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(12) United States Patent
Park et al.**(10) Patent No.: US 9,397,300 B2****(45) Date of Patent: Jul. 19, 2016****(54) COMPOUND AND ORGANIC
LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE INCLUDING THE
SAME****(71) Applicant: Samsung Display Co., Ltd.**, Yongin,
Gyeonggi-Do (KR)**(72) Inventors: Jun-Ha Park**, Yongin (KR); **Seok-Hwan
Hwang**, Yongin (KR); **Young-Kook
Kim**, Yongin (KR); **Hye-Jin Jung**,
Yongin (KR); **Eun-Young Lee**, Yongin
(KR); **Jin-O Lim**, Yongin (KR);
Sang-Hyun Han, Yongin (KR); **Eun-Jae
Jeong**, Yongin (KR); **Soo-Yon Kim**,
Yongin (KR); **Jong-Hyuk Lee**, Yongin
(KR)**(73) Assignee: Samsung Display Co., Ltd.**, Yongin,
Gyeonggi-do (KR)**(*) Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
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C07D 333/76 (2006.01)
C07D 235/18 (2006.01)
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C07D 251/22 (2006.01)
C07D 213/38 (2006.01)
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251/22 (2013.01); **C07D 307/91** (2013.01);
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2103/24 (2013.01); **C07C 2103/26** (2013.01);
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None

See application file for complete search history.

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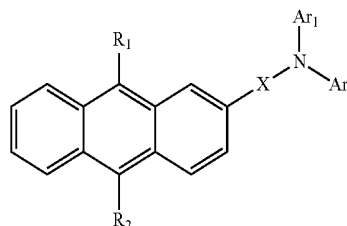
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Primary Examiner — Gregory Clark**(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm** — Knobbe, Martens, Olson &
Bear LLP**(57) ABSTRACT**Provided is an organic light-emitting diode including a com-
pound of Formula 1 below:

Formula 1

A detailed description of a substituent in Formula 1 above is
defined as described in the detailed description.

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SECOND ELECTRODE
EIL
ETL
EML
HTL
HIL
FIRST ELECTRODE

1

COMPOUND AND ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE INCLUDING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2013-0016053, filed on Feb. 14, 2013, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

The present embodiments relate to a compound and an organic light-emitting diode including the same.

2. Description of the Related Technology

Organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), which are self-emitting diodes, have advantages such as wide viewing angles, excellent contrast, quick response, high brightness, and excellent driving voltage, and can provide multicolored images.

A typical diode has a structure including a substrate, an anode formed on the substrate, and a hole transport layer (HTL), an emission layer (EML), an electron transport layer (ETL), and a cathode which are sequentially stacked on the substrate. The HTL, the EML, and the ETL are organic thin films comprising organic compounds.

An operating principle of an OLED having the above-described structure is as follows.

When a voltage is applied between the anode and the cathode, holes injected from the anode move to the EML via the HTL, and electrons injected from the cathode move to the EML via the ETL. The holes and electrons (carriers) recombine in the EML to generate excitons. When the excitons drop from an excited state to a ground state, light is emitted.

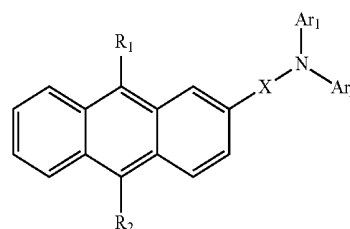
A conventional OLED using an organic monomolecular material as an HTL has problems of a short luminescence lifetime, low preservative durability, and low reliability. These problems arise due to physical or chemical changes of organic materials, photochemical or electrochemical changes of organic materials, oxidation of anodes, exfoliation, or a lack of durability.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE ASPECTS

The present embodiments provide a novel compound and an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) including the same. The compound has excellent electrical properties, high charge-transporting abilities, and high light-emitting abilities. The compound, which is a material having a high glass transition temperature and is capable of preventing crystallization, can be effectively used as an electron-transporting material that is suitable for a fluorescent and a phosphorescent diode of emitting all colors such as red, green, blue, and white. The compound can be also used as a light-emitting material for producing green, blue, and white. Therefore, the compound may have a better luminance efficiency and OLED lifetime compared to a conventional host material, and an OLED including the compound and having high efficiency, low voltage, high brightness, and long lifetime characteristics is provided.

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According to an aspect of the present embodiments, there is provided a compound represented by Formula 1 below:



Formula 1

wherein, in Formula 1,

R_1 and R_2 may be each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} condensed polycyclic group;

Ar_1 and Ar_2 may be each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} condensed polycyclic group; and

X may be a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} condensed polycyclic group, or a divalent linking group with at least two of the aryl group, the heteroaryl group, and the condensed polycyclic group linked together.

According to another aspect of the present embodiments, there is provided an OLED including a first electrode; a second electrode; and an organic layer that is disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode and includes the compound of Formula 1 described above.

According to another aspect of the present embodiments, there is provided a flat panel display device including the above-described OLED, wherein the first electrode of the OLED is electrically connected to a source electrode or a drain electrode of a thin-film transistor (TFT).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other features and advantages of the present embodiments will become more apparent by describing in detail example embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

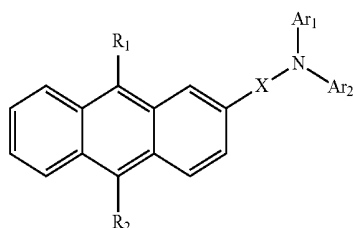
FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a structure of an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) according to an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INVENTIVE EMBODIMENTS

As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. Expressions such as "at least one of," when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list.

According to an aspect of the present embodiments, there is provided a compound represented by Formula 1 below:

3



Formula 1

wherein, in Formula 1,

R_1 and R_2 may be each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} condensed polycyclic group;

Ar_1 and Ar_2 may be each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} condensed polycyclic group; and

X may be a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} condensed polycyclic group, or a divalent linking group with at least two of the aryl group, the heteroaryl group, and the condensed polycyclic group linked together.

In some embodiments, the compound of Formula 1 may act as a light-emitting material and/or an electron-transporting material or an electron-injecting material for an organic light-emitting diode (OLED). In particular, a conventional compound used as an electron-transporting material is mostly a metal complex having a heterocyclic aromatic compound as a ligand, or is an aromatic compound having the heterocyclic aromatic compound as a substituent, wherein the heterocyclic aromatic compound is a relatively electron deficient compound.

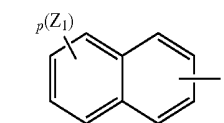
However, a compound having both a naphthyl anthracene group and an arylamine group within a molecule, such as, the compound of Formula 1 according to the present embodiments, may have a rich structure with high electron mobility due to the introduction of an anthracene compound thereto. Also, since the compound of Formula 1 above has both a naphthyl anthracene group and an arylamine compound within a molecule, it may have a hole-transporting capability. When a molecule having the described-above structure is used in an electron transport layer, an OLED may have a good balance between electrons and holes within the molecules and a high durability in regard to the electrons and the holes. Therefore, in regard to electroluminescence, the compound of Formula 1 above increases its thermal resistance and high-temperature environment resistant against Joule's heat that is generated in an organic layer, between organic layers, or between an organic layer and a metal electrode. An OLED manufactured using the compound of Formula 1 above as an electron-transporting material has a large effect on increasing advantages such as high durability during storage or operation, and improvement in efficiency.

A substituent in the compound of Formula 1 will now be described in detail.

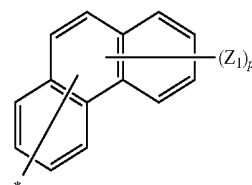
According to an embodiment, R_1 and R_2 in Formula 1 may be identical to each other.

According to another embodiment, R_1 and R_2 in Formula 1 may be each independently one of the following compounds represented by Formulas 2a to 2f below:

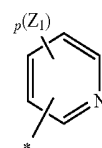
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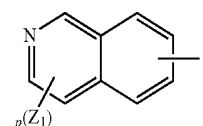
2a



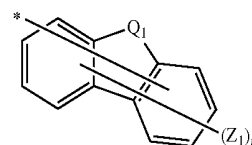
2b



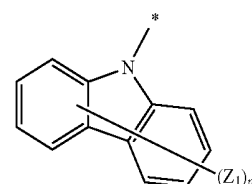
2c



2d



2e



2f

wherein, in Formulas 2a to 2e,

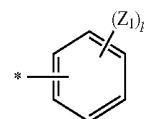
Q_1 may be a linking group represented by $-C(R_{30})-(R_{31})-$ or $-N(R_{32})-$;

Z_1 , R_{30} , R_{31} , and R_{32} may be each independently a hydrogen atom, a deuterium atom, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{20} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{20} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{20} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{20} condensed polycyclic group, a halogen atom, a cyano atom, a nitro group, a hydroxyl group, or a carboxyl group;

p may be an integer from 1 to 9; and

* may be a binding site.

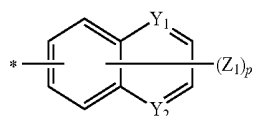
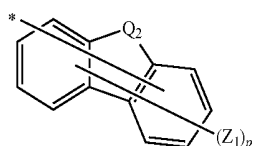
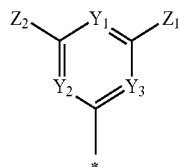
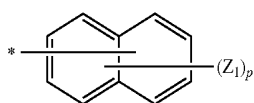
In some other embodiments, Ar_1 and Ar_2 in Formula 1 may be each independently a linking group with at least one of the following groups represented by Formulas 3a to 3e below:



3a

5

-continued



wherein, in Formulas 3a to 3e,

Y_1 , Y_2 , and Y_3 may be each independently a linking group represented by $-\text{N}=\text{}$ or $-\text{C}(\text{R}_{21})=$;

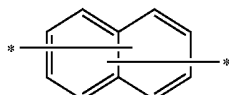
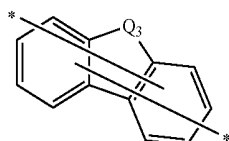
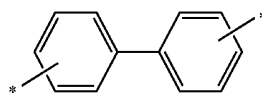
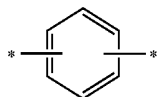
Q_2 may be a linking group represented by $-\text{C}(\text{R}_{30})$ (R_{31})—, $-\text{N}(\text{R}_{32})$ —, $-\text{S}$ —, or $-\text{O}$ —;

Z_1 , Z_2 , R_{21} , R_{30} , R_{31} , and R_{32} may be each independently a hydrogen group, a deuterium atom, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_{20} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{20} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_{20} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{20} condensed polycyclic group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a nitro group, a hydroxyl group, or a carboxyl group; and

* may be a binding site.

Z_1 and Z_2 may be, for example, a cyano group or a halogen atom.

In some other embodiments, X in Formula 1 may be one of the following compounds represented by Formulas 4a to 4d below:



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wherein, in Formulas 4a to 4d,

3b Q_3 may be a linking group represented by $-\text{C}(\text{R}_{30})$ (R_{31})— or $-\text{S}$ —;

R_{30} and R_{31} may be each independently a hydrogen group, a deuterium atom, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_{20} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{20} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_{20} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{20} condensed polycyclic group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a nitro group, a hydroxyl group, or a carboxyl group; and

* may be a binding site.

Hereinafter, the definition of representative substituents used herein will now be described in detail. (In this regard, numbers of carbons limiting a substituent are non-limited, and thus the substituent characteristics are not limited).

The unsubstituted C_1 - C_{60} alkyl group used herein may be linear or branched. Non-limiting examples of the unsubstituted C_1 - C_{60} alkyl group are a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an iso-butyl group, a sec-butyl group, a pentyl group, an iso-amyl group, a hexyl group, a heptyl group, an octyl group, a nonanyl group, and a dodecyl group. At least one hydrogen atom of the unsubstituted C_1 - C_{60} alkyl group may be substituted with a deuterium atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a cyano atom, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine, a hydrazone, a carboxyl group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid group or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid group or a salt thereof, a C_1 - C_{10} alkyl group, a C_1 - C_{10} alkoxy group, a C_2 - C_{10} alkenyl group, a C_2 - C_{10} alkynyl group, a C_6 - C_{16} aryl group, or a C_4 - C_{16} heteroaryl group.

The unsubstituted C_2 - C_{60} alkenyl group indicates an unsubstituted alkenyl group having at least one carbon-carbon double bond in the center or at a terminal thereof. Examples of the unsubstituted C_2 - C_{60} alkenyl group are an ethenyl group, a propenyl group, a butenyl group, and the like. At least one hydrogen atom of the unsubstituted alkenyl group may be substituted with the same substituent as used in the substituted alkyl group described above.

The unsubstituted C_2 - C_{60} alkynyl group indicates an unsubstituted alkynyl group having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond in the center or at a terminal of thereof. Examples of the unsubstituted C_2 - C_{60} alkynyl group are acetylene, propylene, phenylacetylene, naphthylacetylene, isopropylacetylene, t-butylacetylene, diphenylacetylene, and the like. At least one hydrogen atom of the unsubstituted C_2 - C_{60} alkynyl group may be substituted with the same substituent as used in the substituted alkyl group.

The unsubstituted C_3 - C_{60} cycloalkyl group indicates an alkyl group in the form of C_{30} - C_{60} rings, and at least one hydrogen atom of the C_{30} - C_{60} cycloalkyl group may be substituted with the same substituent with the same substituent as used in the C_1 - C_{60} alkyl group.

The unsubstituted C_1 - C_{60} alkoxy group has a structure of $-\text{OA}$ (wherein, A is an unsubstituted C_1 - C_{60} alkyl group described above). Non-limiting examples of the unsubstituted C_1 - C_{60} alkoxy group are a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, a propoxy group, an isopropoxy group, a butoxy group, a pentoxy group, and the like. At least one hydrogen atom of the unsubstituted alkoxy group may be substituted with the same substituent as used in the substituted alkyl group.

The unsubstituted C_5 - C_{60} aryl group indicates a carbocyclic aromatic system including at least one ring. When the unsubstituted C_5 - C_{60} aryl group has two or more of rings, the rings may be fused or linked to each other by a single bond. The term 'aryl' refers to an aromatic system such as phenyl, naphthyl, and anthracenyl. Also, at least one hydrogen atom of

the aryl group may be substituted with the same substituent as used in the C_1 - C_{60} alkyl group.

Examples of the substituted or unsubstituted C_5 - C_{60} aryl group are a phenyl group, a C_1 - C_{10} alkylphenyl group (e.g., an ethylphenyl group), a halophenyl group (e.g., an o-, m-, and p-fluorophenyl group and a dichlorophenyl group), a cyanophenyl group, a dicyanophenyl, a trifluoromethoxyphenyl group, a biphenyl group, a halobiphenyl group, a cyanobiphenyl group, a C_1 - C_{10} alkylbiphenyl group, a C_1 - C_{10} alkoxybiphenyl group, an o-, m-, and p-toryl group, an o-, m-, and p-cumenyl group, a mesityl group, a phenoxyphe-
nyl group, a (α,α -dimethylbenzene)phenyl group, a (N,N'-dimethyl)aminophenyl group, a (N,N'-diphenyl)aminophenyl group, a pentalenyl group, an indenyl group, a naphthyl group, a halonaphthyl group (e.g., a fluoronaphthyl group), a C_1 - C_{10} alkyl-naphthyl group (e.g., a methyl-naphthyl group), a C_1 - C_{10} alkoxy-naphthyl group (e.g., a methoxy-naphthyl group), a cyanonaphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, an azul-enyl group, a heptalenyl group, an acenaphthyl group, a phenalenyl group, a fluorenyl group, an anthraquinolyl group, a methylan-thryl group, a phenanthryl group, a triphenylene group, a pyrenyl group, a chrycenyl group, an ethylchrysenyl group, a picenyl group, a perylenyl group, a chloro-
perylene group, a pentaphenyl group, a pentacenyl group, a tetraphenyl group, a hexaphenyl group, a hexacenyl group, a rubicenyl group, a coronenyl group, a trinaphthyl group, a heptaphenyl group, a heptacenyl group, a pyranthre-nyl group, an ovalenyl group, and the like.

The unsubstituted C_3 - C_{60} heteroaryl group used herein may include one, two, or three hetero atoms selected from N, O, P, or S. When the unsubstituted C_3 - C_{60} heteroaryl group has two or more of the rings, the rings are fused or linked to each

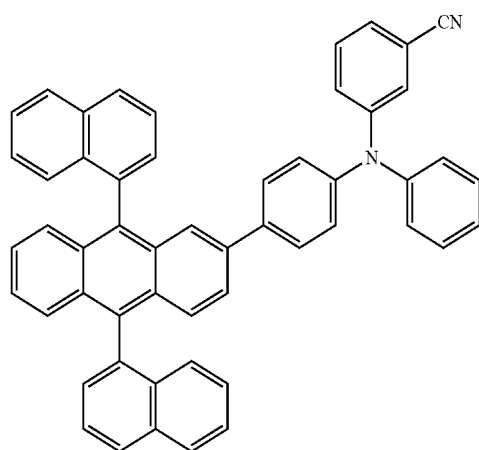
other by a single bond. Examples of the unsubstituted C_4 - C_{60} heteroaryl group are a pyrazolyl group, an imidazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a triazinyl group, a carbazol group, an indolyl group, a quinolyl group, an iso-quinolyl group, and a dibenzothiophene group, and the like. In addition, at least one hydrogen atom of the heteroaryl group may be substituted with the same substituent as used in the unsubstituted C_1 - C_{60} alkyl group.

The unsubstituted C_5 - C_{60} aryloxy group is a group represented by $-OA_1$, wherein A_1 is a C_5 - C_{60} aryl group. Examples of the aryloxy group are a phenoxy group, and the like. At least one hydrogen atom of the aryloxy group may be substituted with the same substituent as used in the unsubstituted C_1 - C_{60} alkyl group.

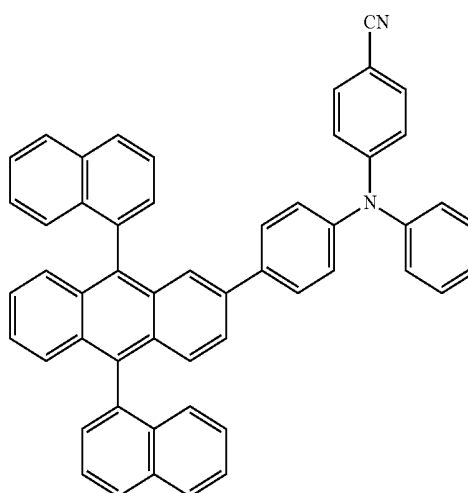
The unsubstituted C_5 - C_{60} arylthio group is a group represented by $-SA_1$, wherein A_1 is a C_5 - C_{60} aryl group. Examples of the arylthio group are a benzenethio group, a naphthylthio group, and the like. At least one hydrogen atom of the arylthio group may be substituted with the same substituent as used in the unsubstituted C_1 - C_{60} alkyl group.

The unsubstituted C_6 - C_{60} condensed polycyclic group used herein refers to a substituent including at least two rings wherein at least one aromatic ring and at least one non-aromatic ring are fused to each other, or a substituent having an unsaturated group within a ring but being unable to form a conjugated structure. Therefore, the unsubstituted C_6 - C_{60} condensed polycyclic group is distinct from the aryl or the heteroaryl groups in terms of being non-aromatic.

Examples of the compound of Formula 1 according to the present embodiments are the following compounds represented by Formulas 1 to 175 below, but are not limited thereto:

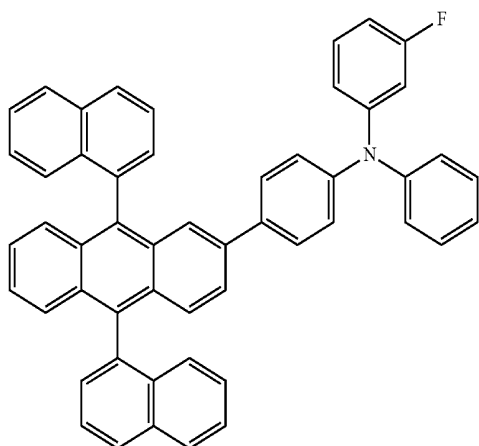


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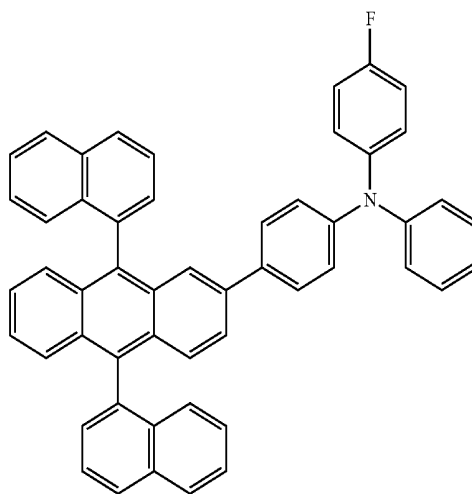
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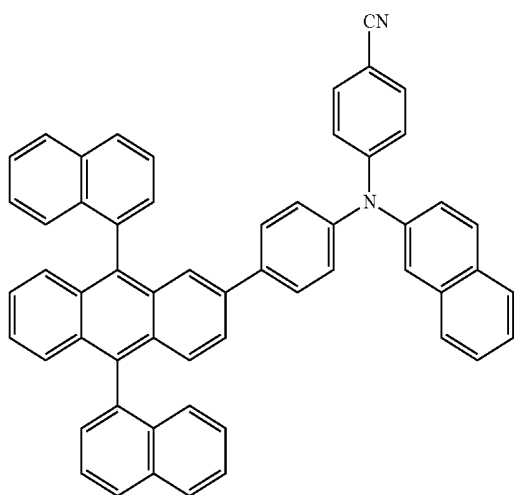
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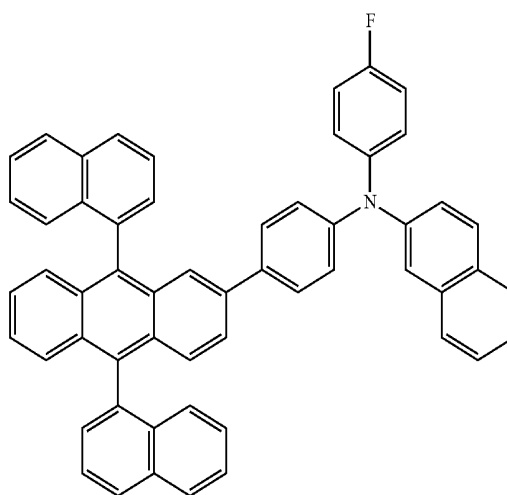
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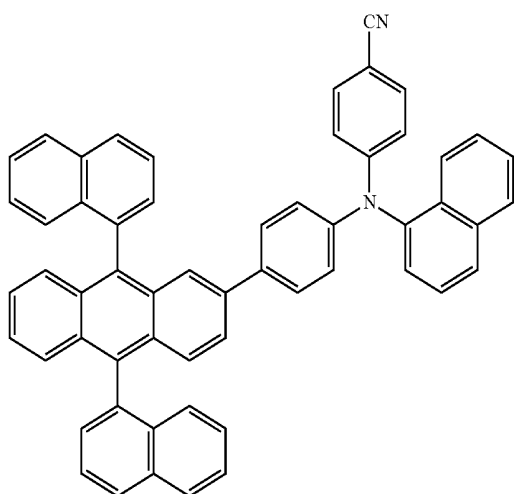
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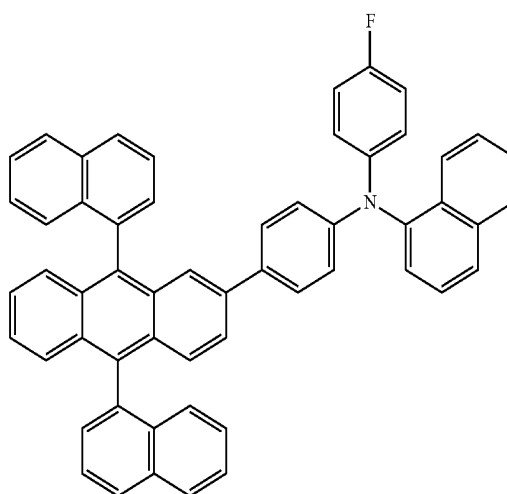
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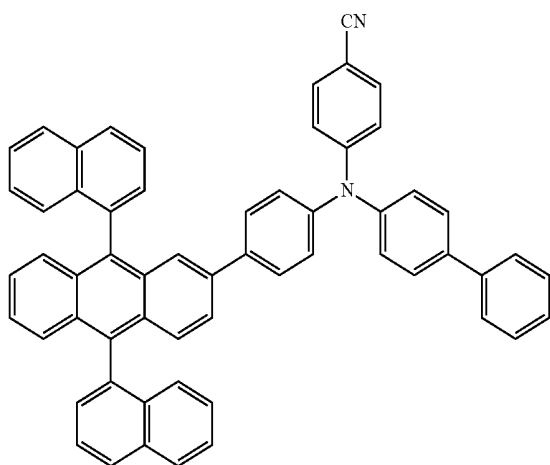


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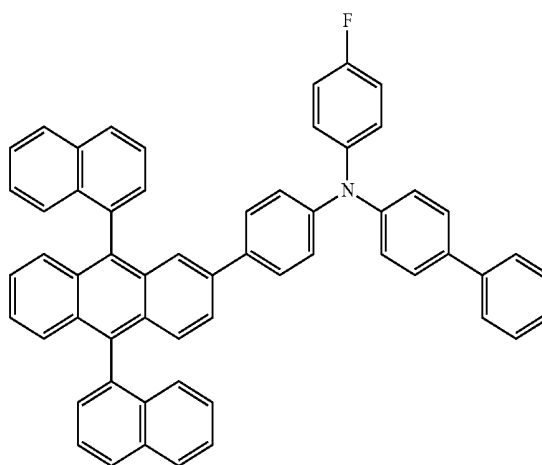
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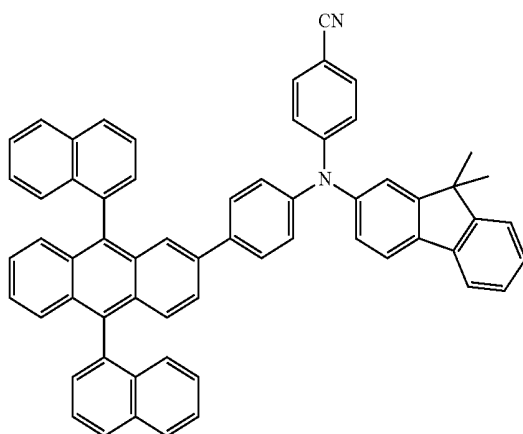
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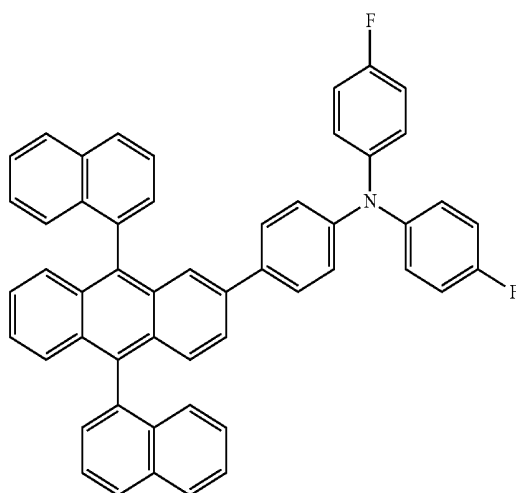
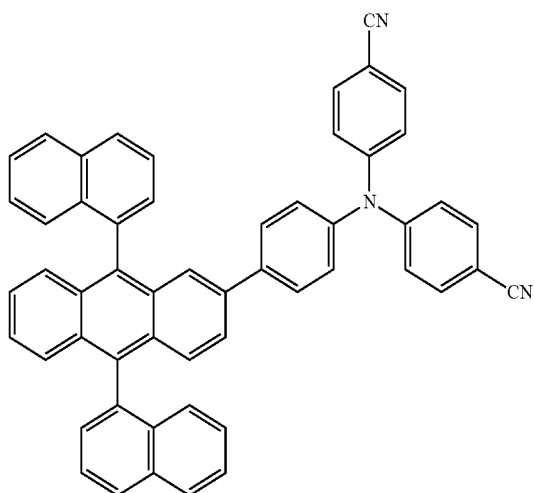
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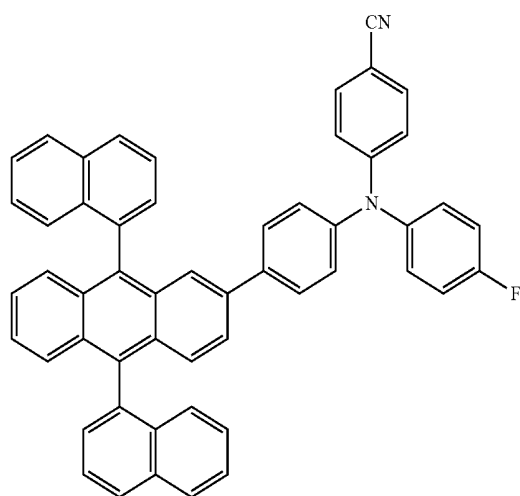


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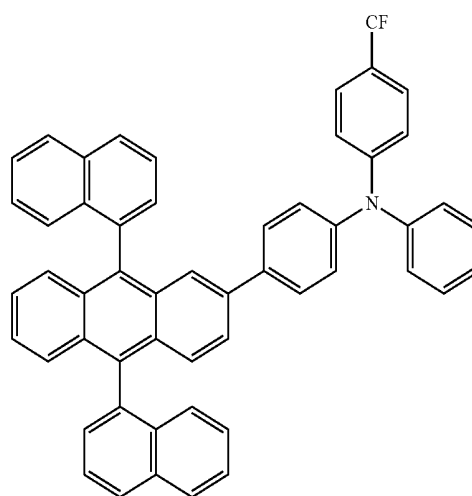
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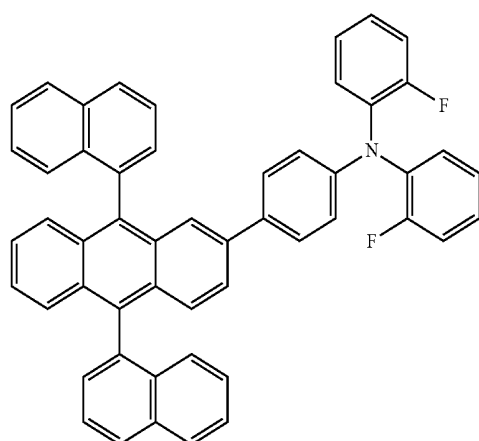
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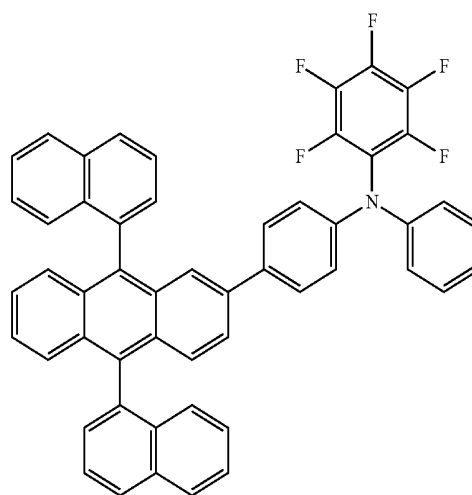


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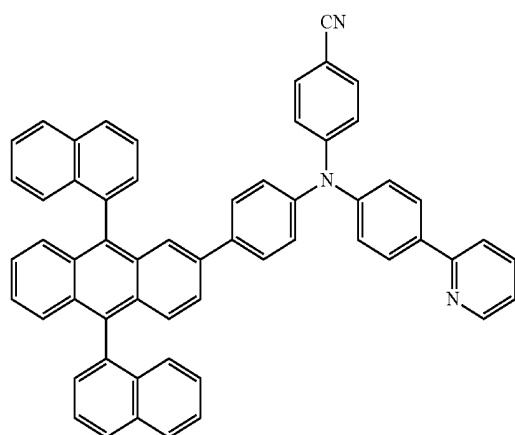
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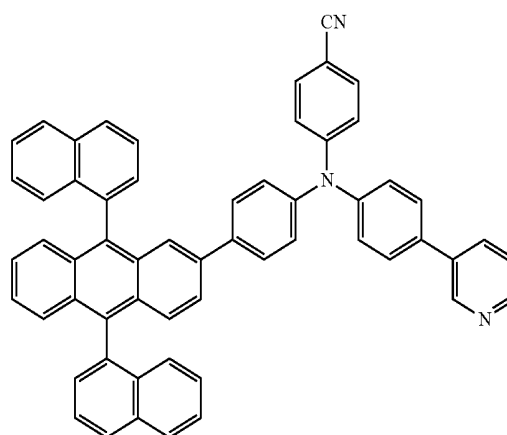
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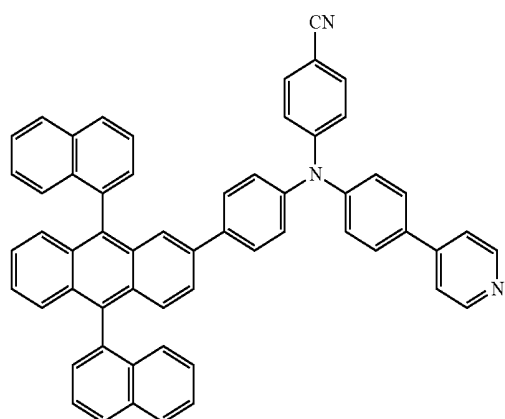
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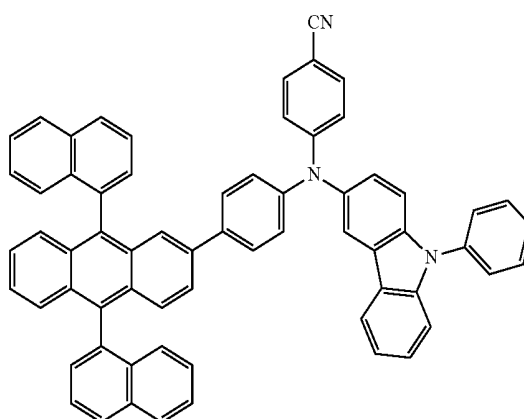
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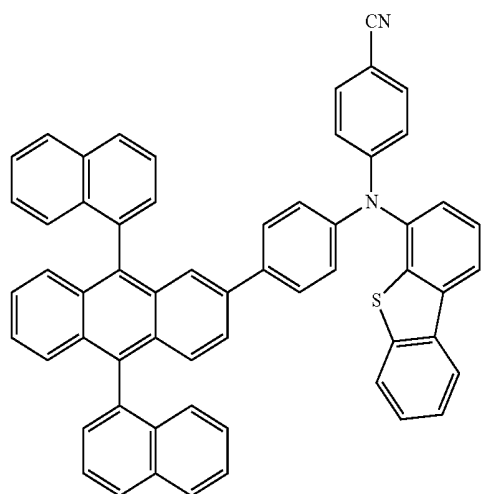
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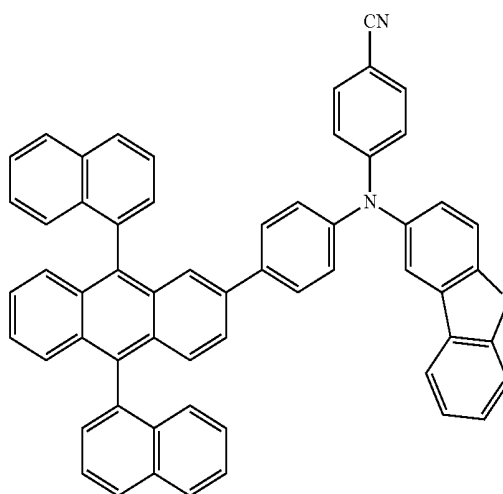


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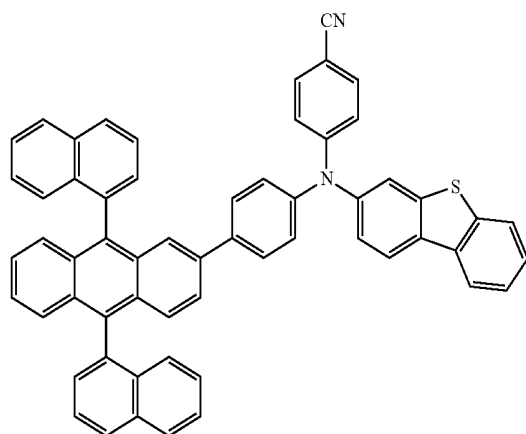
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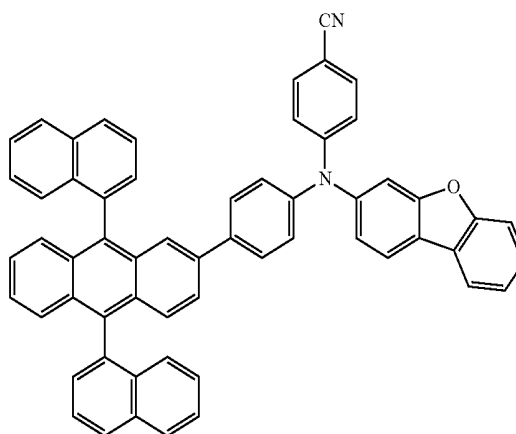
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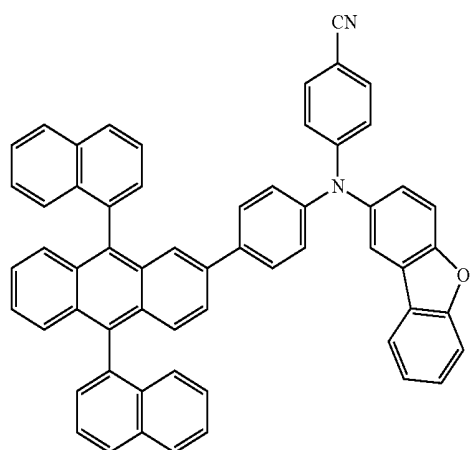
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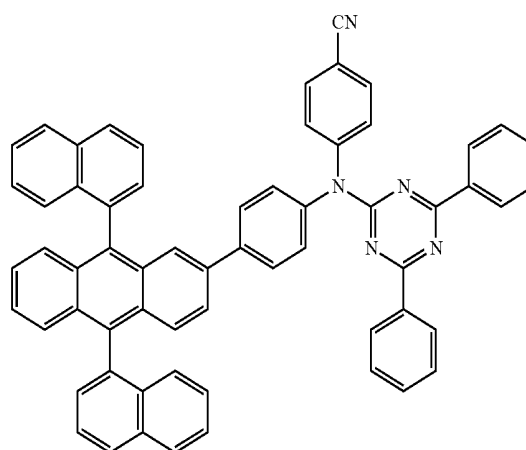
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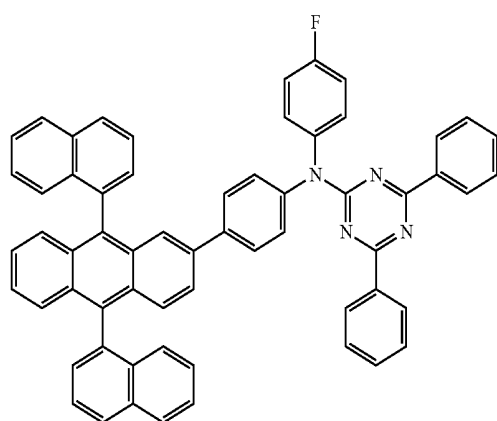
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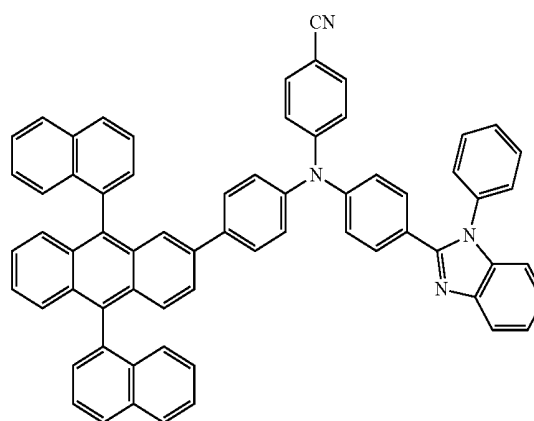


