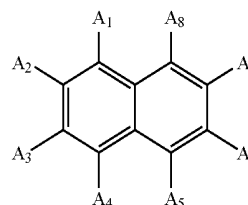




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REN et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 16, 2018**(54) **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT
COMPOUND AND ORGANIC
PHOTOELECTRIC APPARATUS THEREOF**(71) Applicants: **Shanghai Tianma AM-OLED Co.,
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Wei HE, Shanghai (CN)(21) Appl. No.: **15/886,429**(22) Filed: **Feb. 1, 2018****Related U.S. Application Data**(62) Division of application No. 15/164,140, filed on May
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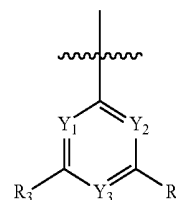
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H01L 51/5012 (2013.01); **H01L 51/56**
(2013.01); **C07D 401/14** (2013.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**The present disclosure provides a nitrogen-containing het-
erocyclic compound having general formula (I) and an
organic photoelectric apparatus thereof.

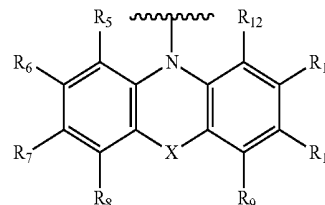
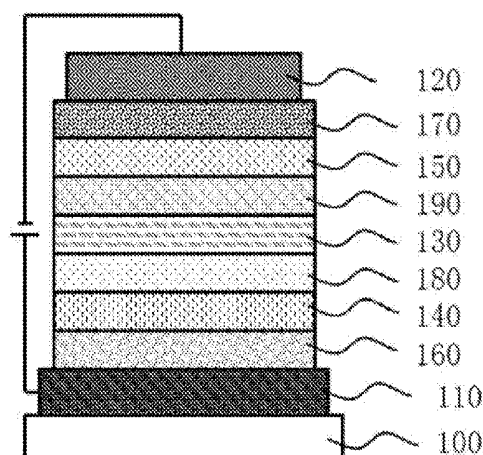
(I)

where $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7$, and A_8 are indepen-
dently selected from a hydrogen atom, at least one
compound having the general formula (II) and at least
one compound having the general formula (III),

(II)

where Y_1, Y_2 , and Y_3 are independently selected from C
and N; R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from C_{6-30}
aromatic group and C_{2-30} heterocyclic aromatic group,

(III)

wherein X is selected from any one of oxyl group
(—O—), sulfhydryl group (—S—), substituted or non-
substituted imino group, substituted or non-substituted
methylene group, and substituted or non-substituted
silicylene group; $R_5, R_6, R_7, R_8, R_9, R_{10}, R_{11}$, and R_{12}
are independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium,
 C_{1-30} alkyl group, C_{6-30} aromatic group, or C_{2-30} het-
erocyclic aromatic group.

