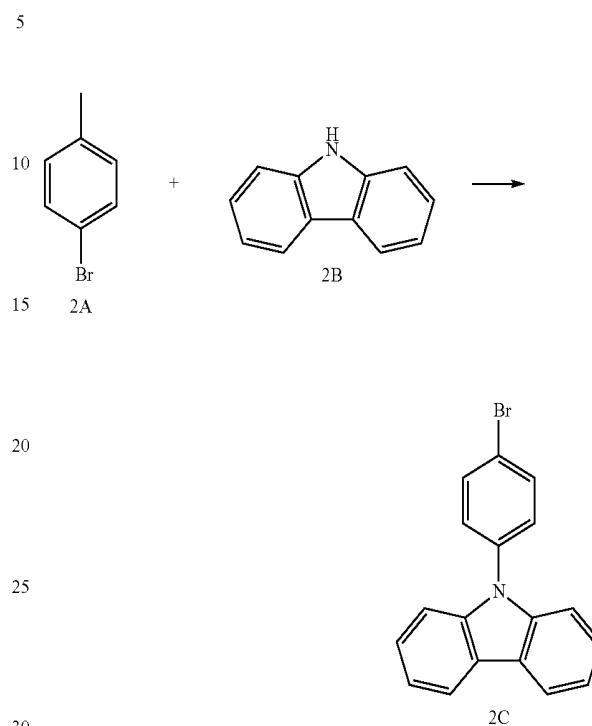


Under a nitrogen atmosphere (N<sub>2</sub> purging), Compound 142.96 g, 6.43 mmol), 1.2 equivalents of Compound 1F, 0.05 equivalent of tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0), 0.1 equivalent of triphenylphosphine, and 3.0 equivalents of sodium tert-butoxide were added to toluene (150 ml), and stirred in a 100° C. oil bath. After 10 hours, water was added to the reaction mixture, and extraction was performed. Then, purification was performed using a column using a developing solvent of hexane:MC (1:1) to obtain a white solid Compound 1 (1.93 g, yield 60%).

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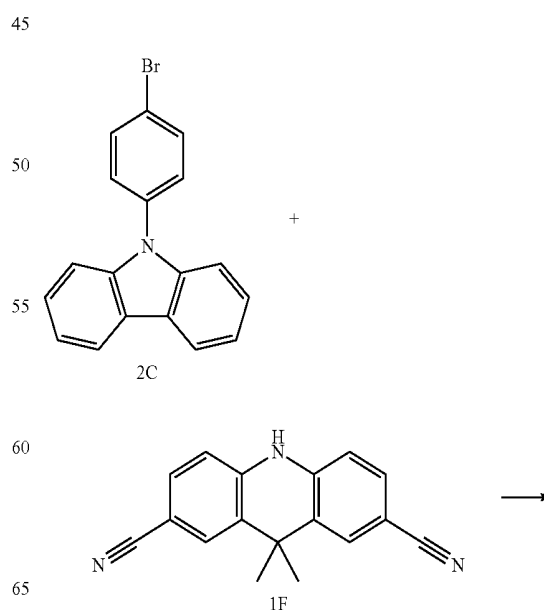
## Synthesis Example 2: Synthesis of Compound 2

## 1) Synthesis of Compound 2C



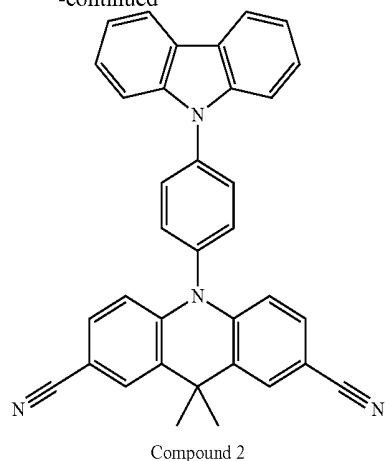
Under a nitrogen atmosphere (N<sub>2</sub> purging), Compound 2A (10 g, 35.48 mmol), 0.6 equivalent of Compound 2B, 0.1 equivalent of CuI, 3.5 equivalents of diaminocyclohexane, and 4.0 equivalents of potassium phosphate were added to 1,4-dioxane (350 ml), and stirred in a 90° C. oil bath. After 12 hours, water was added to the reaction mixture, and extraction was performed. Then, purification was performed using a column using a developing solvent of MC:hexane (5:1) to obtain a white solid 2C (7.97 g, yield 70%).

## 2) Synthesis of Compound 2



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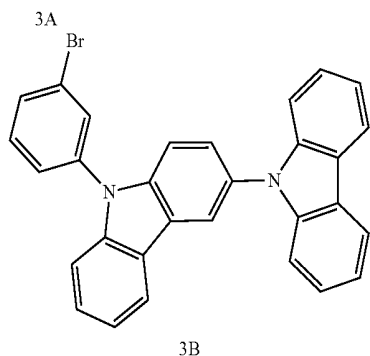
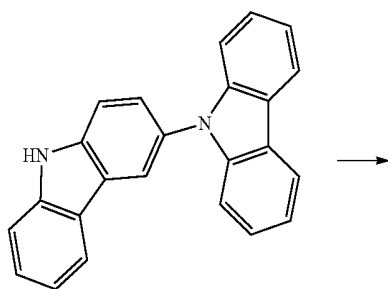
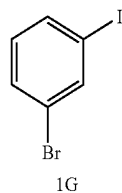
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Under a nitrogen atmosphere ( $N_2$  purging), Compound 2C (2.96 g, 6.43 mmol), 1.2 equivalents of Compound 1F, 0.05 equivalent of tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0), 0.1 equivalent of triphenylphosphine, and 3.0 equivalents of sodium tert-butoxide were added to toluene (150 ml), and stirred in a  $100^\circ C$ . oil bath. After 10 hours, water was added to the reaction mixture, and extraction was performed. Then, purification was performed using a column using a developing solvent of hexane:MC (1:1) to obtain a white solid Compound 2 (2.1 g, yield 65%).