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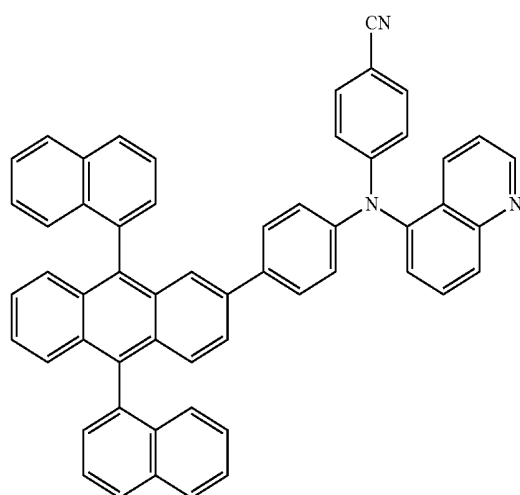
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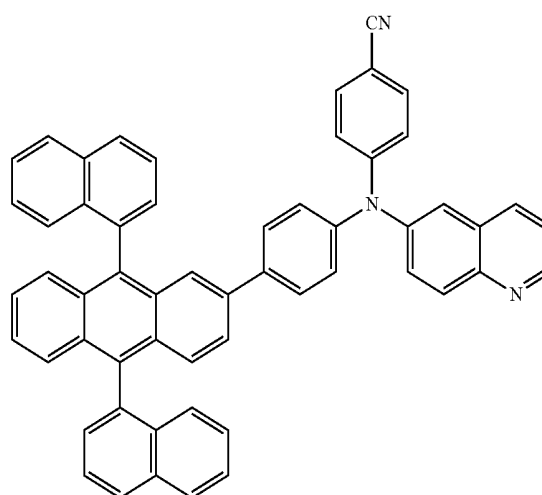
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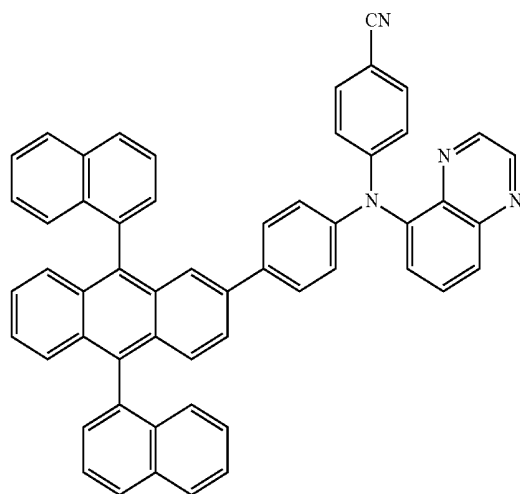
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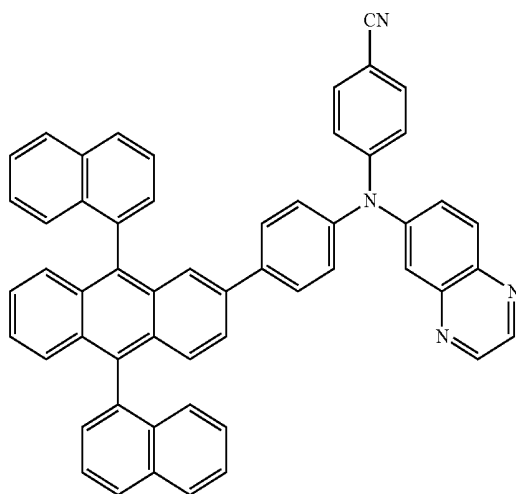
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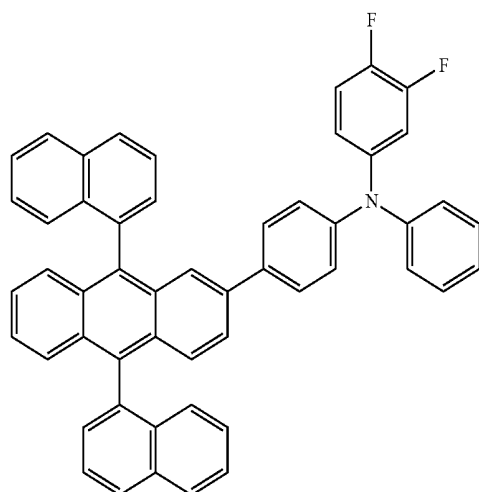
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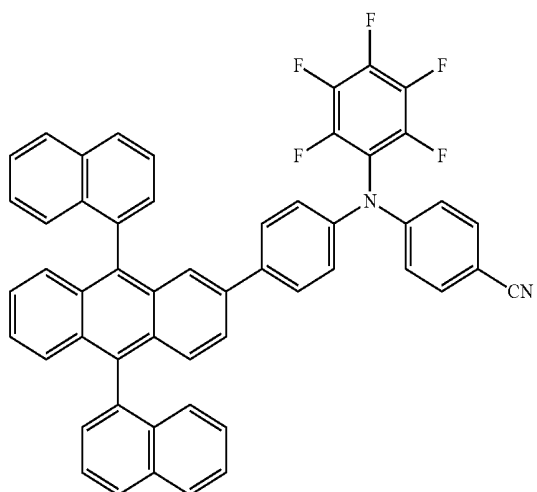


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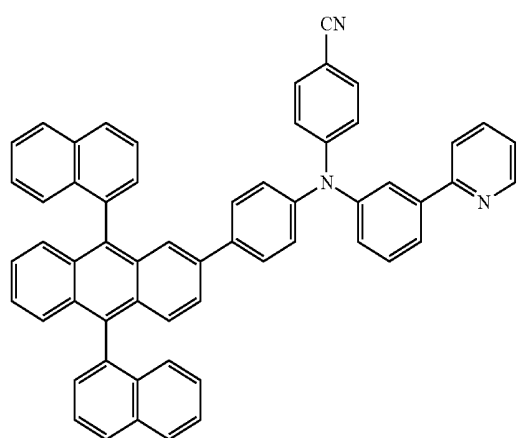
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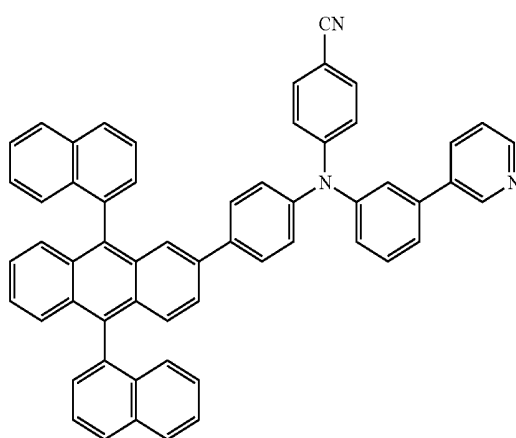
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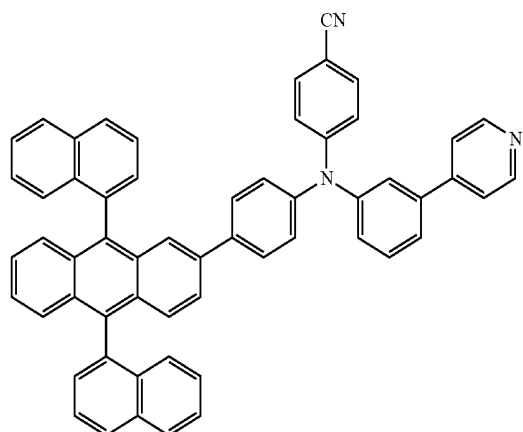
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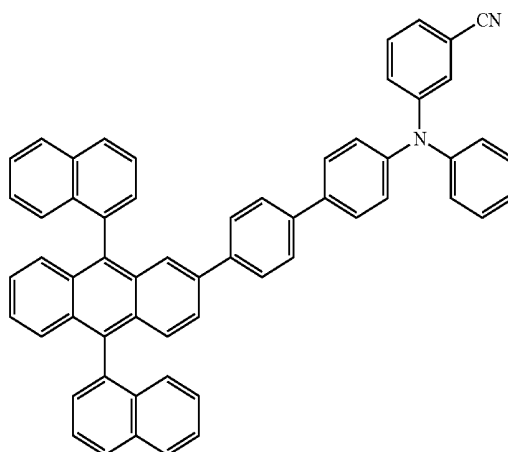
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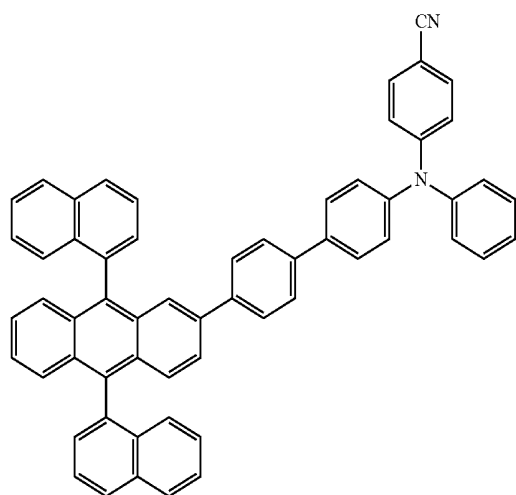
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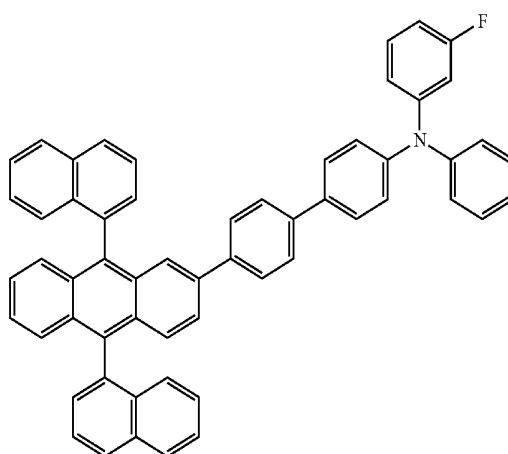


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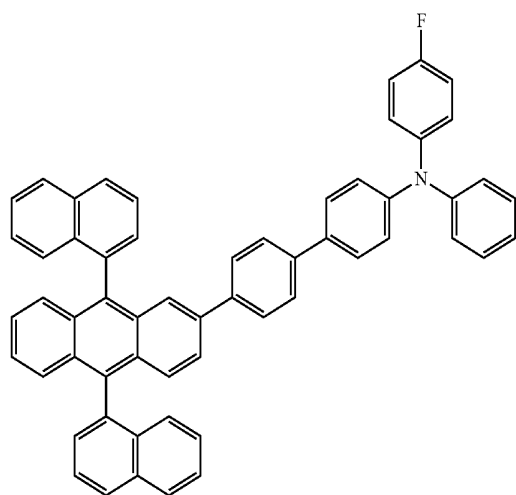
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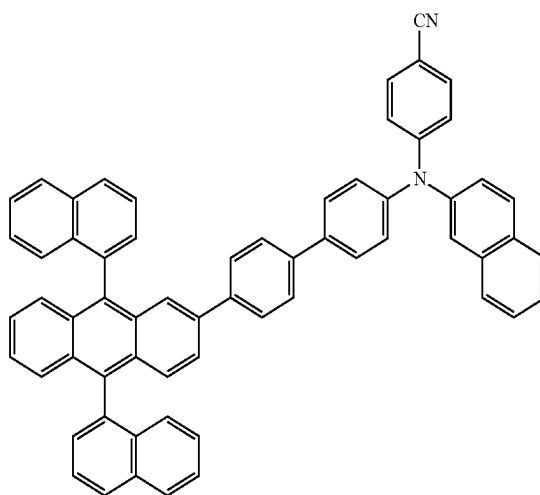
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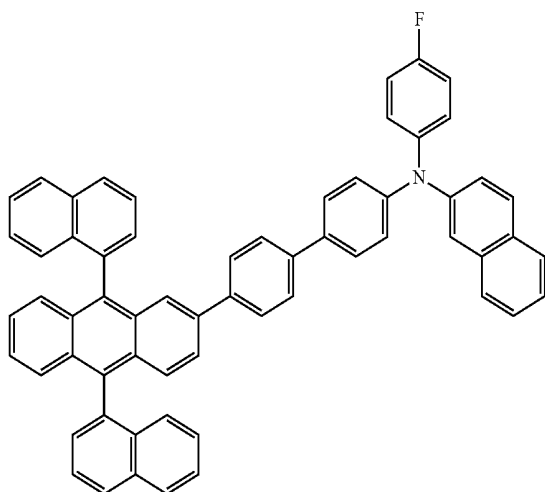
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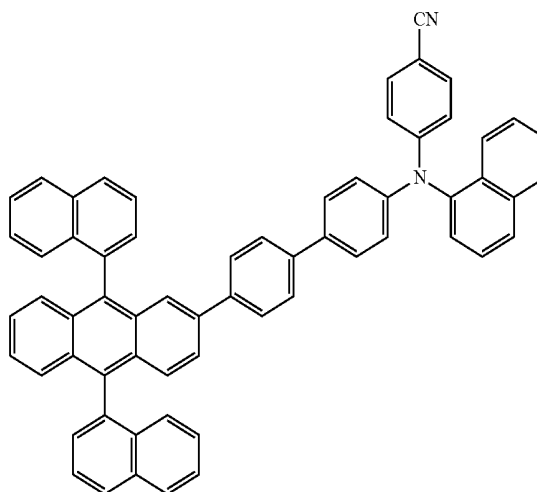
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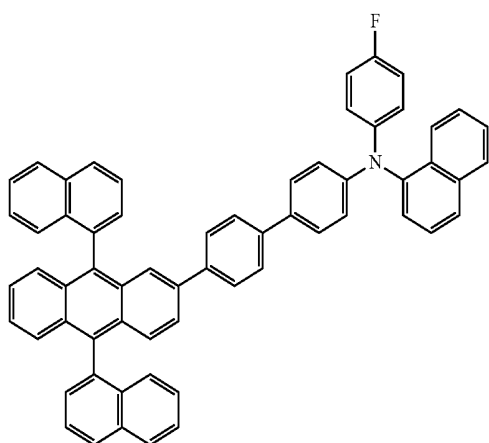
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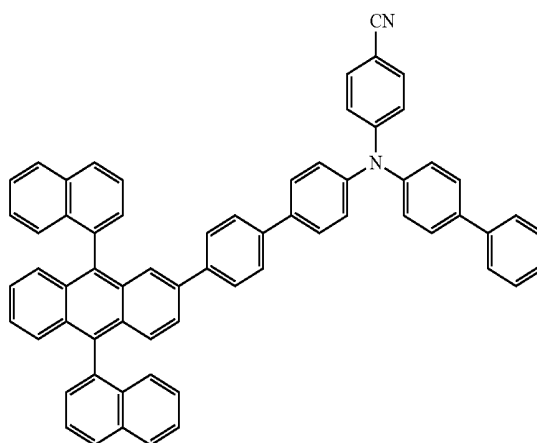


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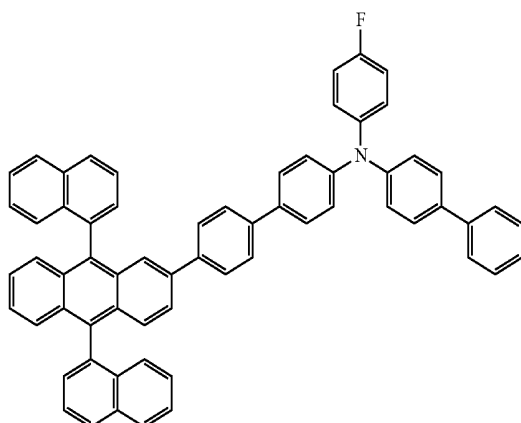
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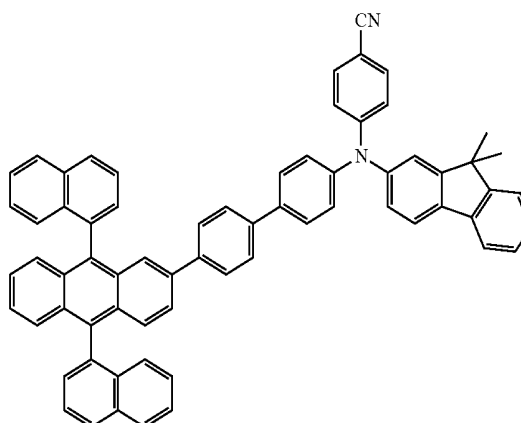
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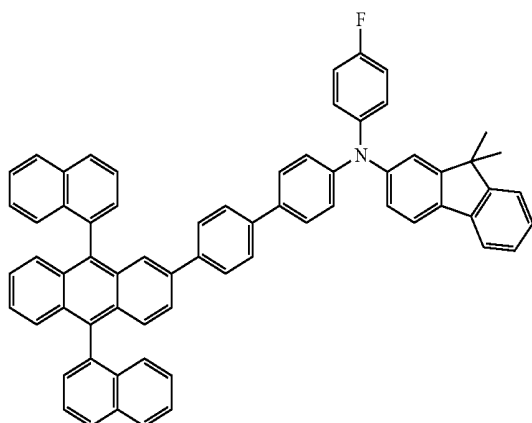
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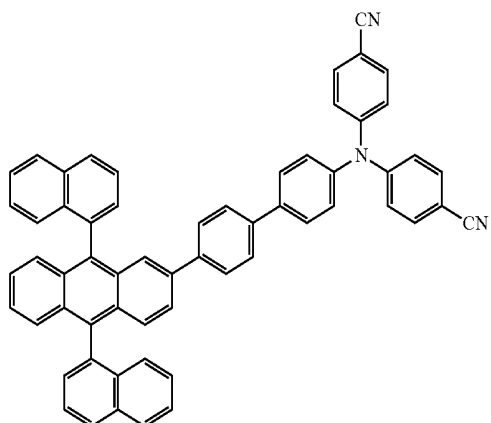
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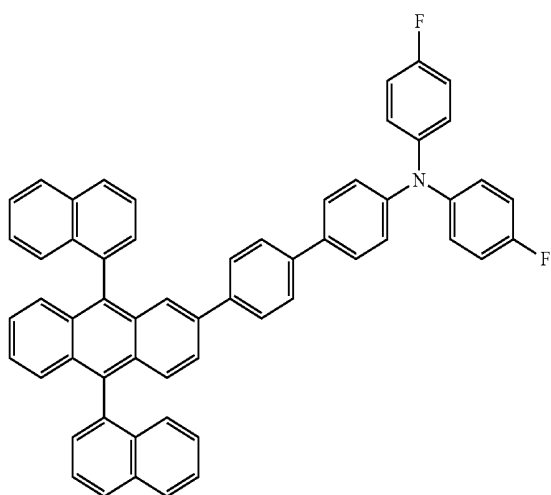
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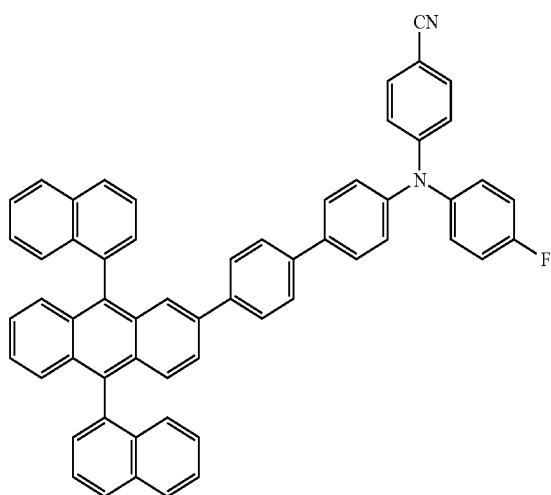


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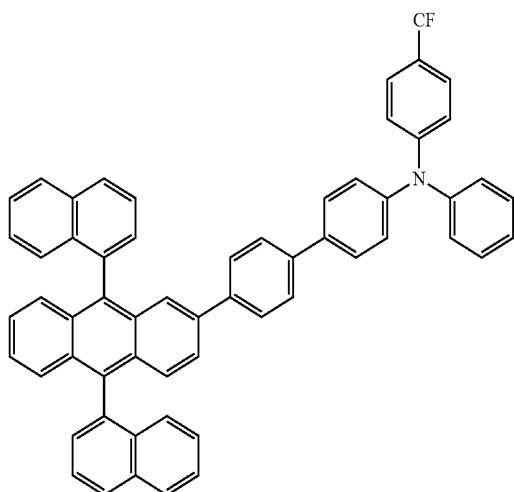
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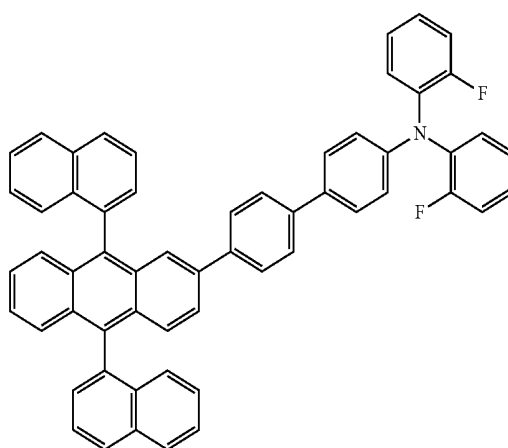
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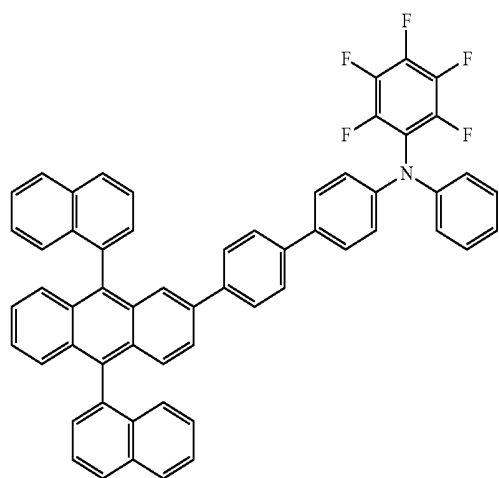
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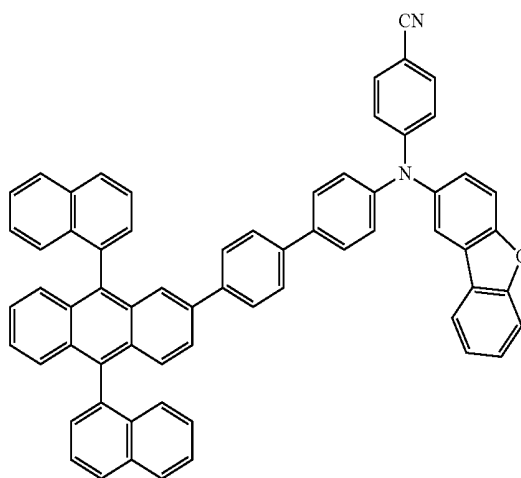
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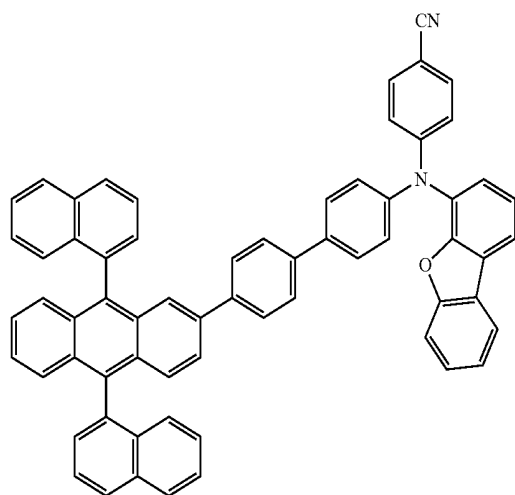
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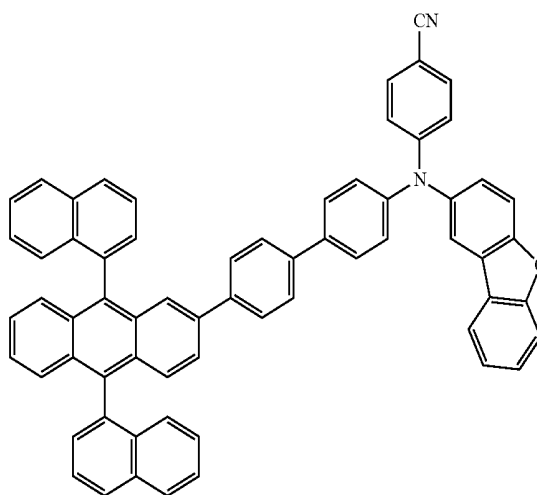


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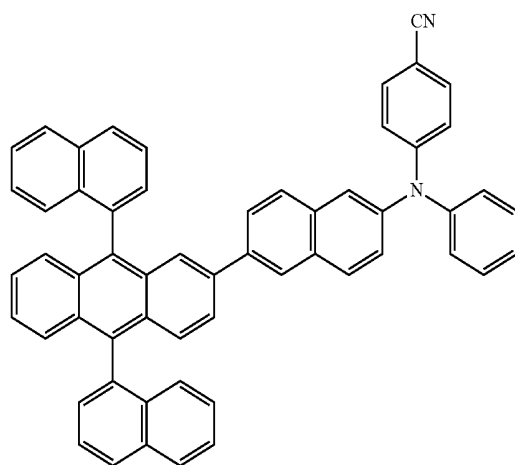
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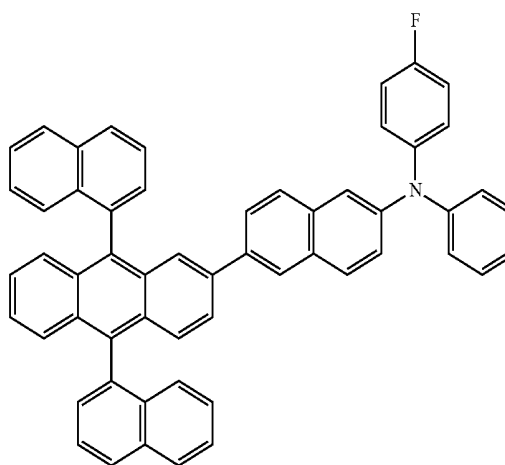
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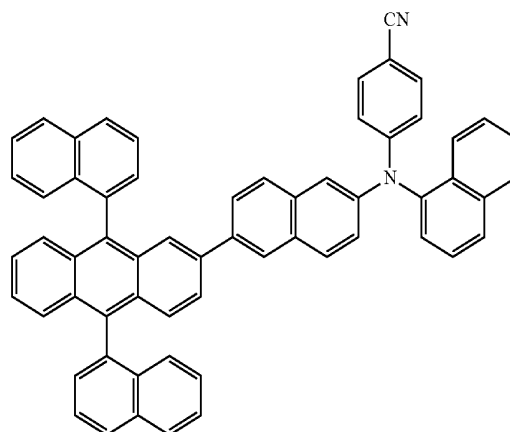
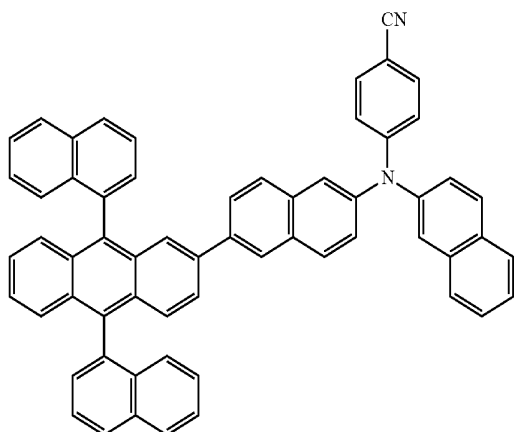
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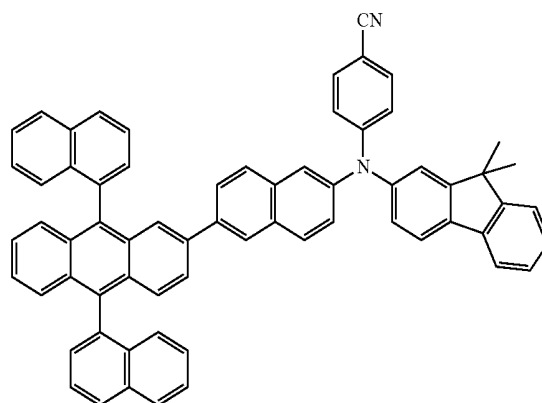
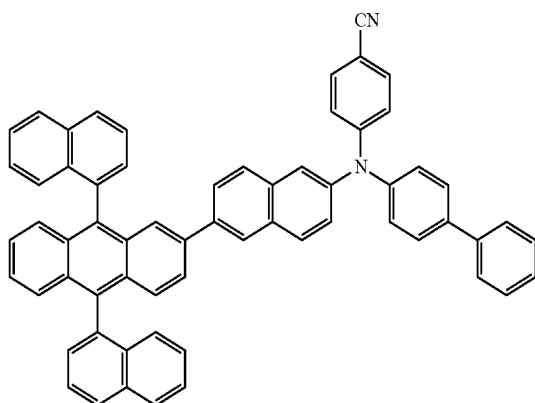
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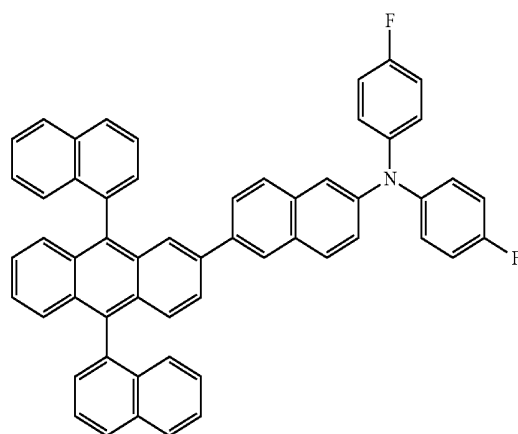
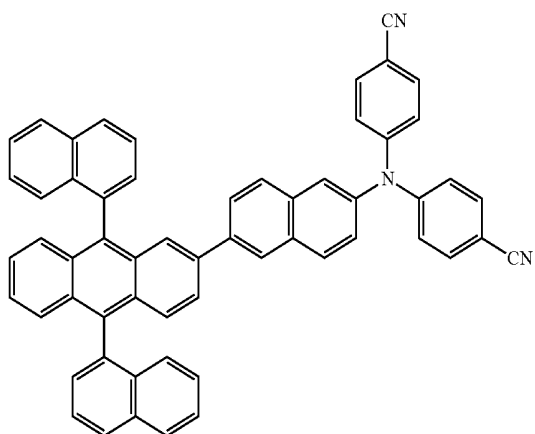
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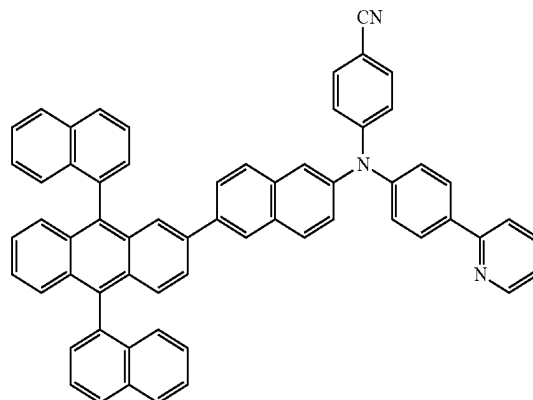
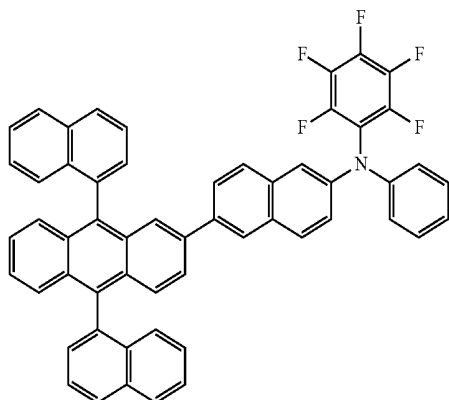
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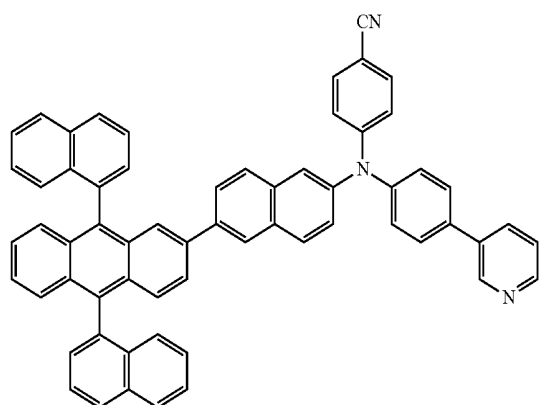


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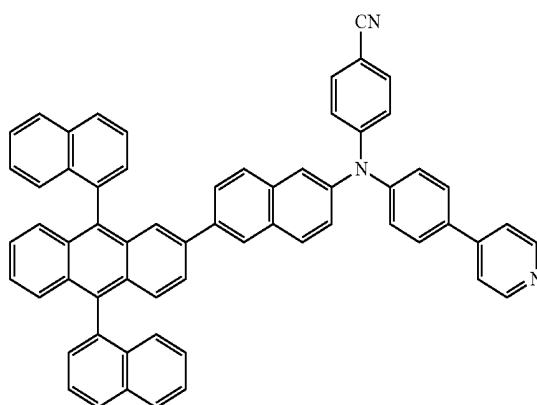
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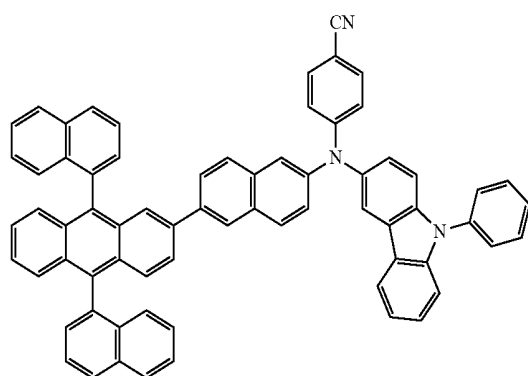
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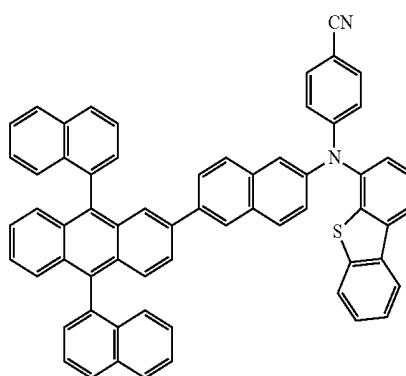
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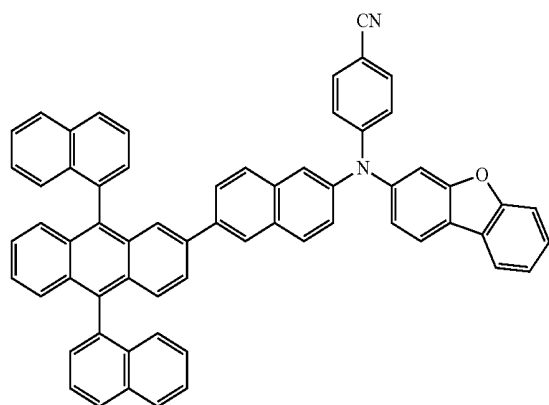
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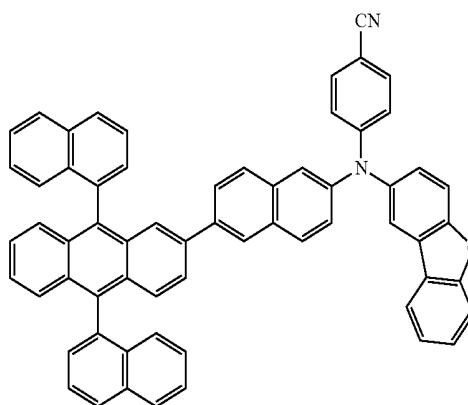


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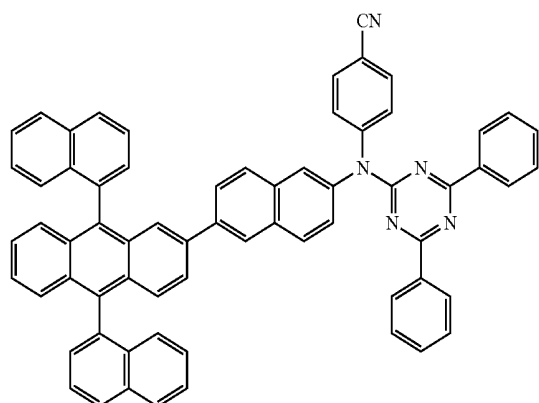
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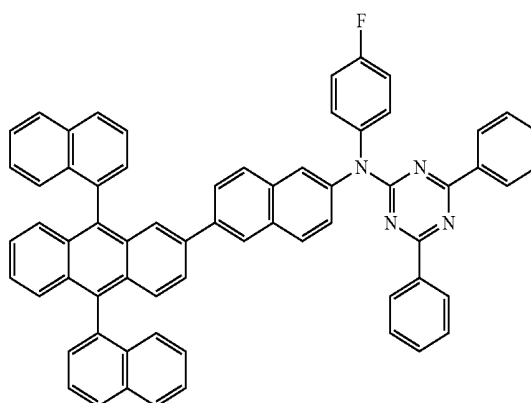
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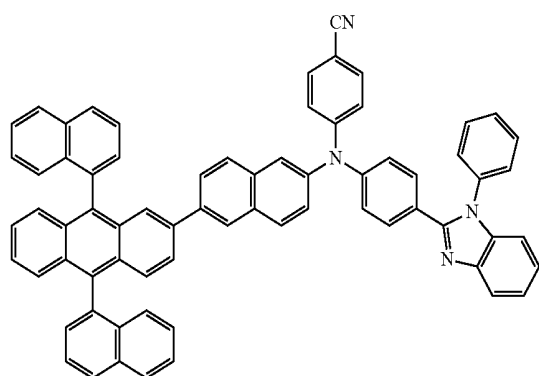
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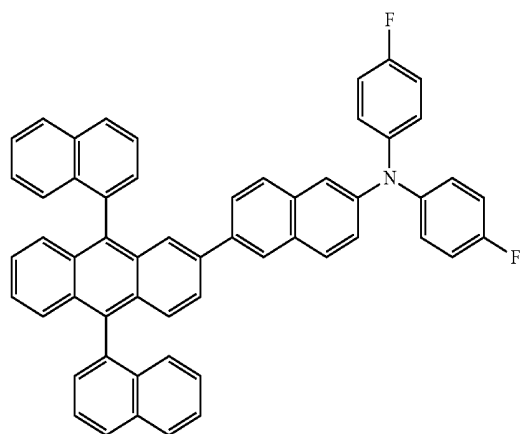
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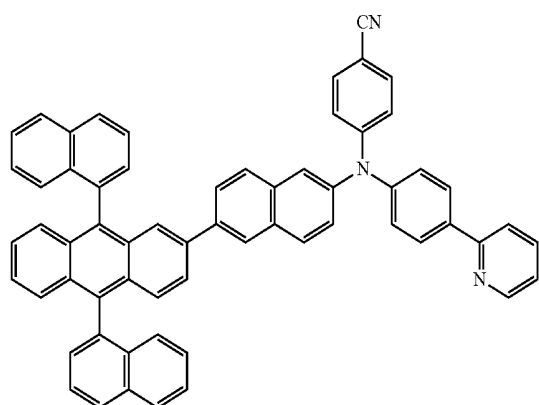
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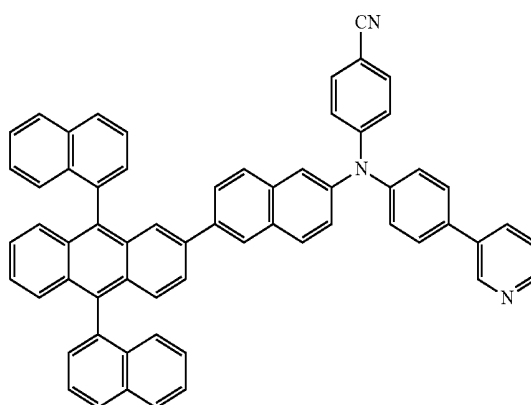