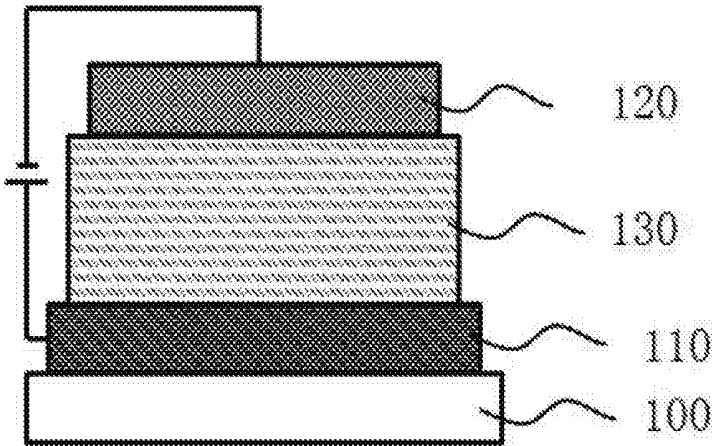


FIG. 1

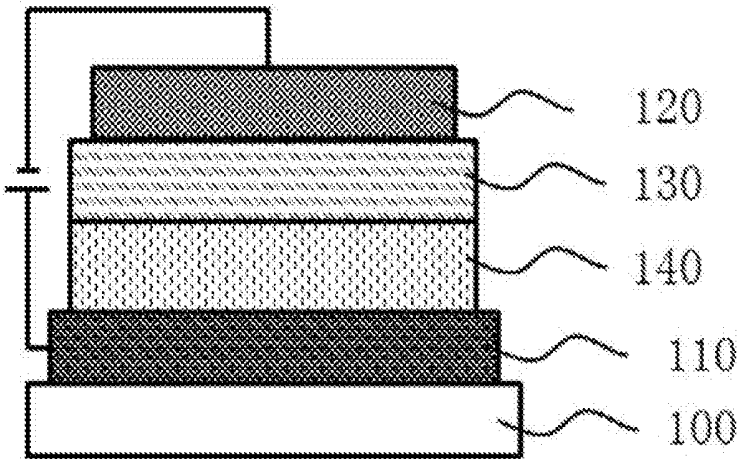


FIG. 2

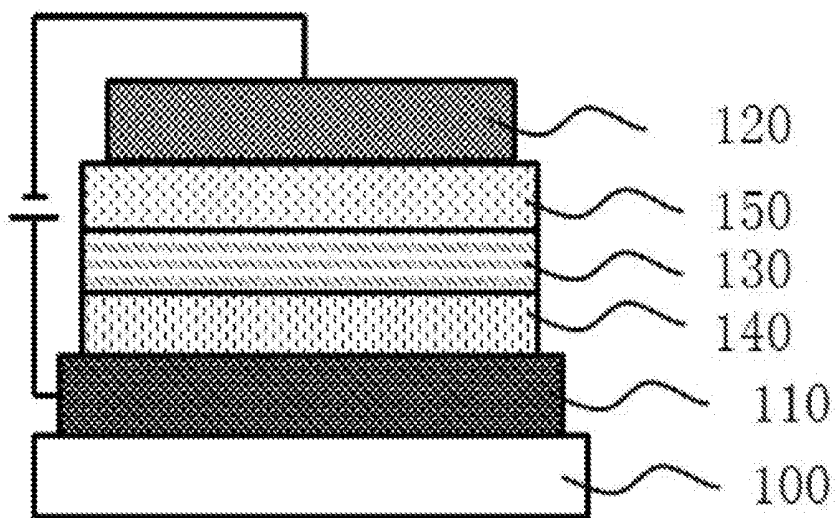


FIG. 3

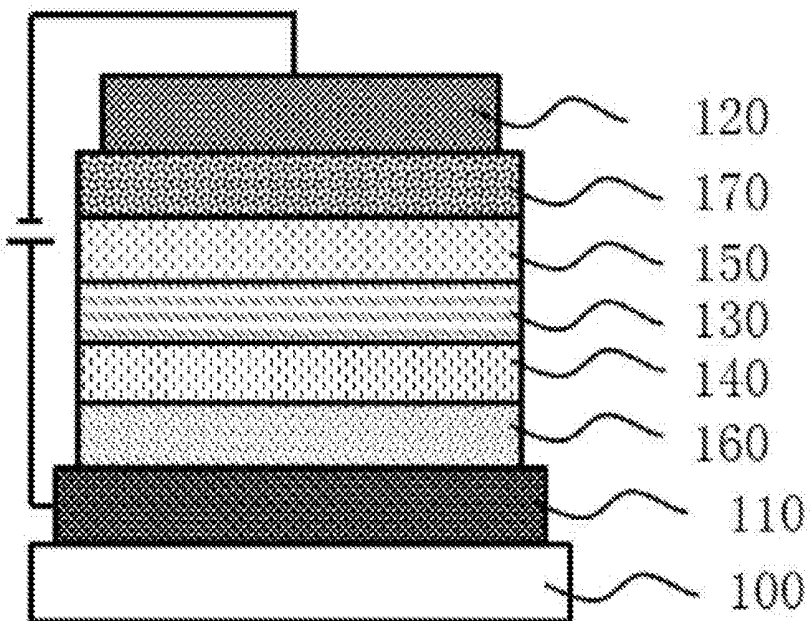


FIG. 4

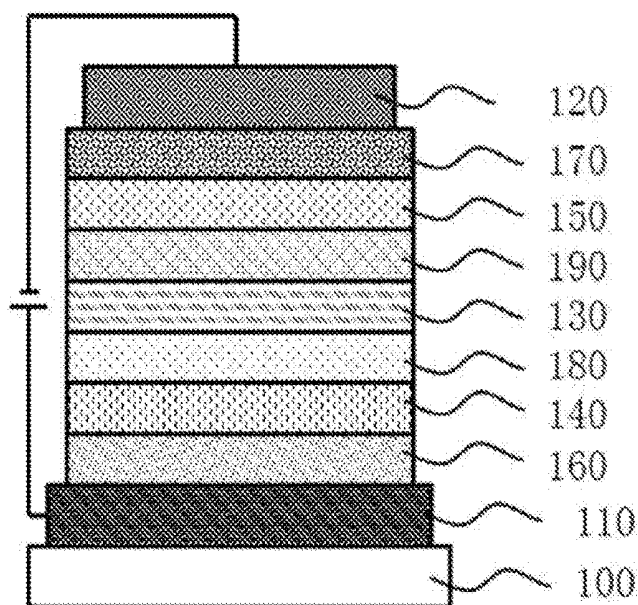


FIG. 5

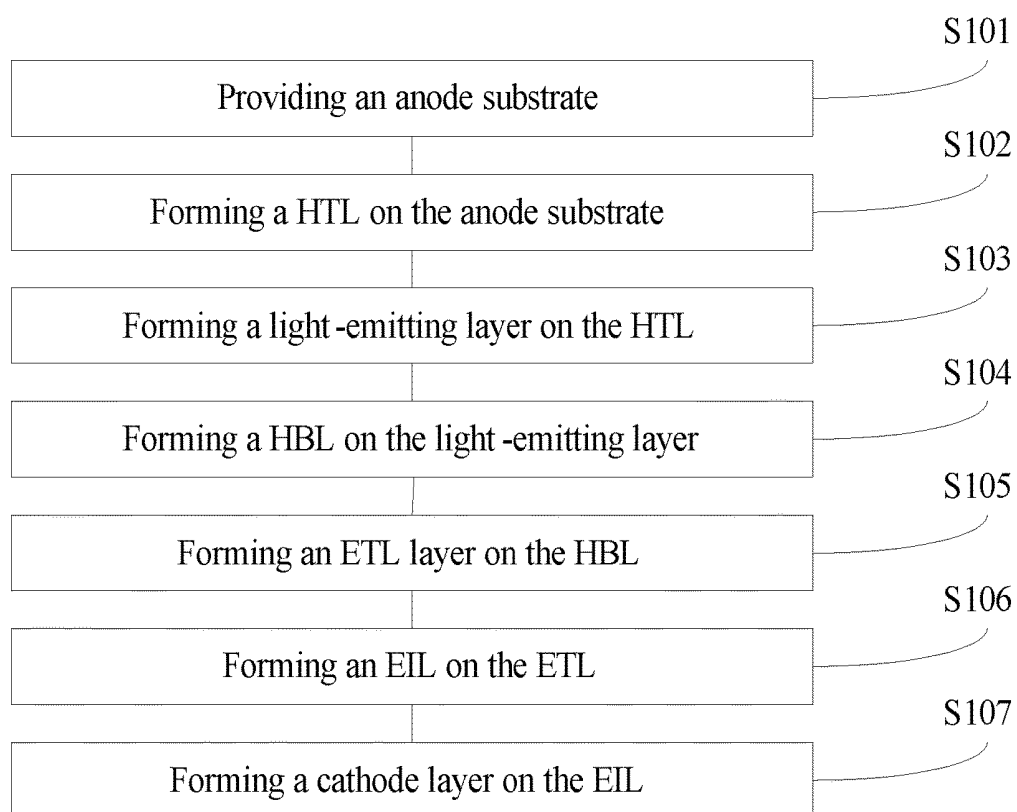


FIG. 6

ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT COMPOUND AND ORGANIC PHOTOELECTRIC APPARATUS THEREOF

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the priority of Chinese patent application No. 201510995980.8, filed on Dec. 25, 2015, the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention generally relates to the field of organic electroluminescent material and, more particularly, relates to organic electroluminescent materials and their applications in organic photoelectric apparatus.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Recently, organic light-emitting diode (OLED) has become a mostly focused new generation of display products because of its self-emitting characteristics, high-efficiency, wide color region, and wide viewing-angles, etc. The organic material used to form the OLED plays an important role in developing OLED.

[0004] When the organic material in a light-emitting layer of an OLED is electrically activated, the singlet excitons (S_1) and the triplet excitons (T_1) are generated. According to the self-spin statistics, the ratio of the singlet excitons (S_1) to the triplet excitons (T_1) is 1:3. According to the light-emitting principles, the materials of the light-emitting layer of the OLED include fluorescent materials and phosphorescent materials.

[0005] The fluorescent materials are only able to use 25% of singlet excitons (S_1), which can be back to the ground state S_0 by a radiative transition. The phosphorescent materials are able to use not only the 25% of singlet excitons (S_1), but also 75% of the triplet excitons (T_1). Thus, theoretically, the quantum efficiency of phosphorescent materials is 100%; and they are superior to the fluorescence materials when they are used in the OLED. However, the phosphorescence materials are usually rare metal complexes, the material cost is relatively high. Further, the blue phosphorescence materials have always been having issues including the efficiency and the lifespan when they are applied in the OLED.

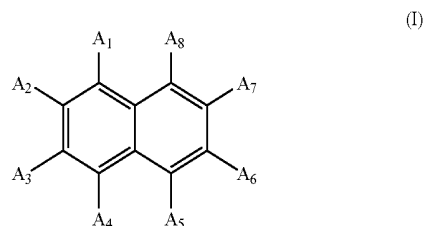
[0006] In 2011, professor Adachi at Kyushu University, Japan, reported the thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) material. Such a material presented a relatively good light-emitting performance. The band gap value of the S_1 state and the T_1 state of the TADF material is relatively small; and the lifespan of the T_1 excitons of the TADF material is relatively long. Under a certain temperature condition, the T_1 excitons may have a reverse intersystem crossing (RISC) to achieve the $T_1 \rightarrow S_1$ process; and achieve a radiative decay from the S_1 state to the ground state S_0 . Thus, when the TADF material is used as the light-emitting layer in the OLED, the light-emitting efficiency of the OLED may be comparable to that of the OLED using the phosphorescence materials as the light-emitting layer. Further, the TADF material does not need rare metal elements. Thus, the material cost is relatively low.

[0007] However, the existing types of TADF materials are limited; and there is a need to develop novel TADF materials with enhanced performance. The disclosed methods and

material structures are directed to solve one or more problems set forth above and other problems in the art.

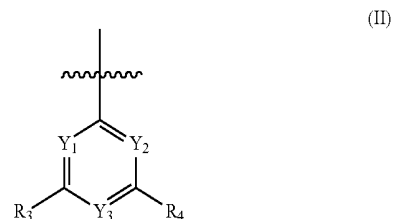
BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0008] One aspect of the present disclosure includes a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound of general formula (I):

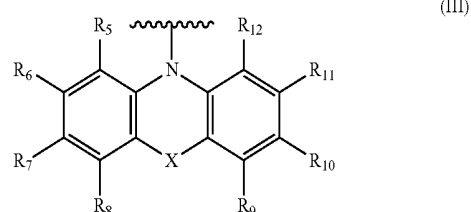


[0009] where A₁, A₂, A₃, A₄, A₅, A₆, A₇, and A₈ are independently selected from a hydrogen atom, a compound having a general formula (II) and a compound having a general formula (III); and A₁, A₂, A₃, A₄, A₅, A₆, A₇, and A₈ include at least one compound having the general formula (II) and at least one compound having the general formula (III),

[0010] the general formula (II) being:



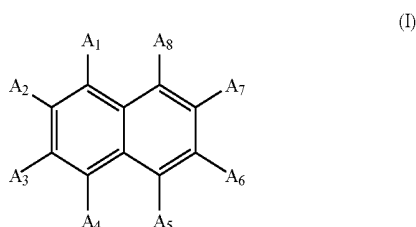
[0011] where Y₁, Y₂, and Y₃ are independently selected from C and N; R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from C₆₋₃₀ aromatic group and C₂₋₃₀ heterocyclic aromatic group, and the general formula (III) being:



[0012] wherein X is selected from any one of oxyl group (—O—), sulfhydryl group (—S—), substituted or non-substituted imino group, substituted or non-substituted methylene group, and substituted or non-substituted silicylene group; R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀, R₁₁, and R₁₂ are independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, C₁₋₃₀ alkyl group, C₆₋₃₀ aromatic group, or C₂₋₃₀ heterocyclic aromatic group.