### Synthesis Example 3: Synthesis of Compound 5

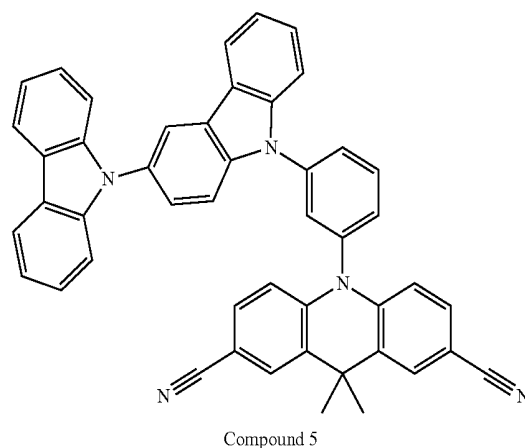
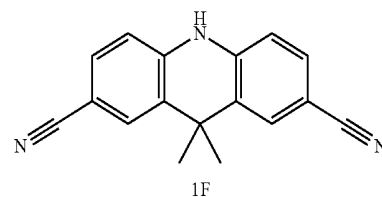
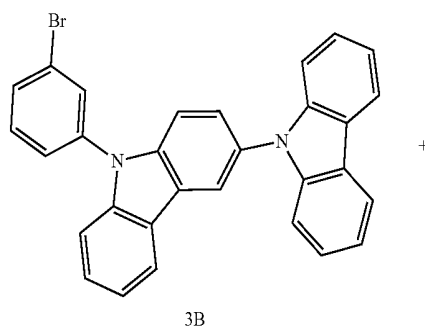
#### 1) Synthesis of Compound 3B



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Under a nitrogen atmosphere ( $N_2$  purging), Compound 1G (10 g, 35.48 mmol), 0.6 equivalent of Compound 3A, 0.1 equivalent of CuI, 3.5 equivalents of diaminocyclohexane, and 4.0 equivalents of potassium phosphate were added to 1,4-dioxane (350 ml), and stirred in a  $90^\circ C$ . oil bath. After 15 hours, water was added to the reaction mixture, and extraction was performed. Then, purification was performed using a column using a developing solvent of hexane:MC (3:2) to obtain a white solid 3B (12.93 g, yield 75%).

#### 2) Synthesis of Compound 5

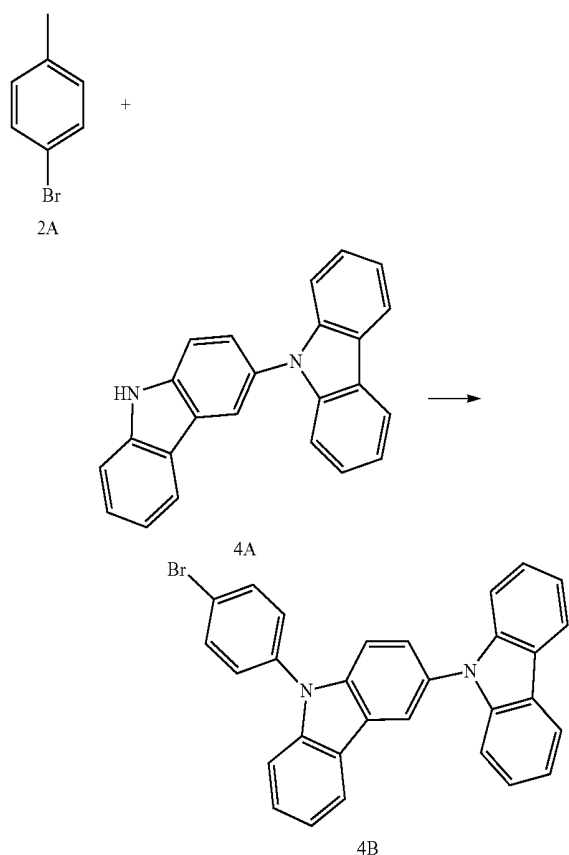


Under a nitrogen atmosphere ( $N_2$  purging), Compound 3B (2.34 g, 4.82 mmol), 1.2 equivalents of Compound 1F, 0.05 equivalent of tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0), 0.1 equivalent of triphenylphosphine, and 3.0 equivalents of sodium tert-butoxide were added to toluene (200 ml), and stirred in a  $100^\circ C$ . oil bath. After 13 hours, water was added to the reaction mixture, and extraction was performed. Then, purification was performed using a column using a developing solvent of hexane:MC (1:1) to obtain a white solid Compound 5 (1.6 g, yield 50%).

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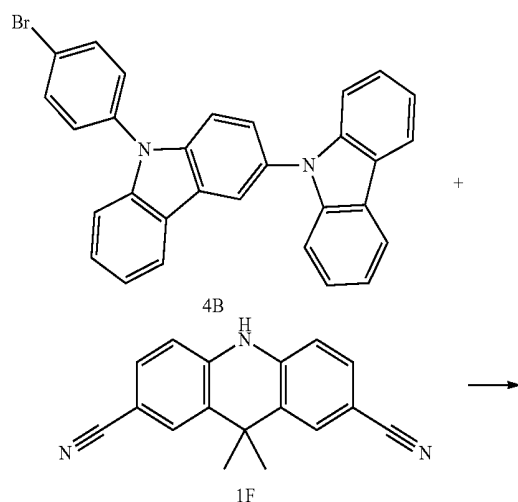
## Synthesis Example 4: Synthesis of Compound 6

## 1) Synthesis of Compound 4B



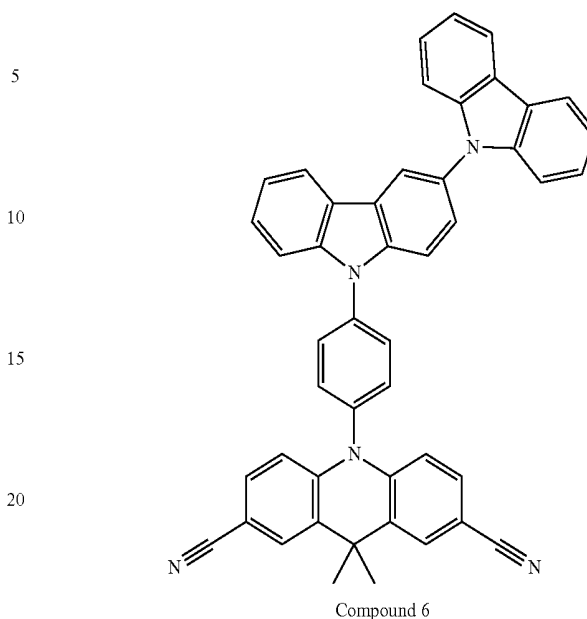
Under a nitrogen atmosphere ( $N_2$  purging), Compound 2A (10 g, 35.48 mmol), 0.6 equivalent of Compound 4A, 0.1 equivalent of CuI, 3.5 equivalents of diaminocyclohexane, and 4.0 equivalents of potassium phosphate were added to 1,4-dioxane (350 ml), and stirred in a  $90^\circ C$ . oil bath. After 15 hours, water was added to the reaction mixture, and extraction was performed. Then, purification was performed using a column using a developing solvent of hexane:MC (3:2) to obtain a white solid 4B (12.07 g, yield 70%).

## 2) Synthesis of Compound 6



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-continued



Under a nitrogen atmosphere ( $N_2$  purging), Compound 4B (2.34 g, 4.82 mmol), 1.2 equivalents of Compound 1F, 0.05 equivalent of tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0), 0.1 equivalent of triphenylphosphine, and 3.0 equivalents of sodium tert-butoxide were added to toluene (150 ml), and stirred in a  $100^\circ C$ . oil bath. After 13 hours, water was added to the reaction mixture, and extraction was performed. Then, purification was performed using a column using a developing solvent of hexane:MC (1:1) to obtain a white solid Compound 6 (1.76 g, yield 55%).