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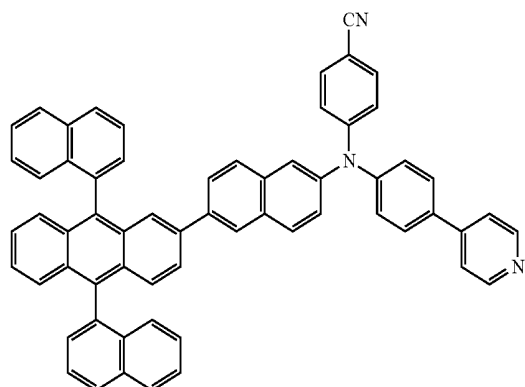
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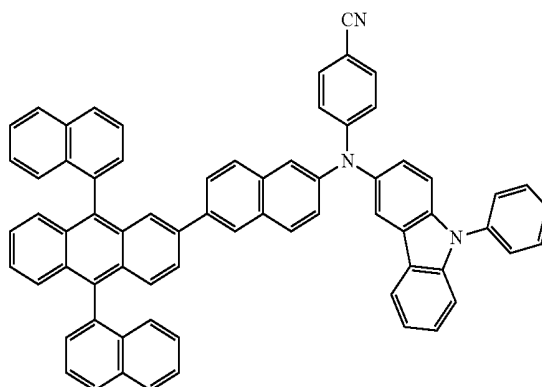
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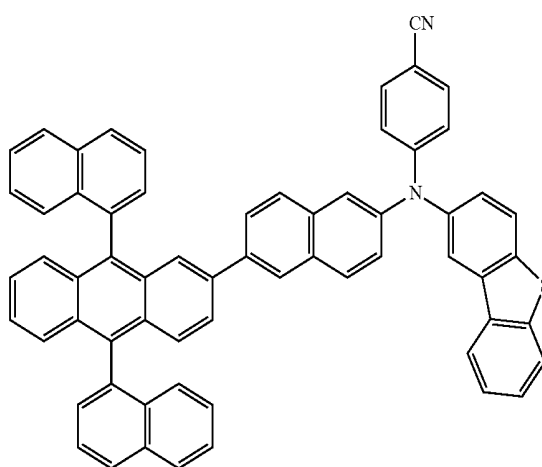
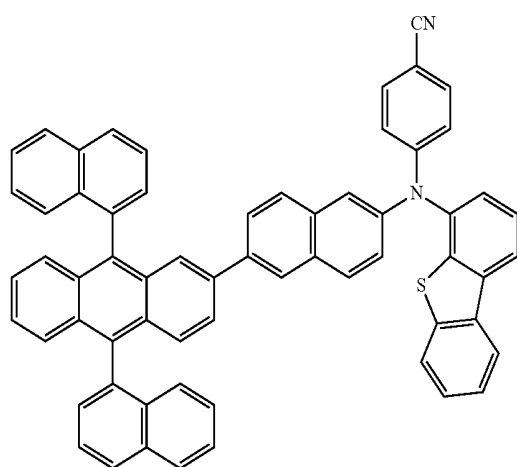
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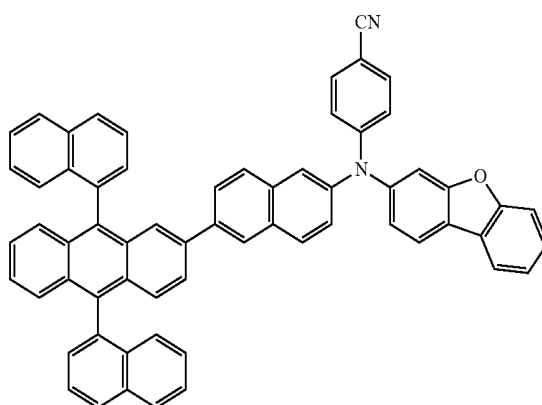
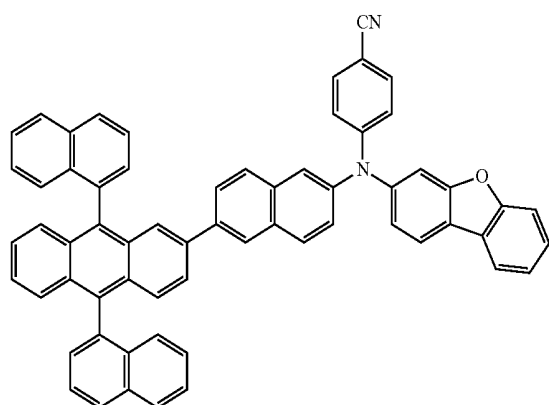
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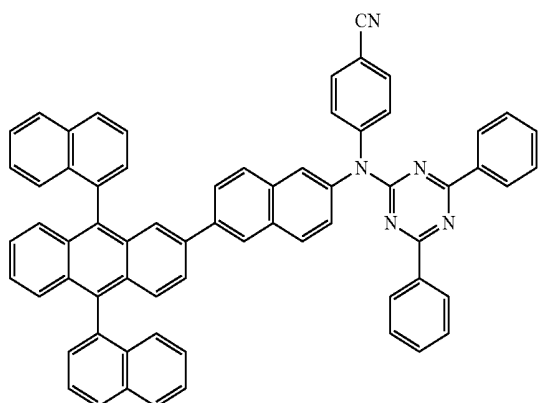
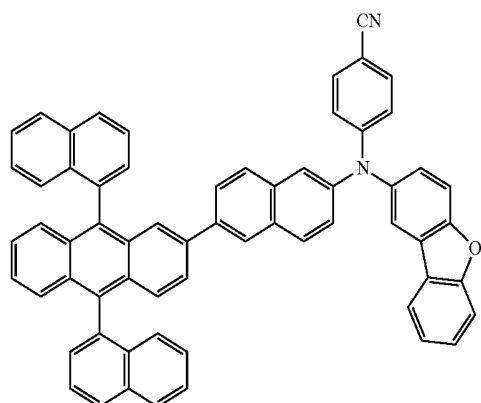
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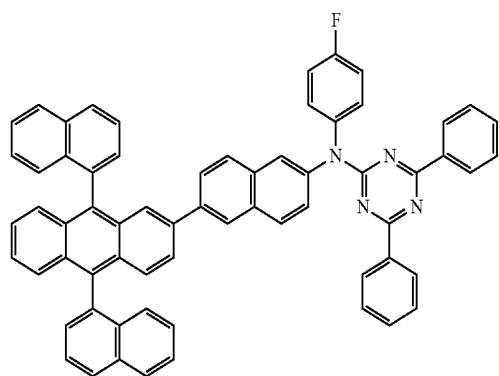


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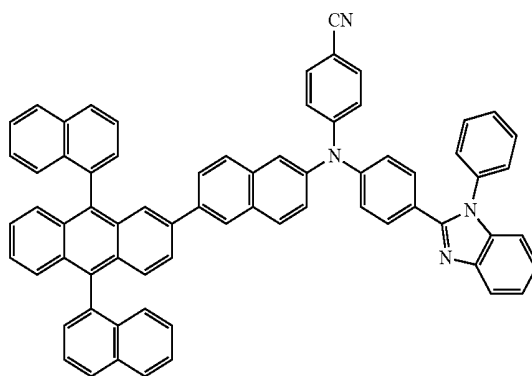
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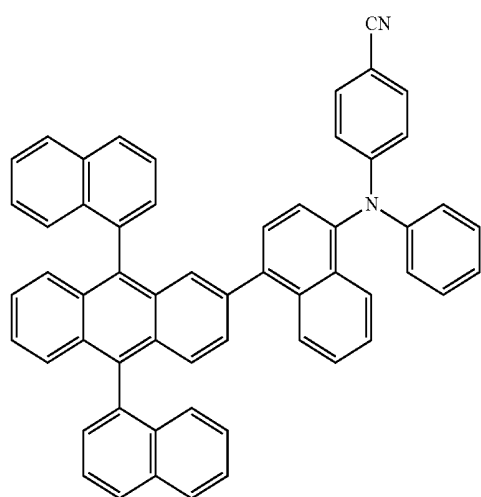
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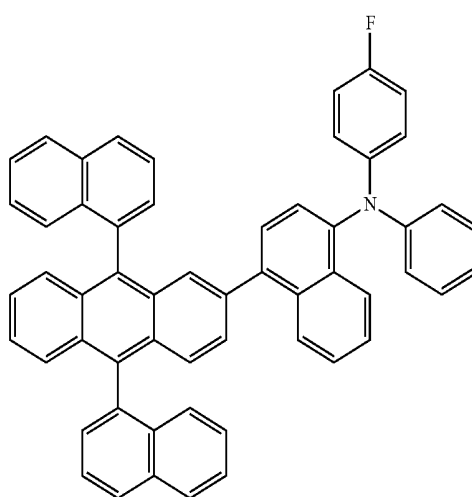


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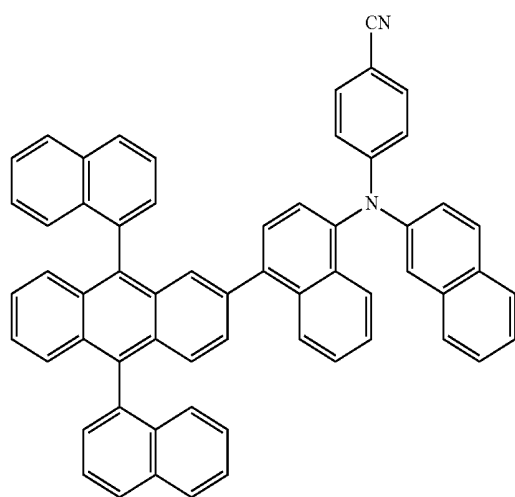
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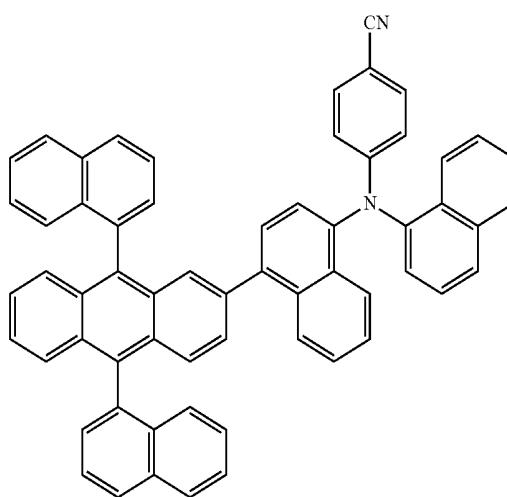
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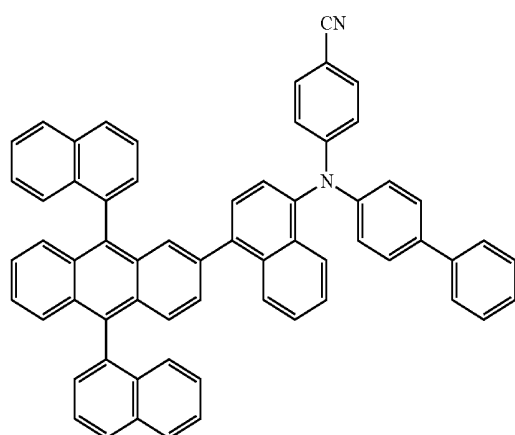
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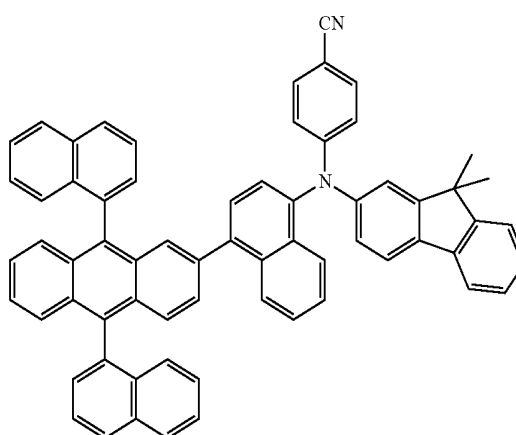
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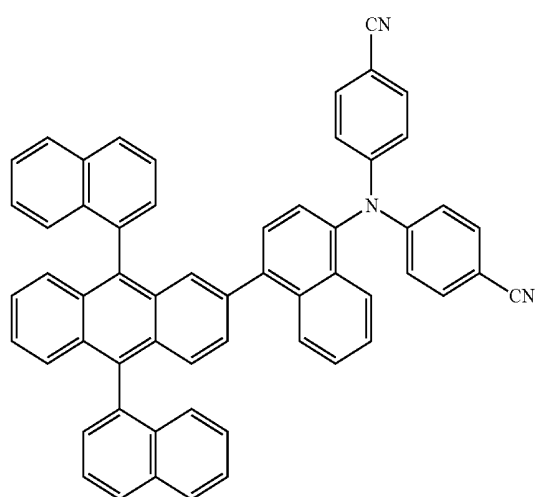
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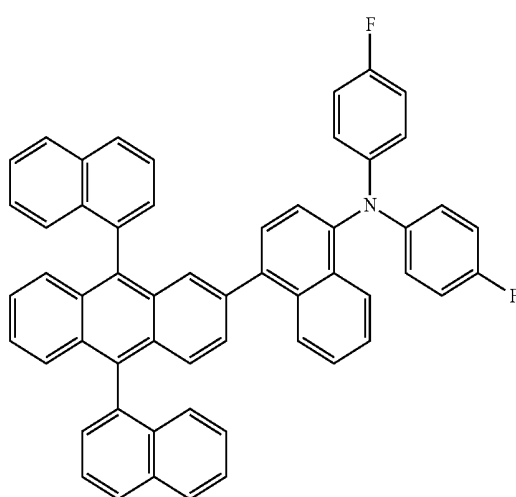


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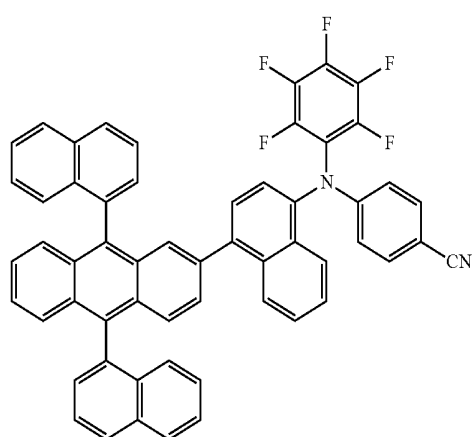
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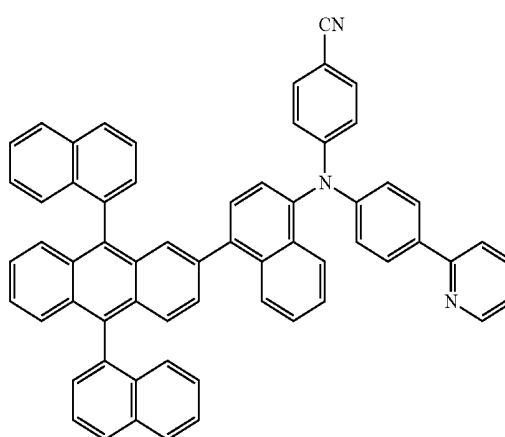
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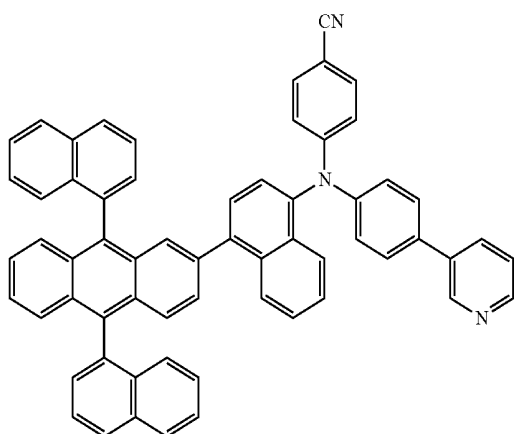
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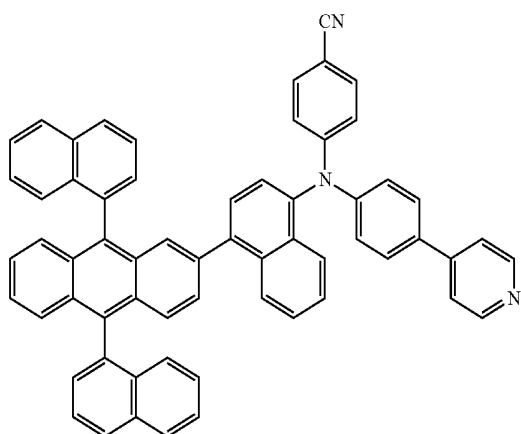
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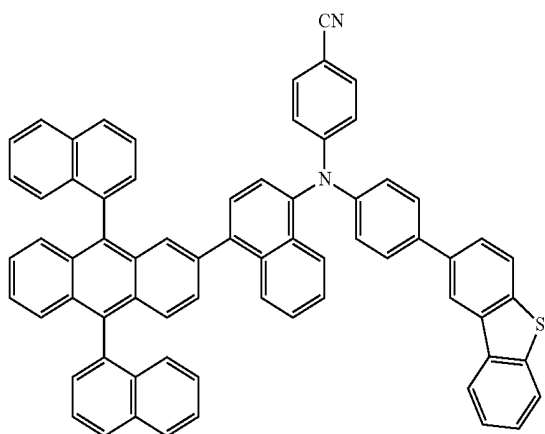
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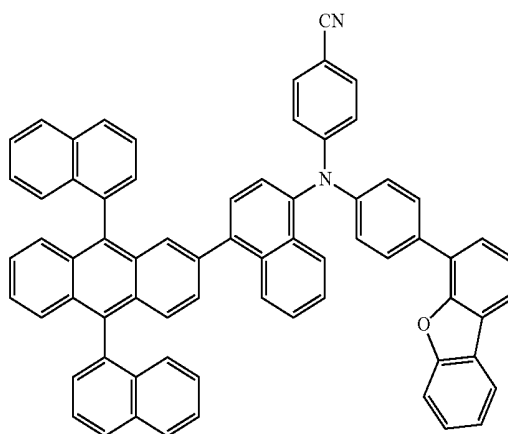
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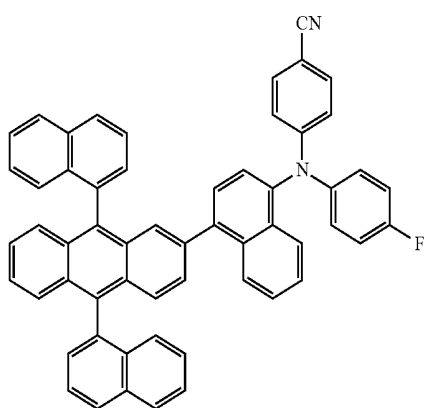
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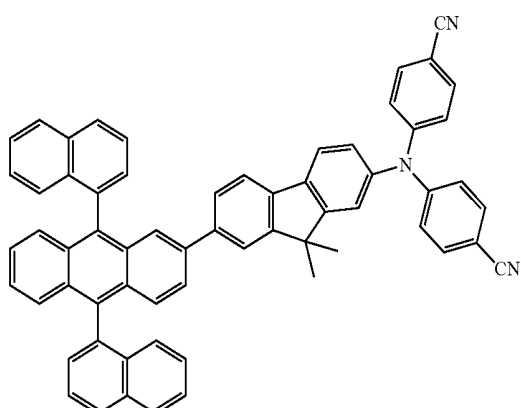
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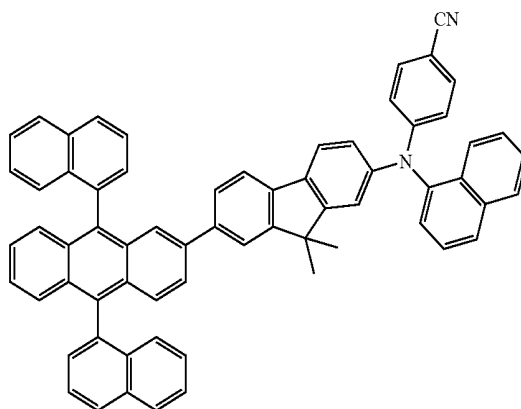
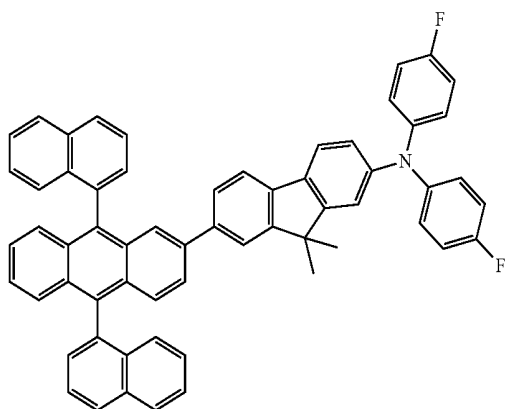
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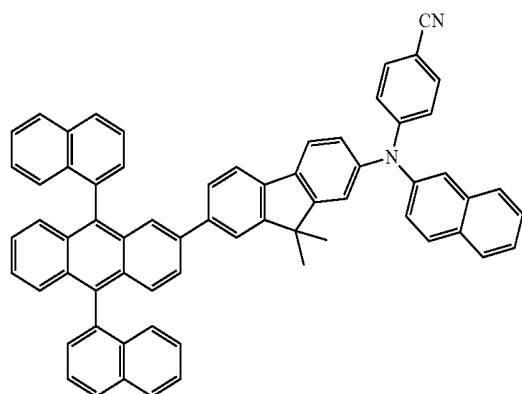
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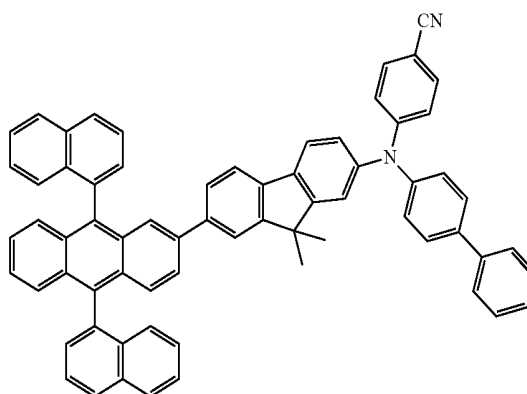
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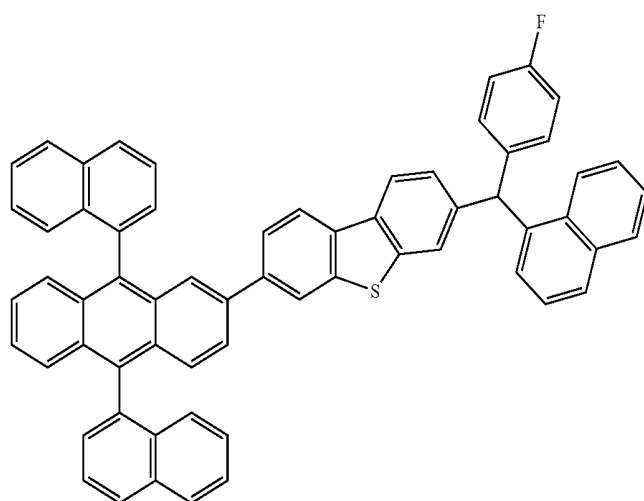
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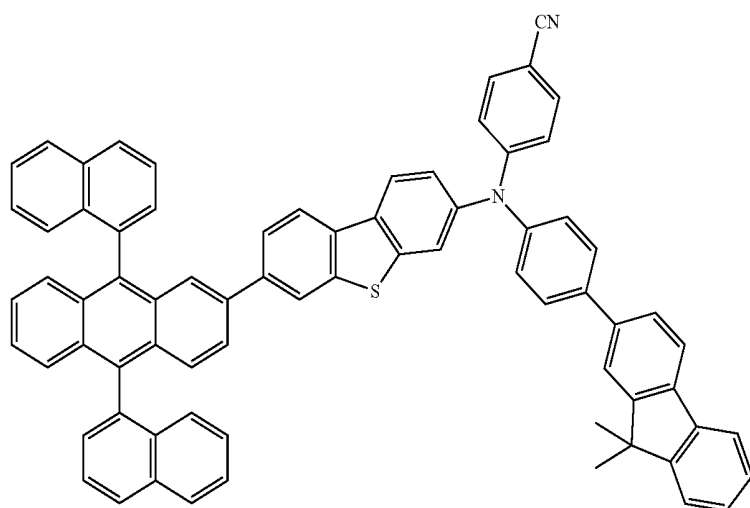
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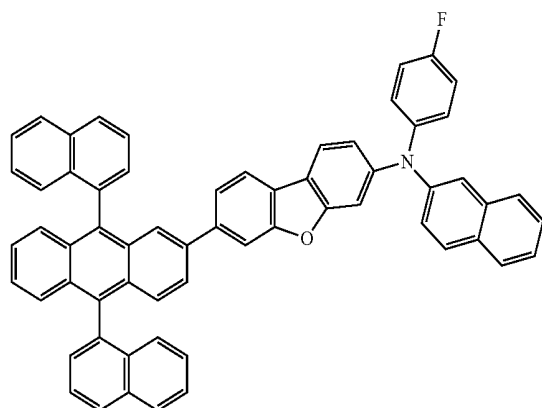


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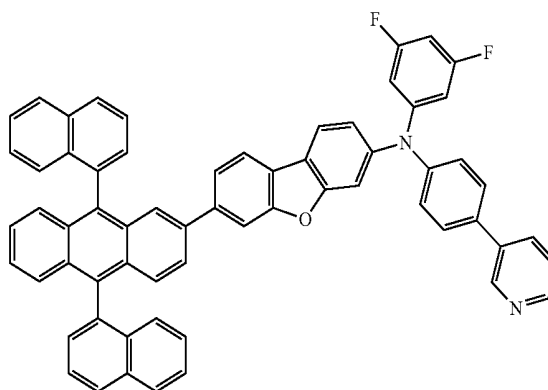


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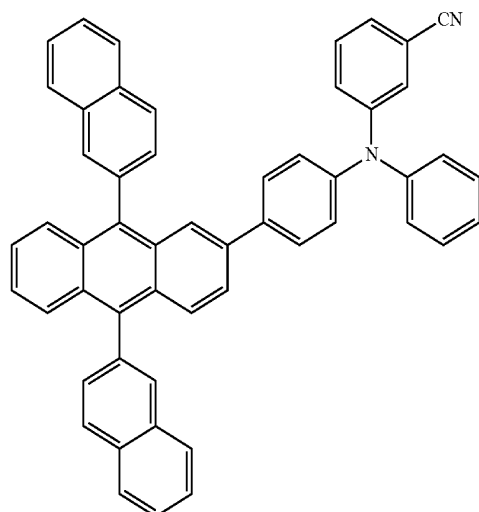
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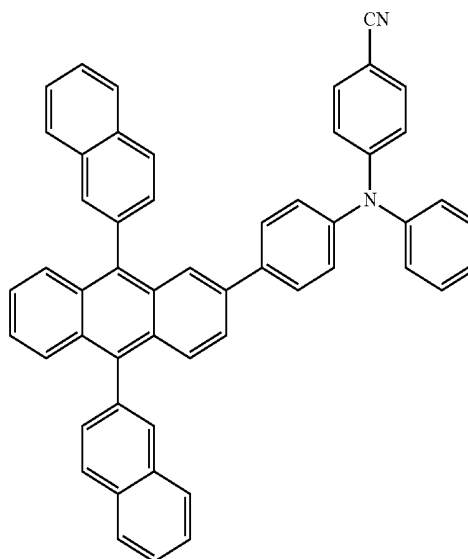


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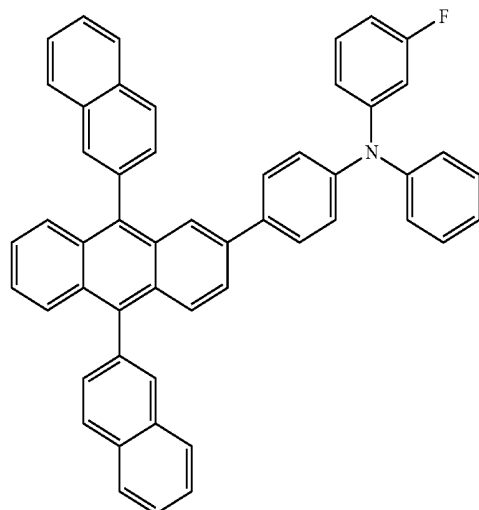
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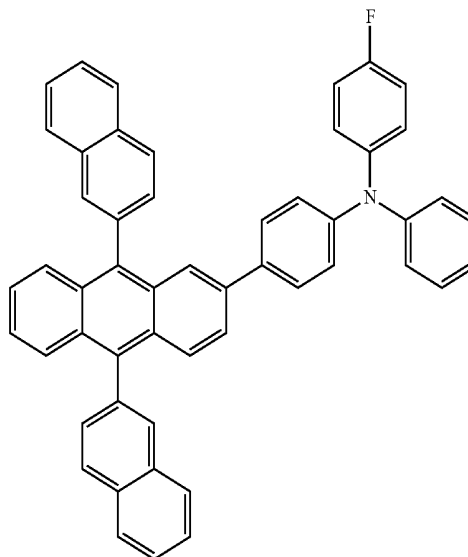
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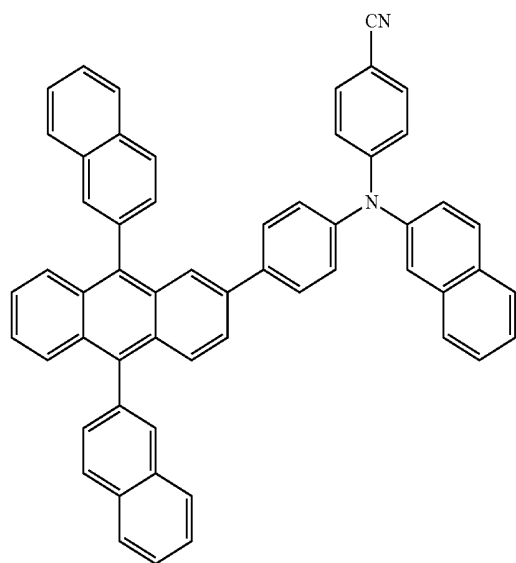
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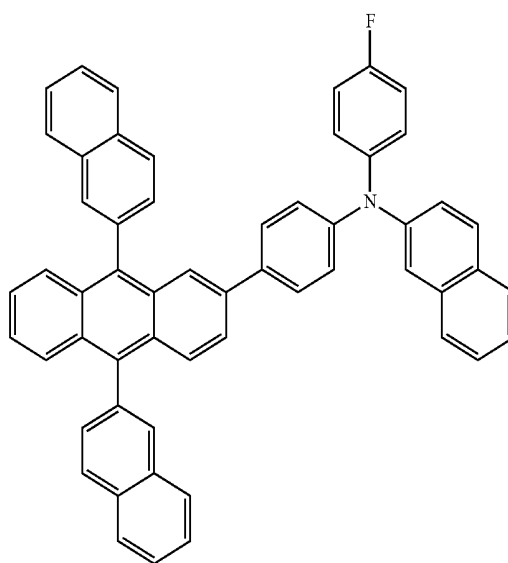
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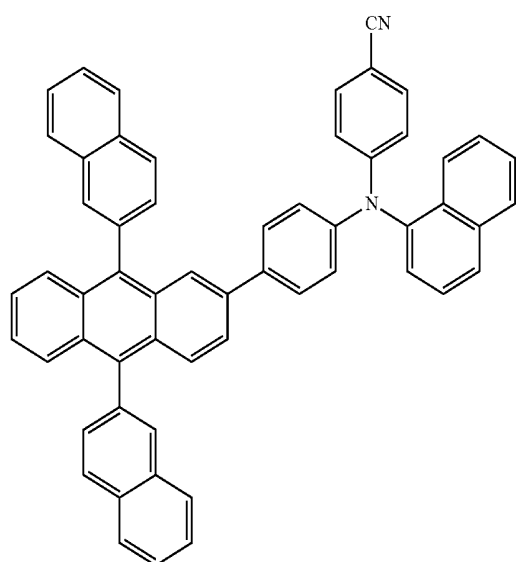
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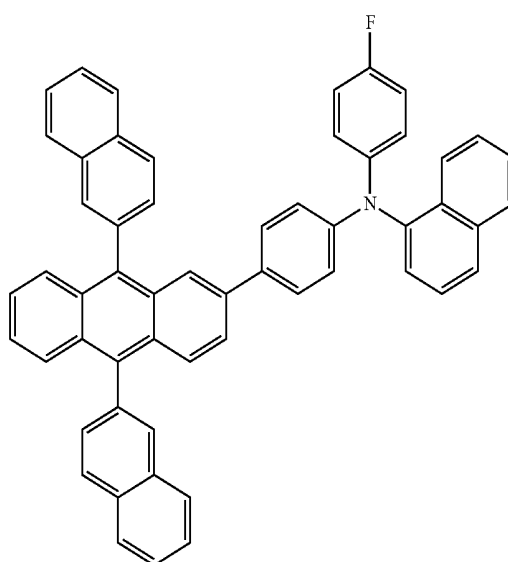


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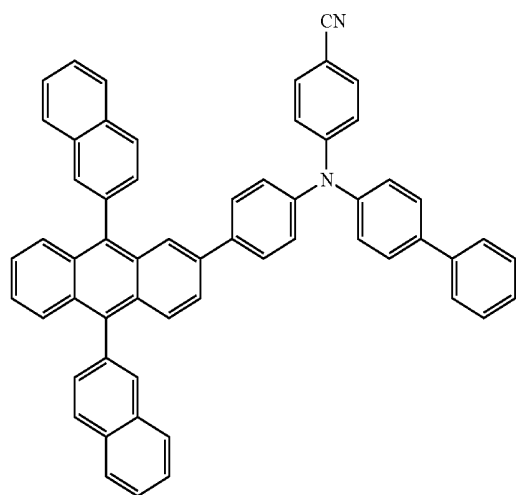
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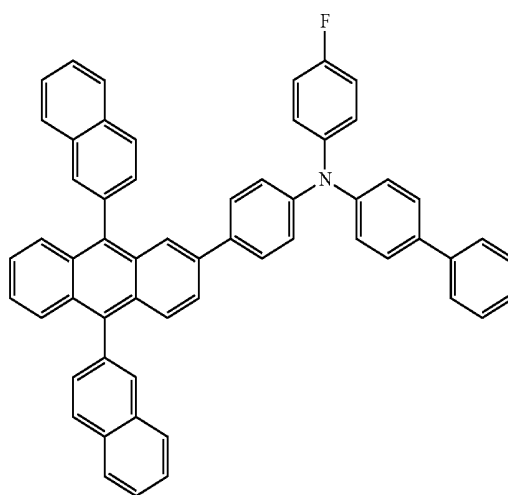
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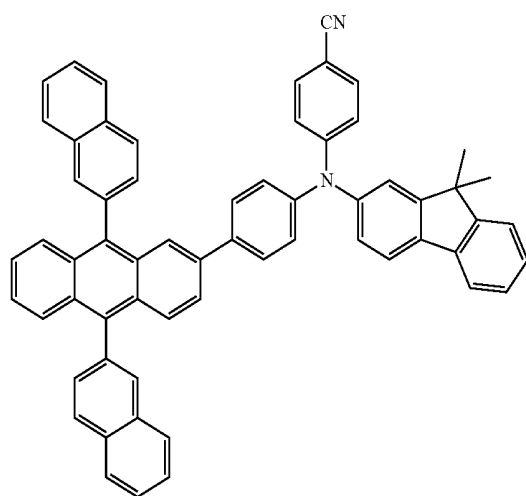
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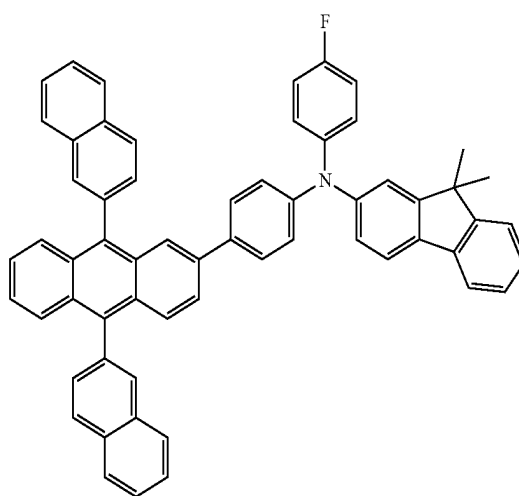
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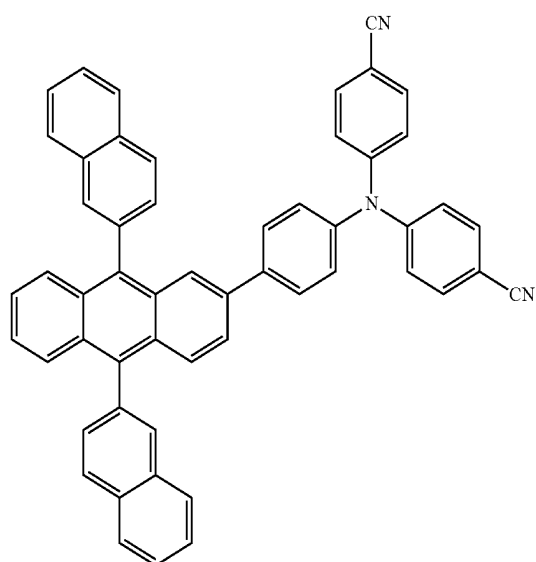
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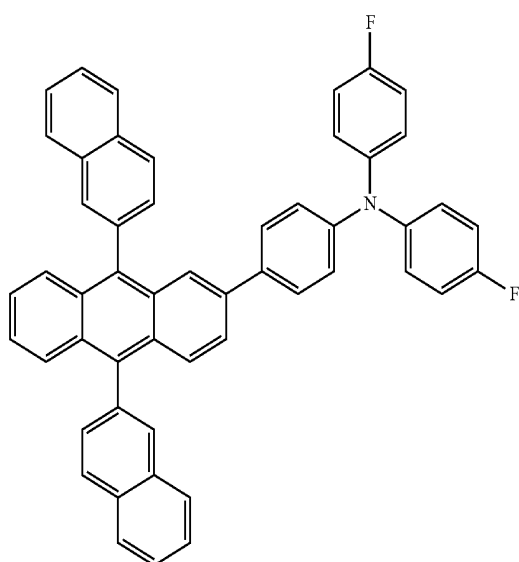


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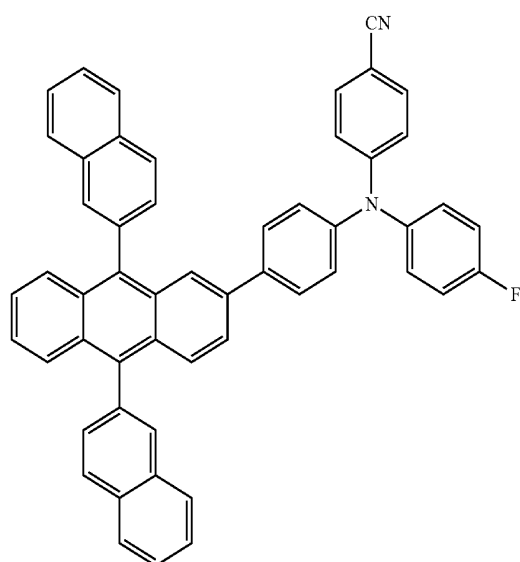
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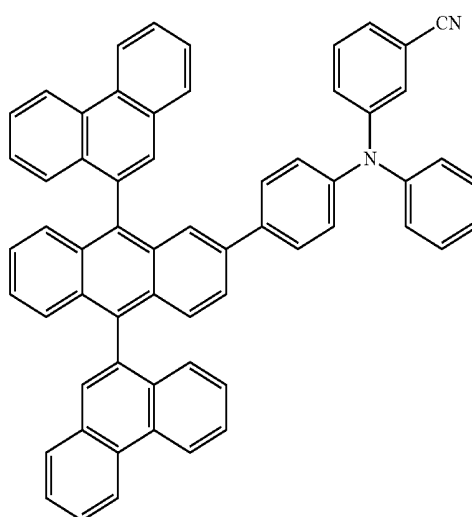
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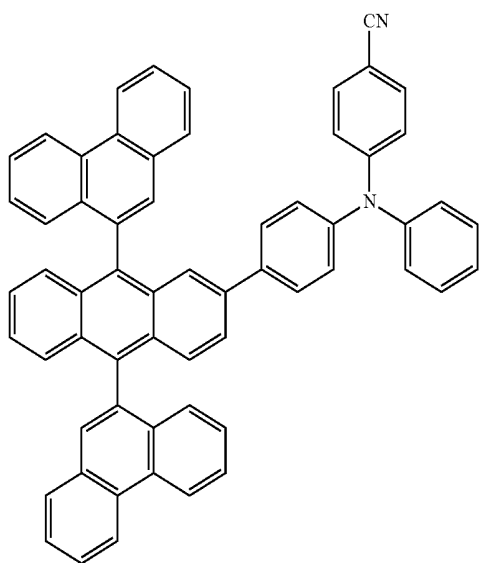
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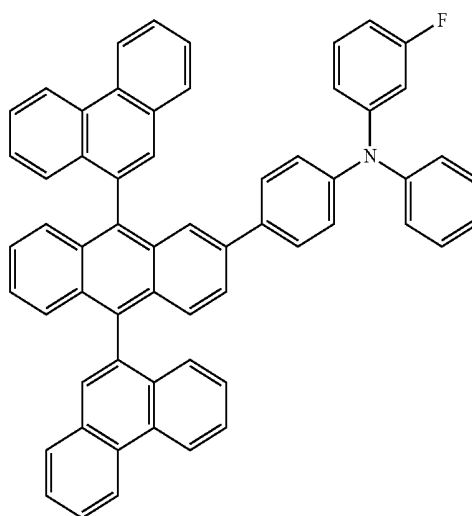
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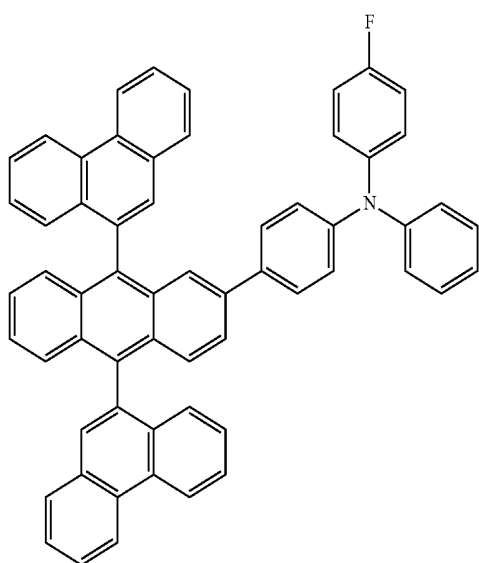
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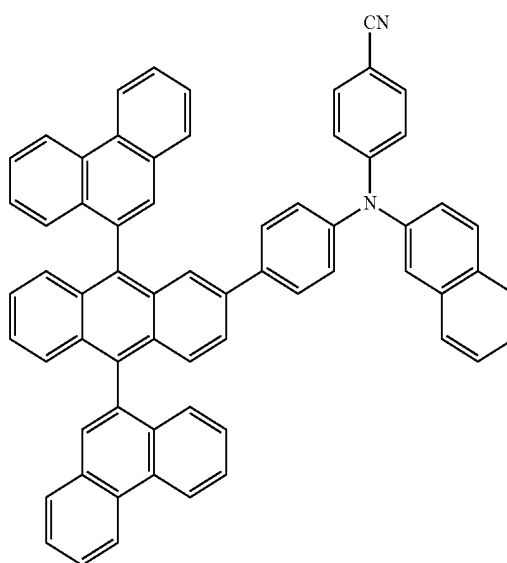