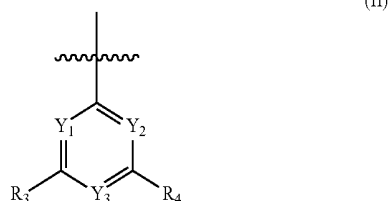
[0013] Another aspect of the present disclosure includes an organic photoelectric apparatus. The organic photoelec-

tric apparatus includes an anode substrate, at least one organic layer formed over the anode substrate, and a cathode formed over the organic layer. The organic layer includes at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound having a general formula (I):



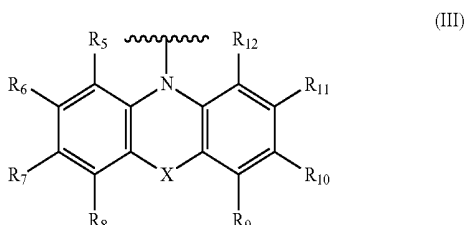
[0014] where A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , A_4 , A_5 , A_6 , A_7 , and A_8 are independently selected from a hydrogen atom, a compound having a general formula (II) and a compound having a general formula (III); and A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , A_4 , A_5 , A_6 , A_7 , and A_8 include at least one compound having the general formula (II) and at least one compound having the general formula (III),

[0015] the general formula (II) being:



[0016] where Y_1 , Y_2 , and Y_3 are independently selected from C and N; R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from C_{6-30} aromatic group and C_{2-30} heterocyclic aromatic group, and

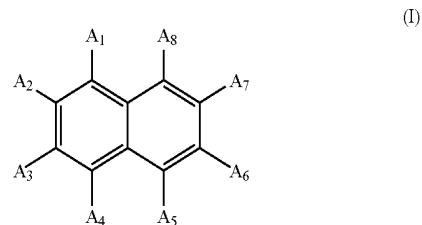
[0017] the general formula (III) being:



[0018] wherein X is selected from one of oxyl group ($-O-$), sulfhydryl group ($-S-$), substituted or non-substituted imino group, substituted or non-substituted methylene group, and substituted or non-substituted silicylene group; R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} , and R_{12} are independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, C_{1-30} alkyl group, C_{6-30} aromatic group, or C_{2-30} heterocyclic aromatic group.

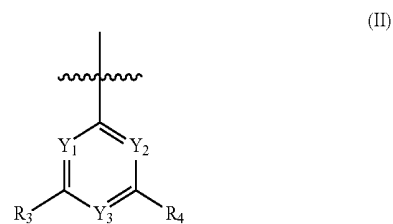
[0019] Another aspect of the present disclosure includes a process for fabricating an organic photoelectric apparatus. The method includes providing an anode substrate; forming at least one organic layer over the anode substrate; and

forming a cathode layer over the organic layer. The at least one organic layer includes at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound having general formula (I):



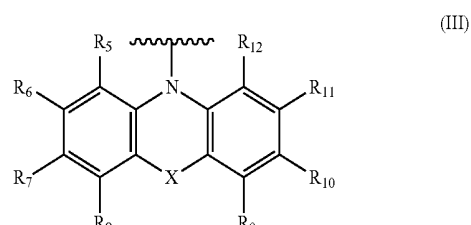
[0020] where A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , A_4 , A_5 , A_6 , A_7 , and A_8 are independently selected from a hydrogen atom, a compound having a general formula (II) and a compound having a general formula (III); and A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , A_4 , A_5 , A_6 , A_7 , and A_8 include at least one compound having the general formula (II) and at least one compound having the general formula (III),

[0021] the general formula (II) being:



[0022] where Y_1 , Y_2 , and Y_3 are independently selected from C and N; R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from C_{6-30} aromatic group and C_{2-30} heterocyclic aromatic group, and

[0023] the general formula (III) being:



[0024] where X is selected from any one of oxyl group ($-O-$), sulfhydryl group ($-S-$), substituted or non-substituted imino group, substituted or non-substituted methylene group, and substituted or non-substituted silicylene group; R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} , and R_{12} are independently selected from hydrogen, deuterium, C_{1-30} alkyl group, C_{6-30} aromatic group, or C_{2-30} heterocyclic aromatic group.

[0025] Other aspects of the present disclosure can be understood by those skilled in the art in light of the description, the claims, and the drawings of the present disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026] FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary OLED consistent with the disclosed embodiments;

[0027] FIG. 2 illustrates another exemplary OLED consistent with the disclosed embodiments;

[0028] FIG. 3 illustrates another exemplary OLED consistent with the disclosed embodiments;

[0029] FIG. 4 illustrates another exemplary OLED consistent with the disclosed embodiments;

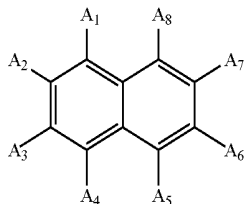
[0030] FIG. 5 illustrates another exemplary OLED consistent with the disclosed embodiments; and

[0031] FIG. 6 illustrates an exemplary fabrication process of an organic photoelectric apparatus consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

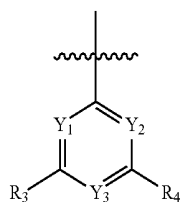
[0032] Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments of the invention, which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0033] According to the disclosed embodiments, a compound having general formula (I) is provided. The general formula (I) may be:



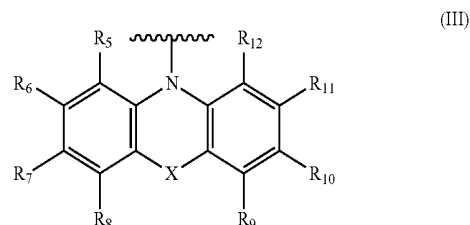
[0034] where $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7$, and A_8 may be independently selected a hydrogen atom, the compound having a general formula (II) and a compound having a general formula (III), etc. Further, $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7$, and A_8 , may include at least one compound having the general formula (II) and at least one compound having the general formula (III). According to the general formula (II) and the general formula (III), the disclosed compound may be referred as a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound.

[0035] The general formula (II) may be:



[0036] where Y_1, Y_2 , and Y_3 may be independently selected from C and N, etc. R_3 and R_4 may be independently selected from C_{6-30} aromatic group and C_{2-30} heterocyclic aromatic group, etc.

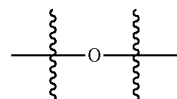
[0037] The general formula (III) may be:



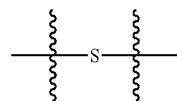
[0038] where X may be selected from oxyl group ($-O-$), sulfhydryl group ($-S-$), substituted or non-substituted imino group, substituted or non-substituted methylene group, and substituted or non-substituted silicylene group, etc. $R_5, R_6, R_7, R_8, R_9, R_{10}, R_{11}$, and R_{12} may be independently selected from any one of hydrogen, deuterium, C_{1-30} alkyl group, C_{6-30} aromatic group, and C_{2-30} heterocyclic aromatic group, etc.

[0039] In one embodiment, the C_{1-30} alkyl group includes the alkyl group having 1-20 carbon atoms. In certain other embodiments, the C_{1-30} alkyl group includes the alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms. In still certain other embodiments, the C_{1-30} alkyl group includes the alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms.

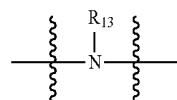
[0040] In one embodiment, the oxyl group may be



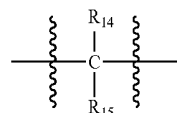
the sulfhydryl group may be



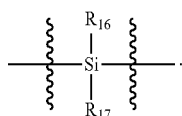
the substituted or non-substituted imine group may be



the substituted or non-substituted methylene group may be



and the substituted or non-substituted silicylene group may be



The R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} , and R_{17} may be independently selected from any one of hydrogen, deuterium, C_{1-30} alkyl group, C_{6-30} aromatic group, and C_{2-30} heterocyclic group, etc.

[0041] In one embodiment, the energy level difference (ΔE_{st}) between the lowest singlet state $S_1(E_{s1})$ and the lower triplet state $T_1(E_{T1})$ may be $\Delta E_{st}=E_{s1}-E_{T1} \leq 0.30$ eV, such as 0.29 eV, 0.28 eV, 0.27 eV, 0.26 eV, 0.25 eV, 0.24 eV, 0.23 eV, 0.22 eV, 0.21 eV, 0.20 eV, 0.19 eV, 0.18 eV, 0.17 eV, 0.16 eV, 0.15 eV, 0.14 eV, 0.13 eV, 0.12 eV, 0.11 eV, 0.10 eV, 0.09 eV, 0.08 eV, 0.07 eV, 0.06 eV, 0.05 eV, 0.04 eV, 0.03 eV, 0.02 eV or 0.01 eV, etc. When $\Delta E_{st} \geq 0.30$ eV, the fluorescence delay effect of the compound may not be obvious.

[0042] In one embodiment, the ΔE_{st} of the compound having the general formula (I) is smaller than approximately 0.25 eV. That is, $\Delta E_{st} \leq 0.25$ eV.

[0043] In certain other embodiments, the ΔE_{st} of the compound having the general formula (I) is smaller than approximately 0.15 eV. That is, $\Delta E_{st} \leq 0.15$ eV.