## Example 1: Fabrication of Organic Light-Emitting Diode to which Compound 1 is Applied

An organic light-emitting diode in which Compound 1 is used as the host of a light-emitting material layer was fabricated. First, a glass substrate with an ITO (with reflector) electrode of  $40\text{ mm} \times 40\text{ mm} \times 0.5\text{ mm}$  (thickness) was ultrasonically cleaned with isopropyl alcohol, acetone and DI water for 5 minutes and then dried in an oven at  $100^\circ C$ . After cleaning, the substrate was treated with  $O_2$  plasma for 2 minutes under vacuum, and the substrate was transferred to a deposition chamber to deposit other layers on top of the substrate. Organic layers were deposited by evaporation from a heated boat in the following order under a vacuum of about  $10^{-7}$  Torr:

A hole injection layer (NPB,  $40\text{ \AA}$ ), a hole transport layer (mCP,  $10\text{ \AA}$ ), a light-emitting material layer (Compound 1 was used as a host, and 12 wt % of the material of Formula 3 was doped,  $200\text{ \AA}$ ), an electron transport layer (TPBI,  $300\text{ \AA}$ ), an electron injection layer (LiF), and a cathode (Al).

A capping layer (CPL) was formed and then encapsulated with glass. After the deposition process, the substrate was transferred from the deposition chamber into a drying box for film formation. Then, encapsulation was performed using a UV cured epoxy and a moisture getter.

Example 2: Fabrication of Organic Light-Emitting Diode to which Compound 2 is Applied

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except that Compound 2 instead of Compound 1 was used as the host of a light-emitting material layer to prepare an organic light-emitting diode.

Example 3: Fabrication of Organic Light-Emitting Diode to which Compound 5 is Applied

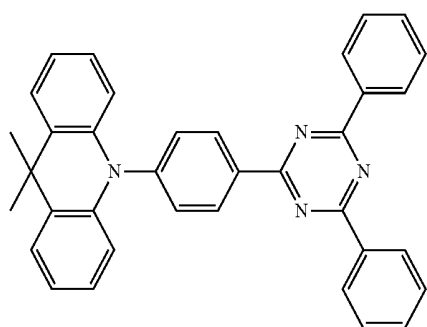
The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except that Compound 5 instead of Compound 1 was used as the host of a light-emitting material layer to prepare an organic light-emitting diode.

Example 4: Fabrication of Organic Light-Emitting Diode to which Compound 6 is Applied

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except that Compound 6 instead of Compound 1 was used as the host of a light-emitting material layer to prepare an organic light-emitting diode.

Comparative Example: Fabrication of Organic Light-Emitting Diode

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except that the material represented by Formula 4 below instead of Compound 1 was used as the host of a light-emitting material layer to prepare an organic light-emitting diode.



Formula 4

Experimental Example: Measurement of Luminescence Characteristics of Organic Light-Emitting Diode

The properties of the organic light-emitting diodes fabricated according to Examples 1 to 4 and Comparative Example were measured. Each organic light-emitting diode having an emission area of 9 mm<sup>2</sup> was connected to an external power source, and a current source (KEITHLEY) and a photometer (PR 650) were used to evaluate the properties of the devices at room temperature. For the fabricated organic light-emitting diodes, current efficiency, power efficiency, external quantum efficiency (EQE), CIE color coordinates, and lifespan (T95) falling from 100% to 95% at a reference constant current of 1,000 nit luminance were measured. The obtained results are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Element	Current efficiency (cd/A)	Power efficiency (lm/W)	EQE (%)	CIE (X)	CIE (Y)	Lifespan (hr) (T95 @ 1,000 nit)
Example 1	9.5	8.1	10.3	0.130	0.082	5
Example 2	10.1	7.6	10.7	0.141	0.099	4
Example 3	11.7	9.0	12.4	0.149	0.112	9
Example 4	12.4	9.8	13.1	0.152	0.121	10
Comparative Example	6.2	4.74	7.1	0.171	0.262	1.5

As shown in Table 1, when the organic compound synthesized according to the present disclosure is used as the host of a light-emitting material layer as compared with the case where the organic compound of Comparative Example is used as the host of a light-emitting material layer, current efficiency improved by up to 100%, power efficiency improved by up to 107%, external quantum efficiency improved by up to 85%, and the lifespan of the device increased 6.7-fold. In addition, based on the results of the color coordinate measurement, it was confirmed that when the organic compound of the present disclosure was used as a host, blue light having high color purity may be obtained. Therefore, when the organic compound of the present disclosure is applied to an organic light-emitting layer, an organic light-emitting diode having improved luminous efficacy, improved color purity, and an increased lifespan may be fabricated. Furthermore, an organic light-emitting diode, to which the organic compound of the present disclosure is applied, may be used for an organic light-emitting diode display device and/or a lighting device.

The organic compound of the present disclosure has an acridine moiety which is present in a distorted form when forming bonds with other moieties. The steric hindrance between the acridine moiety consisting of three hexagonal rings and an adjacent moiety is increased, and the three-dimensional conformation of the organic compound of the present disclosure is limited, so that the organic compound of the present disclosure has a rigid structure.

In addition, since the acridine moiety has cyanide groups (CNs) having excellent characteristics of electron withdrawing, the triplet energy of the organic compound is not lowered, and a blue shift is facilitated.

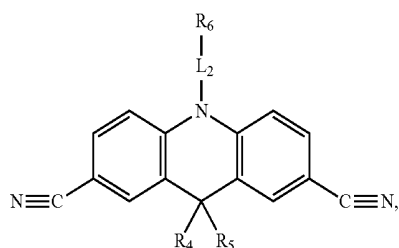
Therefore, when the organic compound of the present disclosure is used as the host of an organic light-emitting layer constituting an organic light-emitting diode and a compound having delayed fluorescence properties is used as a dopant, an organic light-emitting diode, an organic light-emitting diode display device, a lighting device, and the like, which can emit blue light of high purity and have increased luminous efficacy and an increased element lifespan, can be realized.