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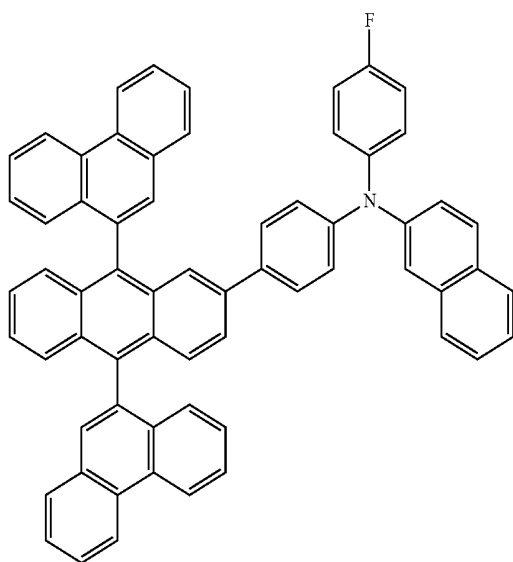
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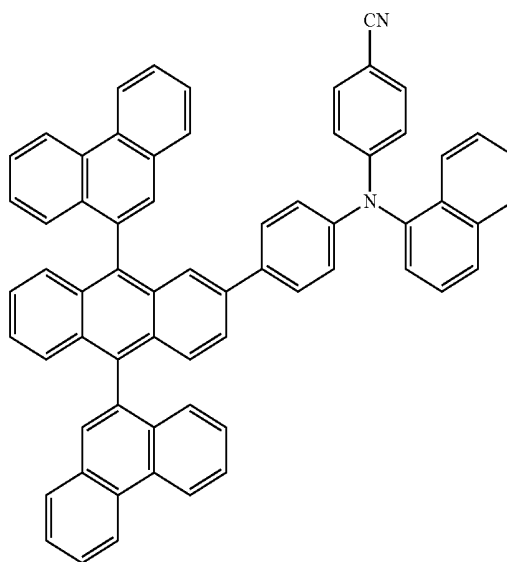
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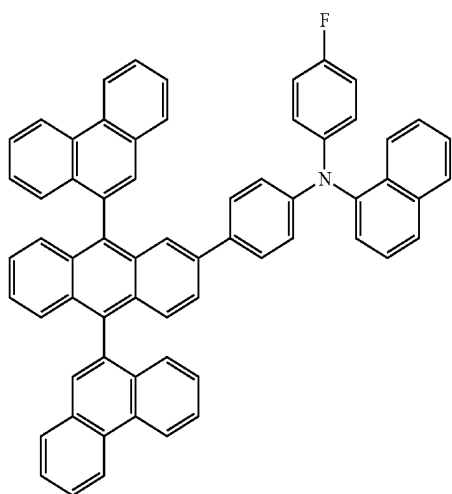
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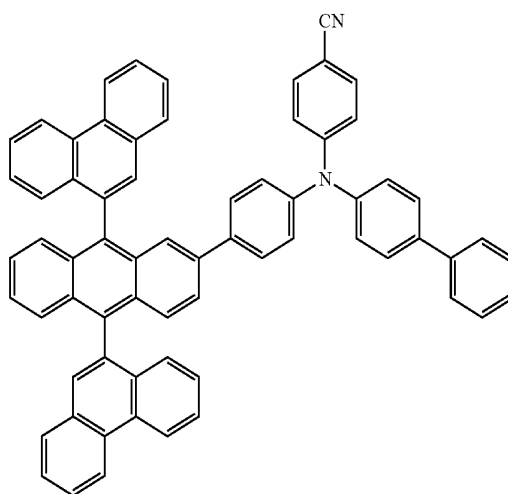
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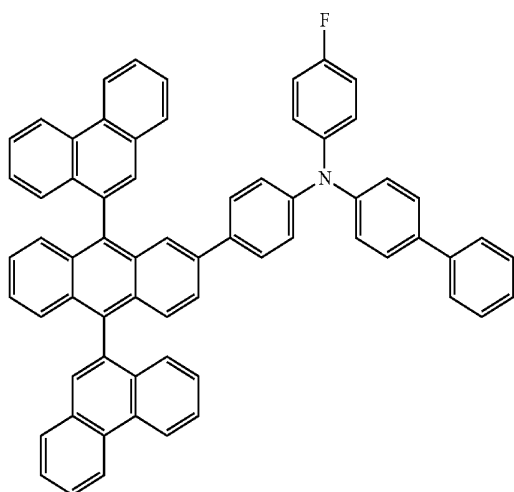
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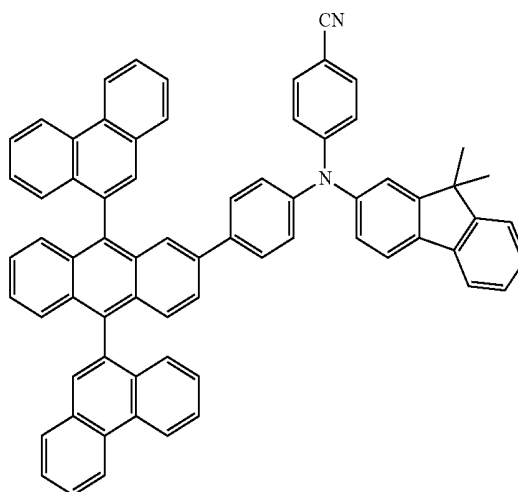


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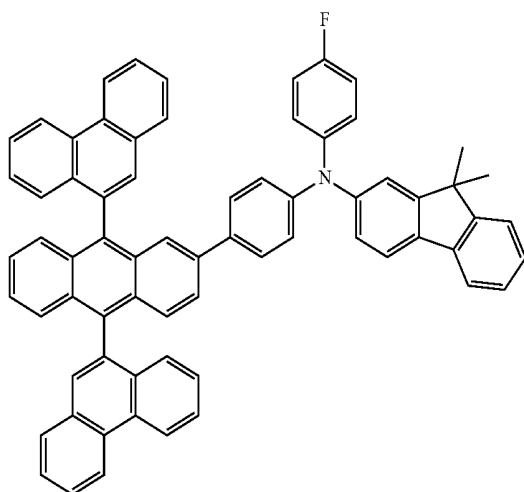
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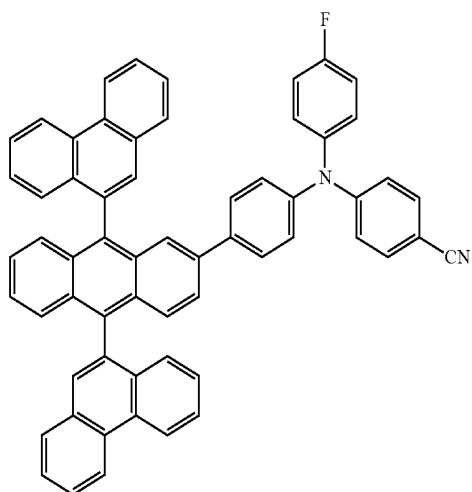
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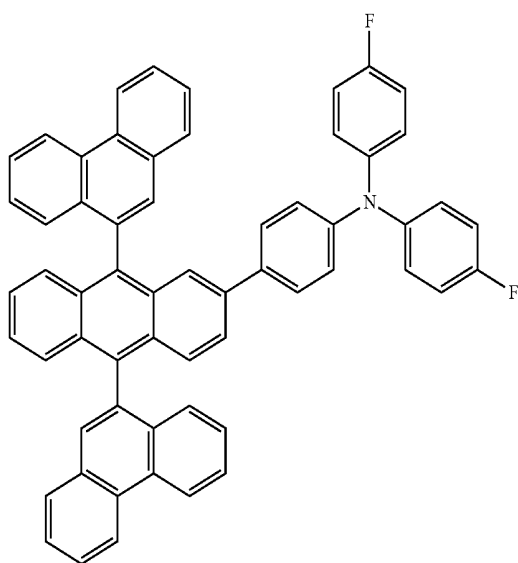
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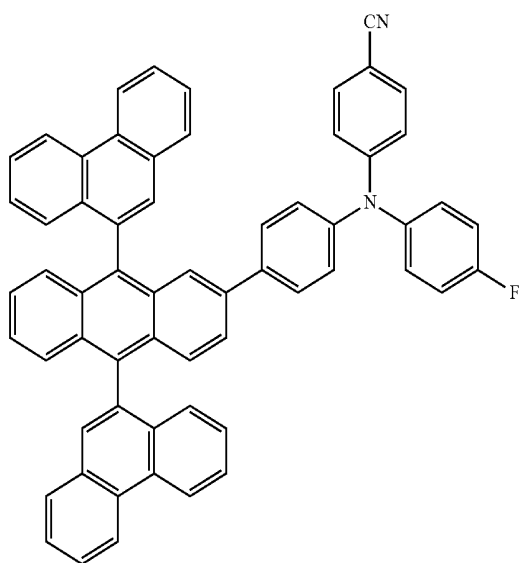
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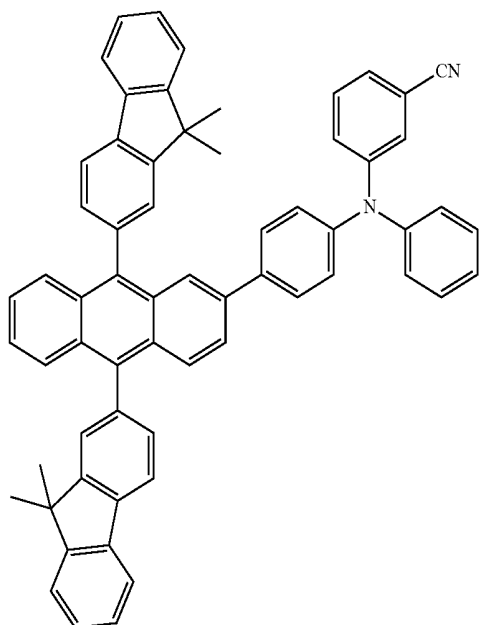
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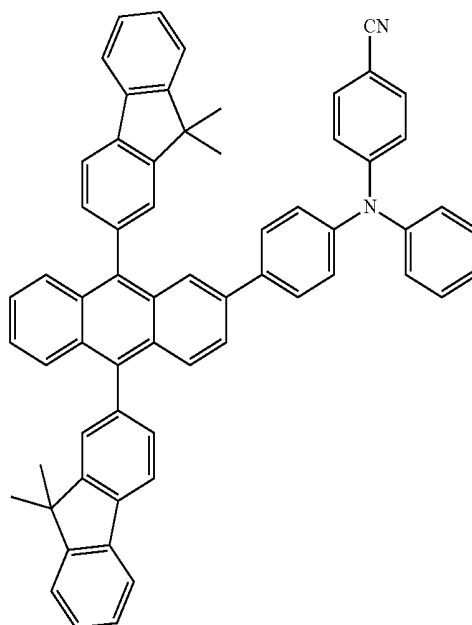


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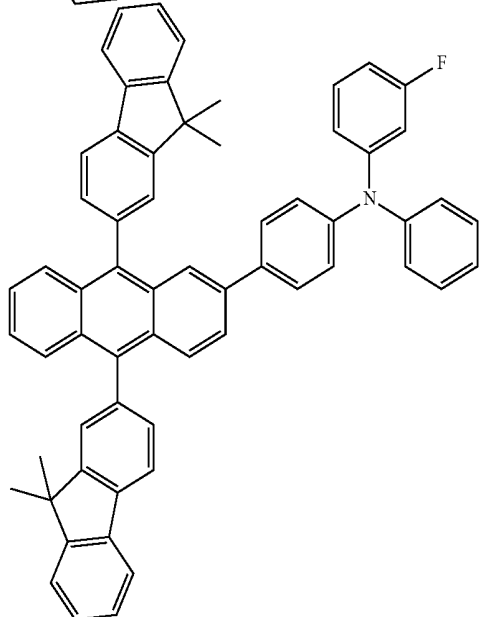
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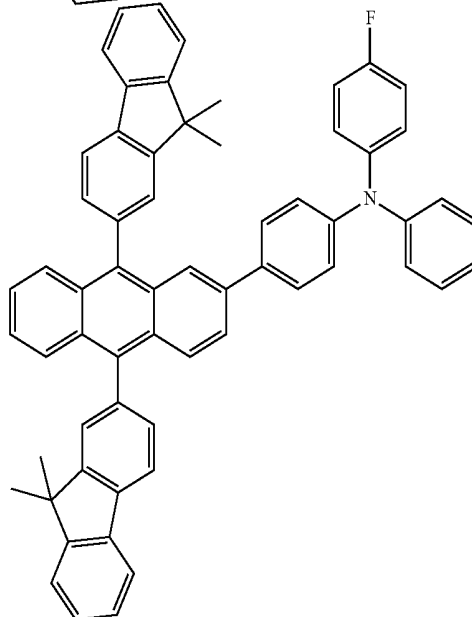
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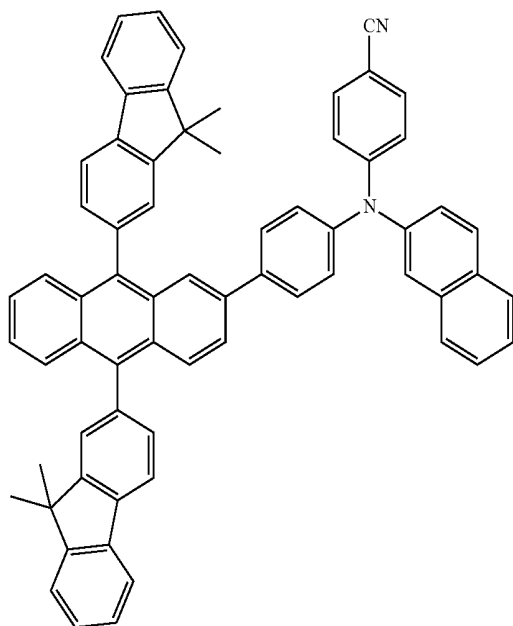
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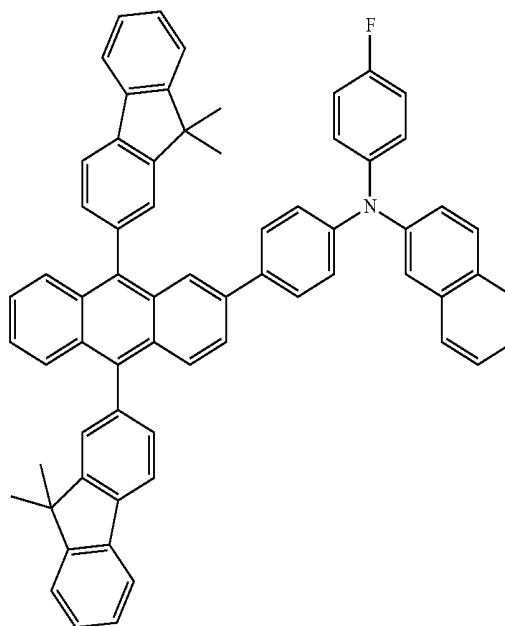
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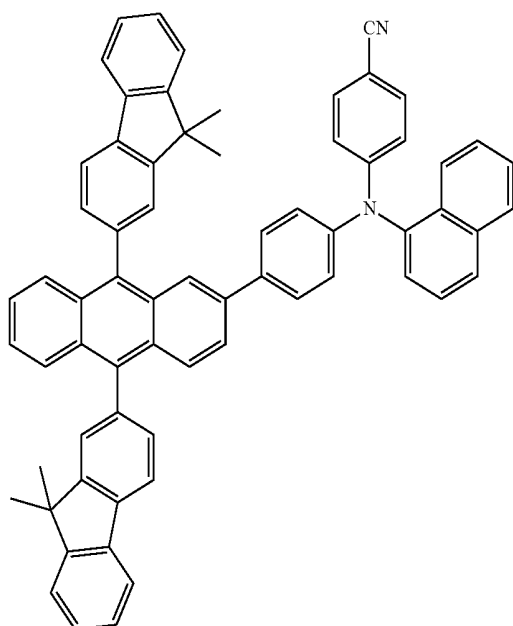
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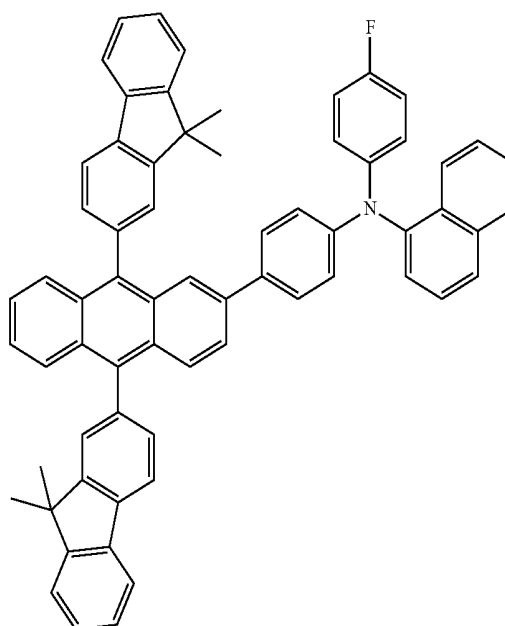


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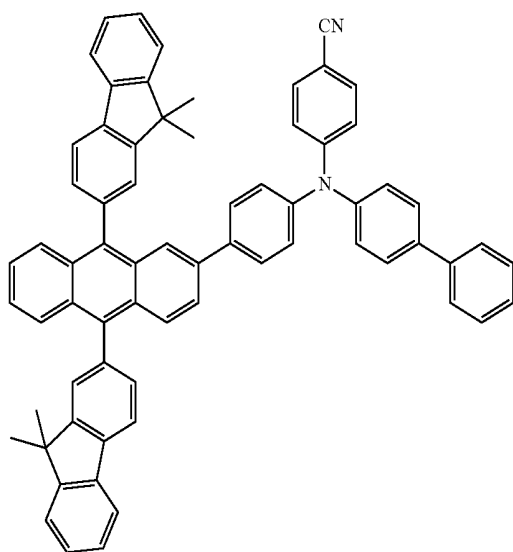
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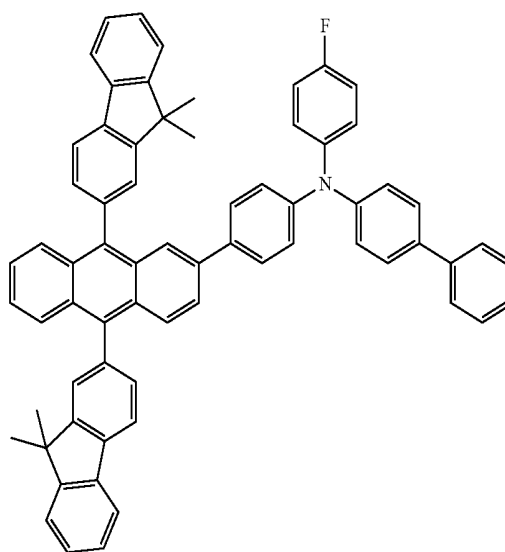
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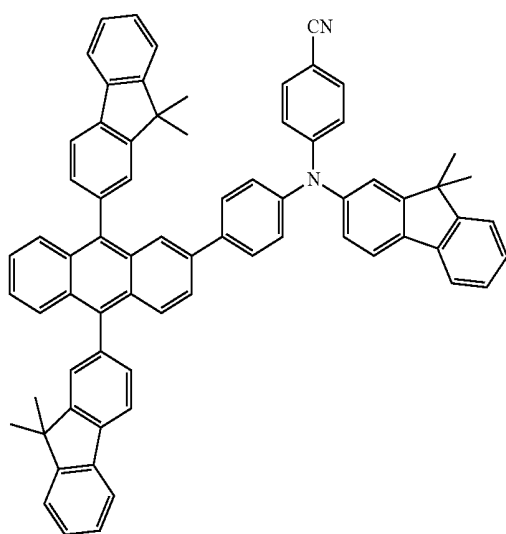
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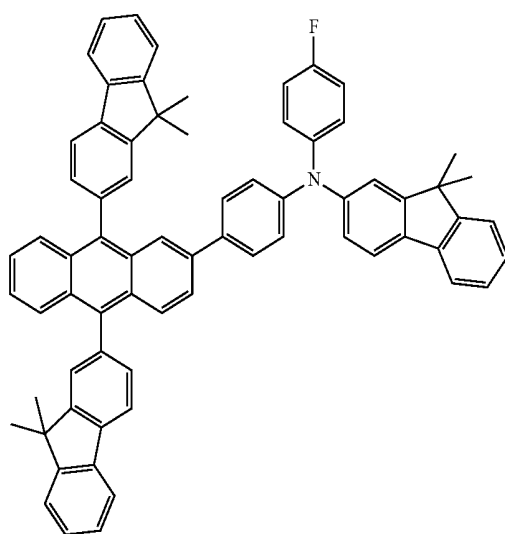


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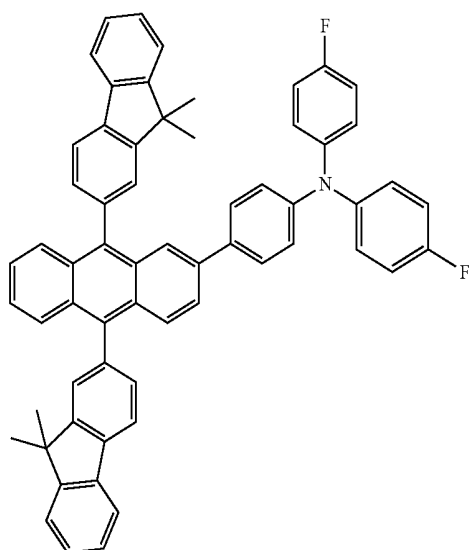
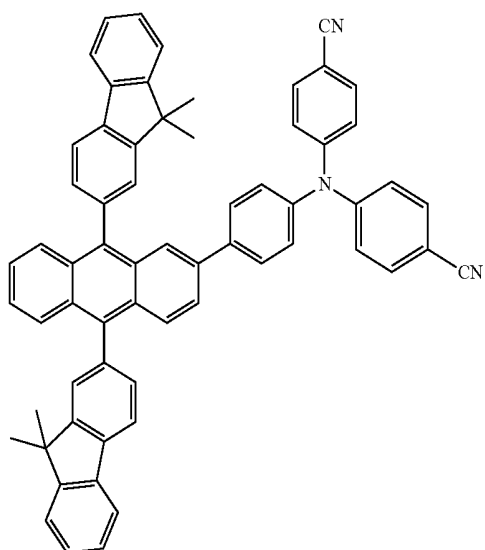
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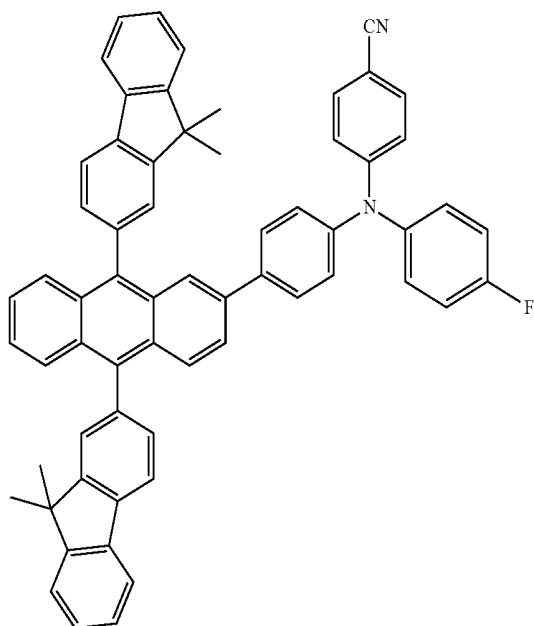


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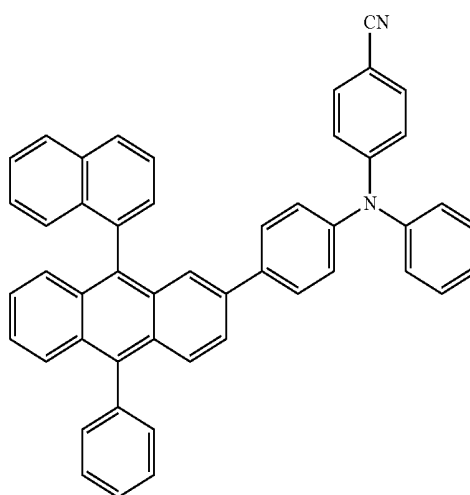
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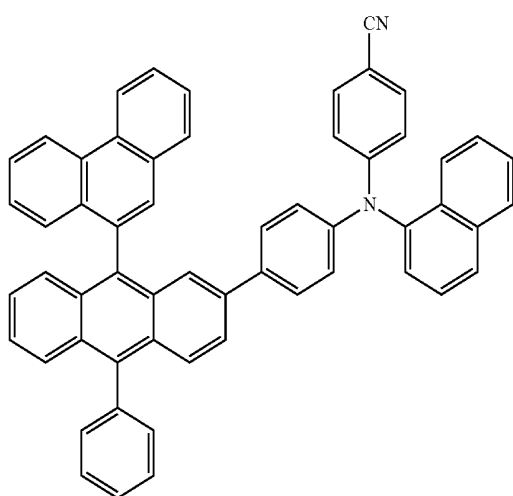
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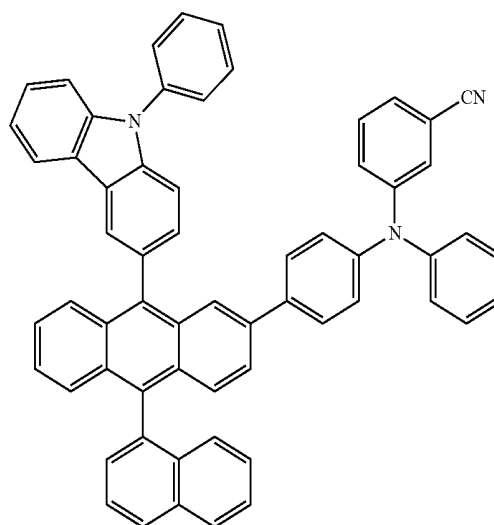


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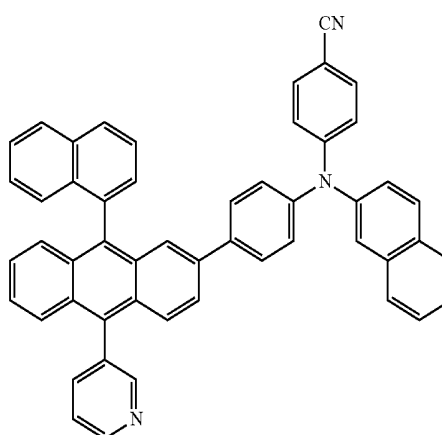
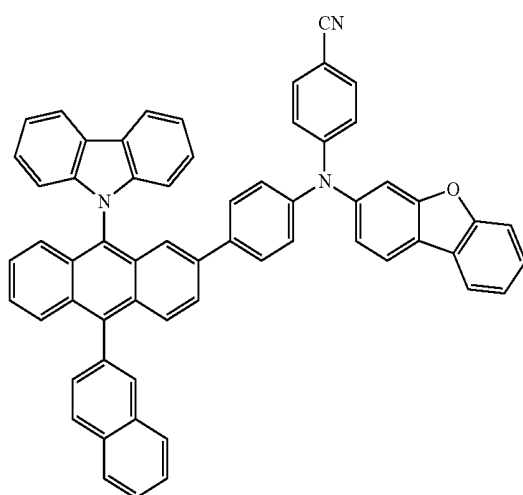
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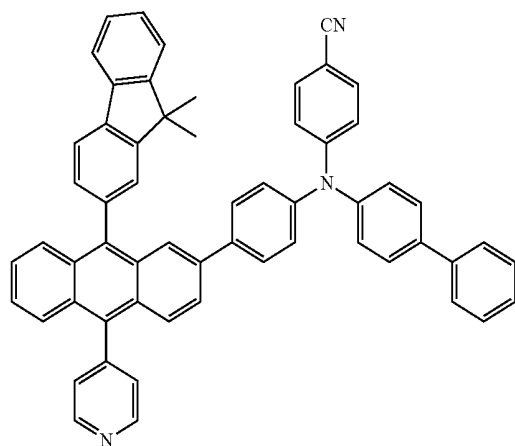


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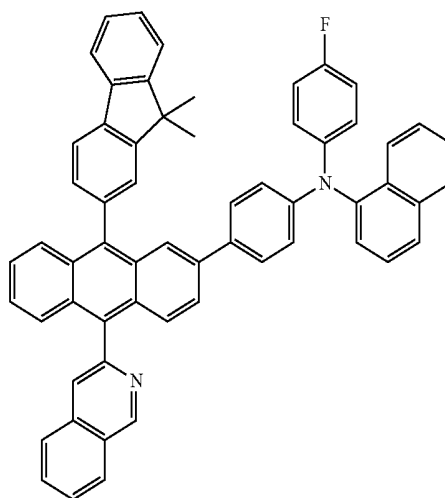
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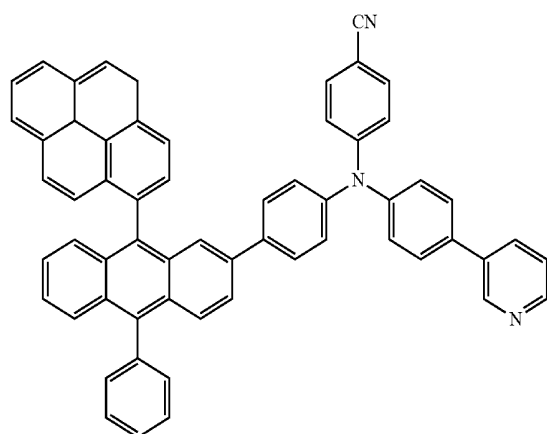
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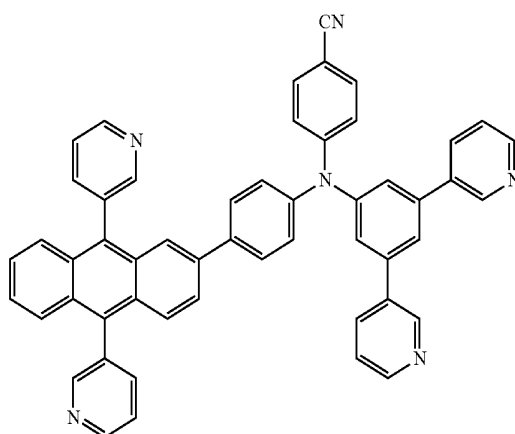


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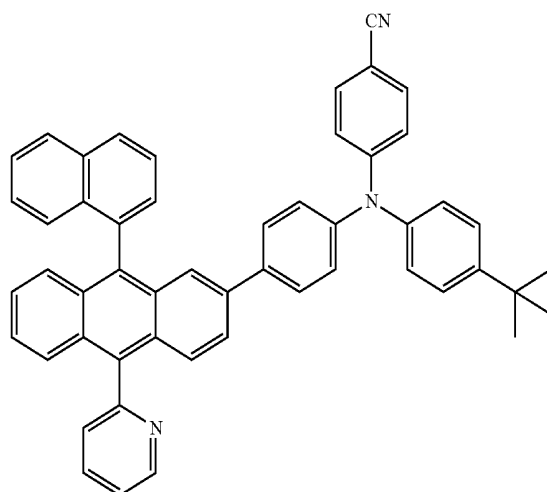
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According to another aspect of the present embodiments, an OLED includes a first electrode; a second electrode; and an organic layer that is disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode and includes the compound of Formula 1 above.

The organic layer may include at least one layer selected from a hole injection layer (HIL), a hole transport layer (HTL), a functional layer having both hole injection and hole transport capabilities (hereinafter, referred as a "H-functional layer"), a buffer layer, an electron blocking layer (EBL), an emission layer (EML), a hole blocking layer (HBL), an electron transport layer (ETL), an electron injection layer (EIL), and a functional layer having both electron injection and electron transport capabilities (hereinafter, referred as an "E-functional layer").

In greater detail, the organic layer may be an EML, and the compound may be used as a fluorescent host, a phosphorescent host, or a fluorescent dopant.

In some embodiments, the OLED may include an EIL, an ETL, an EML, a HIL, a HTL, or a H-functional layer having both hole injection and hole transport capabilities, wherein the EML may include the compound of Formulas above; and an anthracene-based compound, an arylamine-based compound, or a styryl-based compound.

In some other embodiments, the OLED may include an EIL, an ETL, an EML, a HIL, a HTL, or a H-functional layer having both hole injection and hole transport capabilities, wherein at least one of a red EML, a green EML, a blue EML, and a white EML of the EML may include a phosphorescent compound, and the HIL, the HTL, or the H-functional layer having both hole injection and hole transport capabilities may include a charge-generating material. The charge-generating material may be a p-dopant, and the p-dopant may be a quinone derivative, a metal oxide, and a cyano group-containing compound.

In some other embodiments, the organic layer may include an ETL, and the ETL may include an electron-transporting organic compound and a metal complex. The metal complex may be a lithium (Li) complex.

The term "organic layer" used herein refers to a single layer and/or a multi-layer disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode of the OLED.

The organic layer includes an EML, and the EML may include the compound of Formulas 1 to 175 above. In some embodiments, the organic layer may include at least one layer of a HIL, a HTL, a H-functional layer having both hole injection and hole transport capabilities, and at least one layer of the HIL, the HTL, and the H-functional layer having both hole injection and hole transport capabilities may include the compound of Formulas 1 to 175 above.

The compound of Formulas 1 to 175 above included in the EML may act as a host. For example, the compound may be a blue fluorescent host emitting blue light. In some embodiments, the compound included in the EML may act as a fluorescent or phosphorescent dopant emitting red light, green light, or white light.

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a structure of an OLED according to an embodiment. Hereinafter, a structure and a manufacturing method of an OLED according to an embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIG. 1.

A substrate (not illustrated), which may be any substrate that is used in a general OLED, may be a glass substrate or a transparent plastic substrate with excellent mechanical

strength, thermal stability, transparency, surface smoothness, ease of handling, and water resistance.

A first electrode may be formed by depositing or sputtering a material for a first electrode on the substrate. When the first electrode is an anode, the material for the first electrode may be selected from materials with a high work function to enable ease of hole injection. The first electrode may be a reflective electrode or a transmission electrode. The material for the first electrode may be a transparent material with high conductivity, and examples thereof are indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), tin oxide (SnO_2), and zinc oxide (ZnO). When magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), aluminum-lithium (Al—Li), calcium (Ca), magnesium-indium (Mg—In), magnesium-silver (Mg—Ag), or the like is used, the first electrode may be used as a reflective electrode.

The first electrode may have a single-layer structure or a multi-layer structure including at least two layers. For example, the first electrode may have a three-layered structure of ITO/Ag/ITO, but is not limited thereto.

The organic layer may be disposed on the first electrode.

The organic layer may include a HIL, a HTL, a buffer layer (not illustrated), an EML, an ETL, or an EIL.

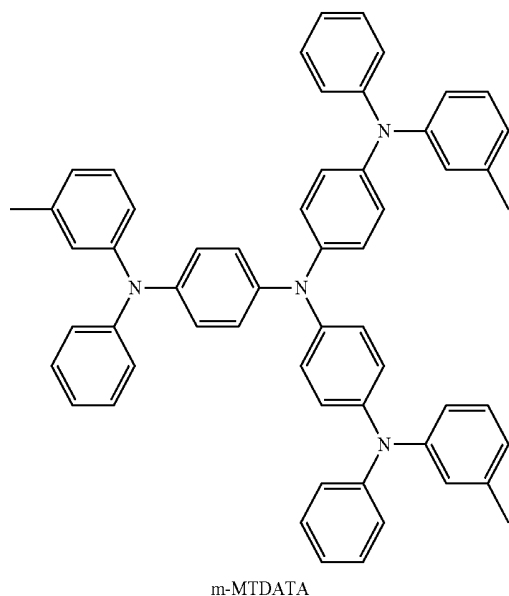
A HIL may be formed on the first electrode by using various methods such as vacuum deposition, spin coating, casting, and Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) deposition.

When the HIL is formed using vacuum deposition, vacuum deposition conditions may vary depending on the compound that is used to form the HIL, and the desired structure and thermal properties of the HIL to be formed. For example, the vacuum deposition may be performed at a temperature of about 100° C. to about 500° C., a pressure of about 10^{-8} torr to about 10^{-3} torr, and a deposition rate of about 0.01 Å/sec to about 100 Å/sec. However, the deposition conditions are not limited thereto.

When the HIL is formed using spin coating, the coating conditions may vary depending on the compound that is used to form the HIL, and the desired structure and thermal properties of the HIL to be formed. For example, the coating rate may be in a range from about 2,000 rpm to about 5,000 rpm, and a temperature at which heat treatment is performed to remove a solvent after coating may be in a range from about 80° C. to about 200° C. However, the coating conditions are not limited thereto.

As a material for the HIL, a known hole-injecting material, for example, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis-[4-(phenyl-m-tolyl-amino)-phenyl]-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine (DNTPD), a phthalocyanine compound such as copper phthalocyanine, 4,4',4"-tris(3-methylphenylphenylamino)triphenylamine (m-MTDATA), N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenylbenzidine (NPB), TDATA, 2-TNATA, polyaniline/dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid (Pani/DBSA), poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)/poly(4-styrenesulfonate) (PEDOT/PSS), polyaniline/camphor sulfonic acid (Pani/CSA), or polyaniline/poly(4-styrenesulfonate) (PANI/PSS) may be used, but the hole-injecting material is not limited thereto:

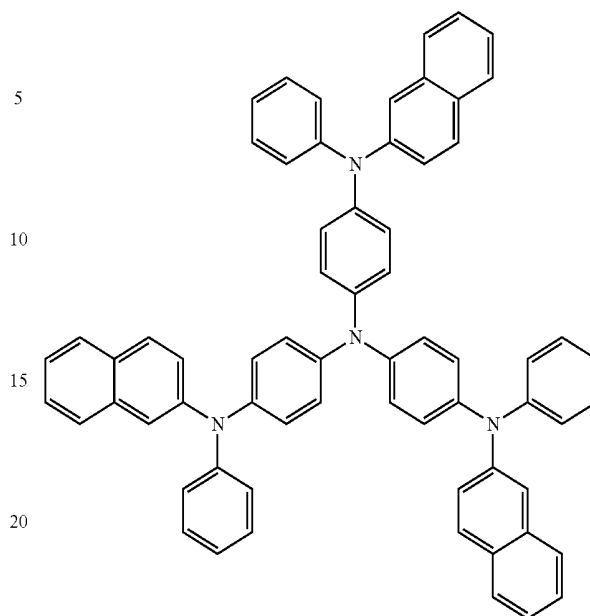
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m-MTDATA

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2-TNATA

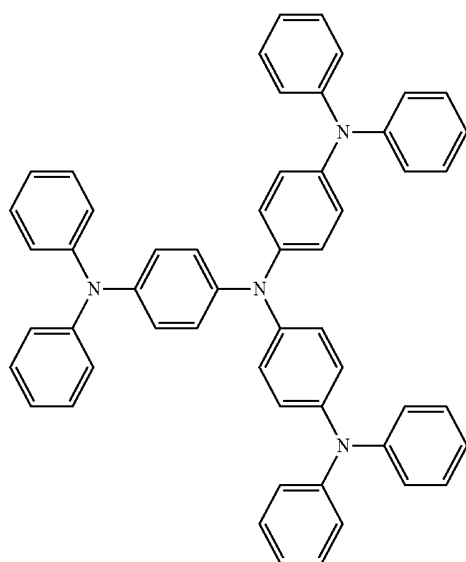
30 A thickness of the HIL may be in a range from about 100 Å to about 10,000 Å, for example, from about 100 Å to about 1000 Å. When the thickness of the HIL is within the above ranges, the HIL may have satisfactory hole injection characteristics without a substantial increase in a driving voltage.