[0044] In still certain other embodiments, the ΔE_{st} of the compound having the general formula (I) is smaller than approximately 0.10 eV. That is, $\Delta E_{st} \leq 0.10$ eV.

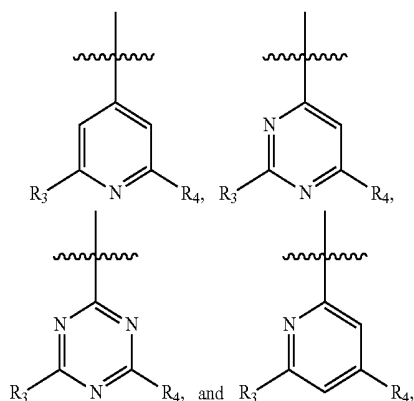
[0045] In still certain other embodiments, the ΔE_{st} of the compound having the general formula (I) is smaller than approximately 0.05 eV. That is, $\Delta E_{st} \leq 0.05$ eV.

[0046] In still certain other embodiments, the ΔE_{st} of the compound having the general formula (I) is smaller than approximately 0.02 eV. That is, $\Delta E_{st} \leq 0.02$ eV.

[0047] In still certain other embodiments, the ΔE_{st} of the compound having the general formula (I) is smaller than approximately 0.01 eV. That is, $\Delta E_{st} \leq 0.01$ eV.

[0048] Such ranges of ΔE_{st} of the compound may have obvious thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) effect during a static tests.

[0049] In one embodiment, the compound having the general formula (II) may be one selected from

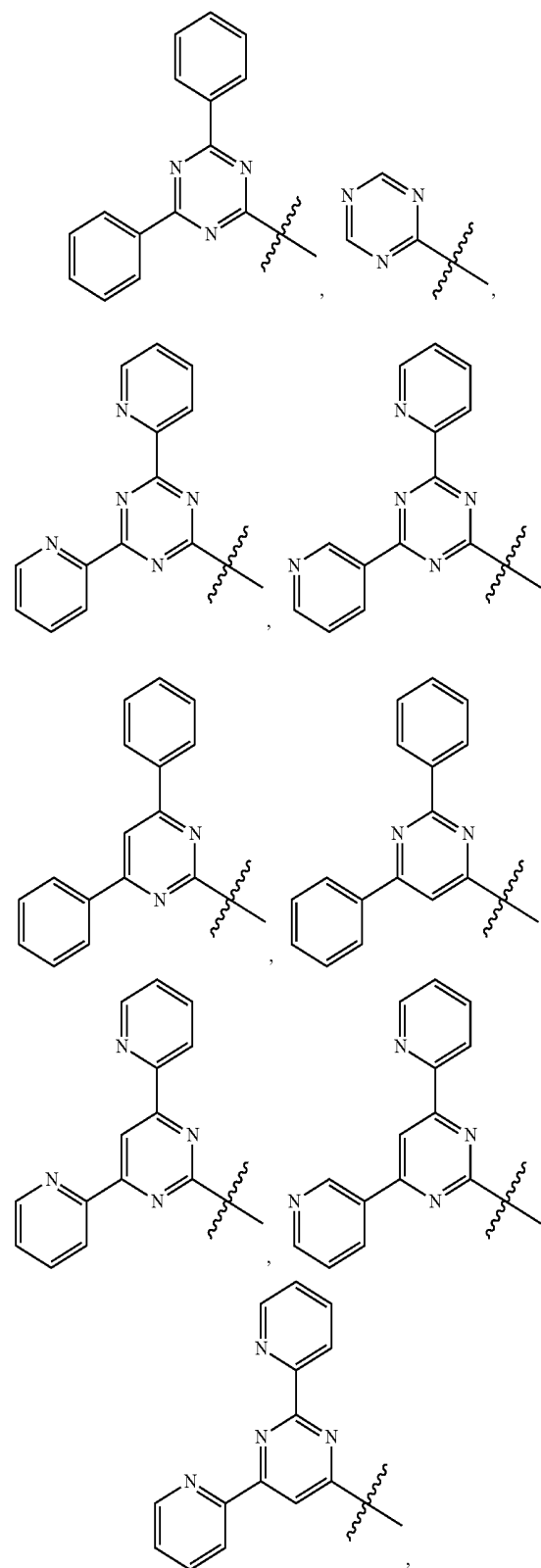


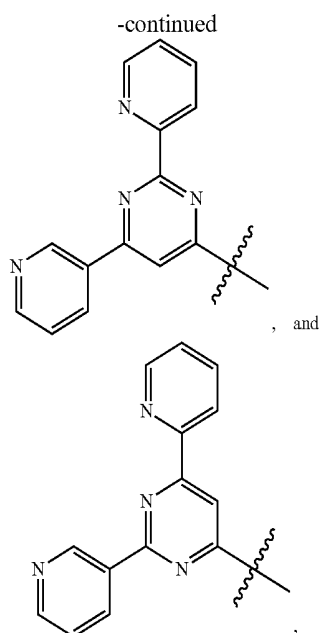
etc.

[0050] In one embodiment, R_3 and R_4 may be one or more independently selected from substituted or non-substituted phenyl group, substituted or non-substituted pyridyl group,

substituted or non-substituted pyrimidyl group, and substituted or non-substituted triazinyl group, etc.

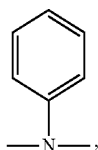
[0051] In one embodiment, the compound having the general formula (II) may be one or more of:



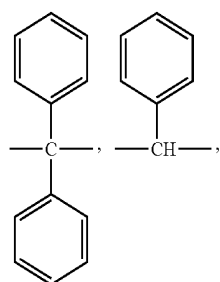


etc.

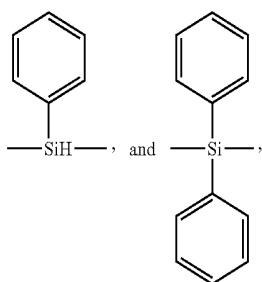
[0052] In one embodiment, the X in the compound having the general formula (III) may be one selected from —O—, —S—, —NH—, —N(CH₃)—,



—CH₂—, —C(CH₃)₂—, —CH(CH₃)—,



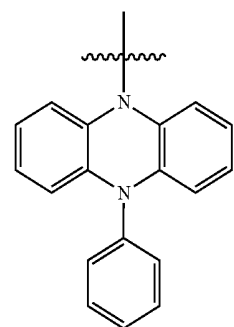
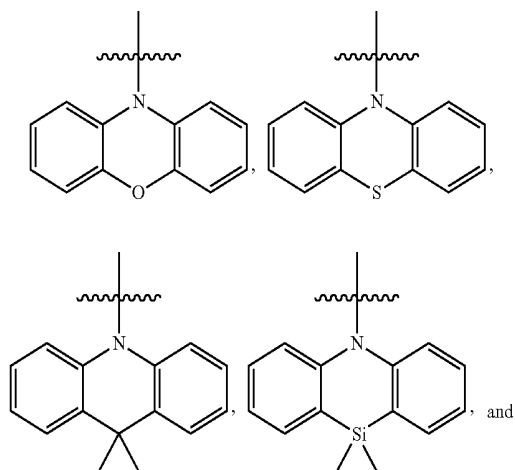
—SiH₂—, —Si(CH₃)₂—, —SiH(CH₃)—,



etc.

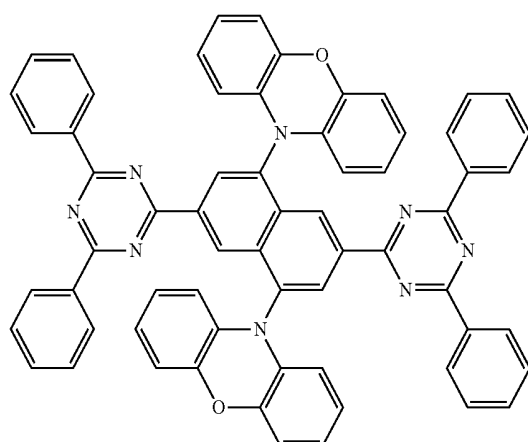
[0053] In certain other embodiments, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀, R₁₁ and R₁₂ may all be hydrogen.

[0054] In one embodiment, the compound having the general formula (III) may be one or more of:



etc.

[0055] In one embodiment, the present disclosed nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound may be one selected from the following compounds 1-142.