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 invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

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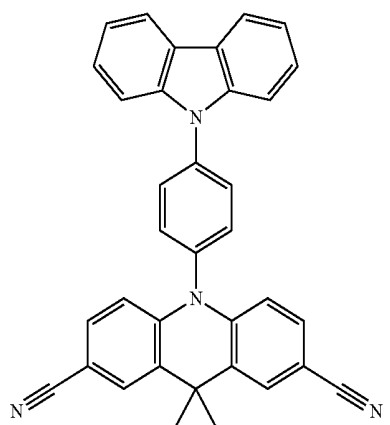
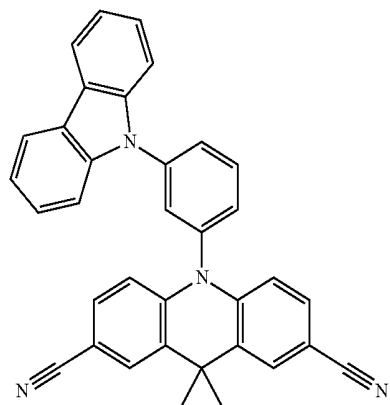
What is claimed is:

1. An organic compound represented by Formula 1 below:



wherein each of  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  is independently selected from the group consisting of an unsubstituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, a substituted C1 to C20 alkyl group, an unsubstituted C5 to C30 aryl group, a substituted C5 to C30 aryl group, an unsubstituted C4 to C30 heteroaryl group, and a substituted C4 to C30 heteroaryl group,  $R_6$  is selected from the group consisting of an unsubstituted C5 to C30 aryl group, a substituted C5 to C30 aryl group, an unsubstituted C4 to C30 heteroaryl group, and a substituted C4 to C30 heteroaryl group, and wherein  $L_2$  is selected from the group consisting of an unsubstituted C5 to C10 arylene group, a substituted C5 to C10 arylene group consisting of one or two rings, an unsubstituted C4 to C30 heteroarylene group consisting of one or two rings, and a substituted C4 to C30 heteroarylene group consisting of one or two rings.

2. The organic compound according to claim 1, wherein the organic compound represented by Formula 1 is any one of compounds 1 to 14 below:



Formula 1

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Compound 2

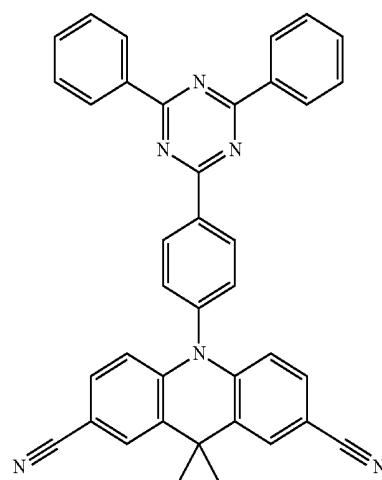
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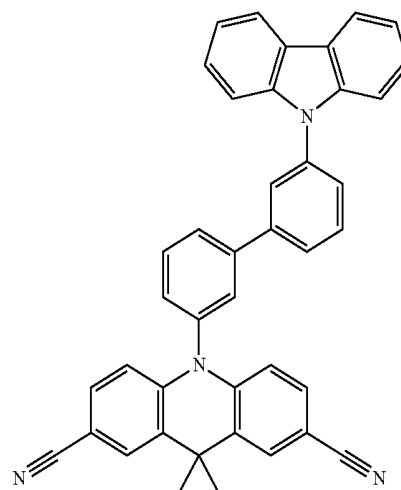
65

34

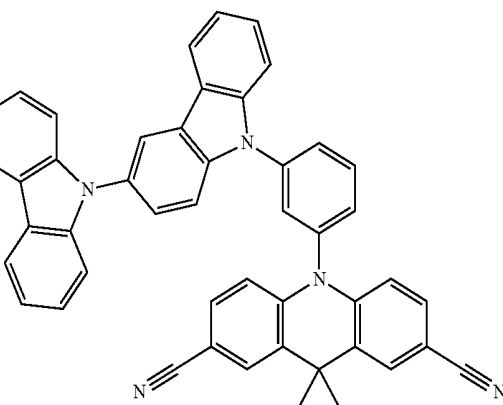
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Compound 3



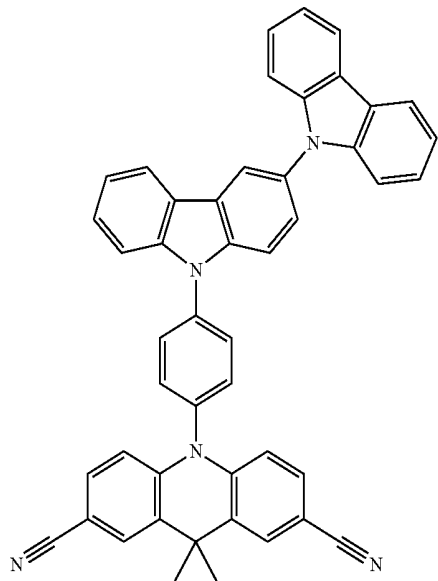
Compound 4



Compound 5

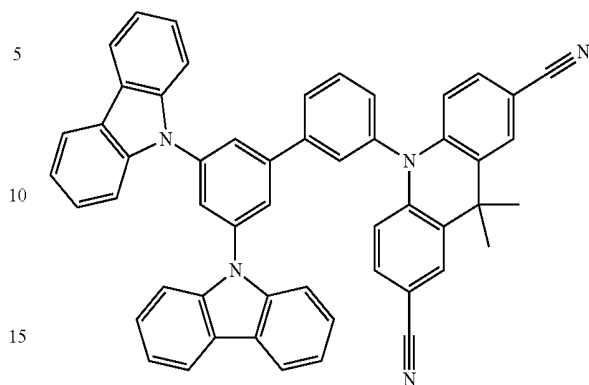
**35**  
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Compound 6