35 Then, a HTL may be formed on the HIL by using vacuum deposition, spin coating, casting, LB deposition, or the like. When the HTL is formed using vacuum deposition or spin coating, the deposition and coating conditions may be similar to those for the formation of the HIL, although the deposition and coating conditions may vary depending on a compound that is used to form the HTL.

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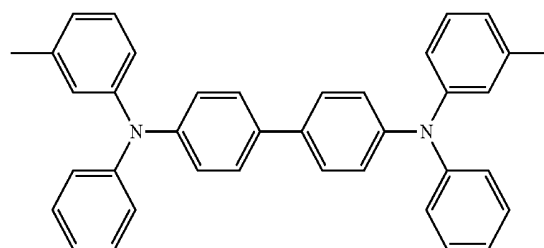
As a material for the HTL, a known hole-transporting material, for example, a carbazole derivative such as N-phenylcarbazole or polyvinylcarbazole, N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine (TPD), 4,4', 4''-tris(N-carbazolyl)triphenylamine (TCTA), and N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenylbenzidine (NPB) may be used, but the hole-transporting material is not limited thereto:

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TDATA

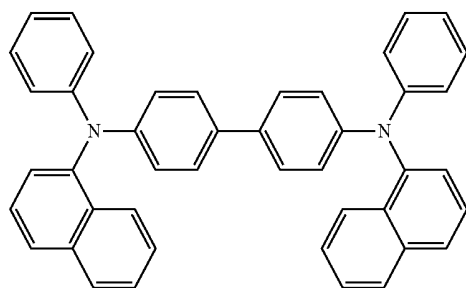
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TPD

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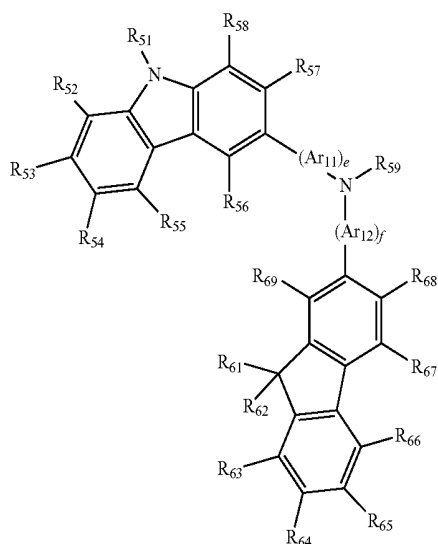
NPB

A thickness of the HTL may be in a range from about 50 Å to about 20,000 Å, for example, from about 100 Å to about 1,500 Å. When the thickness of the HTL is within the above ranges, the HTL may have satisfactory hole transport characteristics without a substantial increase in a driving voltage.

The H-functional layer (a functional layer having both hole injection and hole transport capabilities) may include one or more materials selected from the above-described materials for the HIL and the HTL. A thickness of the H-functional layer may be in a range from about 500 Å to about 10,000 Å, for example, from about 100 Å to about 1,000 Å. When the thickness of the H-functional layer is within the above ranges, the H-functional layer may have satisfactory hole injection and transport characteristics without a substantial increase in a driving voltage.

In some embodiments, at least one layer of the HIL, the HTL, and the H-functional layer may include at least one of the following compounds represented by Formulas 300 and 350 below:

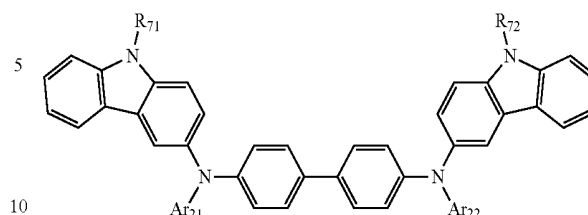
Formula 300



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Formula 350



Ar₁₁, Ar₁₂, Ar₂₁, and Ar₂₂ in Formula 300 may be each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C₅-C₆₀ arylene group.

e and f in Formula 300 may be each independently an integer from 0 to 5, for example, 0, 1, or 2. In some embodiments, e may be 1 and f may be 0, but are not limited thereto.

R₅₁ to R₅₈, R₆₁ to R₆₉ and R₇₁, and R₇₂ in Formulas 300 and 350 may be each independently a hydrogen atom, a deuterium atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine, a hydrazone, a carboxyl group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₃-C₆₀ cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₅-C₆₀ aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₅-C₆₀ aryloxy group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C₅-C₆₀ arylthio group. For example, R₅₁ to R₅₈, R₆₁ to R₆₉ and R₇₁, and R₇₂ may be each independently selected from

a hydrogen atom; a deuterium atom; a halogen atom; a hydroxyl group; a cyano group; a nitro group; an amino group; an amidino group; a hydrazine; a hydrazone; a carboxyl group or a salt thereof; a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof; a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof; a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group (e.g., a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group, a pentyl group, a hexyl group, or the like); a C₁-C₁₀ alkoxy group (e.g., a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, a propoxy group, a butoxy group, a pentoxy group, or the like);

a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group and a C₁-C₁₀ alkoxy group, each substituted with at least one of a deuterium atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine, a hydrazone, a carboxyl group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, and a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof;

a phenyl group; a naphthyl group; an anthryl group; a fluorenyl group; a pyrenyl group; and

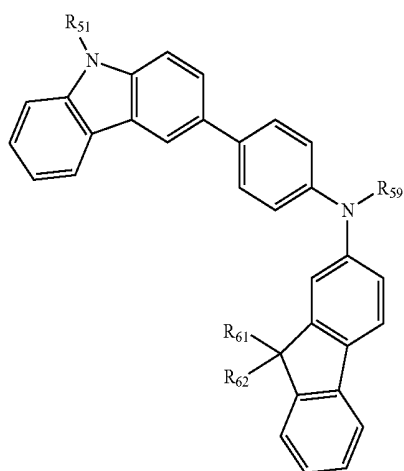
a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a fluorenyl group, and a pyrenyl group, each substituted with at least one of a deuterium atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine, a hydrazone, a carboxyl group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group, and a C₁-C₁₀ alkoxy group, but is not limited thereto.

R₅₉ in Formula 300 may be selected from a phenyl group; a naphthyl group; an anthryl group; a biphenyl group; a pyridyl group; and

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a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a biphenyl group, and a pyridyl group, each substituted with at least one of a deuterium atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine, a hydrazone, a carboxyl group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₂₀ alkyl group, and a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy group.

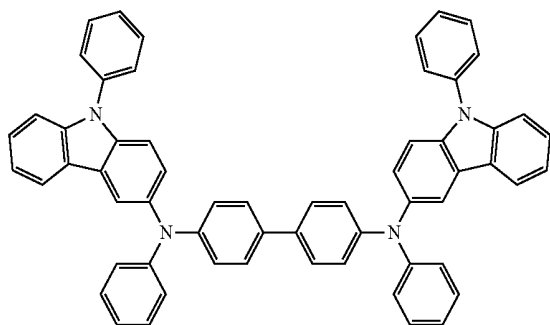
In some embodiments, the compound of Formula 300 may be represented by 300A below, but the compound is not limited thereto:



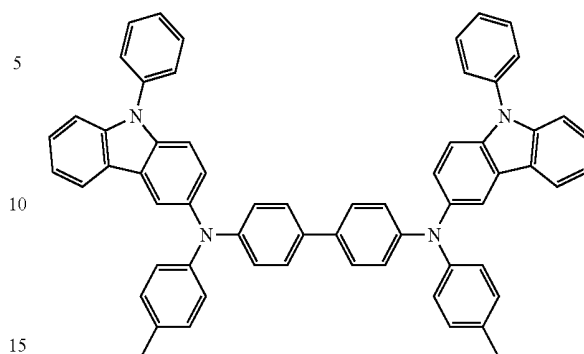
Formula 300A

A detailed description of R₅₁, R₆₀, R₆₁, and R₅₉ in Formula 300A has already been described above.

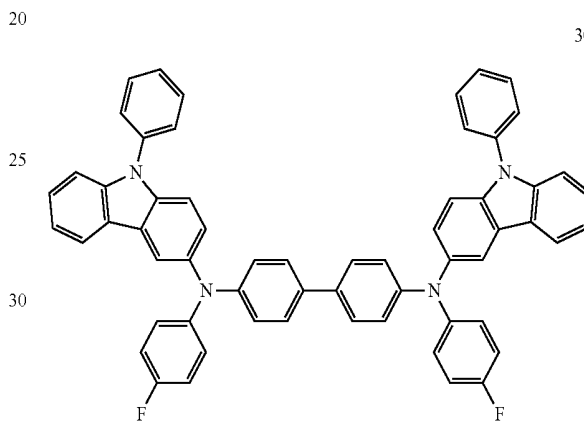
For example, at least one layer of the HIL, HTL, and the H-functional layer may include at least one of the following Compounds 301 to 320, but is not limited thereto:



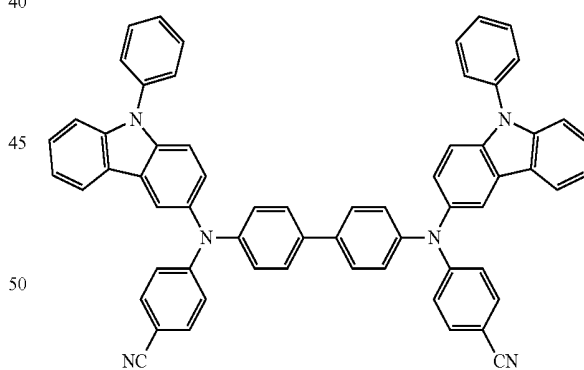
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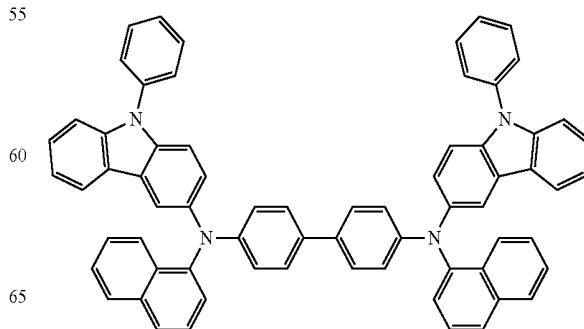
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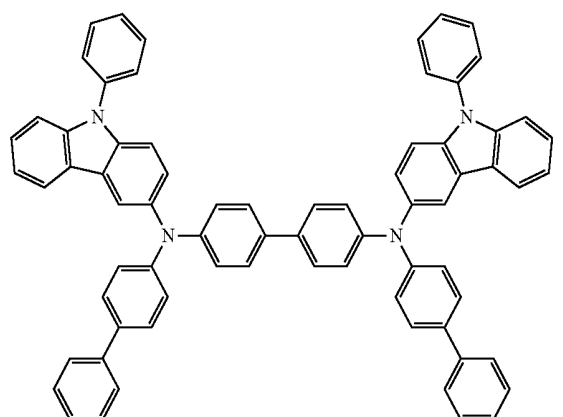
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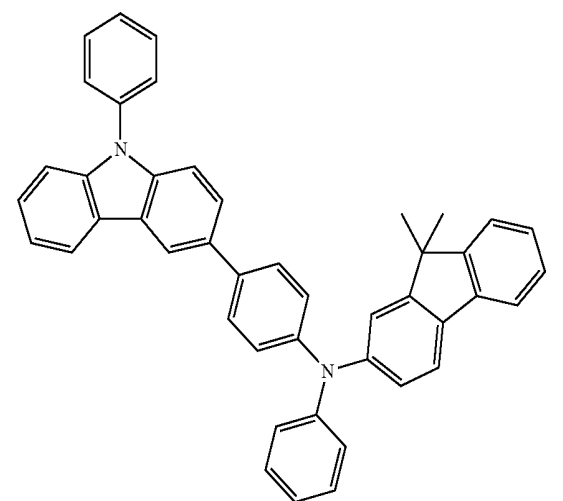
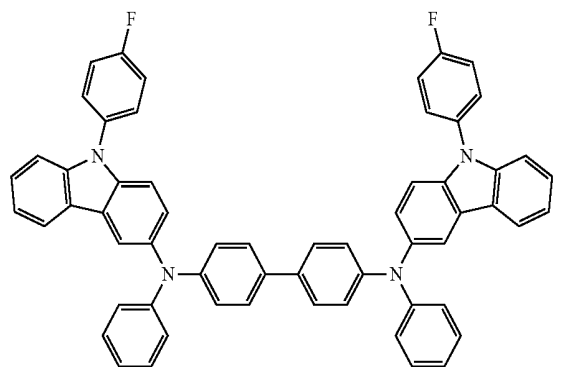
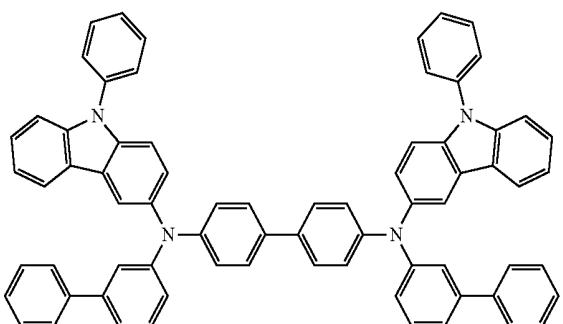
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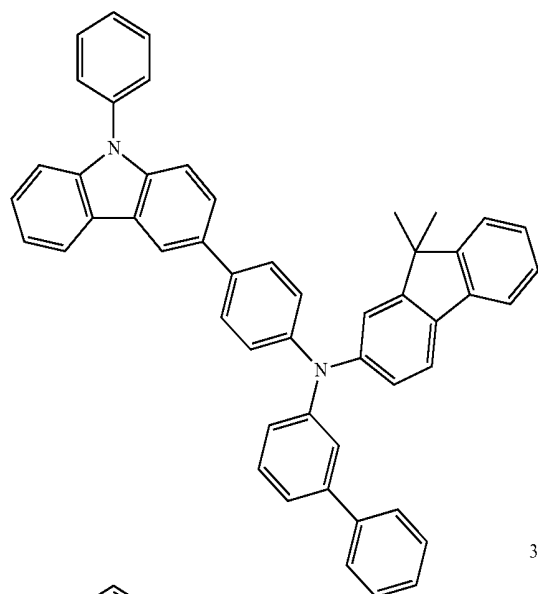
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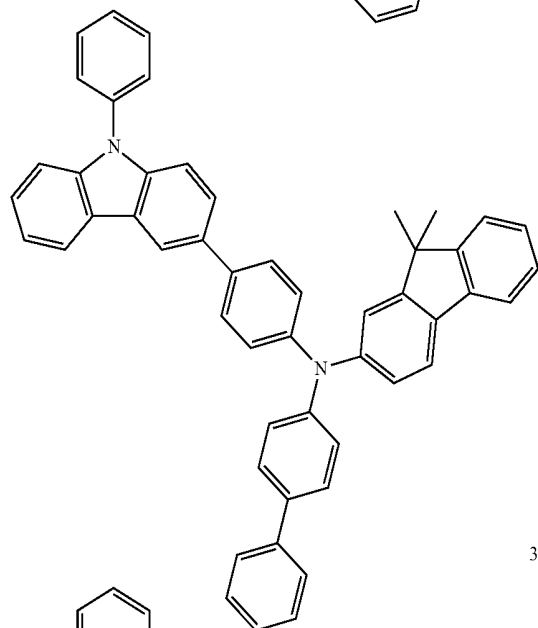


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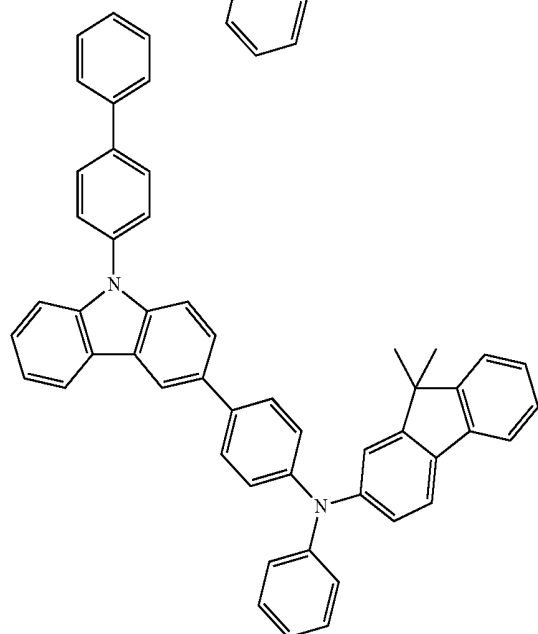
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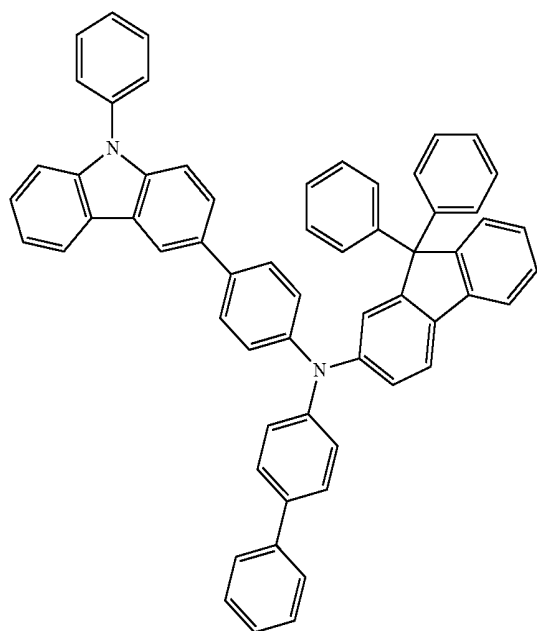


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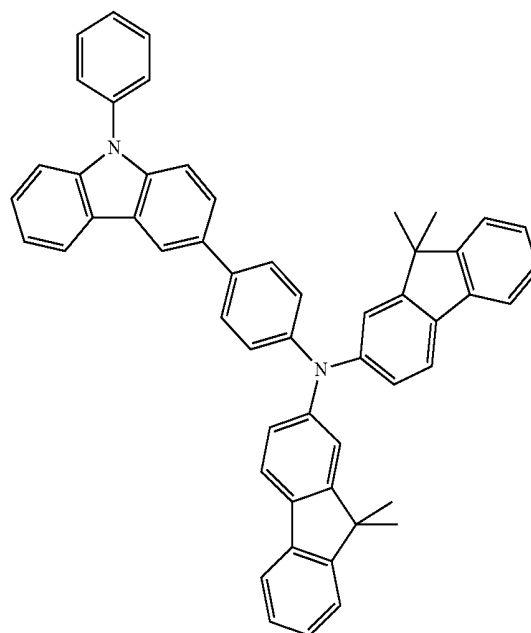
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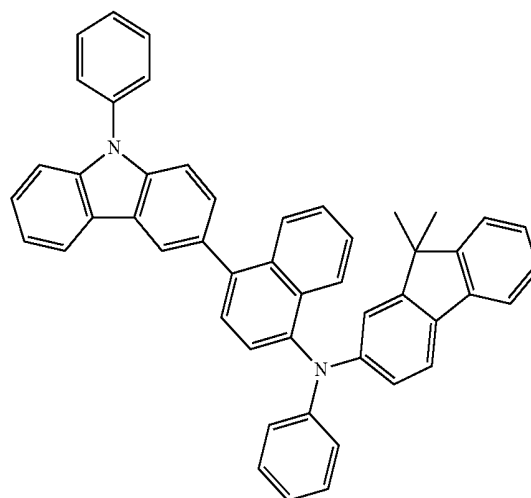
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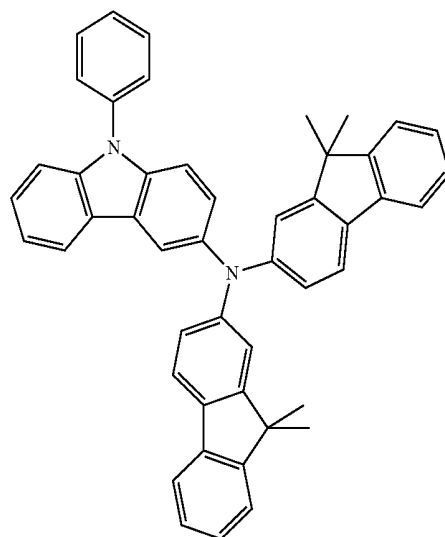
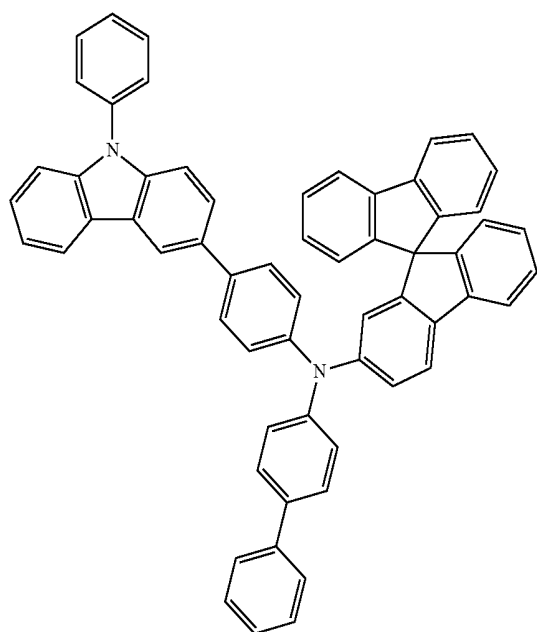
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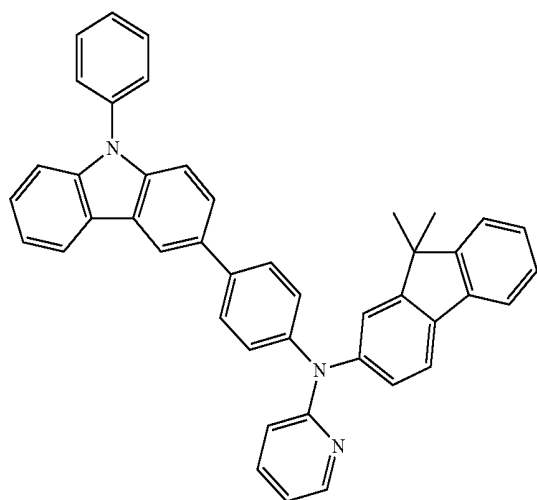
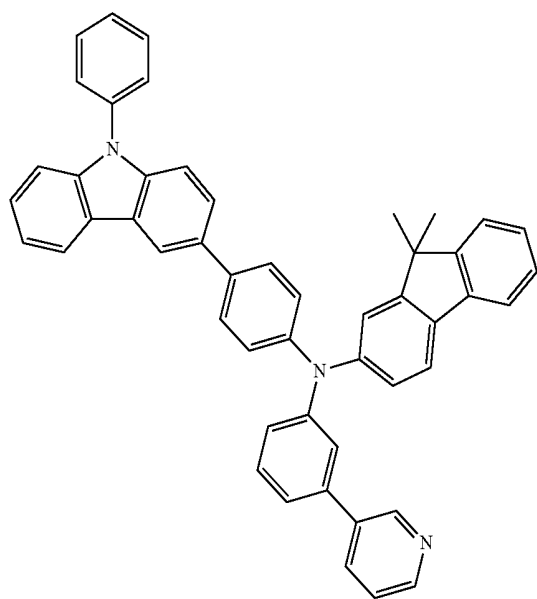
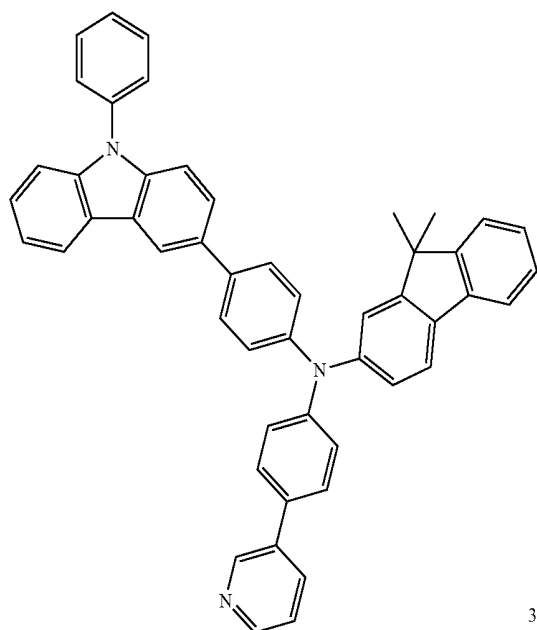
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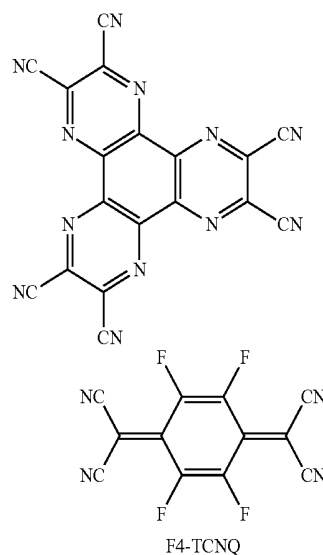


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At least one layer of the HIL, HTL, and the H-functional layer may further include a charge-generating material to improve conductivity of a film, in addition to such known hole-injecting materials, known hole-transporting materials, and/or known H-functional materials having both hole injection and hole transport capabilities.

The charge-generating material may be, for example, a p-dopant. The p-dopant may be one of a quinone derivative, a metal oxide, and a compound with a cyano group, but is not limited thereto. Non-limiting examples of the p-dopant are quinone derivatives such as tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) and 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-tetracyano-1,4-benzoquinodimethane (F4-TCNQ); metal oxides such as a tungsten oxide and a molybdenum oxide; and cyano group-containing compounds such as Compound 200 below, but are not limited thereto:

Formula 200



When the HIL, the HTL, or the H-functional layer further includes the charge-generating material, the charge-generating material may be homogeneously dispersed or non-homogeneously distributed in the layers above.

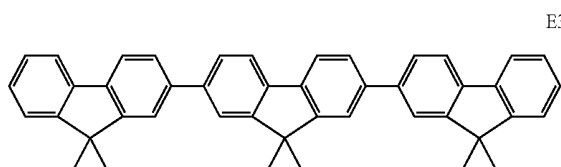
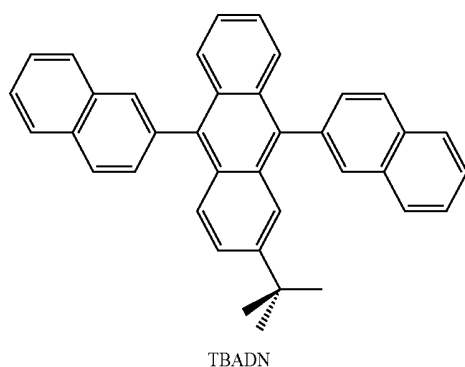
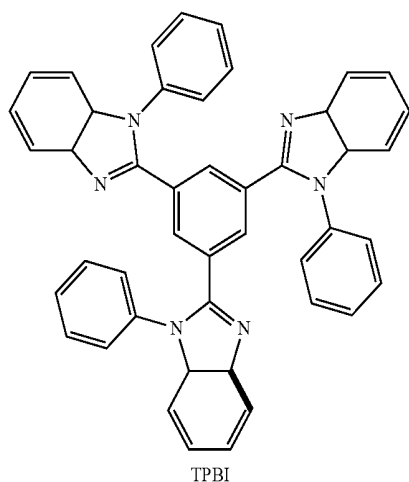
A buffer layer may be disposed between at least one of the HIL, HTL, and the H-functional layer, and the EML. The buffer layer may compensate for an optical resonance distance of light according to a wavelength of the light emitted from the EML, and thus may increase efficiency. The buffer layer may include any hole injecting material or hole transporting material that are widely known. In some other embodiments, the buffer layer may include the same material as one of the materials included in the HIL, the HTL, and the H-functional layer that underlie the buffer layer.

Then, an EML may be formed on the HIL, the H-functional layer, or the buffer layer by vacuum deposition, spin coating, casting, LB deposition, or the like. When the EML is formed using vacuum deposition or spin coating, the deposition and coating conditions may be similar to those for the formation of the HIL, although the conditions for deposition and coating may vary depending on the material that is used to form the EML.

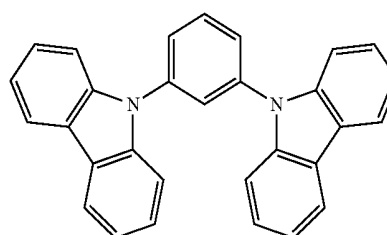
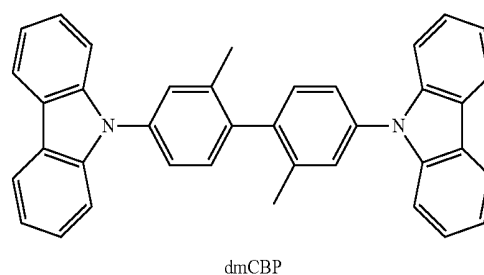
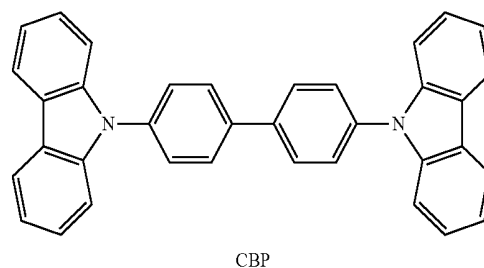
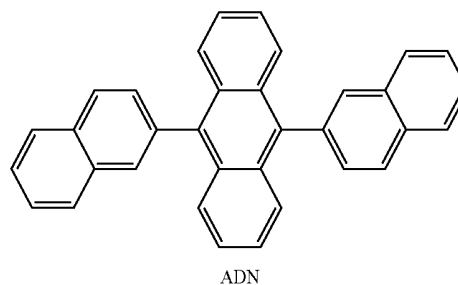
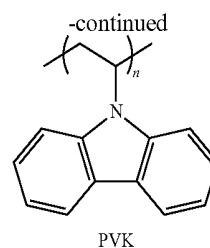
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The EML may include the compound of Formula 1 as described above. For example, the compound of Formula 1 may be used as a host or a dopant. In addition to the compound of Formula 1, the EML may be formed using a variety of light-emitting materials that are widely known, for example, a known host and a known dopant. In regard to the dopant, both a known fluorescent dopant and a known phosphorescent dopant may be used

Examples of the known host are Alq₃, 4,4'-N,N'-dicarbazole-biphenyl (CBP), poly(n-vinylcarbazole) (PVK), 9,10-di(naphthylene-2-yl)anthracene (ADN), TCTA, 1,3,5-tris(N-phenylbenzimidazole-2-yl)benzene (TPBI), 3-tert-butyl-9,10-di(naphth-2-yl)anthracene (TBADN), E3, distyrylarylene (DSA), dmCBP (see Formula below), and Compounds 501 to 509 below, but are not limited thereto.

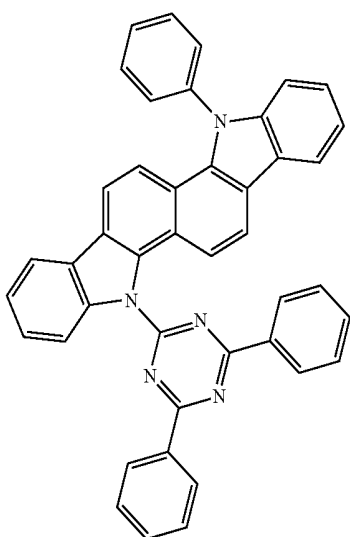
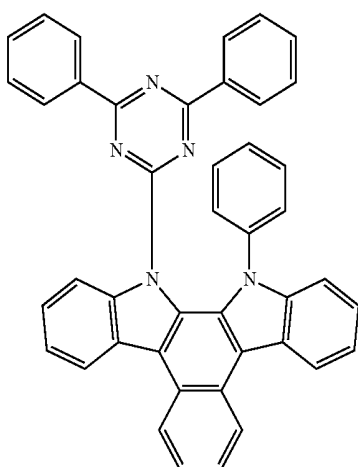
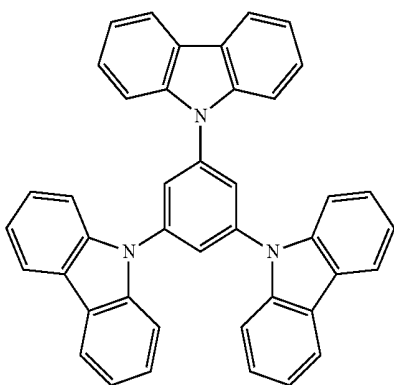


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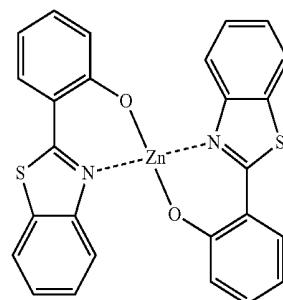
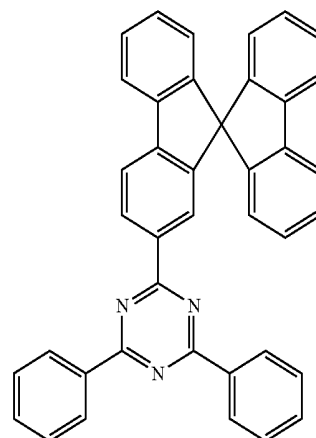
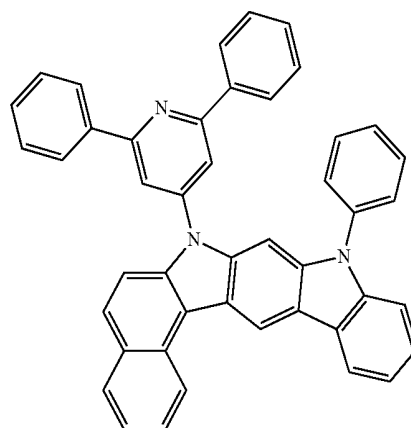
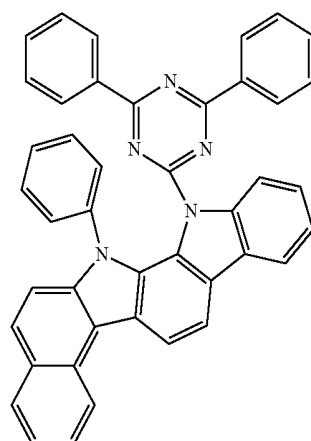
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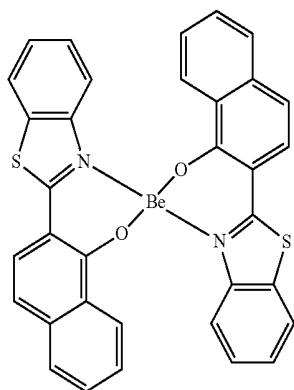
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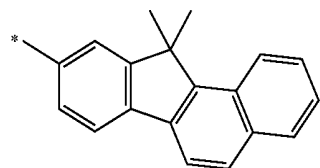
83

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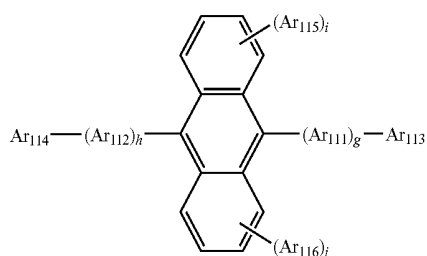
10 but is not limited thereto.

For example, the anthracene-based compound represented by Formula 400 above may be one of the following compounds represented by Formulas below, but is not limited thereto:

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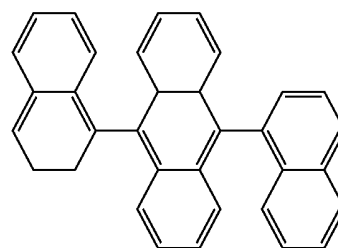
In some embodiments, an anthracene-based compound represented by Formula 400 below may be used as the host:

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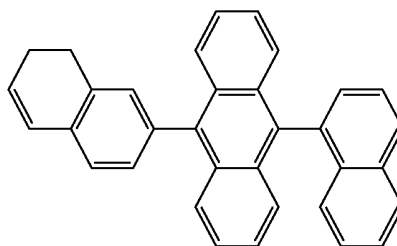


Formula 400

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wherein, in Formula 400, Ar₁₁₁ and Ar₁₁₂ may be each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C₅-C₆₀ arylene group; Ar₁₁₃ to Ar₁₁₆ may be each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted C₅-C₆₀ aryl group; and g, h, i and j may be each independently an integer from 0 to 4.

For example, Ar₁₁₁ and Ar₁₁₂ in Formula 400 may be each independently selected from a phenylene group, a naphthylene group, a phenanthrenylene group, or a pyrenylene group; or a phenylene group, a naphthylene group, a phenanthrenylene group, or a pyrenylene group, each substituted with at least one of a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, and an anthryl group, but is not limited thereto.

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g, h, i, and j in Formula 400 may be each independently 0, 1, or 2.