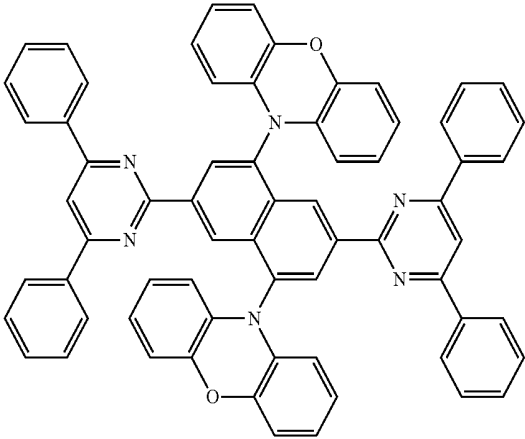
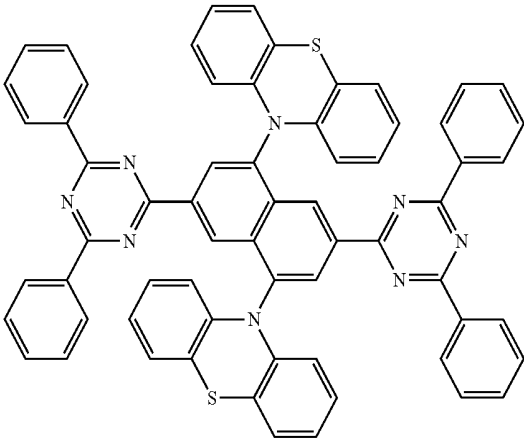


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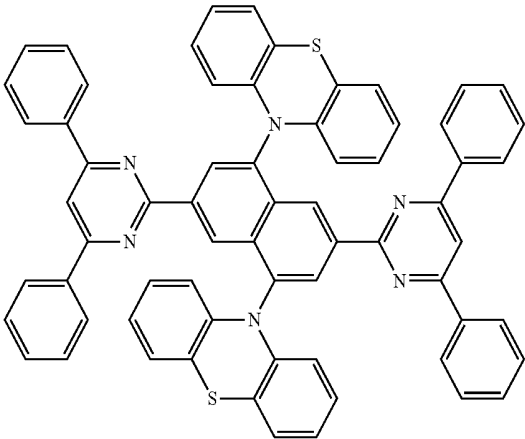
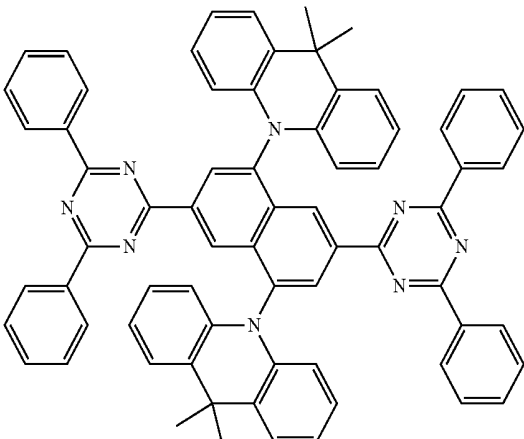
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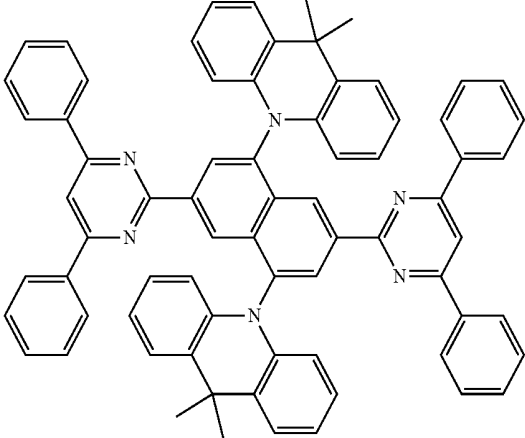
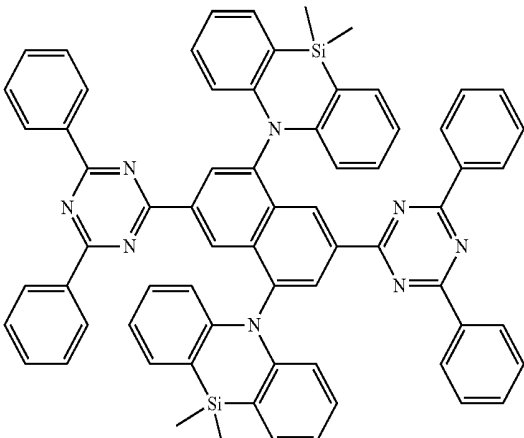
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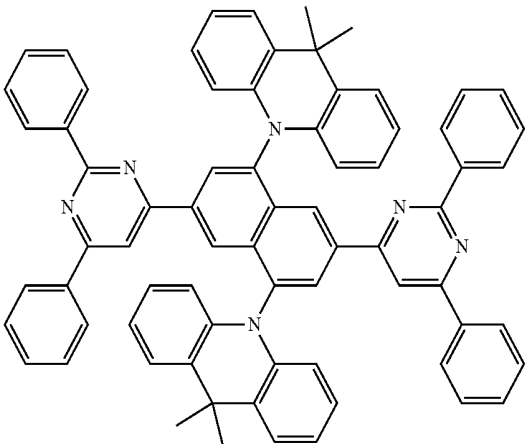
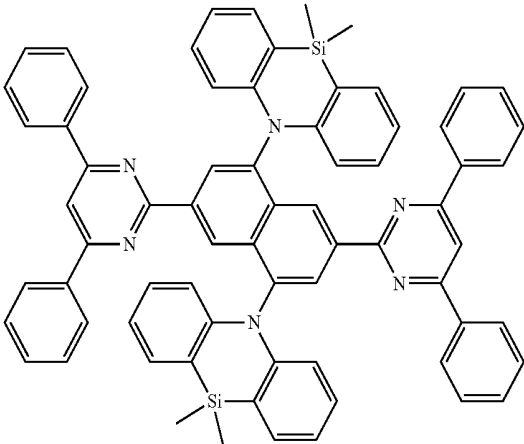


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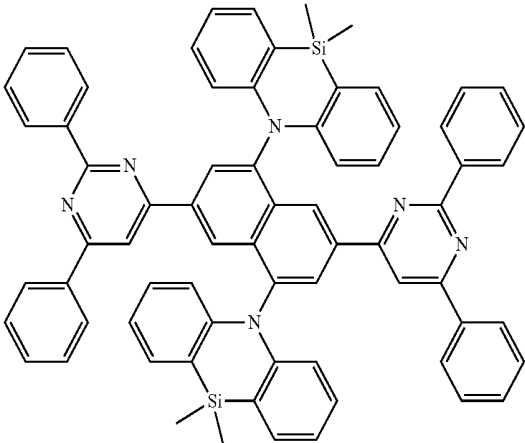
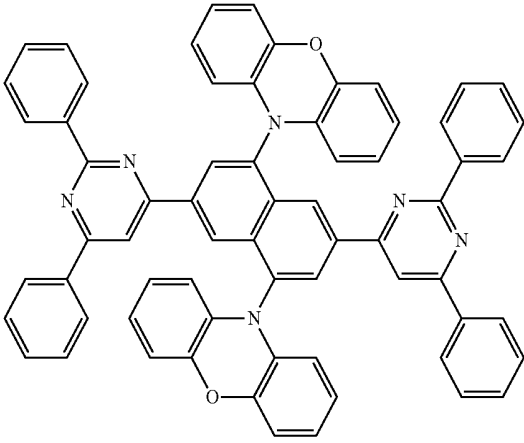
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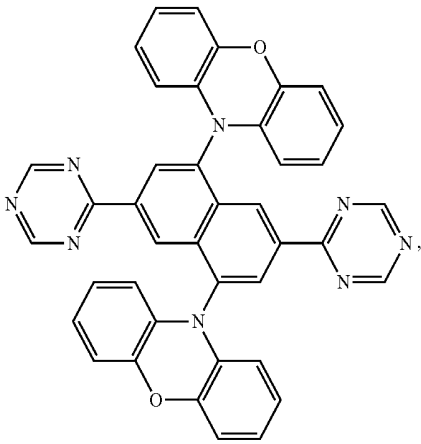
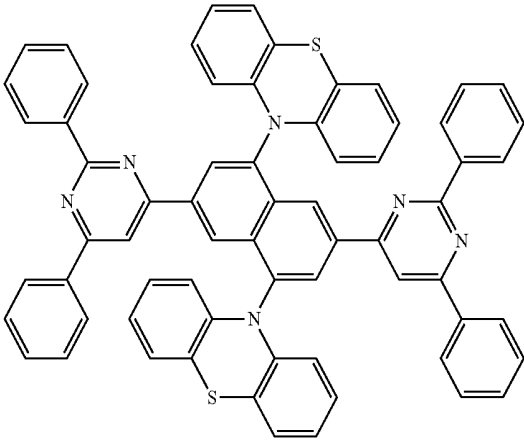
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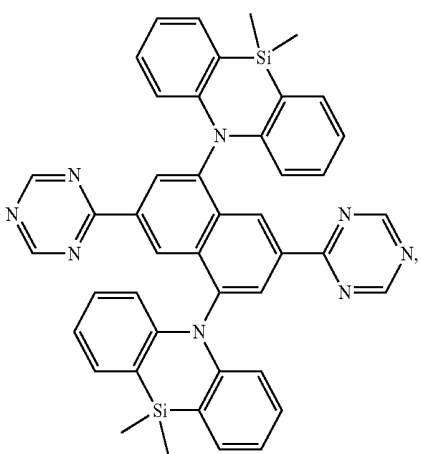
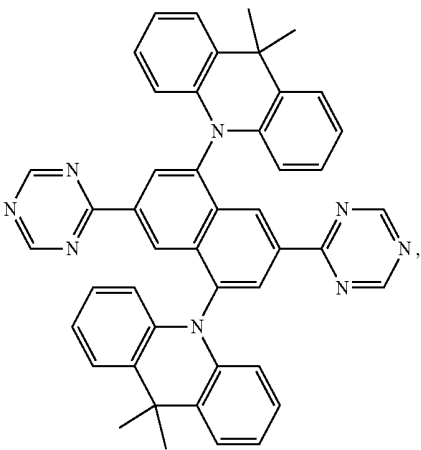
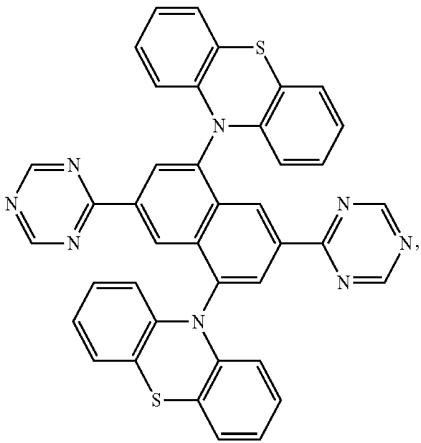