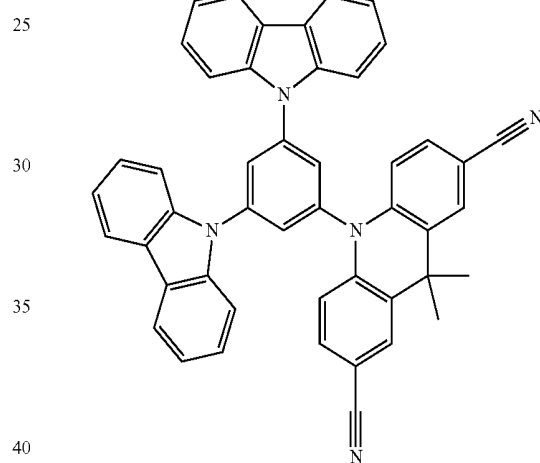


**36**  
-continued

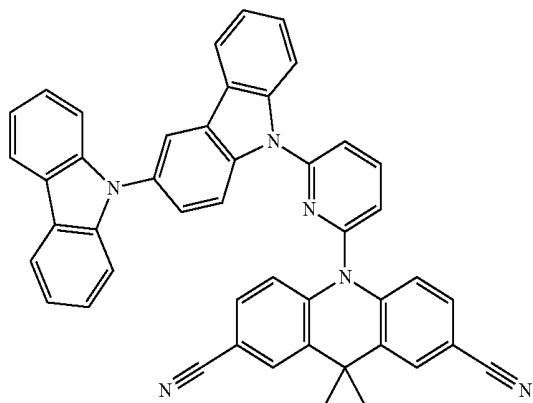
Compound 9



Compound 10



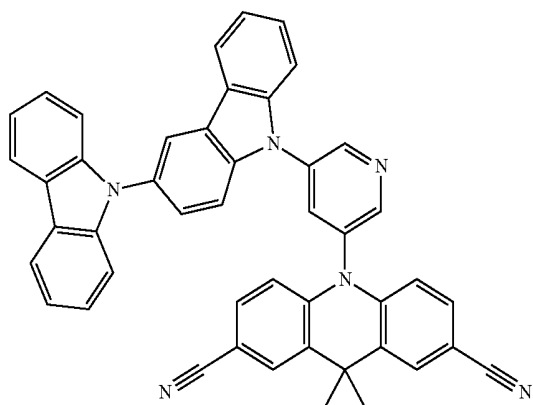
Compound 7



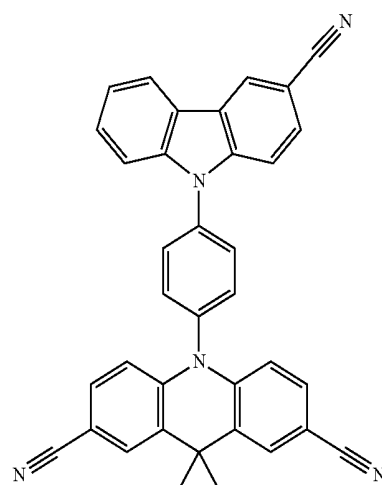
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Compound 11

Compound 8

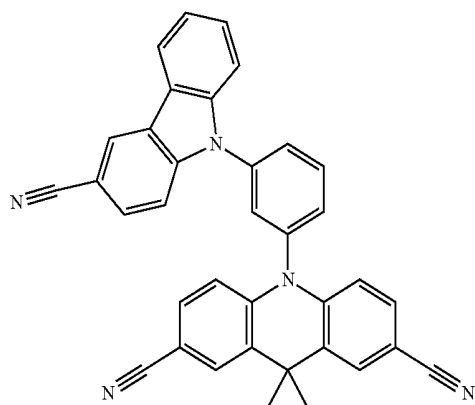


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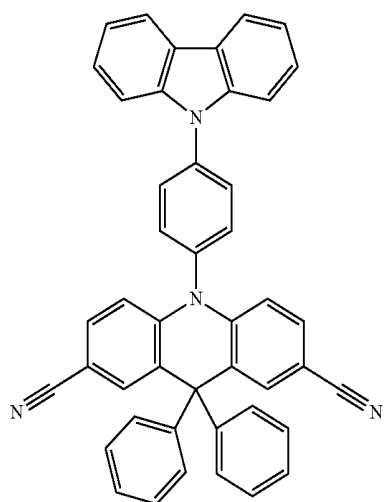
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-continued

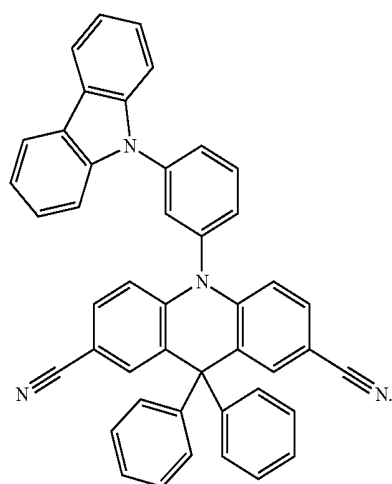


Compound 12

Compound 13



Compound 14



3. An organic light-emitting diode, comprising:

a first electrode and a second electrode facing each other;  
and

an organic light-emitting layer disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode, wherein the organic light-emitting layer comprises the organic compound according to claim 1.

4. The organic light-emitting diode according to claim 3, wherein the organic compound is suitable for use as a host of a light-emitting material layer.

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5. The organic light-emitting diode according to claim 4, wherein the light-emitting material layer further comprises a dopant.

6. The organic light-emitting diode according to claim 5, wherein a difference ( $|HOMO_{Host} - HOMO_{Dopant}|$ ) between a highest occupied molecular orbital energy level of the host ( $HOMO_{Host}$ ) and a highest occupied molecular orbital energy level of the dopant ( $HOMO_{Dopant}$ ) or a difference ( $|LUMO_{Host} - LUMO_{Dopant}|$ ) between a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy level of the host ( $LUMO_{Host}$ ) and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy level of the dopant ( $LUMO_{Dopant}$ ) is 0.5 eV or less.

7. The organic light-emitting diode according to claim 5, wherein a difference ( $\Delta E_{ST}$ ) between a singlet energy level ( $S_1$ ) of the dopant and a triplet energy level ( $T_1$ ) of the dopant is 0.3 eV or less.

8. An organic light-emitting diode display device, comprising:

a substrate;

the organic light-emitting diode according to claim 3 and disposed on the substrate; and

a driving element disposed on the substrate and connected to a first electrode of the organic light-emitting diode.

9. The organic light-emitting diode display device according to claim 8, wherein the organic compound is suitable for use as a host of a light-emitting material layer.

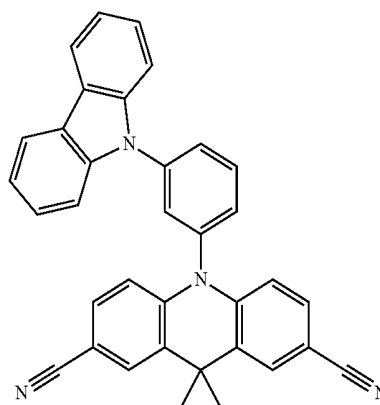
10. The organic light-emitting diode display device according to claim 9, wherein the light-emitting material layer further comprises a dopant.

11. The organic light-emitting diode display device according to claim 10, wherein a difference ( $|HOMO_{Host} - HOMO_{Dopant}|$ ) between a highest occupied molecular orbital energy level of the host ( $HOMO_{Host}$ ) and a highest occupied molecular orbital energy level of the dopant ( $HOMO_{Dopant}$ ) or a difference ( $|LUMO_{Host} - LUMO_{Dopant}|$ ) between a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy level of the host ( $LUMO_{Host}$ ) and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy level of the dopant ( $LUMO_{Dopant}$ ) is 0.5 eV or less.

12. The organic light-emitting diode display device according to claim 10, wherein a difference ( $\Delta E_{ST}$ ) between a singlet energy level ( $S_1$ ) of the dopant and a triplet energy level ( $T_1$ ) of the dopant is 0.3 eV or less.