Ar₁₁₃ to Ar₁₁₆ in Formula 400 may be each independently selected from

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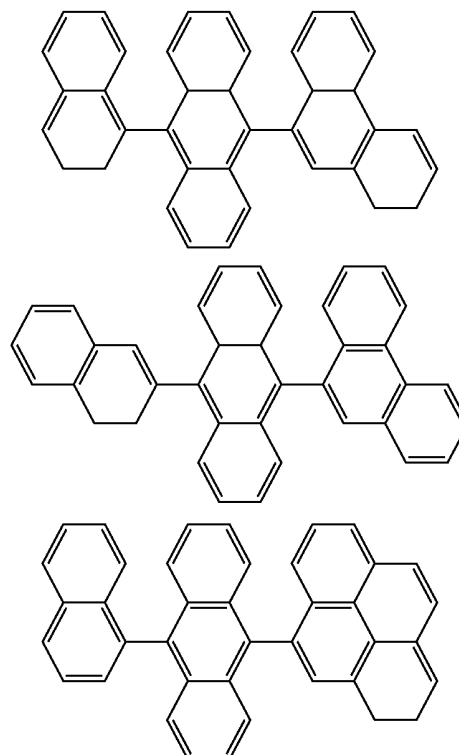
a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group substituted with at least one of a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, and an anthryl group;

a phenyl group; a naphthyl group; an anthryl group; a pyrenyl group; a phenanthrenyl group; a fluorenyl group;

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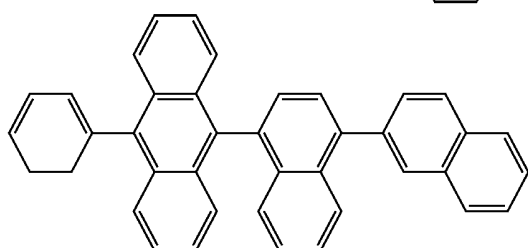
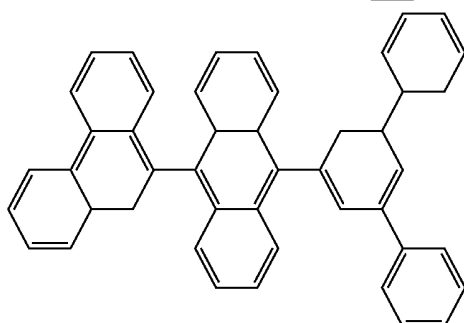
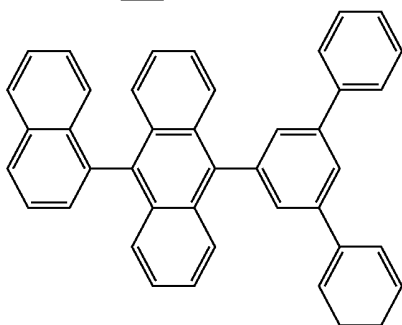
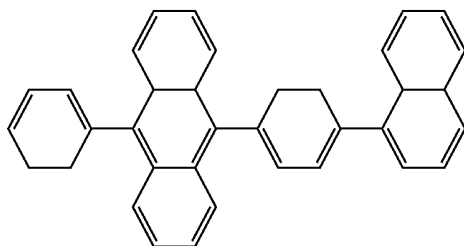
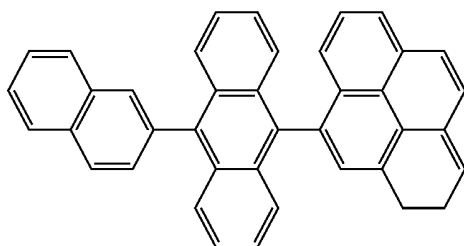
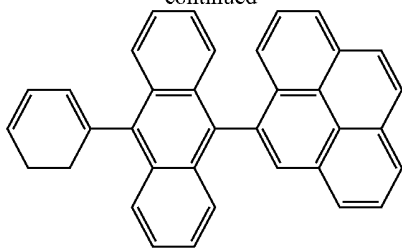
a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a pyrenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, and a fluorenyl group, each substituted with at least one of a deuterium atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine, a hydrazone, a carboxyl group or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C₁-C₆₀ alkyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkenyl group, a C₂-C₆₀ alkynyl group, a C₁-C₆₀ alkoxy group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthryl group, a pyrenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, and a fluorenyl group; and

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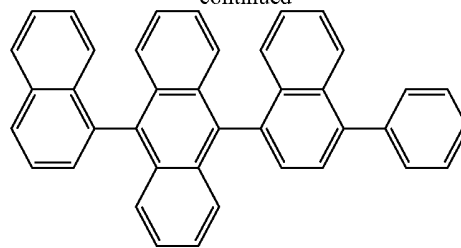
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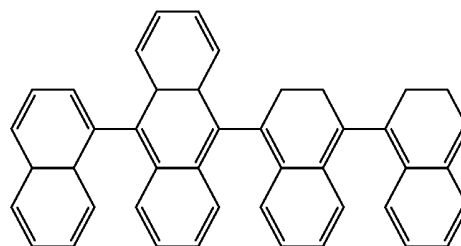
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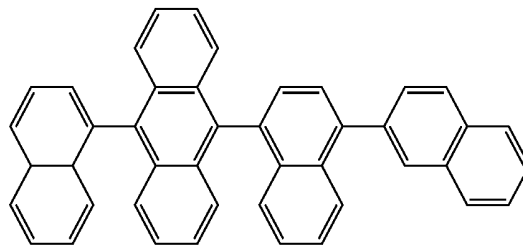
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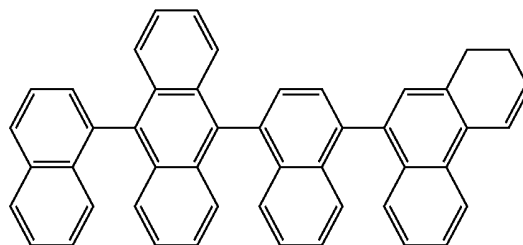
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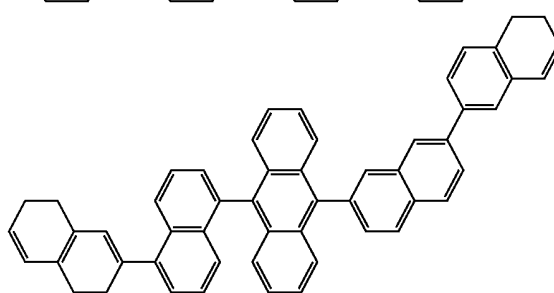
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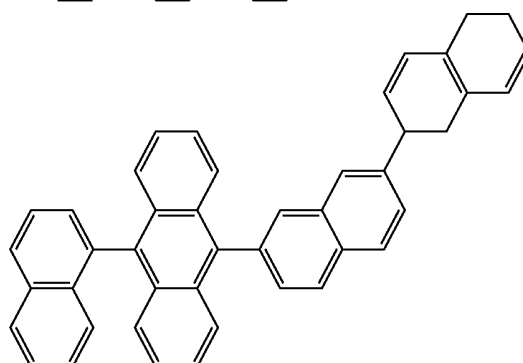


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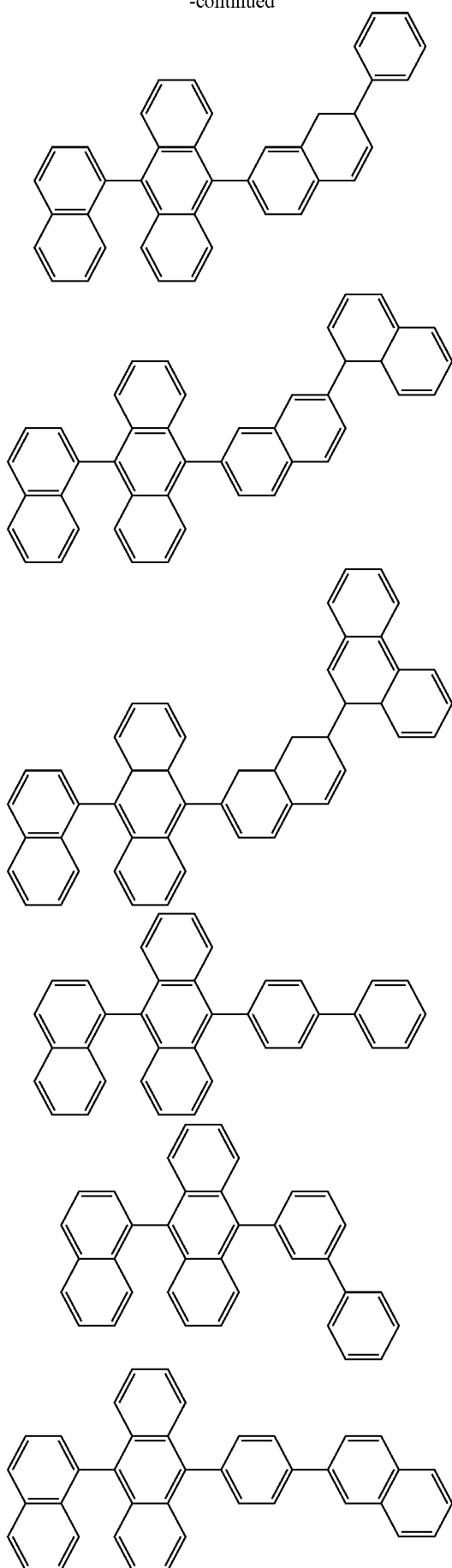
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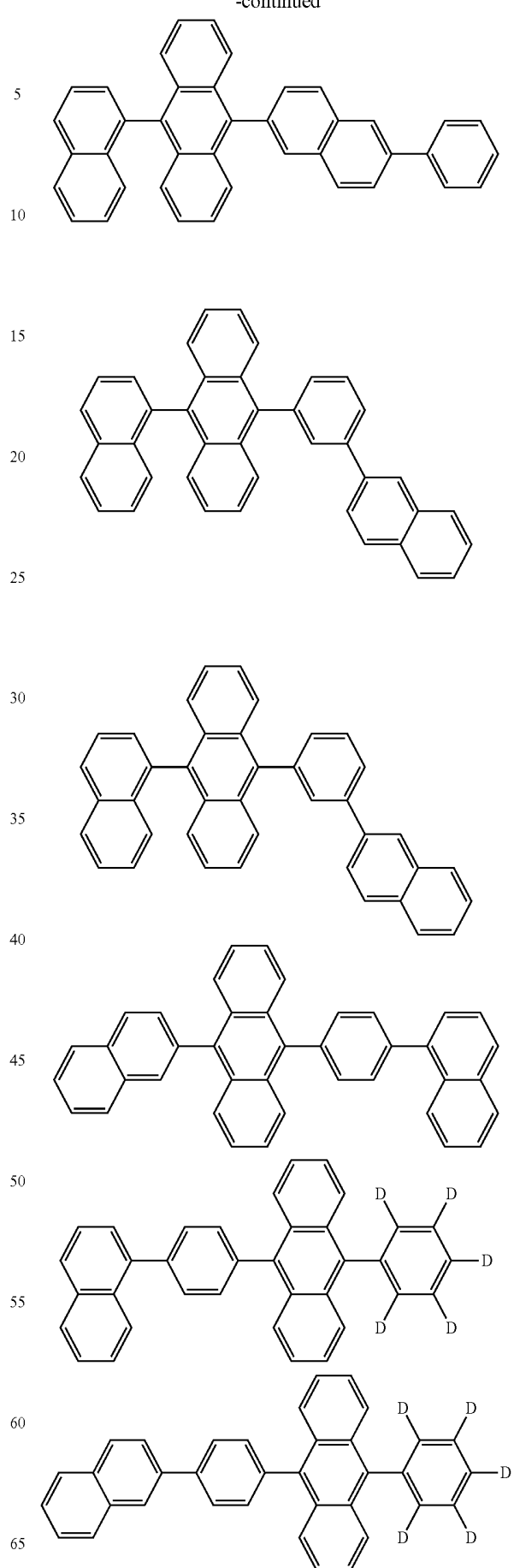


87

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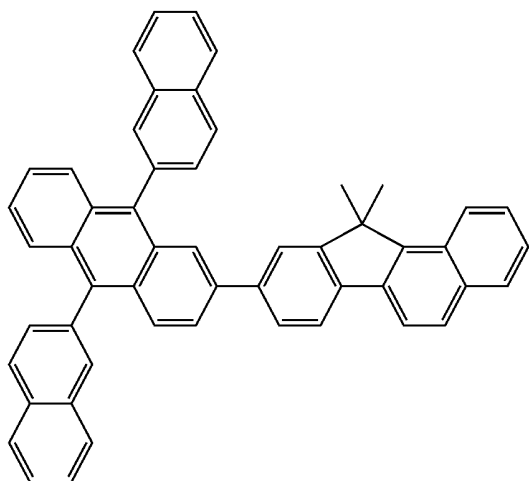
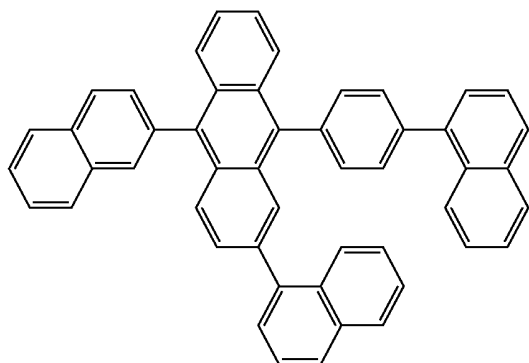
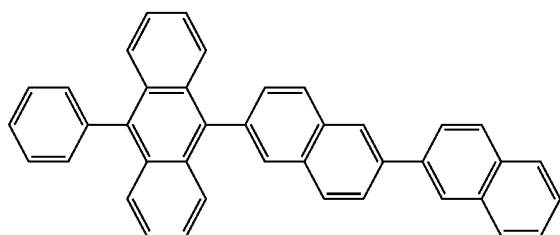
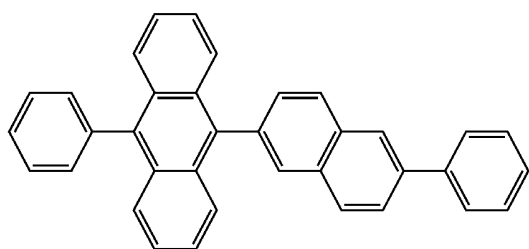
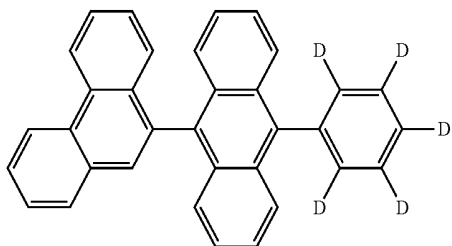
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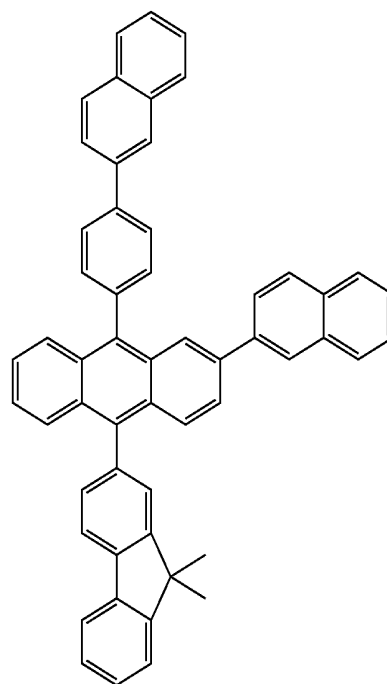
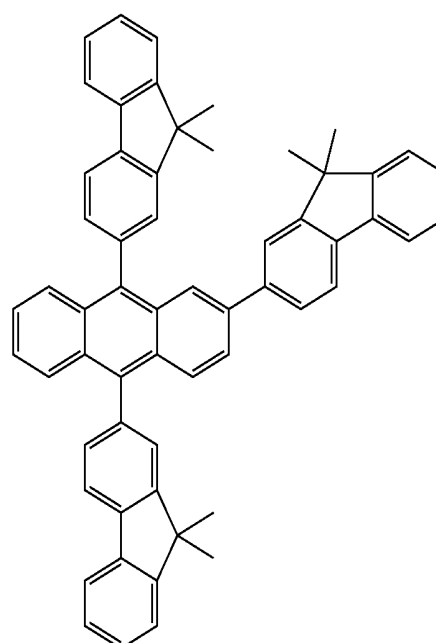
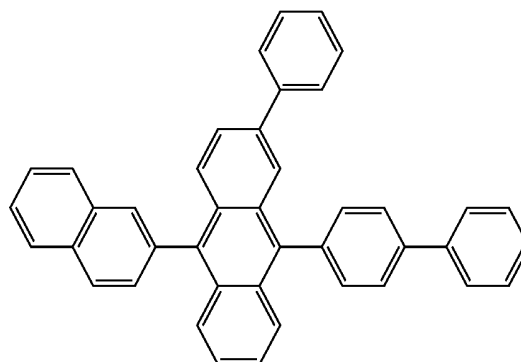


89

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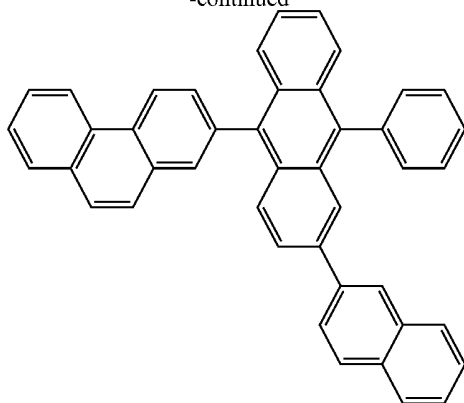
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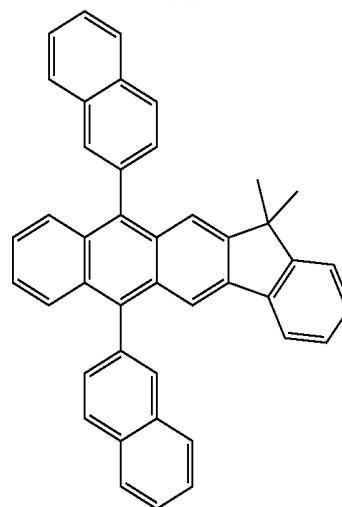
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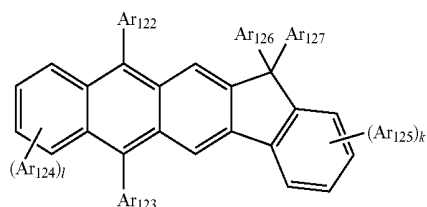
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In some embodiments, an anthracene-based compound represented by Formula 401 below may be used as the host:

Formula 401



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Ar_{122} to Ar_{125} in Formula 401 may be defined as described above with respect to Ar_{113} in Formula 400, and thus detailed descriptions thereof will not be repeated here.

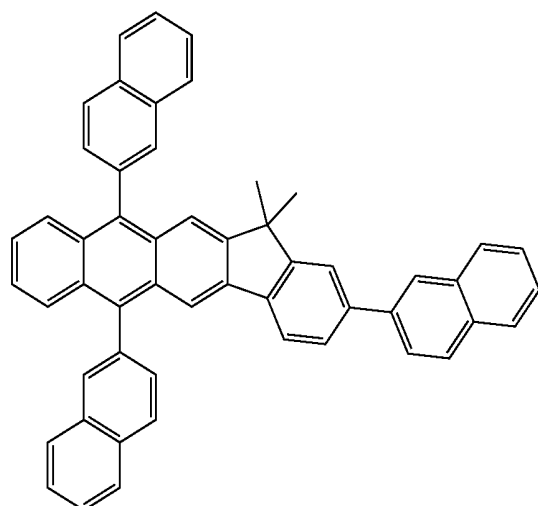
Ar_{126} and Ar_{127} in Formula 401 may be each independently a C_1 - C_{10} alkyl group (e.g., a methyl group, an ethyl group, or a propyl group).

k and l in Formula 401 may be each independently an integer from 0 to 4. For example, k and l may be 0, 1, or 2.

In some embodiments, the anthracene-based compound represented by Formula 401 may be one of the following compounds represented by Formulas below, but is not limited thereto:

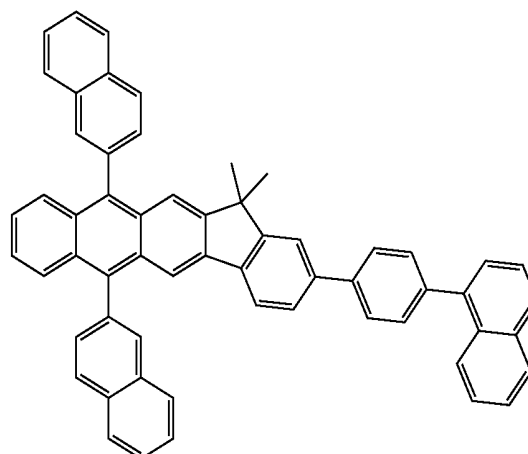
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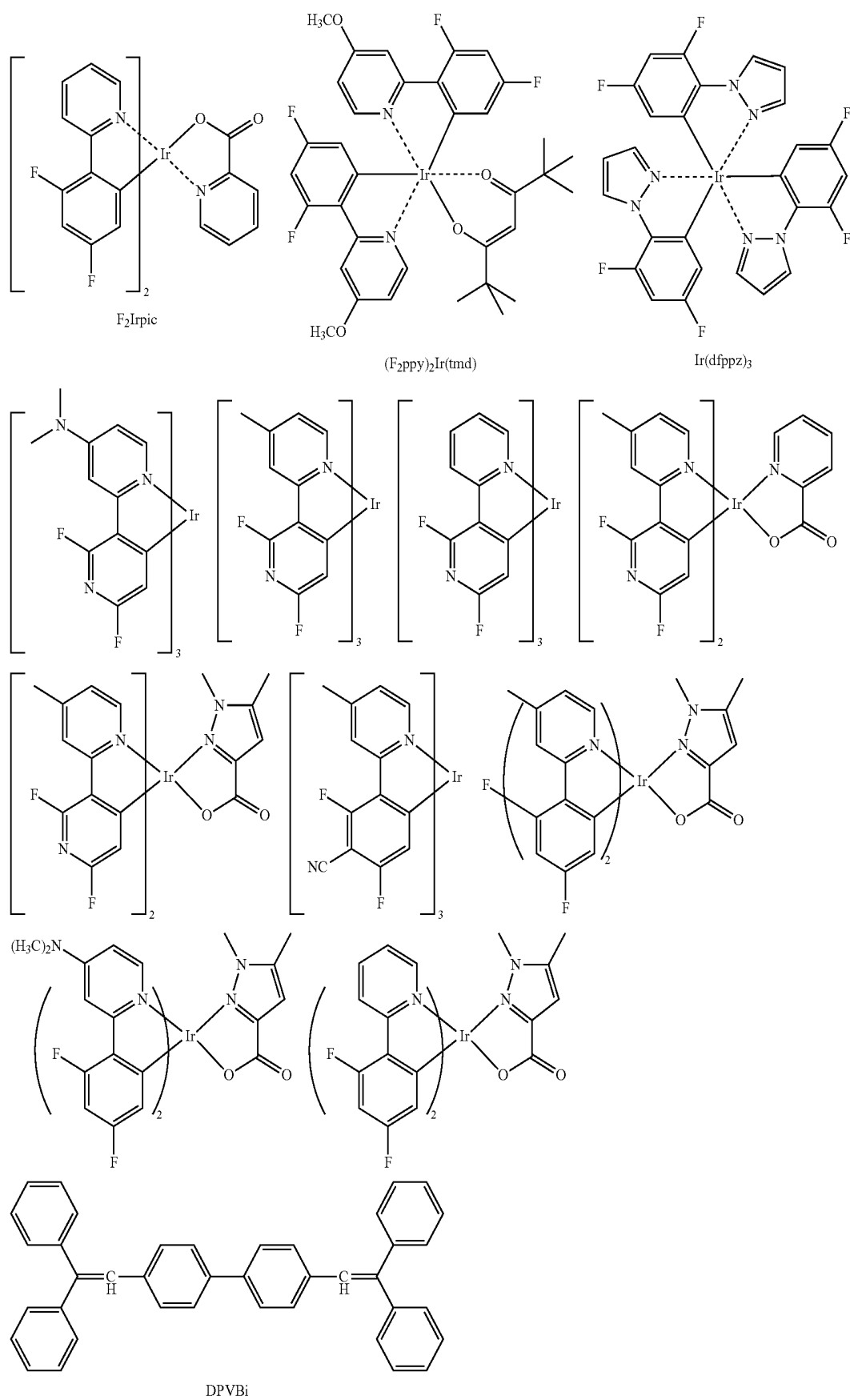
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When the OLED is a full color OLED, the EML may be patterned into a red EML, a green EML, and a blue EML. Here, the above-described compound may be included in the blue EML as a blue fluorescent dopant.

At least one the red EML, the green EML, and the blue EML may include one of the following dopants below (ppy=phenylpyridine)

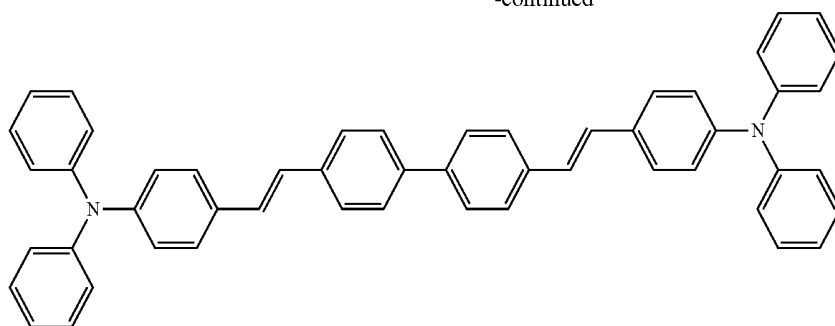
Examples of the blue dopant are the following compounds represented by Formulas below, but are not limited thereto:



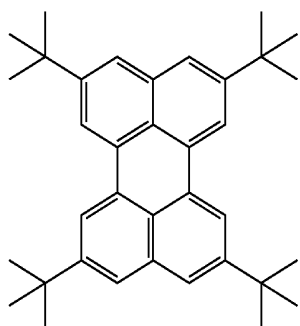
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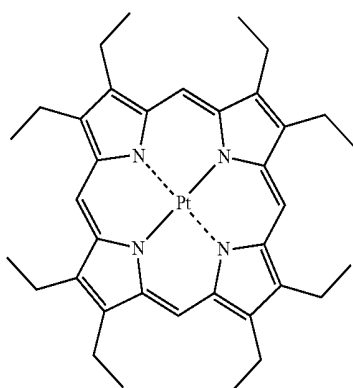


DPAVBi



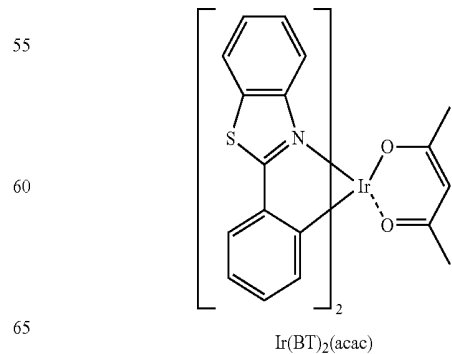
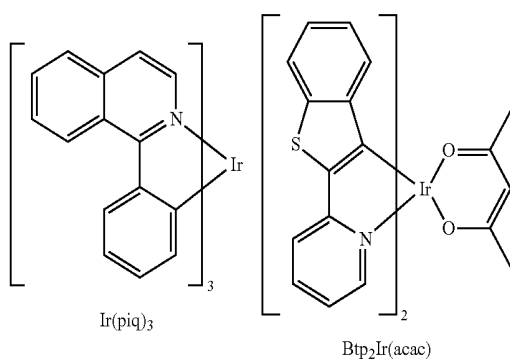
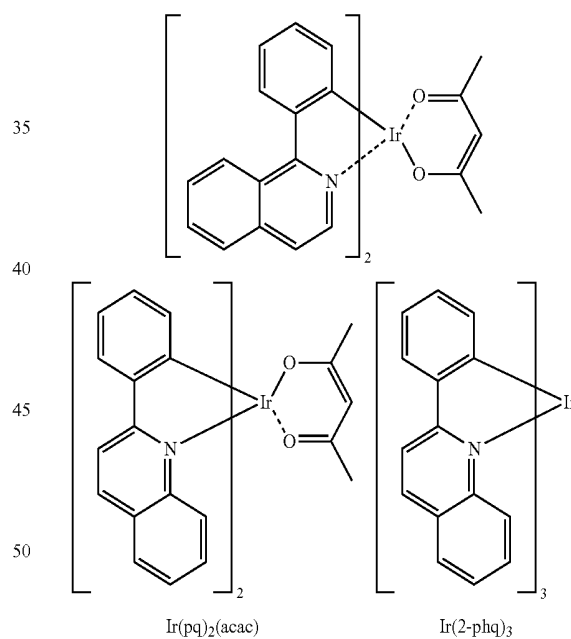
TBPe

Examples of the red dopant are the following compounds 30 represented by Formulas below, but are not limited thereto:



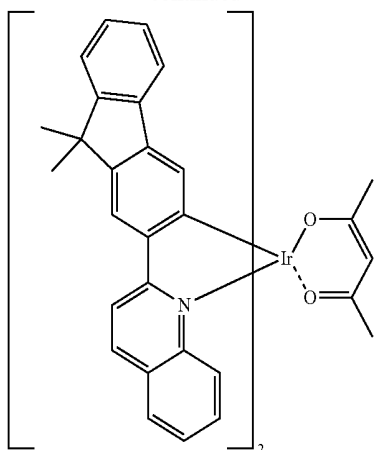
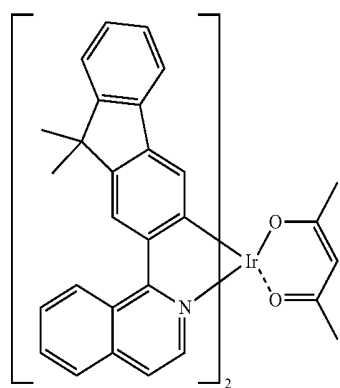
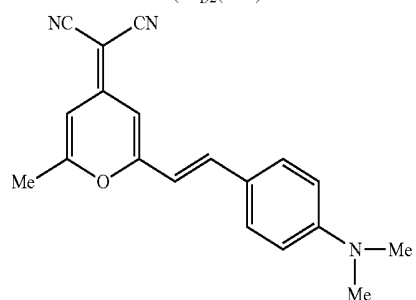
PtOEP

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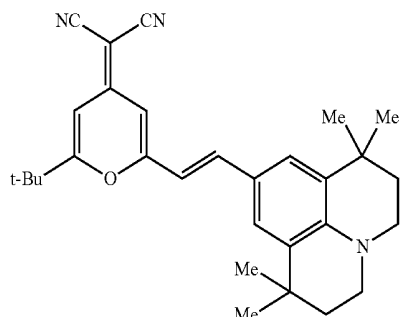


97

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Ir(fliq)₂(acac)Ir(fliq)₂(acac)

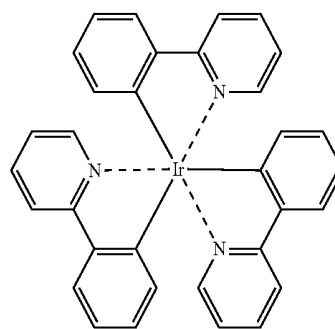
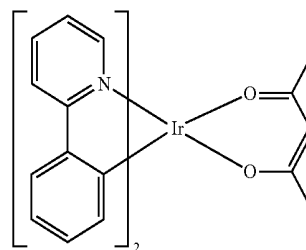
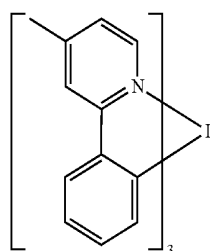
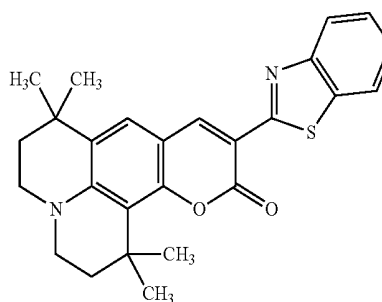
DCM



DCJTb

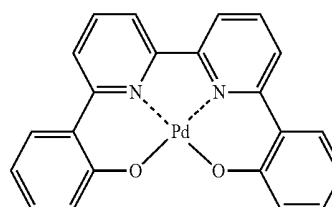
Examples of the green dopant are the following compounds represented by Formulas below, but are not limited thereto:

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Ir(ppy)₃Ir(ppy)₂(acac)Ir(mppy)₃

C545T

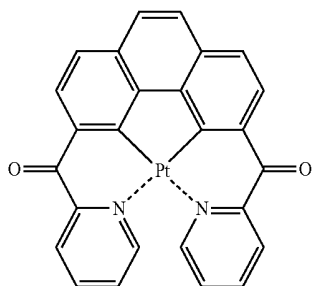
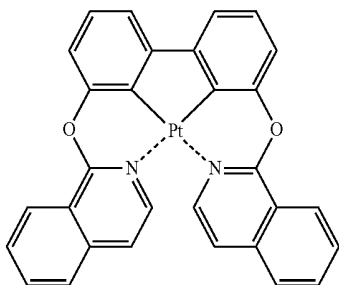
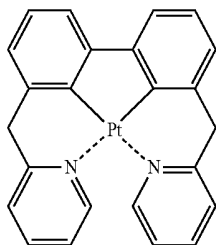
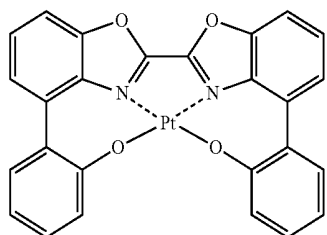
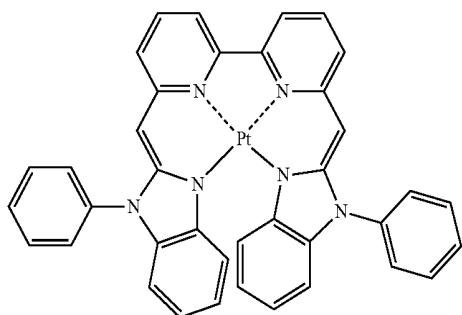
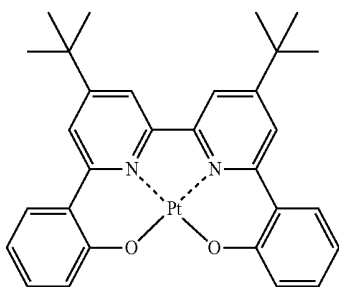
Examples of dopants that may be used in the EML are Pd complexes or Pt-complexes represented by Formulas below, but are not limited thereto:



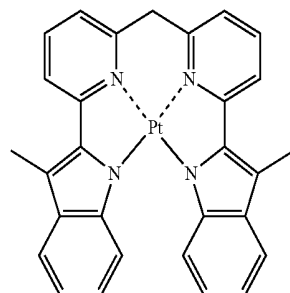
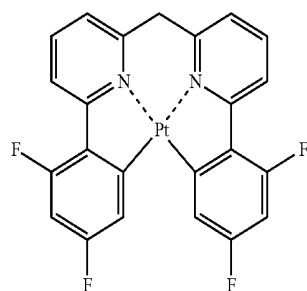
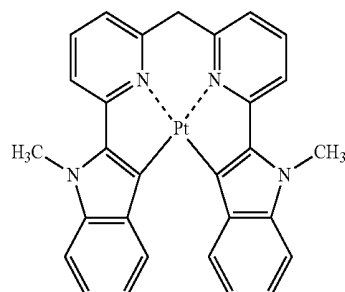
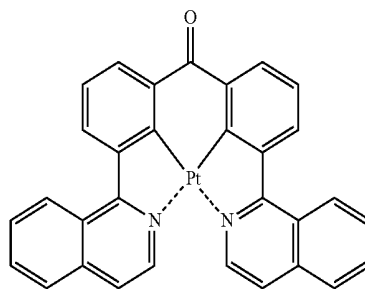
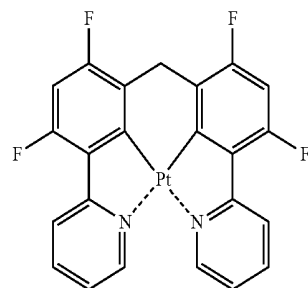
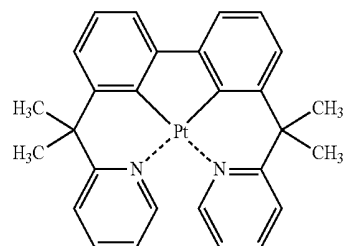
D1

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**100**

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D2

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D3

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D4

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D5

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D6

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D7

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D8

D9

D10

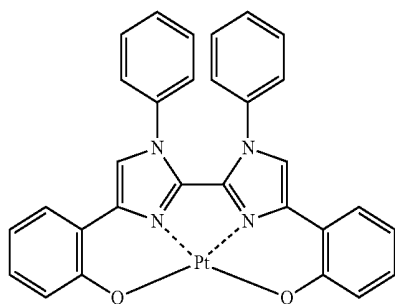
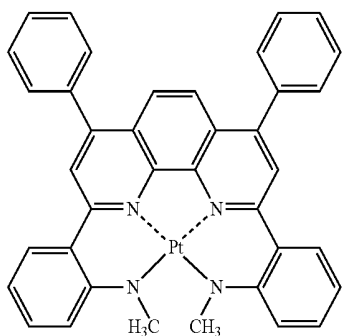
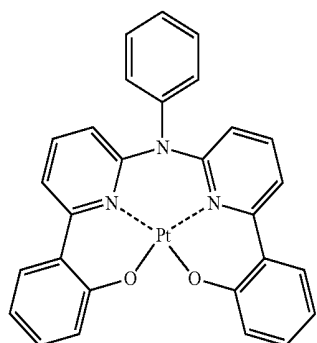
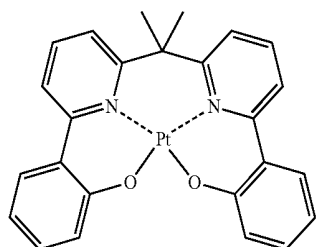
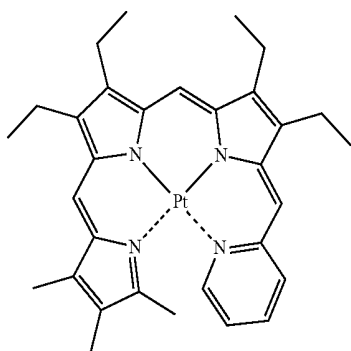
D11

D12

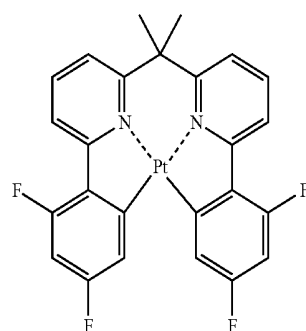
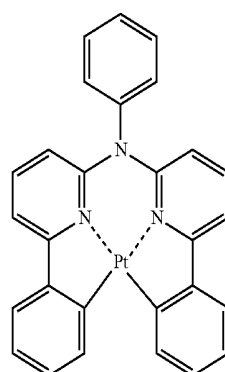
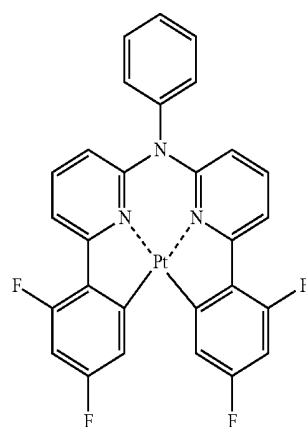
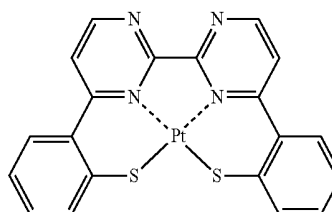
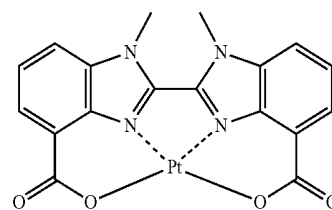
D13

101

-continued

**102**

-continued



D14

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D15

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D16

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D17

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D18

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D19

D20

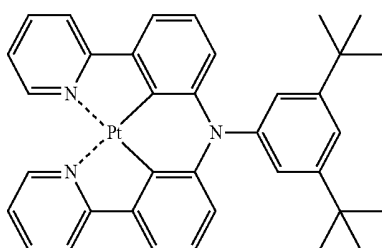
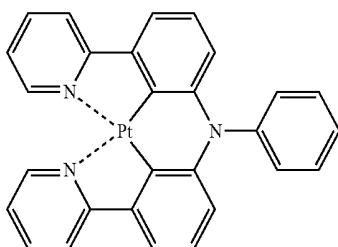
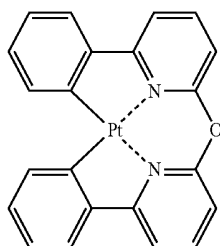
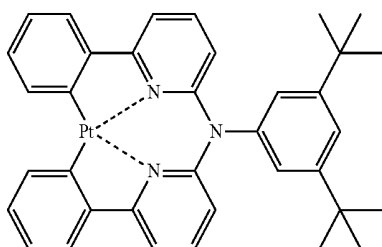
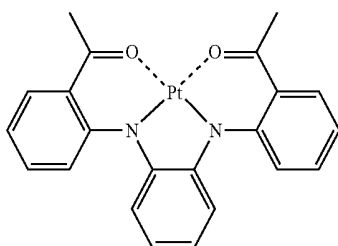
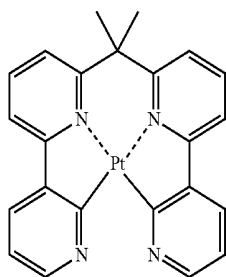
D21

D22

D23

103

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**104**

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D24

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D25

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D26

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D27

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D28

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D29

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D30

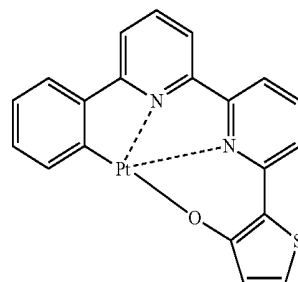
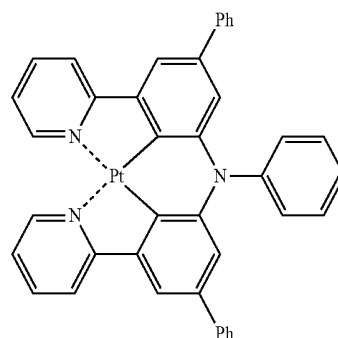
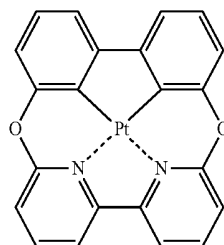
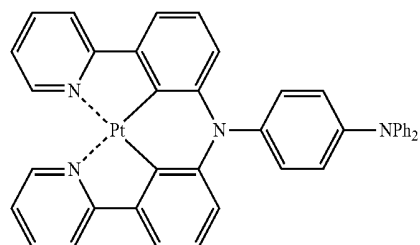
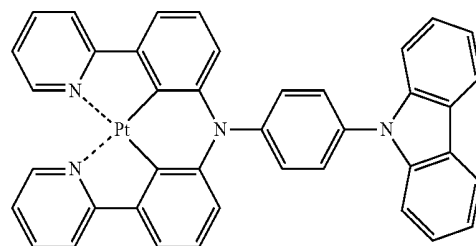
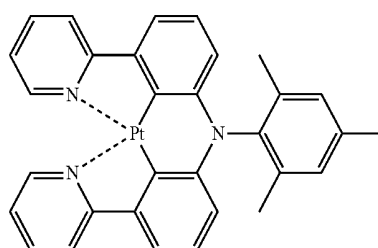
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D32