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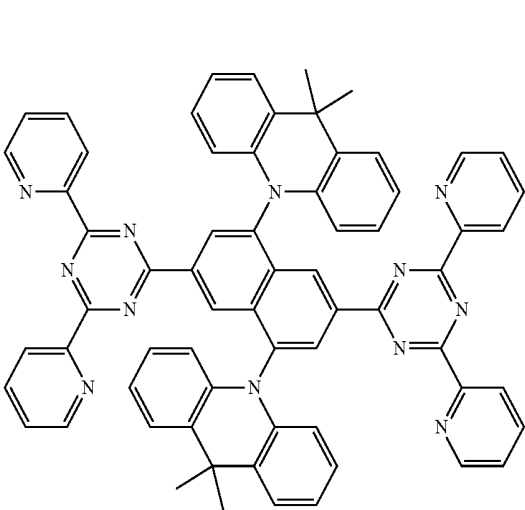
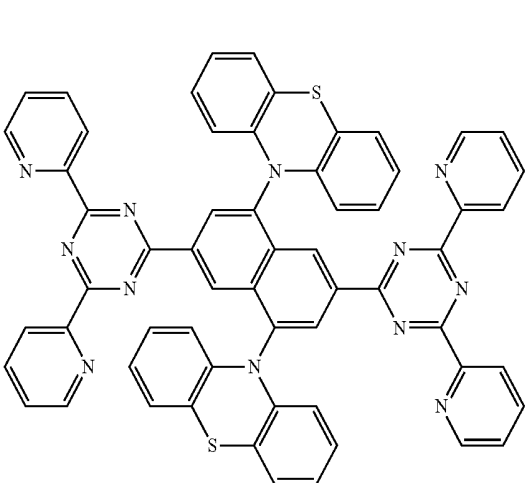
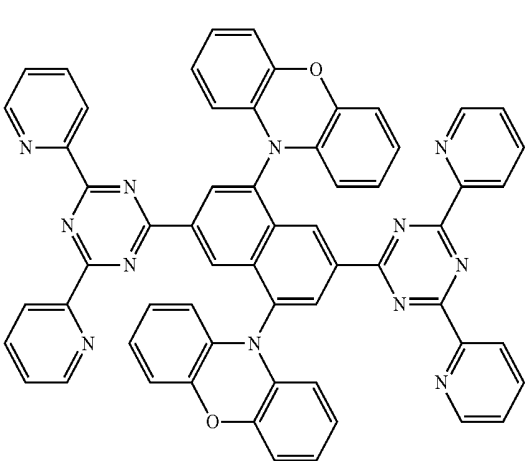
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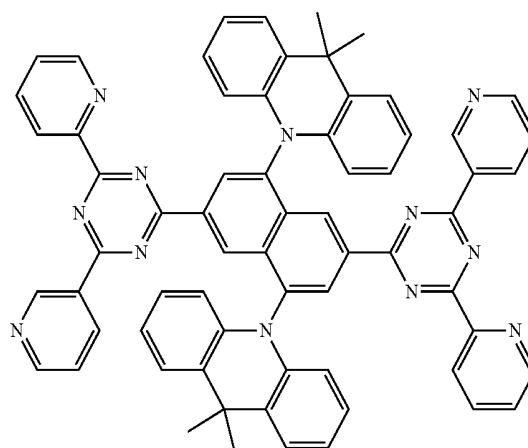
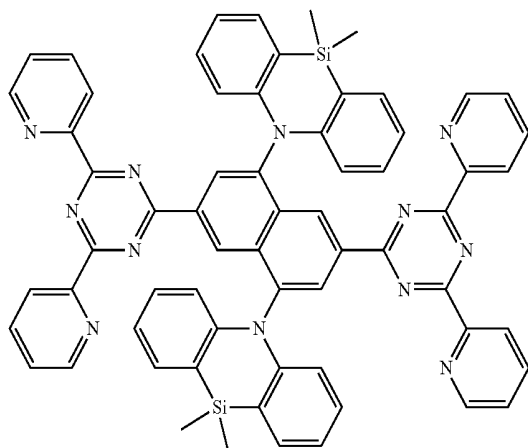


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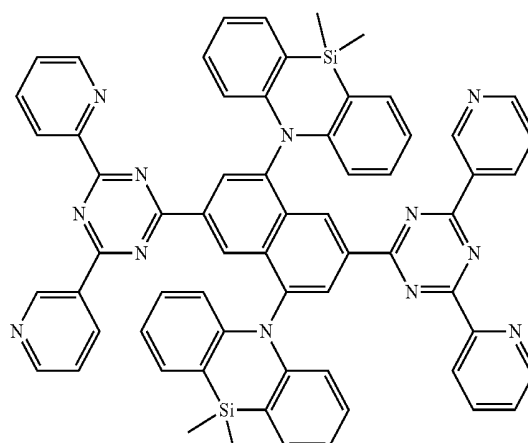
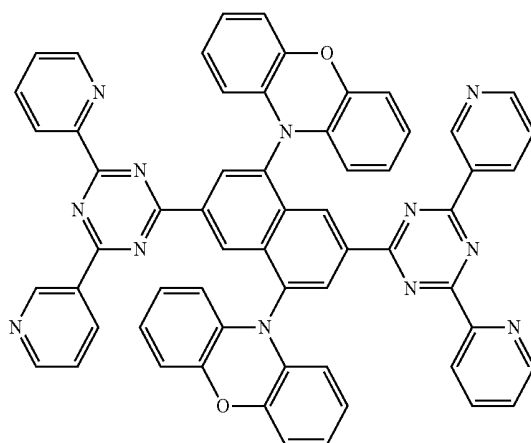
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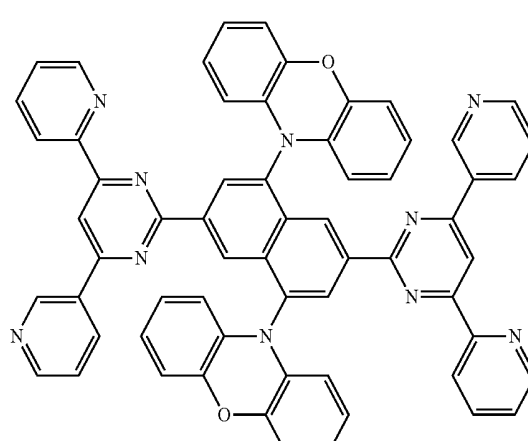
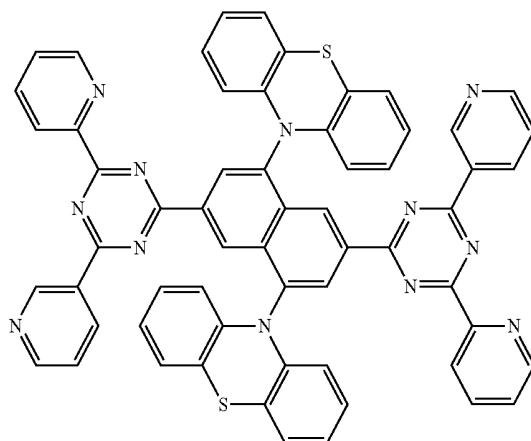
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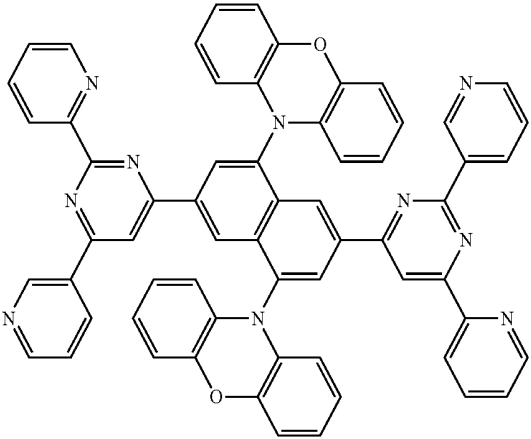
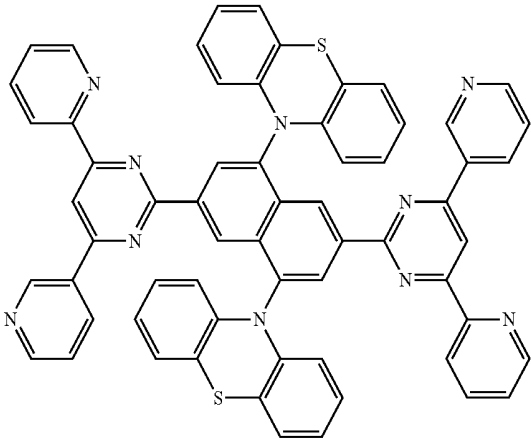