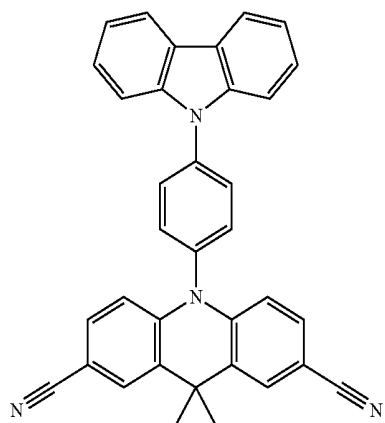
13. The organic light-emitting diode according to claim 3, wherein the organic compound is any one of compounds 1 to 14 below:

Compound 1



39

-continued



Compound 2

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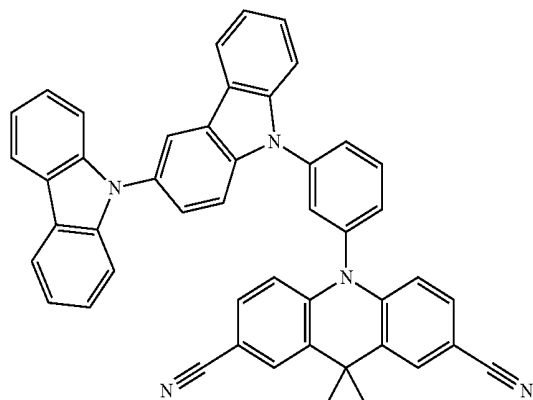
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Compound 5

Compound 3

Compound 6

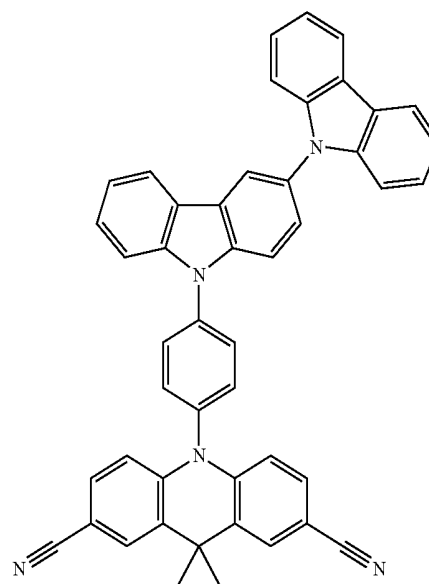
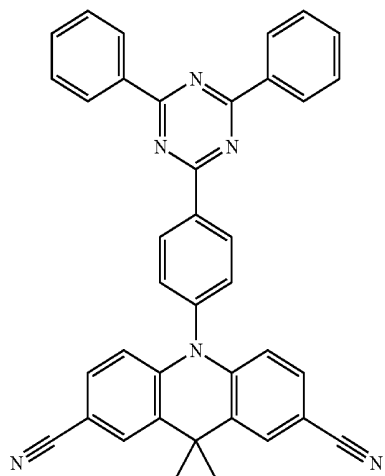
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Compound 4

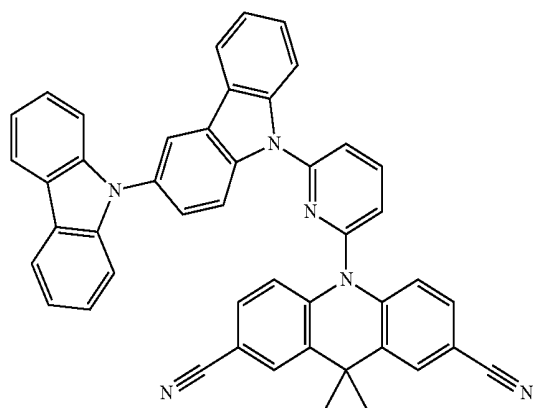
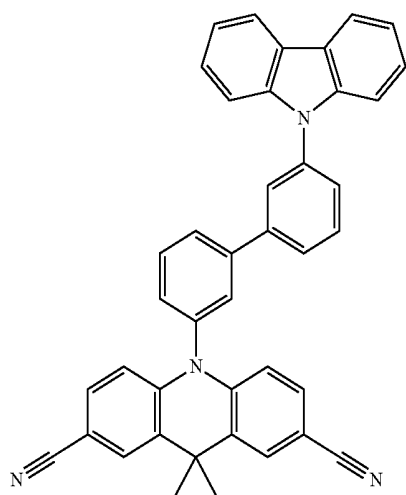
Compound 7

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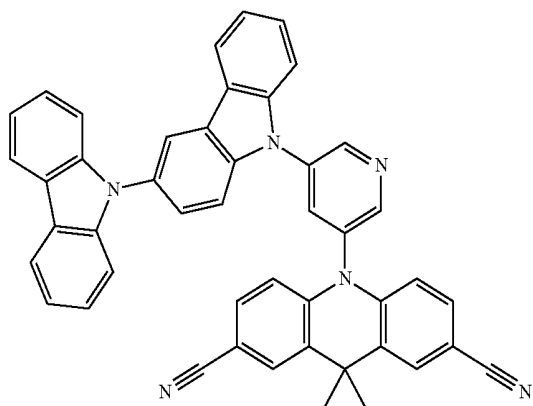
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**41**  
-continued

Compound 8



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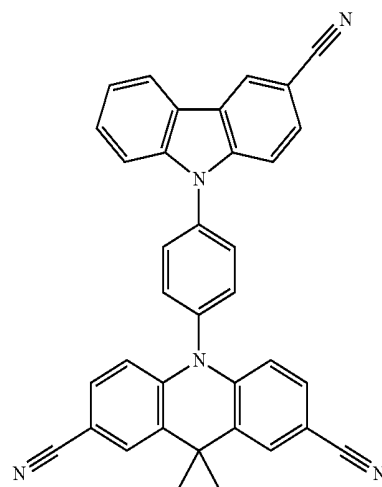
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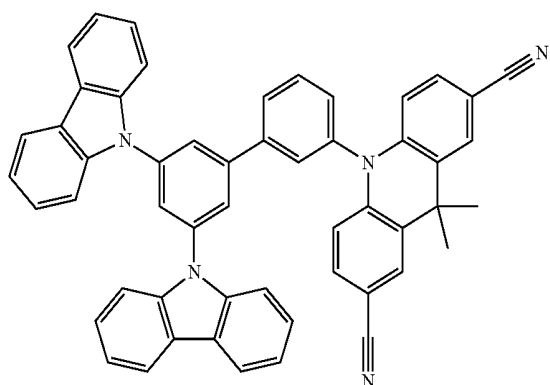
**42**  
-continued