D33

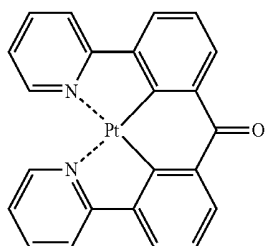
D34

D35



105

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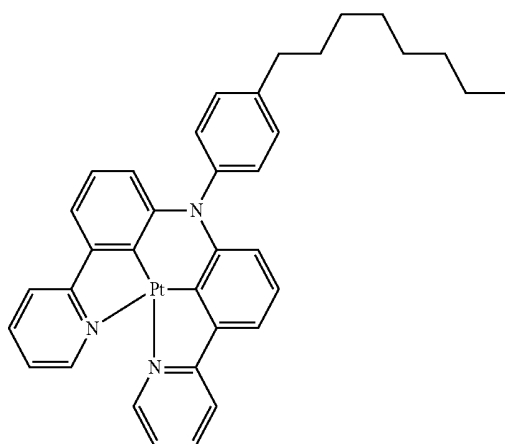


D36

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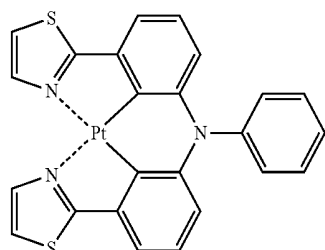
D37 15



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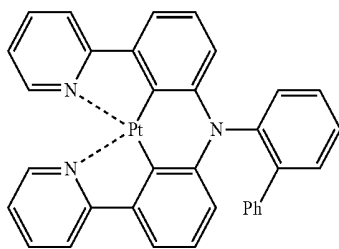
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D39

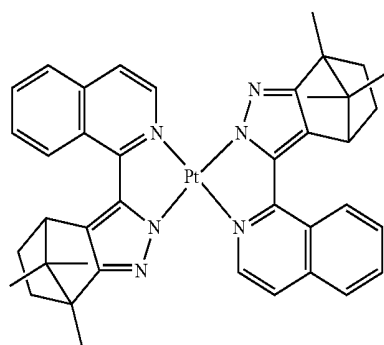
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D40

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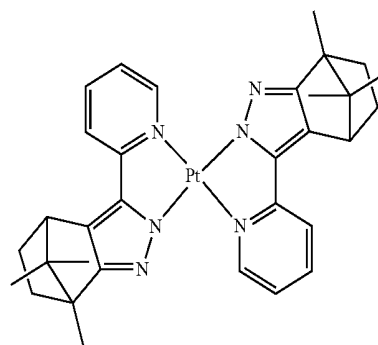


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106

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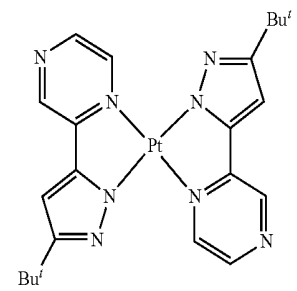
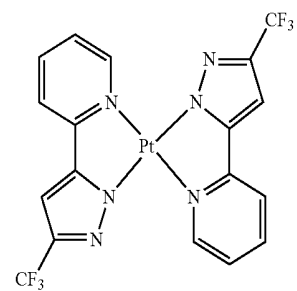
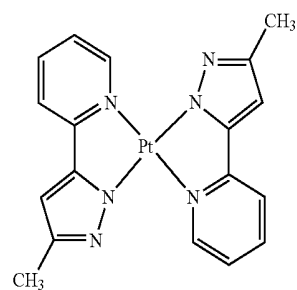
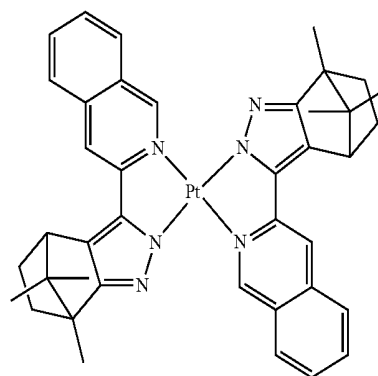
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D42

D43

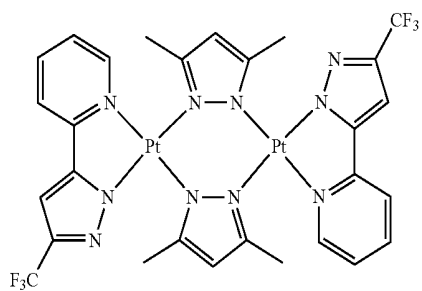
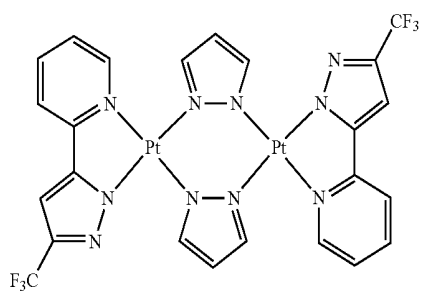
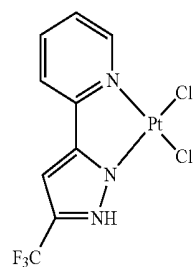
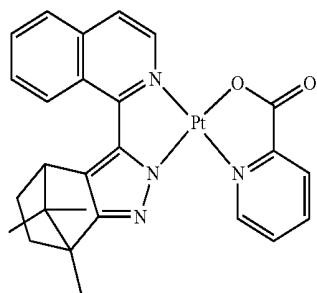
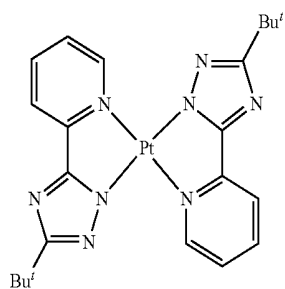
D44

D45



107

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**108**

D46

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D47

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D48

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D49

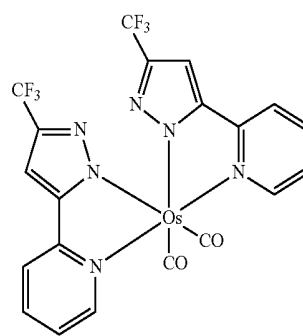
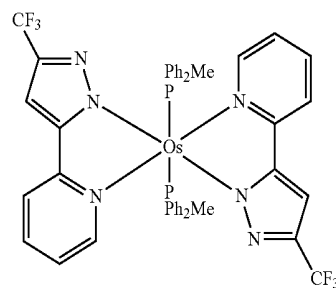
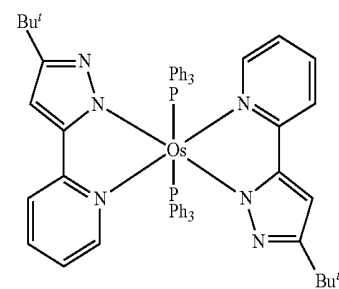
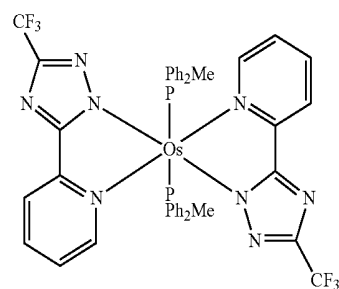
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D50

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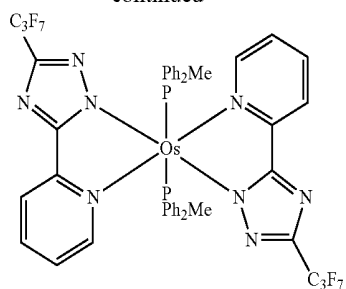
 $\text{Os}(\text{fppz})_2(\text{CO})_2$  $\text{Os}(\text{fppz})_2(\text{PPh}_2\text{Me})_2$  $\text{Os}(\text{bppz})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  $\text{Os}(\text{fptz})_2(\text{PPh}_2\text{Me})_2$

Examples of dopants that may be used in the EML are Os-complexes represented by Formulas below, but are not limited thereto:

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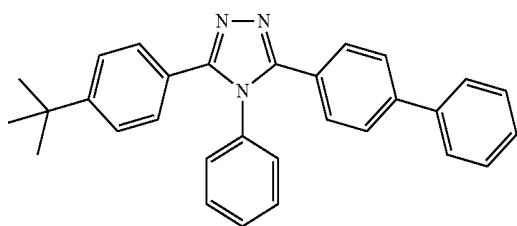
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Os(hptz)₂(PPh₂Me)₂

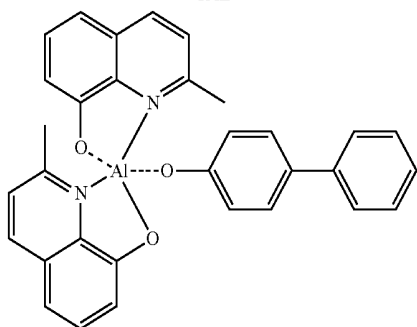
When the EML includes a host and a dopant, an amount of the dopant may be in a range from about 0.01 to about 15 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the host, but is not limited thereto.

A thickness of the EML may be in a range from about 100 Å to about 1,000 Å, for example, from about 200 Å to about 600 Å. When the thickness of the EML is within these ranges, the EML may have good light-emitting ability without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

Then, an ETL may be formed on the EML by vacuum deposition, spin coating, casting, or the like. When the ETL is formed using vacuum deposition or spin coating, the deposition and coating conditions may be similar to those for the formation of the HIL, although the deposition and coating conditions may vary depending on a compound that is used to form the ETL. A material for forming the ETL may be any known material that can stably transport electrons injected from an electron-injecting electrode (cathode). Examples of the materials for forming the ETL are a quinoline derivative such as tris(8-quinolinolate)aluminum (Alq₃), TAZ, BALq, beryllium bis(benzoquinolin-10-olate) (Bebq₂), 9,10-di(naphthalene-2-yl)anthracene ADN, Compound 201, and Compound 202, but are not limited thereto:



TAZ

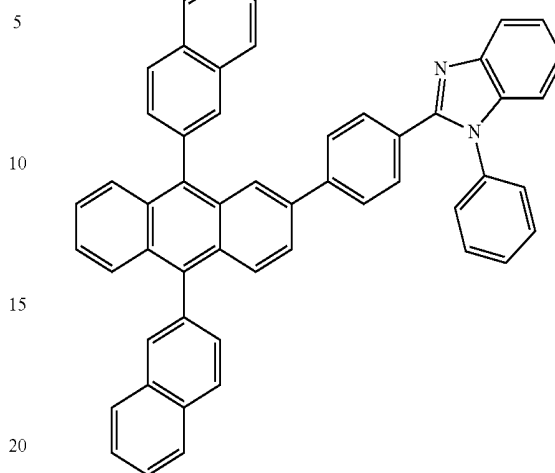


BALq

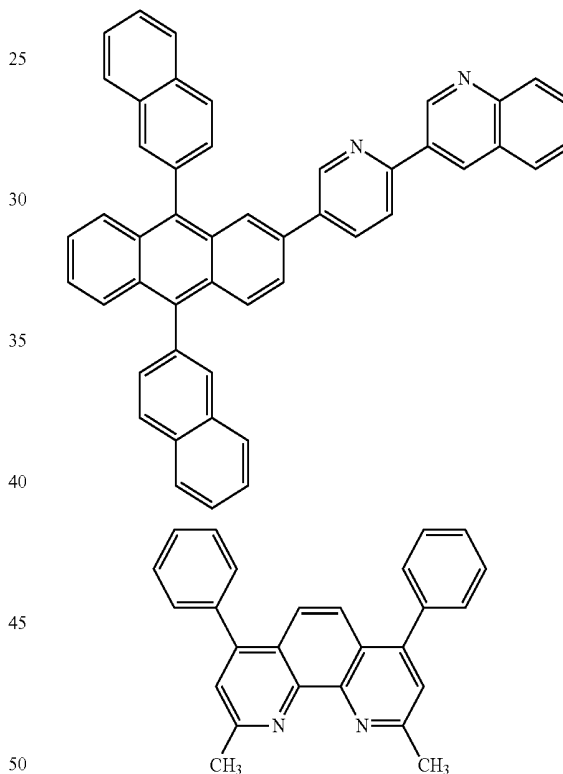
110

-continued

<Compound 201>



<Compound 202>



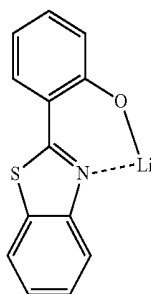
BCP

A thickness of the ETL may be in a range from about 100 Å to about 1,000 Å, for example, from about 150 Å to about 500 Å. When the thickness of the ETL is within these ranges, the ETL may have a satisfactory electron transporting ability without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

In some embodiments, the ETL may further include a metal-containing material, in addition to any known electron transporting organic compound.

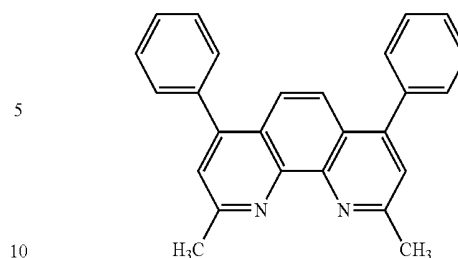
The metal-containing material may include a lithium (Li) complex. Non-limiting examples of the Li complex are lithium quinolate (LiQ) and Compound 203 below:

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Compound 203

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BCP

Then, an EIL, which facilitates injection of electrons from the cathode, may be formed on the ETL. Any suitable electron-injecting material may be used to form the EIL.

Examples of materials for forming the EIL are LiF, NaCl, CsF, Li₂O, and BaO, which are known in the art. Deposition conditions of the EIL may be similar to those for the formation of the HIL, although the conditions may vary depending on a material that is used to form the EIL.

A thickness of the EIL may be in a range from about 1 Å to about 100 Å, for example, from about 3 Å to about 90 Å. When the thickness of the EIL is within these ranges, the EIL may have satisfactory electron injection ability without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

A second electrode is disposed on the organic layer. The second electrode may be a cathode that is an electron injection electrode. Here, material for forming the second electrode may be a metal, an alloy, and an electro-conductive compound, which have a low work function, or a mixture thereof. In this regard, the second electrode may comprise lithium (Li), magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), aluminum-lithium (Al—Li), calcium (Ca), magnesium-indium (Mg—In), magnesium-silver (Mg—Ag), or the like, and may be formed as a thin film type transmission electrode. In some embodiments, to manufacture a top-emission light-emitting diode, the transmission electrode may comprise indium tin oxide (ITO) or indium zinc oxide (IZO).

An OLED according to an embodiment has already been described above with reference to FIG. 1, but is not limited to the structure illustrated in FIG. 1.

In addition, when the EML is formed using a phosphorescent dopant, to prevent diffusion of triplet excitons or holes toward the ETL, a hole blocking layer (HBL) may be formed between the HTL and the EML or between the H-functional layer and the EML by a method such as, for example, vacuum deposition, spin coating, casting, LB, or the like. When the HBL is formed using vacuum deposition or spin coating, the deposition and coating conditions may be similar to those for the formation of the HIL, although the conditions for deposition and coating may vary depending on the material that is used to form the HBL. Any known hole-blocking material may be used. Non-limiting examples of hole-blocking materials are oxadiazole derivatives, triazole derivatives, and phenanthroline derivatives. For example, BCP illustrated below may be used as a material for the HBL.

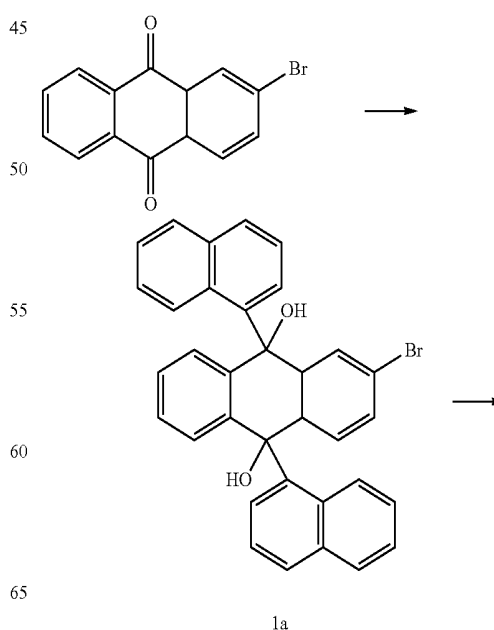
A thickness of the HBL may be in a range from about 20 Å to about 1000 Å, for example, from about 30 Å to about 300 Å. When the thickness of the HBL is within these ranges, the HBL may have an improved hole blocking ability without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

The OLED according to an embodiment may be provided in various types of flat panel display devices such as passive matrix OLED devices and active matrix OLED devices. In particular, when the OLED is provided in an active matrix OLED, the first electrode on the substrate, which acts as a pixel electrode, may be electrically connected to a source electrode or a drain electrode of a thin-film transistor (TFT). In addition, the OLED may be provided in a flat panel display device having double-sided screens.

In some embodiments the organic layer of the organic light-emitting device may comprise the compound of Formula 1 by using a deposition method or may be formed using a wet process of coating a solution of the compound of Formula 1.

Hereinafter, the present embodiments will be described in detail with reference to the following synthesis examples and other examples. However, these examples are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of the present embodiments.

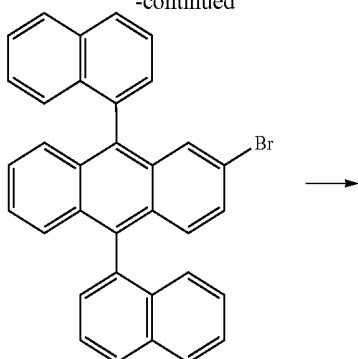
EXAMPLE



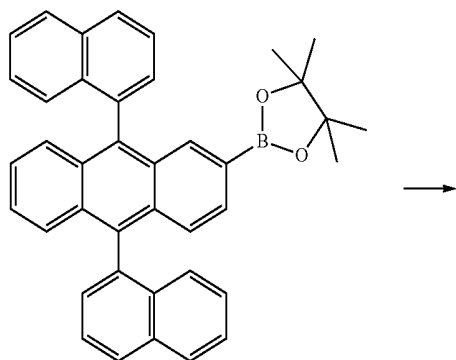
1a

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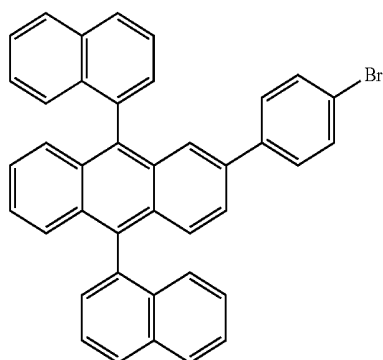
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1b



1c



1d

Synthesis Example of Intermediate 1d

1) Synthesis of Intermediate 1a

10.3 g (50.0 mmol) of 1-bromonaphthalene was dissolved in 100 mL of tetrahydrofuran (THF), and 29.4 mL of t-BuLi 29.4 (1.7 M in pentane) was slowly added thereto, and then stirred at a temperature of about -78°C . for about 2 hours. Next, 6.10 g (21.0 mmol) of 2-bromo-4-a,9a-dihydro-anthraquinone was slowly added thereto and stirred at room temperature for about 5 hours. Then, ammonium chloride aqueous solution was added thereto, and the reaction solution was extracted with methylene chloride. An organic layer was collected and was dried using magnesium sulfate. After dissolving the mixture obtained therefrom in a small amount of ethyl ether, petroleum ether was added thereto and then stirred for several hours to obtain a solid compound. The solid

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compound was filtered, and then was vacuum dried to obtain 10.5 g of Intermediate 1a (Yield: 92%). The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{25}\text{BrO}_2$: calc. 544.10. found 544.12).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 8.47 (d, 1H), 8.36 (d, 1H), 7.86-7.74 (m, 4H), 7.64-7.42 (m, 9H), 7.27-7.25 (m), 7.12-7.10 (m) (3H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 6.78 (d, 1H), 6.59 (m, 1H), 5.83-5.75 (m, 2H), 2.22 (s, 2H)

2) Synthesis of Intermediate 1b

After dissolving 10.5 g (19.3 mmol) of Intermediate 1a, 32.0 g (193 mmol) of KI, and 34.0 g (386 mmol) of $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 200 mL of acetic acid, the reaction solution was stirred at a temperature of about 110°C . for about 5 hours. The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature, filtered and washed with water and methanol, and dried to obtain 6.7 g (Yield: 68%) of Intermediate 1b. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{21}\text{Br}$: calc. 508.08. found 508.07).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 8.38 (d, 1H), 7.85-7.79 (m, 4H), 7.73-7.69 (m, 4H), 7.60-7.45 (m, 6H), 7.37-7.30 (m, 4H), 7.18 (t, 2H)

3) Synthesis of Intermediate 1c

6.7 g (13.1 mmol) of Intermediate 1b, 3.65 g (14.4 mmol) of bis-(pinacolato)diboron, 3.86 g (39.3 mmol) of KOAc, and 0.32 g (0.39 mmol) of palladium(diphenyl phosphino-ferrocene)chloride was added in 250 mL flask, and then dissolved in 70 mL of dioxane, and heated under reflux at a temperature of about 80°C . for about 6 hours. After the reaction solution was cooled to room temperature, 50 mL of distilled water was added thereto, and extracted with methylene chloride (50 mL $\times$ 3). An organic layer was collected and dried using magnesium sulfate, and the residual obtained by evaporating the solvent was washed with ethanol and dried to obtain 6.24 g of Intermediate 1c (Yield: 88%). The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{33}\text{BO}_2$: calc. 541.23. found 541.21).

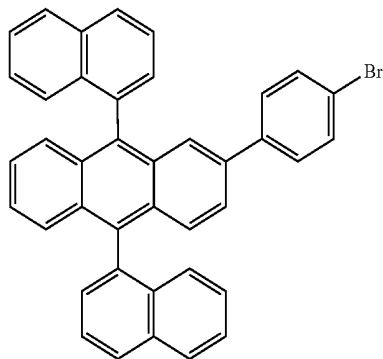
^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 8.76 (d, 1H), 8.59 (d, 1H), 8.38 (d, 1H), 7.87-7.82 (m, 4H), 7.77 (d, 1H), 7.72-7.68 (m, 5H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.45 (d, 1H), 7.37-7.31 (m, 4H), 7.15 t, 2H), 1.32 (s, 6H), 1.29 (s, 6H)

4) Intermediate of Intermediate 1d

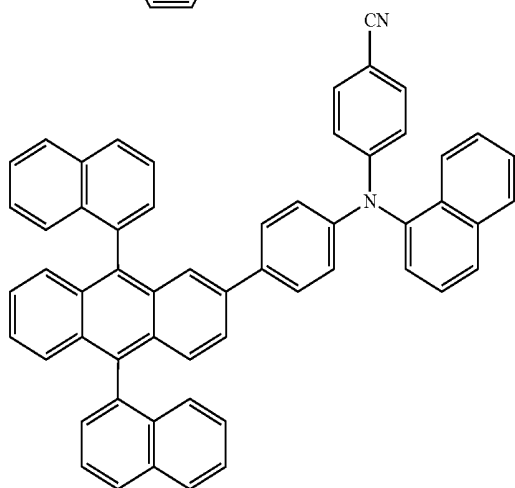
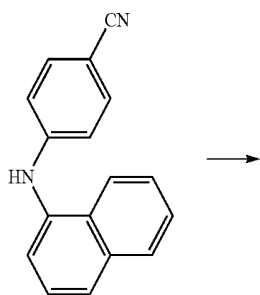
5.96 g (11.0 mmol) of Intermediate 1c, 2.60 g (20.2 mmol) of 1,4-dibromobenzene, 0.64 g (0.55 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, and 4.56 g (33.0 mmol) of K_2CO_3 was dissolved in 60 mL of THF and 30 mL of H_2O , and was stirred at a temperature of about 80°C . for about 12 hours. The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature, and then, was extracted three times with 30 mL of water and 30 mL of ethyl acetate. An organic layer obtained therefrom was dried with magnesium sulfate and a solvent was evaporated and the residual was separation-purified by silicagel column chromatography to obtain 4.64 g (Yield: 72%) of Intermediate 1d. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{25}\text{Br}$: calc. 584.11. found 584.12).

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¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.16 (d, 1H), 8.01 (d, 1H), 7.86-7.82 (m, 5H), 7.75-7.72 (m, 4H), 7.67-7.59 (m, 5H), 7.51 (d, 1H), 7.45 (d, 1H), 7.37-7.30 (m, 4H), 7.16 (t, 2H)



1d



화합물 7

Synthesis of Compound 7

4.50 g (7.69 mmol) of Intermediate 1d, 1.88 g (7.69 mmol) of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile, 0.14 g (0.15 mmol) of Pd₂(dba)₃, 0.02 g (0.15 mmol) P(tBu)₃, and 1.10 g (11.5 mmol) of NaOtBu were dissolved in 70 mL of toluene, and then stirred at a temperature of about 80° C. for about 4 hours. The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature, and then, 40 mL of water was added thereto, and extracted

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three times with 50 mL of ethylether. An organic layer obtained therefrom was dried with magnesium sulfate and a solvent was evaporated and the residual was separation-purified by silicagel column chromatography to obtain 4.32 g (Yield: 75%) of Compound 7. The obtained compound was identified by ¹H NMR and MS/FAB (C₅₇H₃₆N₂: calc. 748.29. found 748.30).

Synthesis of Compound 20

4.30 g (Yield: 72%) of Compound 20 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 7, except that 4-(4-pyridine-3-yl-phenylamino)benzonitrile was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ¹H NMR and MS/FAB (C₅₈H₃₇N₃: calc. 775.30. found 775.32).

Synthesis of Compound 25

4.21 g (Yield: 68%) of Compound 25 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 7, except that 4-(dibenzothiophene-3-yl-amino)benzonitrile was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ¹H NMR and MS/FAB (C₅₉H₃₆N₂S: calc. 804.26. found 804.25).

Synthesis of Compound 28

4.60 g (Yield: 70%) of Compound 28 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 7, except that 4-(4,6-diphenyl-[1,3,5]triazine-2-yl-amino)benzonitrile was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ¹H NMR and MS/FAB (C₆₂H₃₉N₅: calc. 853.32. found 853.33).

Synthesis of Compound 32

4.21 g (Yield: 73%) of Compound 32 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 7, except that 4-(quinoline-6-yl-amino)benzonitrile was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ¹H NMR and MS/FAB (C₅₆H₃₅N₃: calc. 749.28. found 749.30).

Synthesis of Compound 45

4.34 g (Yield: 69%) of Compound 45 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Intermediate 1d, except that 4,4'-dibromo-biphenyl was used instead of 1,4-dibromobenzene, and to synthesize Compound 7, except that 4-(fluoro-phenyl)naphthalene-2-ylamine was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ¹H NMR and MS/FAB (C₆₂H₄₀FN: calc. 817.31. found 817.30).

Synthesis of Compound 50

4.59 g (Yield: 67%) of Compound 50 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 45, except that 4-(9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluorene-2-yl-amino)benzonitrile was used instead of (4-fluoro-phenyl)naphthalene-2-

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ylamine. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{68}\text{H}_{46}\text{N}_2$: calc. 890.37. found 890.39).

Synthesis of Compound 60

4.39 g (Yield: 66%) of Compound 60 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 45, except that 4-(dibenzofuran-2-yl-amino)benzonitrile was used instead of (4-fluoro-phenyl)naphthalene-2-ylamine. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{65}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_2\text{O}$: calc. 864.31. found 864.32).

Synthesis of Compound 65

4.31 g (Yield: 68%) of Compound 65 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Intermediate 1d, except that 2,6-dibromo-naphthalene was used instead of 1,4-dibromobenzene, and to synthesize Compound 7, except that 4-(biphenyl-4-yl-amino)benzonitril was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{63}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_2$: calc. 824.32. found 824.33).

Synthesis of Compound 72

4.00 g (Yield: 63%) of Compound 72 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 65, except that 4-(4-pyridine-4-yl-phenylamino)benzonitrile was used instead of 4-(biphenyl-4-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_3$: calc. 825.31. found 825.30).

Synthesis of Compound 81

4.70 g (Yield: 65%) of Compound 81 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 65, except that 4-[4-(1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-2-yl)phenylamino]benzonitrile was used instead of 4-(biphenyl-4-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{70}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_4$: calc. 940.36. found 940.39).

Synthesis of Compound 103

4.05 g (Yield: 68%) of Compound 103 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Intermediate 1d, except that 1,4-dibromo-naphthalene was used instead of 1,4-dibromobenzene, and to synthesize Compound 7, except that bis-(4-cyano-phenyl)amine was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{58}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_3$: calc. 773.28. found 773.30).

Synthesis of Compound 114

4.79 g (Yield: 72%) of Compound 114 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Intermediate 1d, except that 2,7-dibromo-9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluorene was used instead of 1,4-dibromobenzene, and to synthesize Compound

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7, except that 4-(naphthalene-1-ylamino)benzonitrile was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{66}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_2$: calc. 864.35. found 864.33).

Synthesis of Compound 125

4.03 g (Yield: 70%) Compound 125 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Intermediate 1b, except that 1-bromonaphthalene was used instead of 2-bromonaphthalene, and to synthesize Compound 7, except that 4-(naphthalene-2-yl-amino)benzonitril was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{57}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2$: calc. 748.29. found 748.31).

Synthesis of Compound 132

3.91 g (Yield: 63%) of Compound 132 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 125, except that 9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluorene-2-yl-(4-fluoro-phenyl)amine was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-2-yl-amino)benzonitril. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{61}\text{H}_{42}\text{FN}$: calc. 807.33. found 807.30).

Synthesis of Compound 140

4.24 g (Yield: 65%) of Compound 140 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Intermediate 1b, except that 9-bromophenanthrene was used instead of 2-bromonaphthalene, and to synthesize Compound 7, except that 4-(naphthalene-2-ylamine)benzonitrile was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{65}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_2$: calc. 848.32. found 848.33).

Synthesis of Compound 149

3.86 g (Yield: 62%) of Compound 149 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 140, except that bis-(4-fluoro-phenyl)amine was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-2-ylamine)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{60}\text{H}_{37}\text{F}_2\text{N}$: calc. 809.29. found 809.27).

Synthesis of Compound 159

4.67 g (Yield: 67%) of Compound 159 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Intermediate 1b, except that 2-bromo-9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluorene was used instead of 2-bromonaphthalene, and to synthesize Compound 7, except that 4-(bisphenyl-4-yl-amino)benzonitrile was used instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{69}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_2$: calc. 906.40. found 906.42).

Synthesis of Compound 162

4.77 g (Yield: 66%) of Compound 162 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Compound 159, except that 9,9-dimethyl-9H-fluorene-2-yl-(4-fluoro-phenyl)amine was used instead of 4-(bisphenyl-4-yl-amino)ben-

zonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{71}\text{H}_{54}\text{FN}$: calc. 939.42. found 939.43).

Synthesis of Compound 170

3.23 g (Yield: 60%) of Compound 170 was synthesized in the same manner as used to synthesize Intermediate 1b, except that 3-bromo-pyridine was used instead of 1 equivalent of 2-bromonaphthalene, and to synthesize Compound 7, except that 4-(naphthalene-2-yl-amino)benzonitrile was used

instead of 4-(naphthalene-1-yl-amino)benzonitrile. The obtained compound was identified by ^1H NMR and MS/FAB ($\text{C}_{52}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_3$: calc. 699.27. found 699.26).

By using the same method of the synthetic methods above, and suitable Intermediate materials, other additional compounds may be formed. Results of ^1H NMR and MS/FAB of the obtained compounds are shown in Table 1 below.

In addition to the compounds shown in Table 1, it would be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art to easily recognize the same method and materials as those described above.

TABLE 1

Compound	^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz)
7	δ = 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.16 (d, 2H), 7.89-7.76 (m, 7H), 7.72-7.69 (m, 4H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.51-7.30 (m, 13H), 7.23 (t, 1H), 7.15 (t, 2H), 7.03-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.93 (d, 1H), 6.86-6.83 (m, 2H)
20	δ = 8.90 (d, 1H), 8.60 (d, 1H), 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.16 (d, 1H), 7.92 (d, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.82-7.77 (m, 5H), 7.73-7.69 (m, 4H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.54-7.25 (m, 13H), 7.16 (t, 2H), 7.05-7.02 (m, 2H), 6.97-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.91-6.88 (m, 2H)
25	δ = 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.19-8.12 (m, 3H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.86-7.80 (m, 6H), 7.75-7.71 (m, 4H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.56-7.33 (m, 12H), 7.25 (d, 1H), 7.17-7.12 (m, 5H), 7.05-7.02 (m, 2H)
28	δ = 8.70-8.68 (m, 4H), 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.16 (d, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.85-7.72 (m, 11H), 7.59-7.56 (m, 5H), 7.52-7.31 (m, 12H), 7.26-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.13 (t, 2H)
32	δ = 8.91 (d, 1H), 8.39 (d, 1H), 8.15 (d, 1H), 8.10 (d, 1H), 8.05 (d, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.83-7.77 (m, 5H), 7.73-7.70 (m, 4H), 7.57 (d, 1H), 7.53-7.31 (m, 13H), 7.17 (t, 2H), 7.13-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.01-6.98 (m, 2H)
45	δ = 8.37 (d, 1H), 8.17 (d, 1H), 7.91-7.76 (m, 9H), 7.72-7.64 (m, 7H), 7.59-7.32 (m, 13H), 7.18-7.12 (m, 5H), 7.03-6.99 (m, 2H), 6.95-6.92 (m, 2H)
50	δ = 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.16 (d, 1H), 7.92-7.80 (m, 8H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 7.72-7.67 (m, 6H), 7.60-7.49 (m, 6H), 7.46-7.39 (m, 6H), 7.26-7.22 (m, 7H), 7.17 (d, 1H), 7.06-7.03 (m, 2H), 6.97 (d, 1H), 1.61 (s, 6H)
60	δ = 8.39 (d, 1H), 8.15 (d, 1H), 7.91 (d, 1H), 7.89-7.81 (m, 8H), 7.75-7.67 (m, 7H), 7.60-7.32 (m, 15H), 7.22-7.18 (m, 3H), 7.13-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.03-6.98 (m, 2H)
65	δ = 8.47 (d, 1H), 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.21 (d, 1H), 8.16 (d, 1H), 7.90 (d, 1H), 7.85-7.80 (m, 6H), 7.73-7.70 (m, 5H), 7.67-7.33 (m, 17H), 7.23 (d, 1H), 7.17 (t, 2H), 7.06-7.02 (m, 2H), 6.98-6.95 (m, 2H)
72	δ = 8.72-8.70 (m, 2H), 8.47 (d, 1H), 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.21 (d, 1H), 8.16 (d, 1H), 7.90 (d, 1H), 7.85-7.81 (m, 6H), 7.72-7.69 (m, 5H), 7.60-7.52 (m, 7H), 7.43-7.35 (m, 7H), 7.27 (d, 1H), 7.16 (t, 2H), 7.07-7.02 (m, 4H)
81	δ = 8.47 (d, 1H), 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.21 (d, 1H), 8.17 (d, 1H), 7.91 (d, 1H), 7.87-7.82 (m, 9H), 7.77-7.74 (m, 5H), 7.70 (d, 1H), 7.62-7.55 (m, 5H), 7.46-7.30 (m, 11H), 7.23 (t, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.10 (t, 2H), 7.01-6.97 (m, 4H)
103	δ = 8.54 (d, 1H), 8.38 (d, 1H), 8.27 (d, 1H), 7.90 (d, 1H), 7.85-7.82 (m, 5H), 7.73-7.70 (m, 4H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.53-7.47 (m, 5H), 7.43-7.35 (m, 8H), 7.16-7.12 (m, 4H), 7.03-6.99 (m, 4H)
114	δ = 8.41 (d, 1H), 8.39 (d, 1H), 8.13-8.11 (m, 2H), 7.87-7.67 (m, 12H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.52-7.30 (m, 13H), 7.15 (t, 2H), 7.07 (d, 1H), 7.00-6.96 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, 1H), 1.63 (s, 6H)
125	δ = 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.99-7.97 (m, 2H), 7.93-7.88 (m, 8H), 7.78-7.74 (m, 3H), 7.71-7.55 (m, 12H), 7.41-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.26 (d, 1H), 7.20-7.16 (m, 2H), 7.12-7.08 (2H)
132	δ = 8.05 (s, 1H), 8.00-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.95-7.90 (m, 8H), 7.79-7.74 (m, 3H), 7.71-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.62-7.53 (m, 7H), 7.45-7.35 (m, 3H), 7.26-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.06 (d, 1H), 6.97-6.92 (m, 4H), 6.87 (d, 1H), 1.61 (s, 6H)
140	δ = 8.69 (d, 2H), 8.48 (d, 2H), 8.16 (d, 1H), 8.06 (d, 1H), 7.94 (d, 2H), 7.89 (d, 2H), 7.85-7.76 (m, 6H), 7.70-7.51 (m, 12H), 7.41-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.18 (t, 2H), 7.10 (d, 1H), 7.06-7.03 (m, 2H), 6.97-6.93 (m, 2H)
149	δ = 8.69 (d, 2H), 8.48 (d, 2H), 8.17 (d, 1H), 8.06 (d, 1H), 7.94 (d, 2H), 7.90 (d, 2H), 7.87-7.83 (m, 3H), 7.80 (d, 2H), 7.75-7.72 (m, 4H), 7.61-7.57 (m), 7.55-7.52 (m) (4H), 7.46-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.19 (t, 2H), 7.13-7.09 (m, 4H), 7.05-7.02 (m, 2H), 6.98-6.94 (m, 4H)
159	δ = 7.94-7.90 (m, 4H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.83-7.69 (m, 7H), 7.66-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.38 (m, 14H), 7.32-7.28 (m, 4H), 7.22-7.17 (m, 4H), 7.07-7.03 (m, 2H), 1.61 (s, 12H)
162	δ = 7.95-7.91 (m, 4H), 7.85-7.72 (m, 9H), 7.67-7.62 (m, 3H), 7.57 (d, 1H), 7.53-7.45 (m, 5H), 7.40-7.35 (m, 6H), 7.27-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.09-7.05 (m, 4H), 7.02 (d, 1H), 1.61 (s, 18H)

TABLE 1-continued

Compound	¹ H NMR (CDCl ₃ , 400 MHz)
166	δ = 7.87-7.76 (m, 6H), 7.72-7.67 (m, 4H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.56-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.45-7.36 (m, 6H), 7.23-7.19 (m, 3H), 7.06 (t, 1H), 6.99-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.92 (t, 1H), 6.89-6.86 (m, 2H), 6.82-6.79 (m, 2H)
167	δ = 8.67 (d, 1H), 8.49 (d, 1H), 8.16 (d, 1H), 7.93 (d, 1H), 7.91-7.75 (m, 9H), 7.69-7.65 (m, 3H), 7.62 (t, 1H), 7.57-7.38 (m, 12H), 7.25 (t, 1H), 7.16 (t, 1H), 7.08-7.04 (m, 2H), 7.00 (d, 1H), 6.97-6.93 (m, 2H)
170	δ = 9.08 (d, 1H), 8.60 (d, 1H), 7.93-7.82 (m, 6H), 7.76-7.50 (m, 12H), 7.42-7.33 (m, 7H), 7.25-7.21 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.14 (m, 2H), 7.10-7.07 (m, 2H)

Example 1

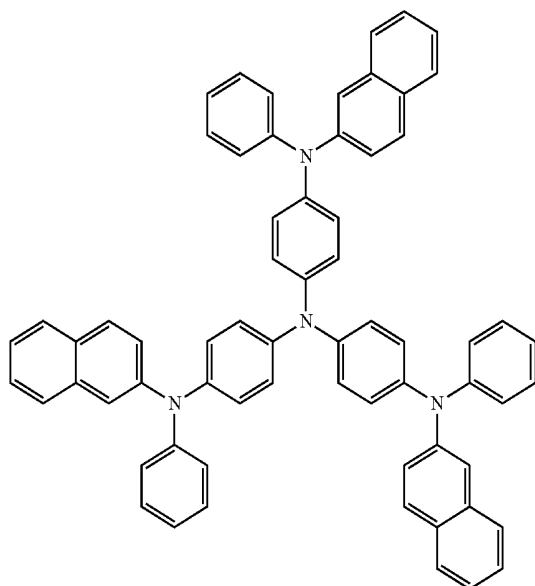
An anode was prepared by cutting a Corning 15 Ω/cm² (1200 Å) ITO glass substrate to a size of 50 mm×50 mm×0.7 mm, sonicated in isopropyl alcohol for about 5 minutes and in pure water for about 5 minutes, and then cleaned by irradiation of ultraviolet rays for about 30 minutes, and exposed to

ozone. The resulting glass substrate was loaded into a vacuum deposition device.