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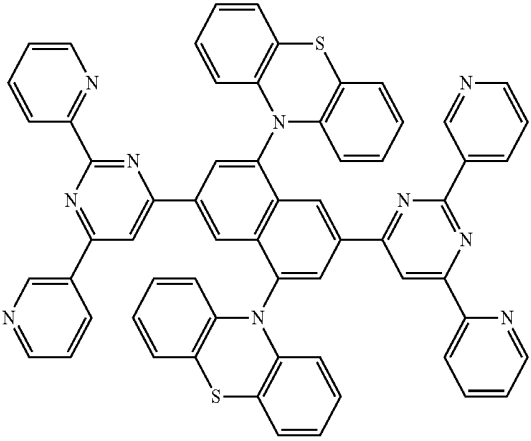
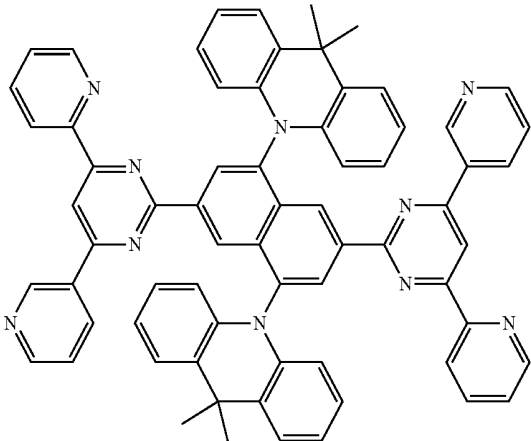
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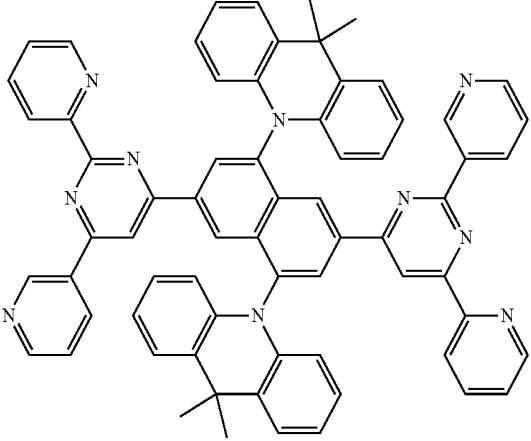
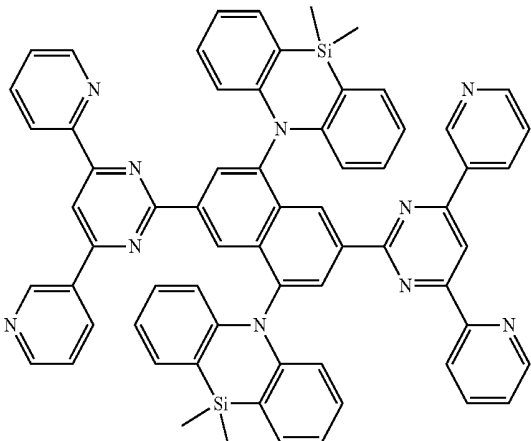
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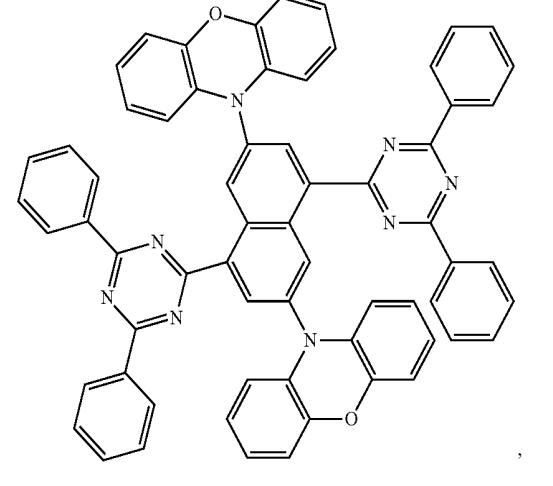
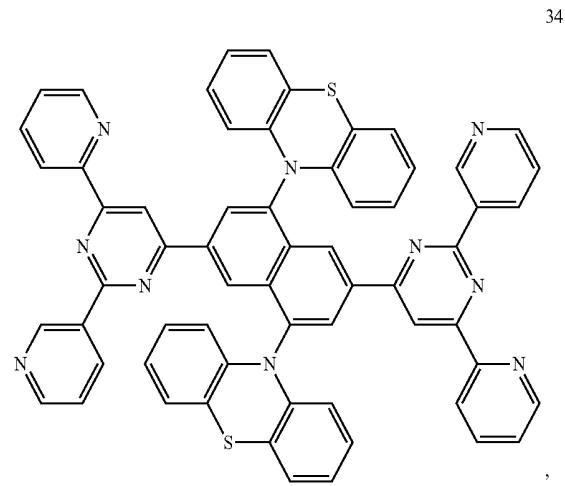
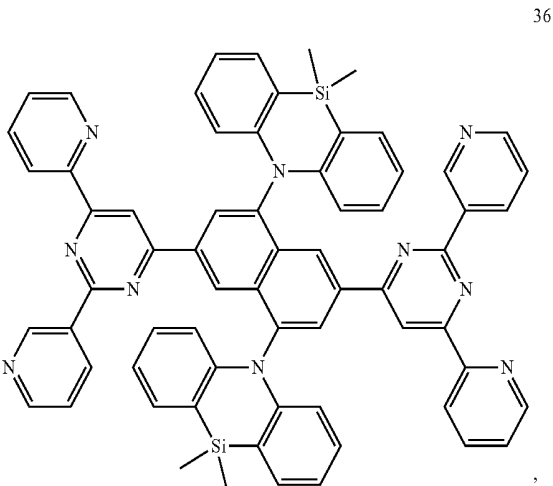
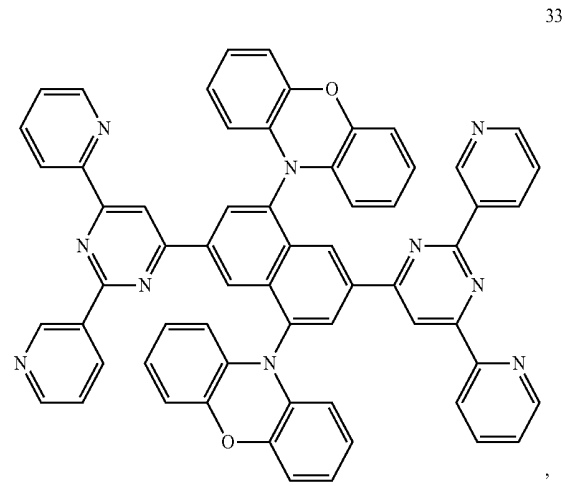
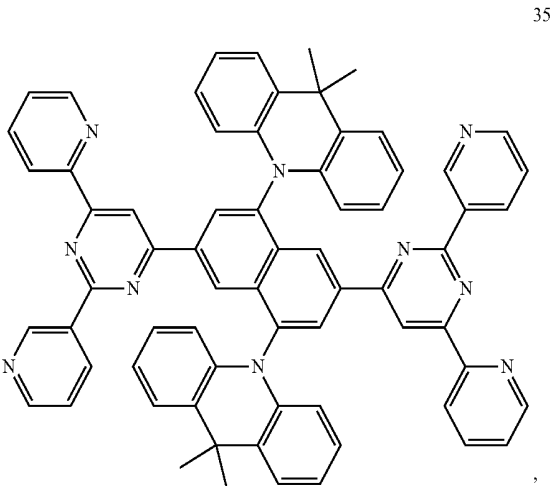
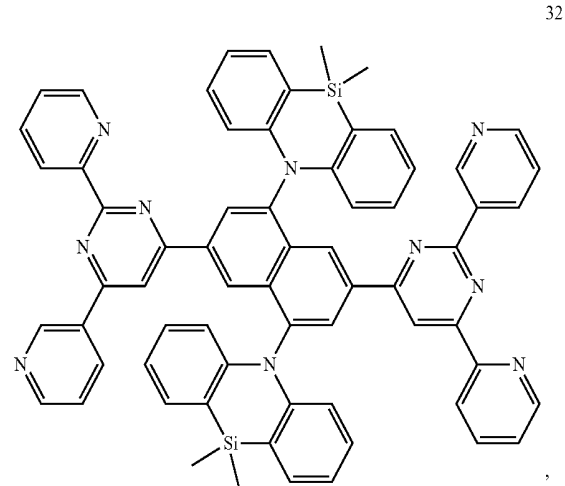
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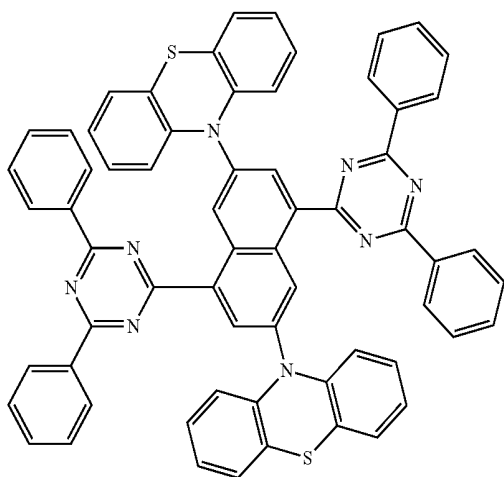
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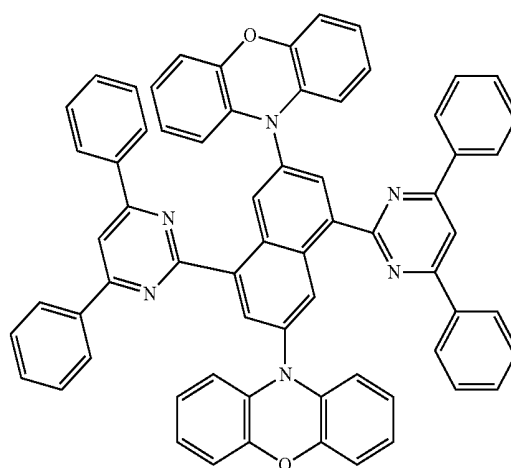