Compound 11



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Compound 9

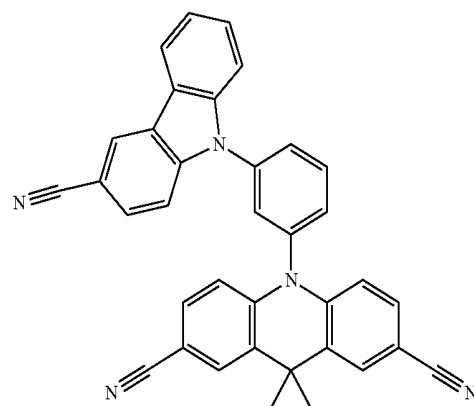


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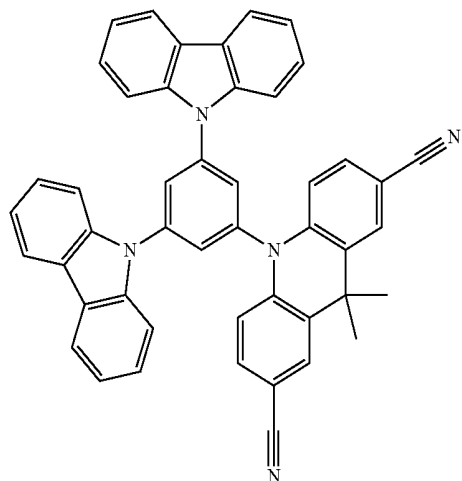
40

Compound 12



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Compound 10



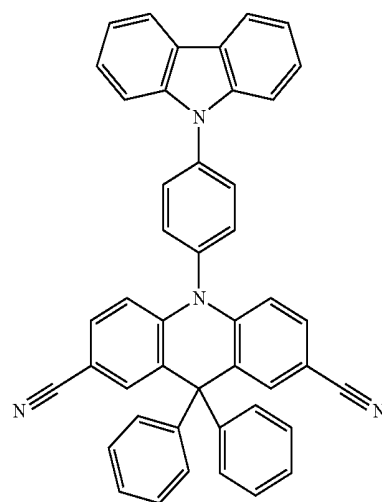
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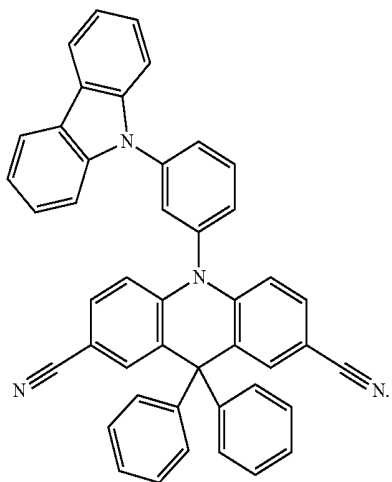
65

Compound 13



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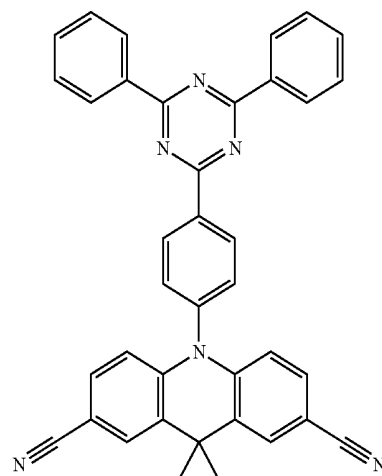
-continued



Compound 14

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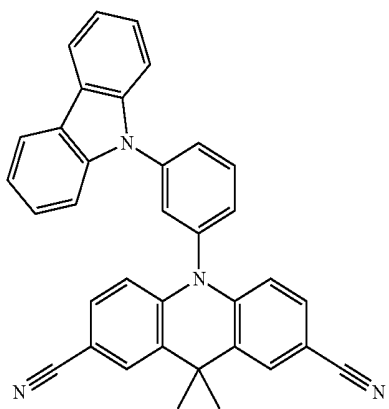
-continued



Compound 3

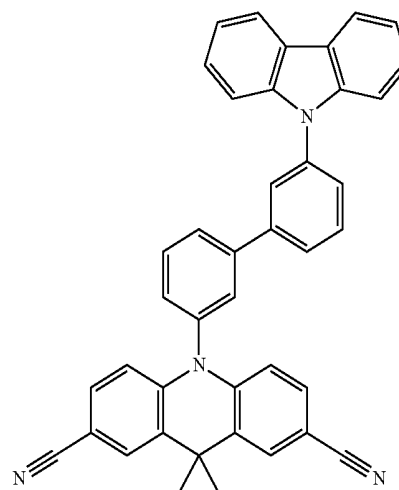
14. The organic light-emitting diode display device according to claim 8, wherein the organic compound is any one of compounds 1 to 14 below:

25



Compound 1

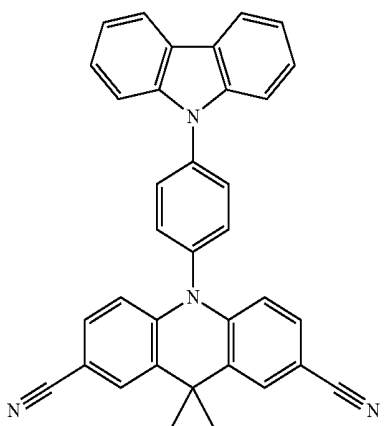
Compound 4



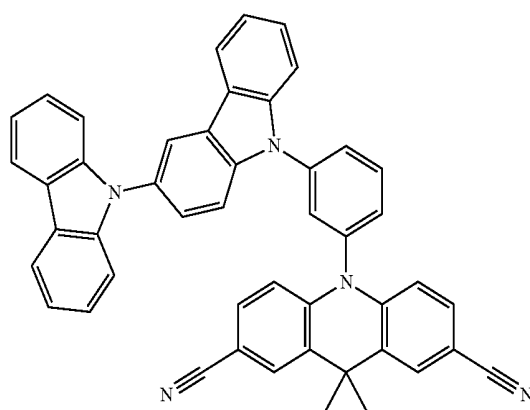
45

Compound 2

Compound 5

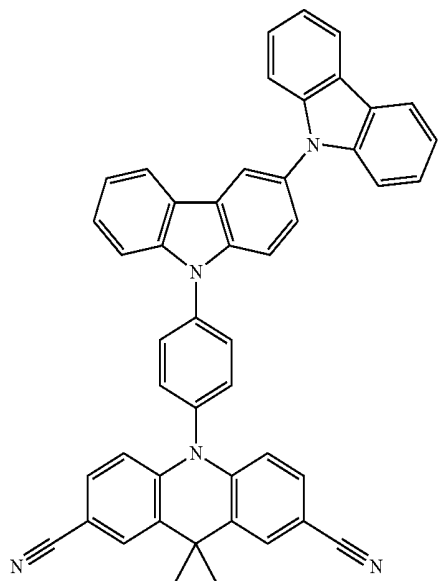


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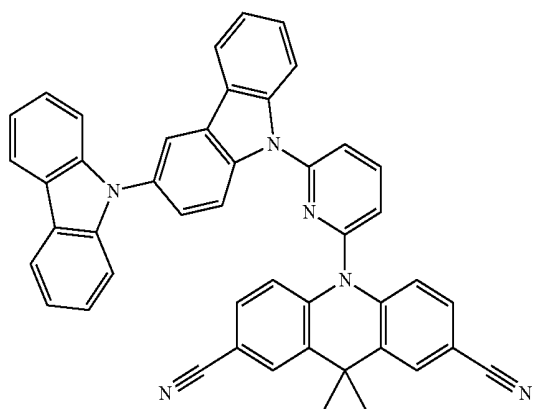