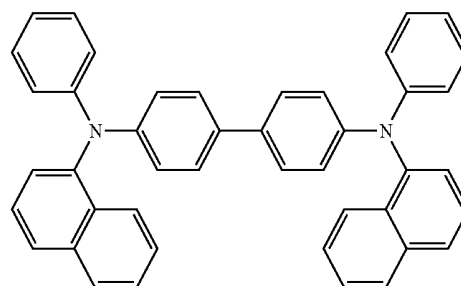
15

20

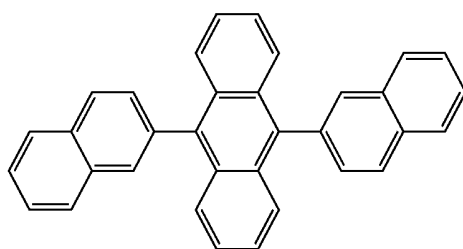
2-TNATA was vacuum deposited on the anode to a thickness of about 600 Å to form an HIL, and 4'-bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl (hereinafter, NPB) as a hole transporting compound was vacuum-deposited on the HIL to a thickness of about 300 Å.



2-TNATA

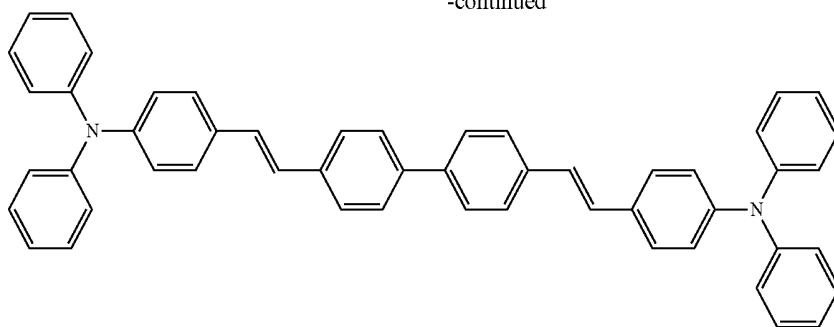


NPB



ADN

-continued



DPAVBi

9,10-di-naphthalene-2-yl-anthracene (hereinafter, ADN) as a known blue fluorescent host, and 4,4'-bis[2-(4-(N,N-diphenylamino)phenyl)vinyl]biphenyl (hereinafter, DPAVBi) as a known blue fluorescent dopant, were co-deposited at a weight ratio of about 98:2 on the HTL to form an EML having a thickness of 300 Å.

Next, Compound 7 of the present embodiments was deposited on the EML to form an ETL to a thickness of about 300 Å, and then LiF, which is a halogenated alkali metal, was deposited on the ETL to form an EIL to a thickness of about 10 Å. Then, AL was vacuum-deposited on the EIL to form a cathode having a thickness of about 3,000 Å, thereby forming a LiF/Al electrode and completing the manufacture of an OLED.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.41 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminescent efficiency of 3,230 cd/m², and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 513 hours.

Example 2

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 20 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.32 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,165 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.33 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 397 hours.

Example 3

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 25 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.26 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,380 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.76 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 397 hours.

Example 4

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 28 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.03 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 2,960 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 5.92 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 238 hours.

Example 5

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 32 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.26 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,465 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.93 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 536 hours.

Example 6

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 45 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.21 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,505 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 7.01 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 564 hours.

Example 7

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 50 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.26 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,280 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.56 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 632 hours.

Example 8

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 60 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.41 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,260 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.52 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 431 hours.

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Example 9

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 65 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.32 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,395 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.79 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 499 hours.

Example 10

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 72 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.31 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,435 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.87 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 524 hours.

Example 11

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 81 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.26 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,580 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 7.16 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 532 hours.

Example 12

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 103 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.24 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,515 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 7.03 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 582 hours.

Example 13

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 114 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.31 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,605 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 7.21 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 529 hours.

Example 14

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 125 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.79 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,015 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.03 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 273 hours.

Example 15

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 132 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

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The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.32 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,460 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.92 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 543 hours.

Example 16

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 140 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.43 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,445 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.89 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 469 hours.

Example 17

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 149 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.62 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,070 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.14 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 322 hours.

Example 18

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 159 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.43 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,445 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.89 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 469 hours.

Example 19

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 162 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.62 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,070 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.14 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 322 hours.

Example 20

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 170 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 5.57 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 3,350 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 6.72 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 423 hours.

Example 21

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 7 was used instead of ADN that was used as a host to form the EML, and the known Alq3 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 6.82 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 2,240 cd/m², a

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luminescent efficiency of 4.48 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 193 hours.

Example 22

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 32 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the EML.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 6.73 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 2,130 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 4.26 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 186 hours.

Example 23

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 20 was used instead of DPAVB_i as a dopant and the known AND was used as a host, Alq₃ was used to form ETL instead of Compound 7.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 6.86 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 2,190 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 4.38 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 1216 hours.

Example 24

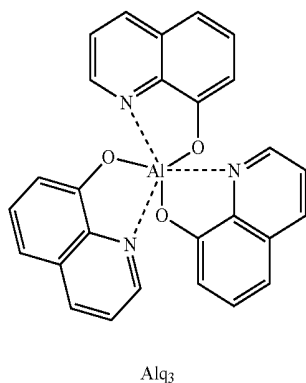
An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 103 was used instead of DPAVB_i as a dopant and known AND was used as a host and Alq₃ was used to form ETL instead of Compound 7.

The OLED had a driving voltage of about 6.97 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 2,260 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 4.52 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 238 hours.

Comparative Example 1

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that the known Alq₃ was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.

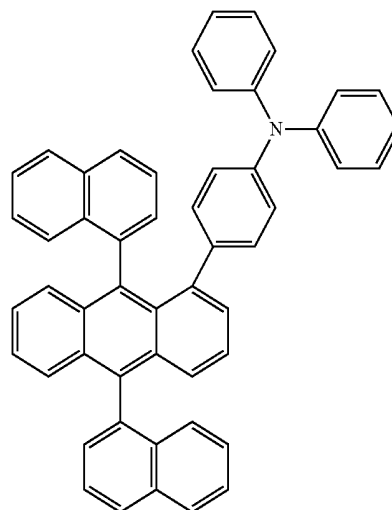
The OLED had a driving voltage of about 7.35 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 2,065 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 4.13 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 145 hours.



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Comparative Example 2

An OLED was manufactured in the same manner as in Example 1, except that Compound 300 was used instead of Compound 7 to form the ETL.



The OLED had a driving voltage of about 6.02 V at a current density of 50 mA/cm², a luminosity of 2,765 cd/m², a luminescent efficiency of 5.82 cd/A, and a half life-span (hr @100 mA/cm²) of about 256 hours.

The arylamine compound of Formula 1 according to the present embodiments was evaluated as an electron-transporting material, and as a host and a dopant of the EML in the OLED. When the compound was used as the electron-transporting material, compared to the known Alq₃, the OLED including the compound had a driving voltage, which was decreased by more than 1 V, and showed excellent I-V-L characteristics with greatly improved efficiency, in particularly with regard to lifetime improvement. When the compound was used as the host and dopant, the OLED including the compound showed slightly improved IV and efficiency characteristics as well as lifetime that was slightly increased. As a result, it was confirmed that the arylamine compound including anthracene according to the present embodiments has an excellent effect as an electron-transporting material. Results of Examples and representative lifetimes thereof are summarized and shown in Table 2 below:

TABLE 2

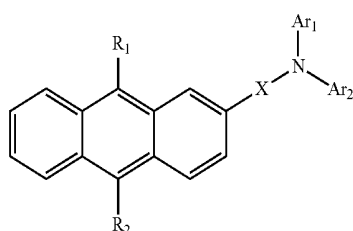
	Electron-transporting material or a light-emitting layer material	Driving voltage (V)	Current density (mA/cm ²)	Brightness (cd/m ²)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Luminescence color	Half-life lifetime (hr @100 mA/cm ²)
Example 1	Compound 7	5.41	50	3,230	6.46	Blue	513 hr
Example 2	Compound 20	5.32	50	3,165	6.33	Blue	397 hr
Example 3	Compound 25	5.26	50	3,380	6.76	Blue	487 hr
Example 4	Compound 28	5.03	50	2,960	5.92	Blue	238 hr
Example 5	Compound 32	5.26	50	3,465	6.93	Blue	536 hr
Example 6	Compound 45	5.21	50	3,505	7.01	Blue	564 hr
Example 7	Compound 50	5.26	50	3,280	6.56	Blue	632 hr
Example 8	Compound 60	5.41	50	3,260	6.52	Blue	431 hr
Example 9	Compound 65	5.32	50	3,395	6.79	Blue	499 hr
Example 10	Compound 72	5.31	50	3,435	6.87	Blue	524 hr
Example 11	Compound 81	5.26	50	3,580	7.16	Blue	532 hr
Example 12	Compound 103	5.24	50	3,515	7.03	Blue	582 hr
Example 13	Compound 114	5.31	50	3,605	7.21	Blue	529 hr
Example 14	Compound 125	5.79	50	3,015	6.03	Blue	273 hr
Example 15	Compound 132	5.32	50	3,460	6.92	Blue	543 hr
Example 16	Compound 140	5.43	50	3,445	6.89	Blue	469 hr
Example 17	Compound 149	5.62	50	3,070	6.14	Blue	322 hr
Example 18	Compound 159	5.43	50	3,445	6.89	Blue	469 hr
Example 19	Compound 162	5.62	50	3,070	6.14	Blue	322 hr
Example 20	Compound 170	5.57	50	3,350	6.72	Blue	423 hr
Example 21	Compound 7	6.82	50	2,240	4.48	Blue	193 hr
Example 22	Compound 32	6.73	50	2,130	4.26	Blue	186 hr
Example 23	Compound 20	6.86	50	2,190	4.38	Blue	216 hr
Example 24	Compound 103	6.97	50	2,260	4.52	Blue	238 hr
Comparative Example 1	Alq ₃	7.35	50	2,065	4.13	Blue	145 hr
Comparative Example 2	Compound 300	6.02	50	2,565	5.57	Blue	236 hr

As described above, a novel arylamine compound represented by Formula 1 above has an improved light-emitting capability and charge transporting capability, and thus may be used as a charge injecting material or a charge transporting material that is suitable for any fluorescent and phosphorescent devices of any color of red, green, blue, or white. The compound is particularly suitable as a light-emitting material for fluorescent device of green, blue, and white. Therefore, an organic light-emitting device having high efficiency, low driving voltages, high luminance, and long lifetime may be manufactured using the compound.

While the present embodiments have been particularly shown and described with reference to example embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present embodiments as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound represented by Formula 1 below:



Formula 1

wherein, in Formula 1,

R₁ and R₂ are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ condensed polycyclic group;

Ar₁ is a C₆-C₆₀ aryl group substituted with CN or F, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl group (excluding a substituted or unsubstituted pyridyl group and a substituted or unsubstituted isoquinolyl group), or a substituted C₆-C₆₀ condensed polycyclic group;

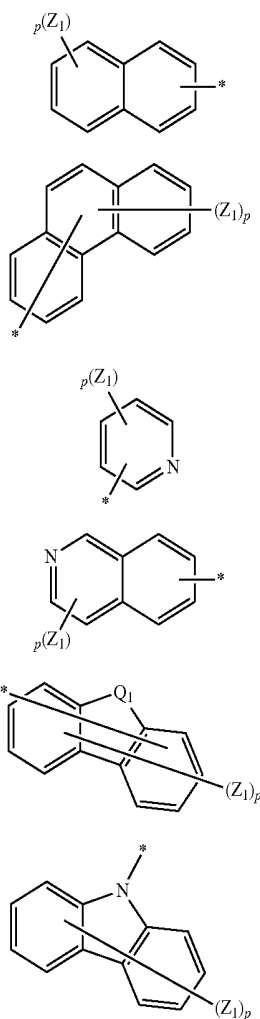
Ar₂ is a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl group (excluding a substituted or unsubstituted pyridyl group), or a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ condensed polycyclic group; and

X is a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₂-C₆₀ heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C₆-C₆₀ condensed polycyclic group, or a divalent linking group with at least two of the aryl group, the heteroaryl group, and the condensed polycyclic group linked together.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein R₁ and R₂ are identical to each other.

3. The compound of claim 1, wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently one of the following compounds represented by Formulas 2a to 2f below:

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wherein, in Formulas 2a to 2e,

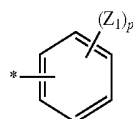
Q_1 is a linking group represented by $-C(R_{30})(R_{31})-$ or $-N(R_{32})-$;

Z_1 , R_{30} , R_{31} , and R_{32} are each independently a hydrogen atom, a deuterium atom, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_{20} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{20} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_{20} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{20} condensed polycyclic group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a nitro group, a hydroxyl group, or a carboxyl group;

p is an integer from 1 to 9; and

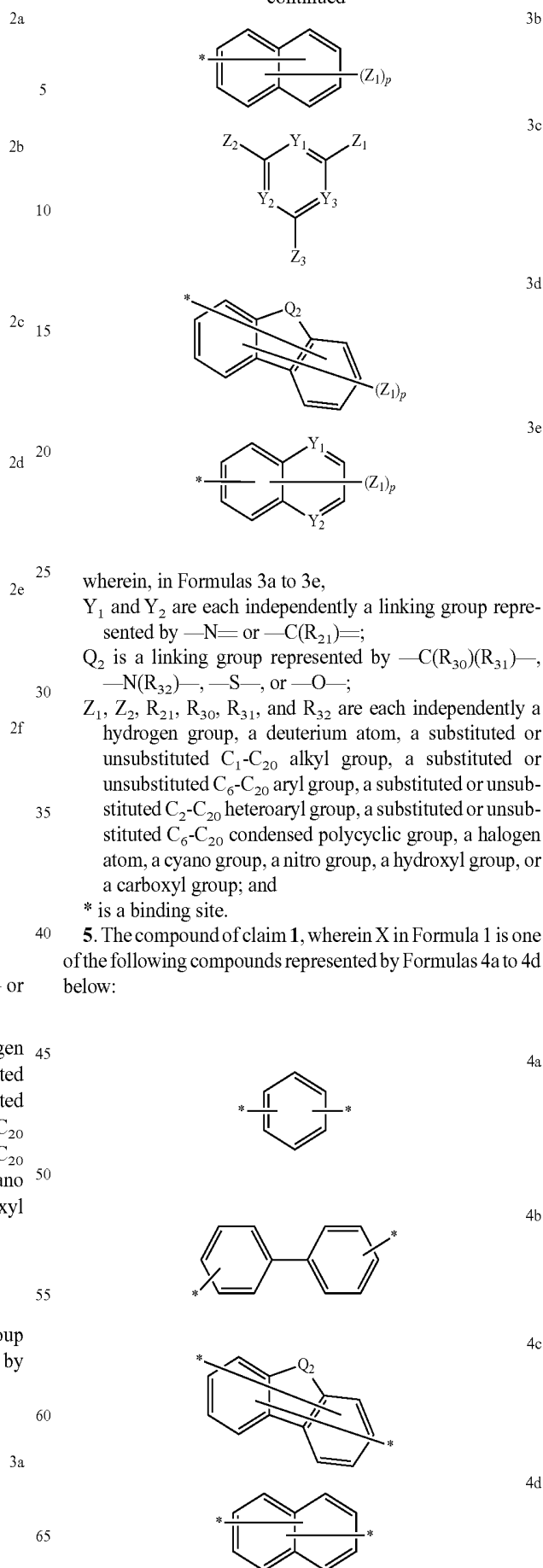
$*$ is a binding site.

4. The compound of claim 1, wherein Ar_2 is a linking group with at least one of the following groups represented by Formulas 3a to 3e below:



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wherein, in Formulas 3a to 3e,

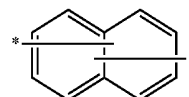
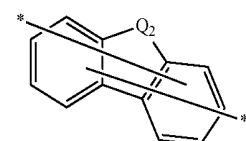
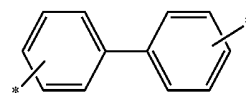
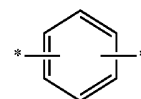
Y_1 and Y_2 are each independently a linking group represented by $-N=$ or $-C(R_{21})=$;

Q_2 is a linking group represented by $-C(R_{30})(R_{31})-$, $-N(R_{32})-$, $-S-$, or $-O-$;

Z_1 , Z_2 , R_{21} , R_{30} , R_{31} , and R_{32} are each independently a hydrogen group, a deuterium atom, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_{20} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{20} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_{20} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{20} condensed polycyclic group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a nitro group, a hydroxyl group, or a carboxyl group; and

$*$ is a binding site.

5. The compound of claim 1, wherein X in Formula 1 is one of the following compounds represented by Formulas 4a to 4d below:



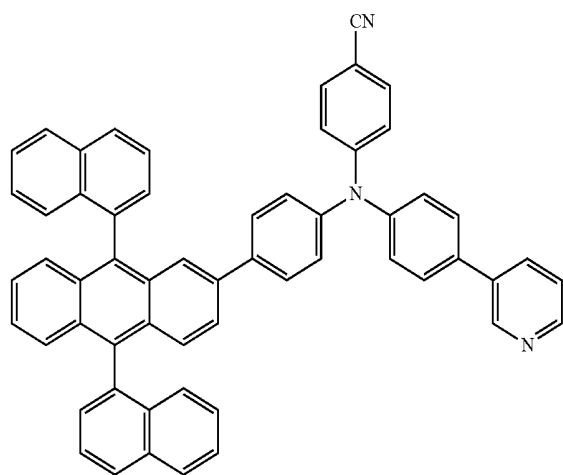
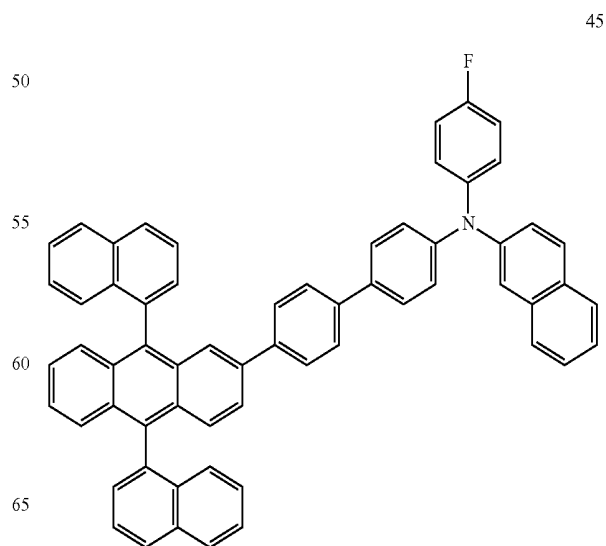
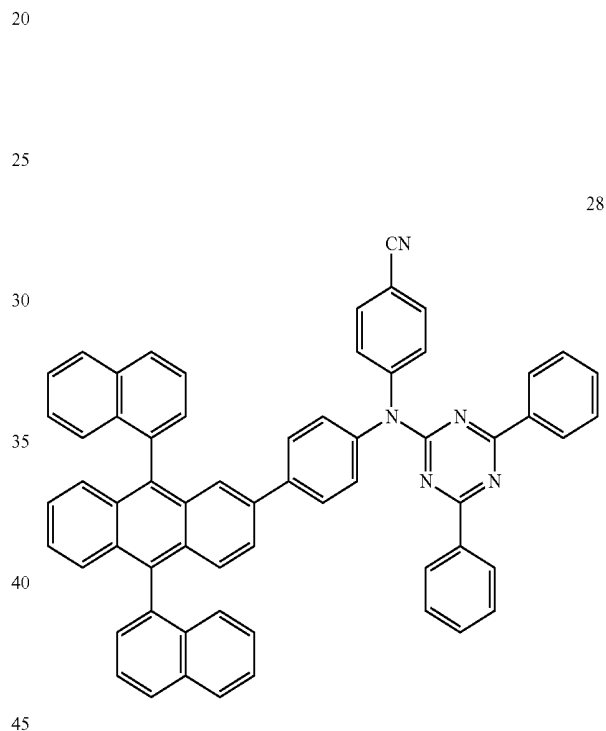
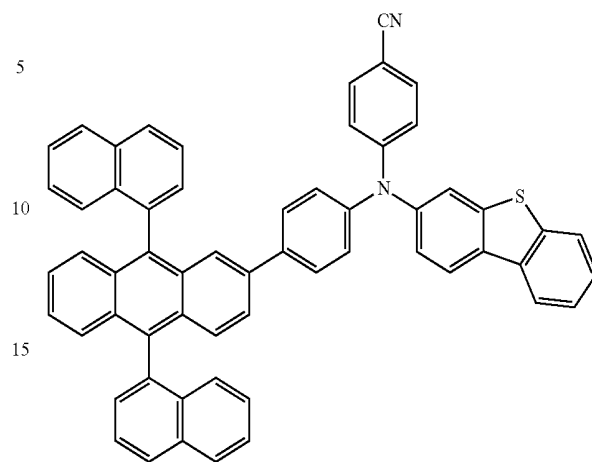
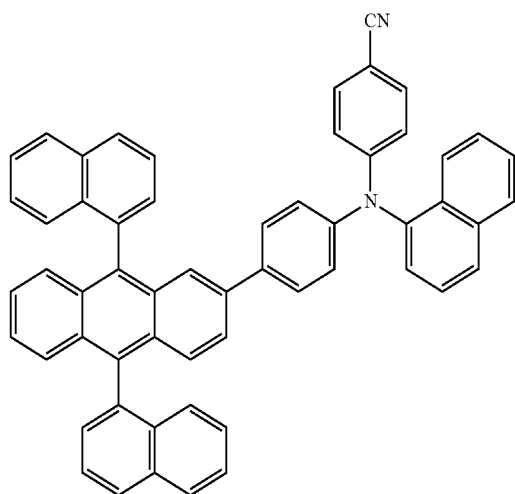
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wherein, in Formulas 4a to 4d,

Q_3 is a linking group represented by $-C(R_{30})(R_{31})-$ or $-S-$;

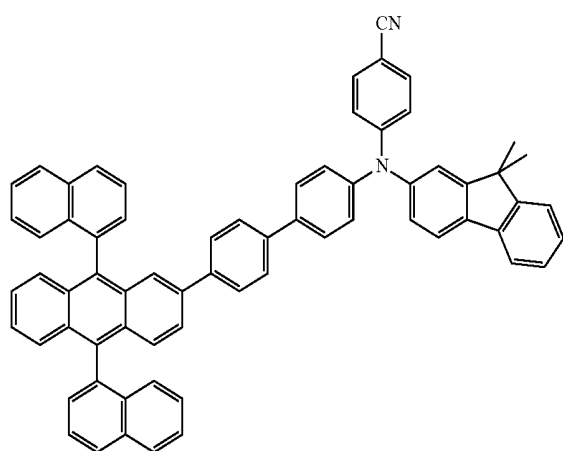
R_{30} and R_{31} are each independently a hydrogen group, a deuterium atom, a substituted or unsubstituted C_1 - C_{20} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{20} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2 - C_{20} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6 - C_{20} condensed polycyclic group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a nitro group, a hydroxyl group, or a carboxyl group; and
* is a binding site.

6. A compound represented by one of the following structures



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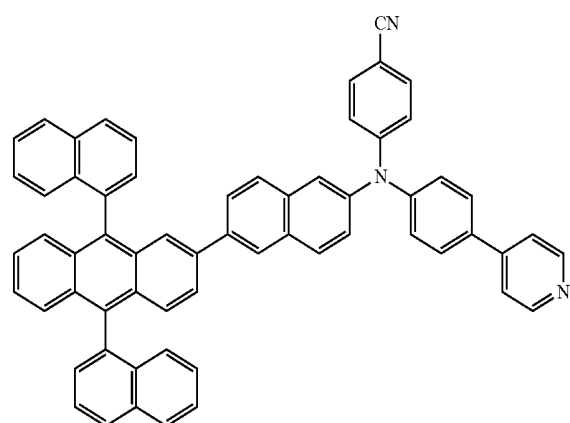
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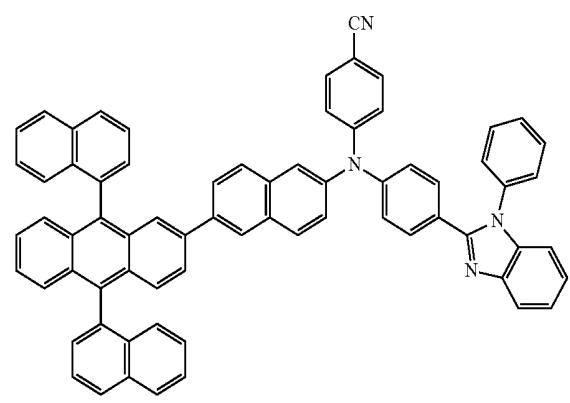
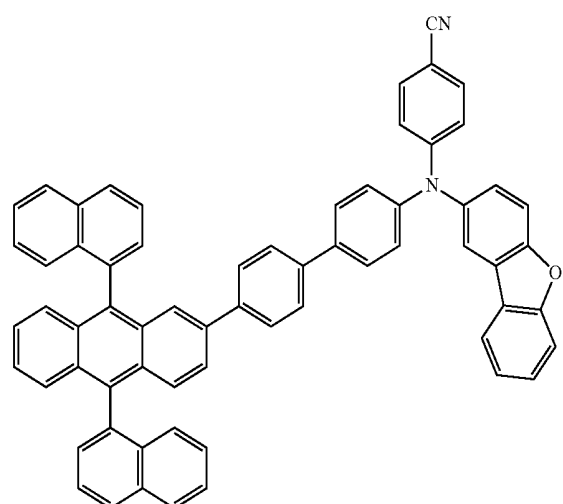
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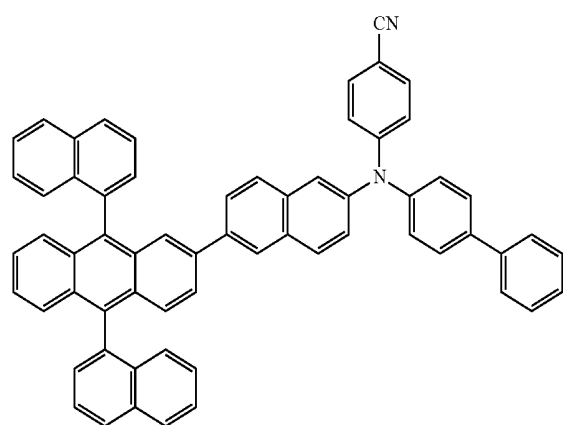
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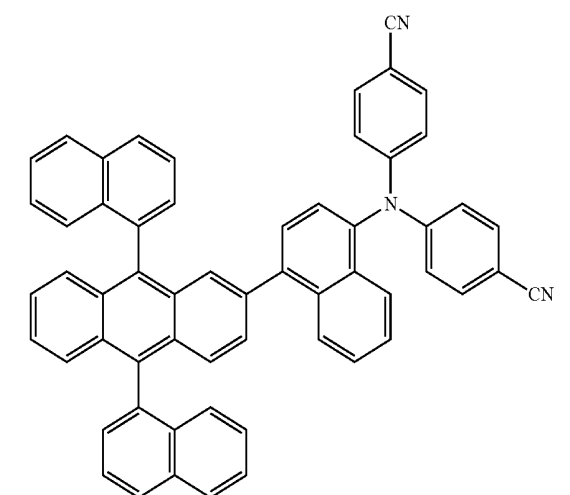
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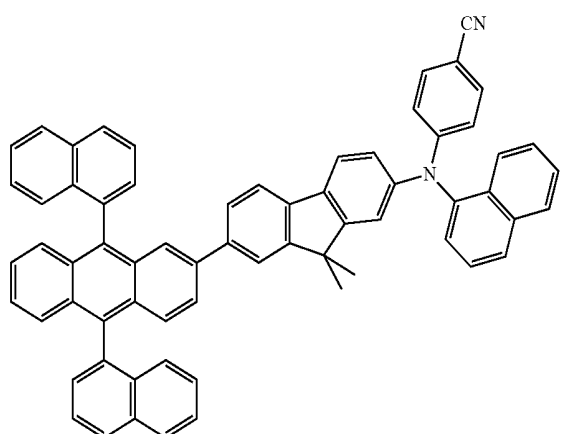
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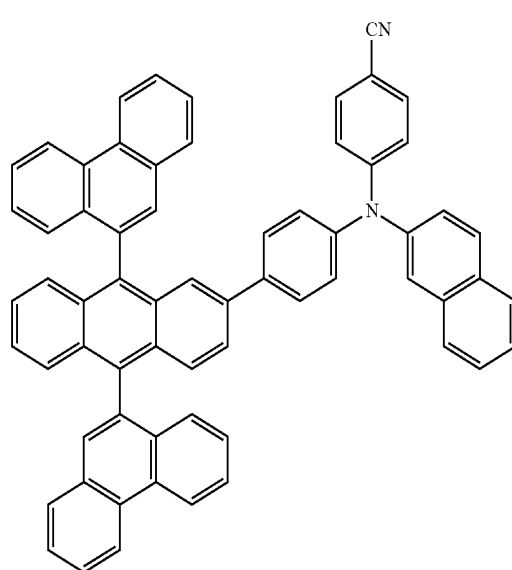
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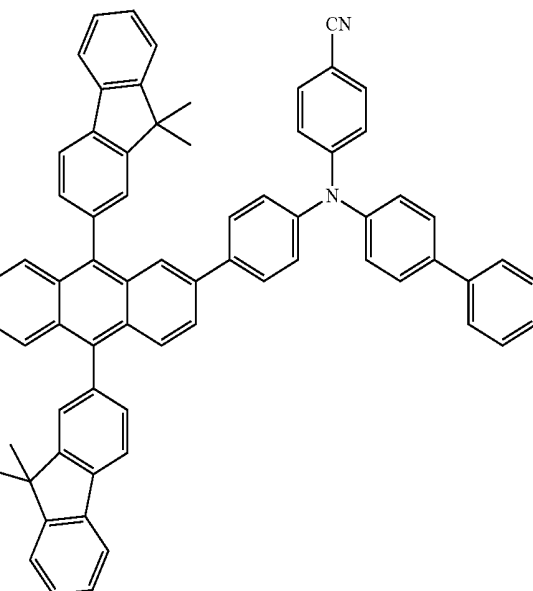
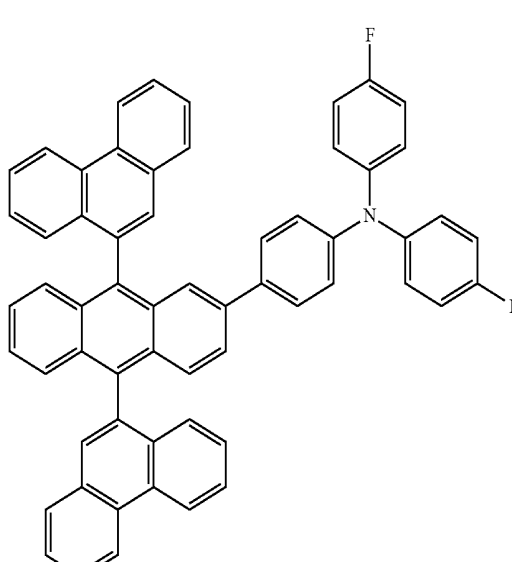
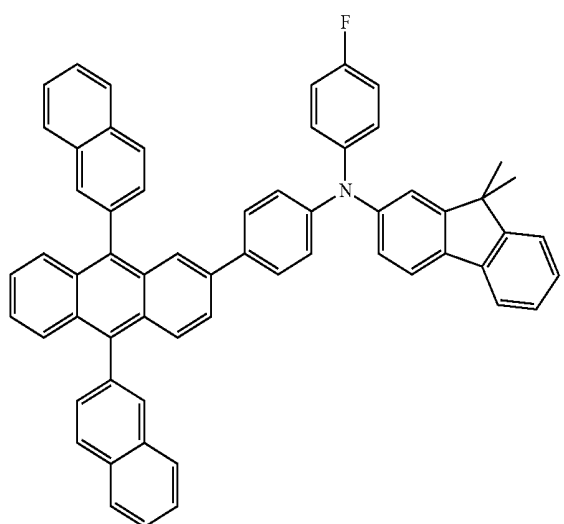
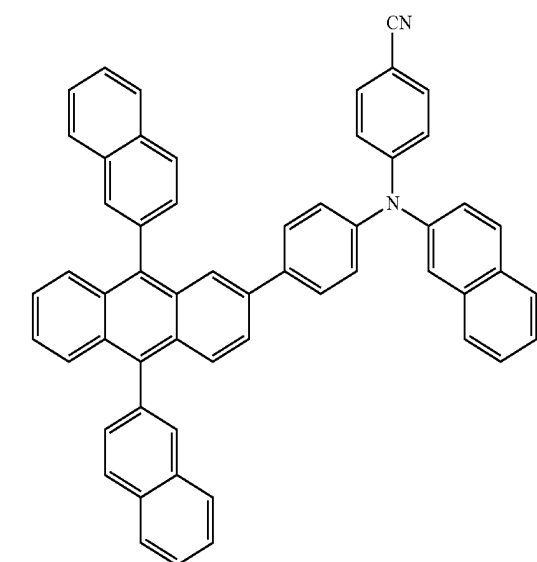
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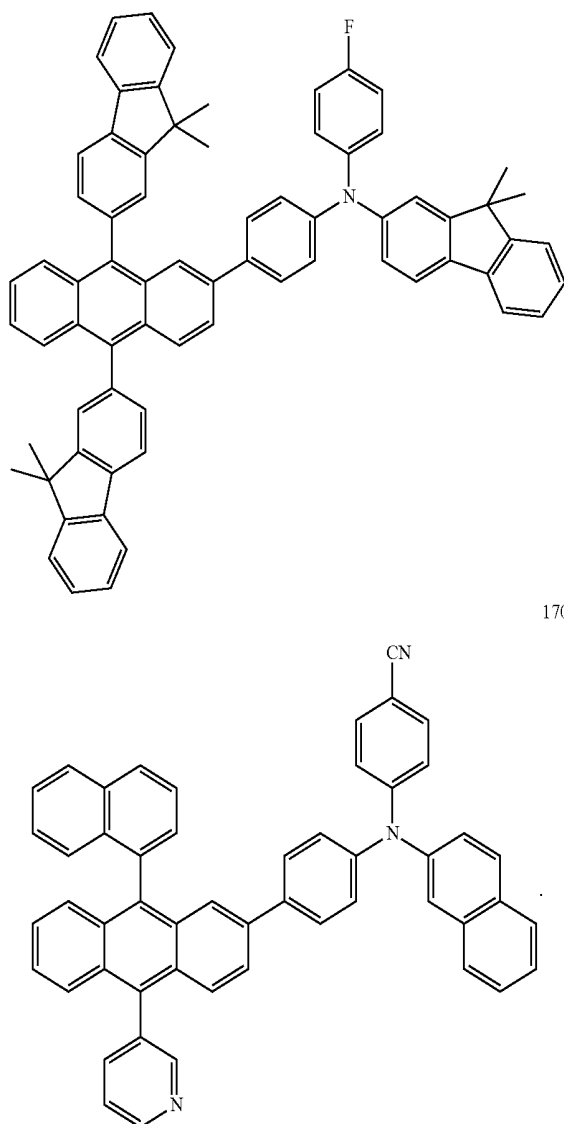
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7. An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) comprising:
a first electrode;
a second electrode; and
an organic layer that is disposed between the first electrode
and the second electrode, and includes the compound of
claim 1.

8. The OLED of claim 7, wherein the organic layer is an
emission layer, and the compound is used as a fluorescent
host, a phosphorescent host, or a fluorescent dopant.

9. The OLED of claim 7, wherein the organic layer
includes an electron injection layer, an electron transport
layer, or a functional layer having both electron injection and
electron transport capabilities.

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10. The OLED of claim 7, wherein the organic layer is a
blue emission layer.

11. The OLED of claim 7, wherein the organic layer is a
blue layer, and the compound of Formula 1 is used as a blue
fluorescent host or a dopant.

12. The OLED of claim 7 comprising an emission layer, an
electron injection layer, an electron transport layer, a func-
tional layer having both electron injection and electron trans-
port capabilities, a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer,
or a functional layer having both hole injection and hole
transport capabilities,

wherein the emission layer, the electron injection layer, the
electron transport layer, or the functional layer having
both electron injection and electron transport capabili-
ties comprises the compound of claim 1, and

the emission layer further comprises an anthracene-based
compound, an arylamine-based compound, or a styryl-
based compound.

13. The OLED of claim 7 comprising an emission layer, an
electron injection layer, an electron transport layer, a func-
tional layer having both electron injection and electron trans-
port capabilities, a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer,
or a functional layer having both hole injection and hole
transport capabilities,

wherein the electron injection layer, the electron transport
layer, or the functional layer having both electron injec-
tion and electron transport capabilities comprises a com-
pound represented by Formula 1,

wherein at least one of a red emission layer, a green
emission layer, a blue emission layer, and a white
emission layer of the emission layer comprises a
phosphorescent compound.

14. The OLED of claim 13, wherein the hole injection
layer, the hole transport layer, or the functional layer having
both hole injection and hole transport capabilities comprises
a charge-generating material.

15. The OLED of claim 14, wherein the charge-generating
material is a p-dopant.

16. The OLED of claim 15, wherein the p-dopant is a
quinone derivative, a metal oxide, or a cyano group-contain-
ing compound.

17. The OLED of claim 7, wherein the organic layer com-
prises an electron transport layer, and the electron transport
layer further comprises a metal complex.

18. The OLED of claim 17, wherein the metal complex is
a lithium (Li) complex.

19. The OLED of claim 7, wherein the organic layer is
comprises the compound of claim 1 by using a wet process.

20. A flat panel display device comprising the OLED of
claim 7,

wherein the first electrode of the OLED is electrically
connected to a source electrode or a drain electrode in a
thin film transistor (TFT).

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	包括其的复合和有机发光二极管		
公开(公告)号	US9397300	公开(公告)日	2016-07-19
申请号	US13/924467	申请日	2013-06-21
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	PARK JUN HA HWANG SEOK HWAN KIM YOUNG KOOK JUNG HYE JIN LEE EUN YOUNG LIM JIN O HAN SANG HYUN JEONG EUN JAE KIM SOO YON LEE JONG HYUK		
发明人	PARK, JUN-HA HWANG, SEOK-HWAN KIM, YOUNG-KOOK JUNG, HYE-JIN LEE, EUN-YOUNG LIM, JIN-O HAN, SANG-HYUN JEONG, EUN-JAE KIM, SOO-YON LEE, JONG-HYUK		
IPC分类号	H01L51/50 H01L51/00 C07C255/58 C07D307/91 C07D213/38 C07D251/22 C07C211/61 C07C211/56 C07D235/18 C07C211/59 C07D215/38 C07D333/76		
CPC分类号	H01L51/006 C07C211/56 C07C211/59 C07C211/61 C07C255/58 C07D213/38 C07D215/38 C07D235/18 C07D251/22 C07D307/91 C07D333/76 H01L51/0058 C07C2103/18 C07C2103/24 C07C2103/26 H01L51/506 H01L51/5012 H01L51/5072 H01L51/5092 H01L2251/308 C07C2603/18 C07C2603/24 C07C2603/26 C07C211/54 C07F15/00 H01L51/0052 H01L51/0059 H01L51/0062 H01L51/0071 H01L51/5016		
代理机构(译)	KNOBBE , MARTENS , 奥尔森 & BEAR LLP		
审查员(译)	CLARK , GREGORY		
优先权	1020130016053 2013-02-14 KR		
其他公开文献	US20140225070A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供一种有机发光二极管，其包含下式1的化合物：上面的式1中的取代基的详细描述如具体实施方式中所述进行定义。