**45**  
-continued

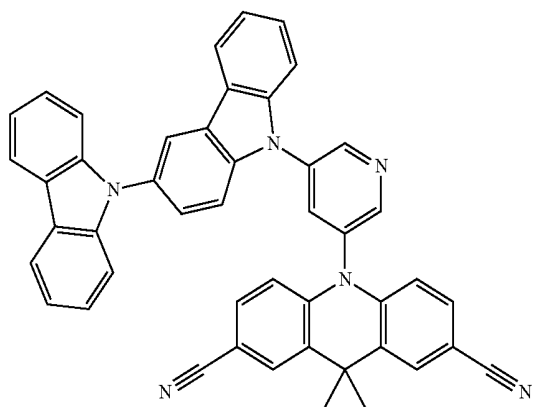
Compound 6



Compound 7



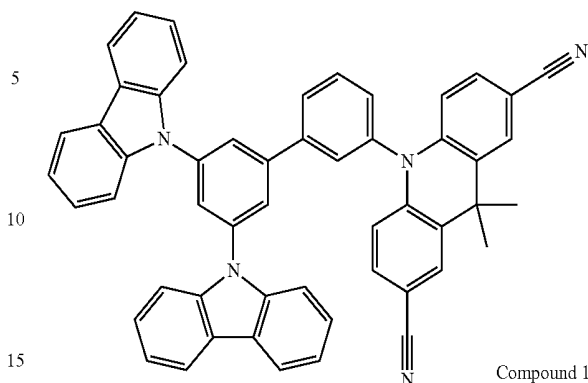
Compound 8



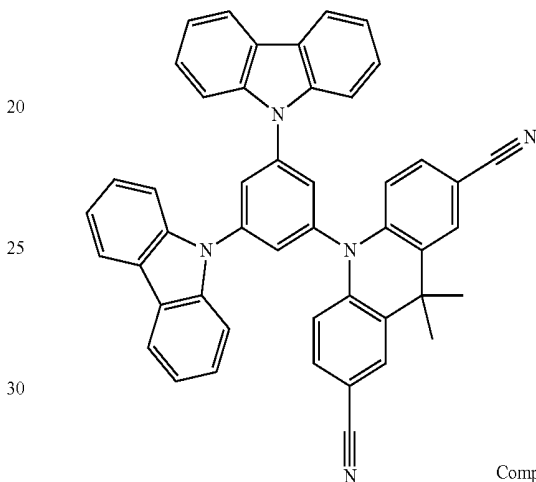
**46**

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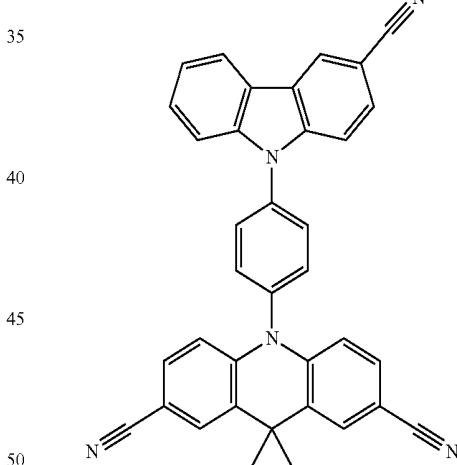
Compound 9



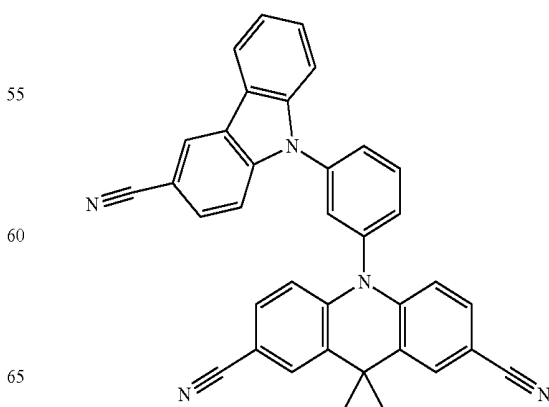
Compound 10



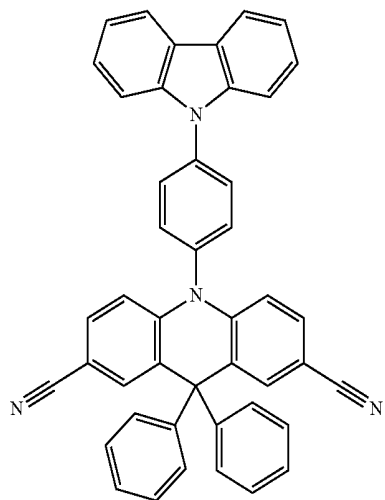
Compound 11



Compound 12



**47**  
-continued



Compound 13

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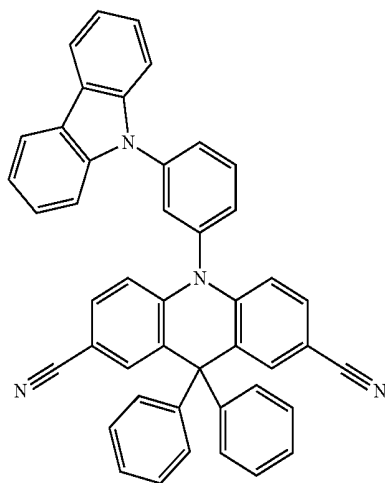
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**48**  
-continued

Compound 14



\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	有机化合物,有机发光二极管和包括该有机化合物的有机发光二极管显示装置		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US10700290</a>	公开(公告)日	2020-06-30
申请号	US15/839336	申请日	2017-12-12
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	乐金显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	NOH HYO JIN YOON DAE WI KIM JUN YUN		
发明人	NOH, HYO-JIN YOON, DAE-WI KIM, JUN-YUN		
IPC分类号	H01L51/50 C07D401/10 H01L51/00 C09K11/06 C07D209/82 C07D403/14 C07D401/14		
CPC分类号	C07D209/82 H01L51/0059 H01L51/0072 C07D401/14 H01L51/0067 C09K11/06 C07D401/10 C07D403/14 C09K2211/1029 H01L2251/552 C09K2211/1007 H01L51/5012 C09K2211/1059		
代理机构(译)	桦木, STEWART, KOLASCH与桦木, LLP		
审查员(译)	CLARK, GREGORYø		
优先权	1020160169408 2016-12-13 KR		
其他公开文献	US20180166636A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

摘要(译)

有机化合物由下式表示,并且有机发光二极管和有机发光二极管显示装置包括该有机化合物。