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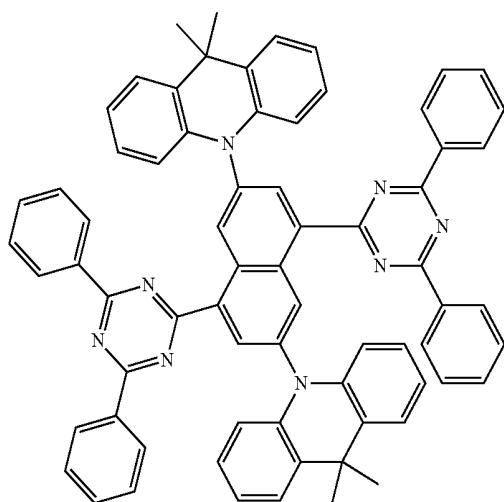
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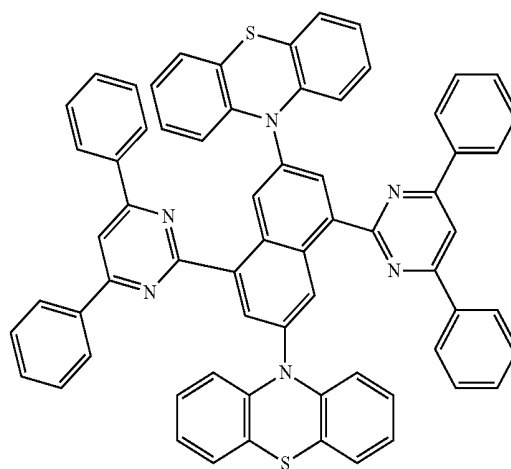
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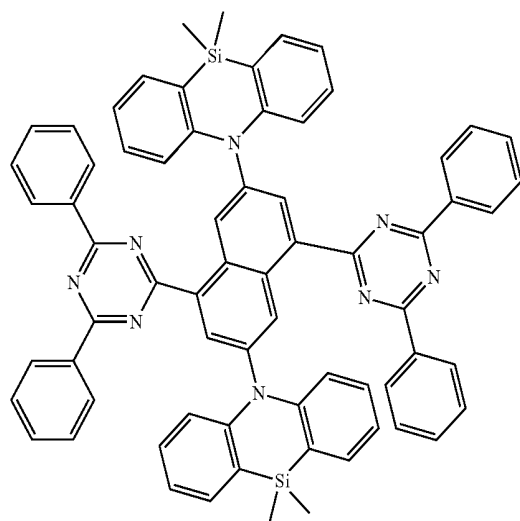
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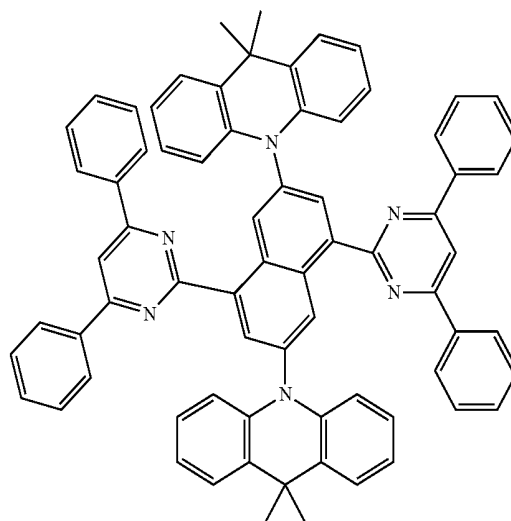
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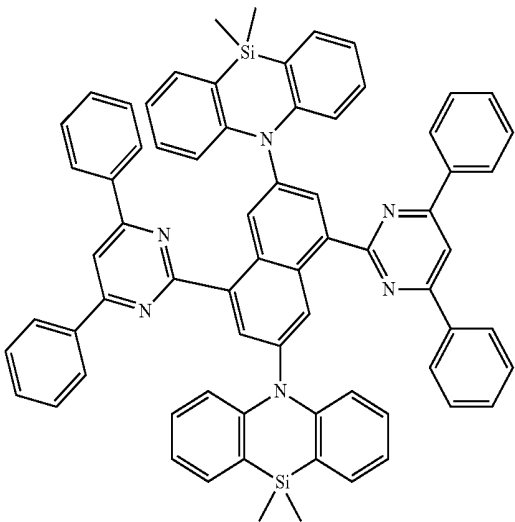
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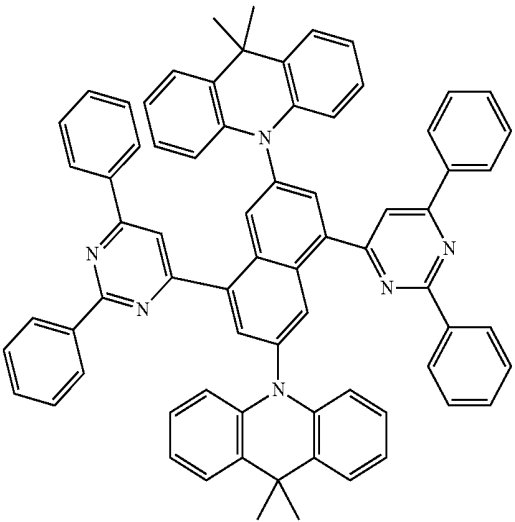
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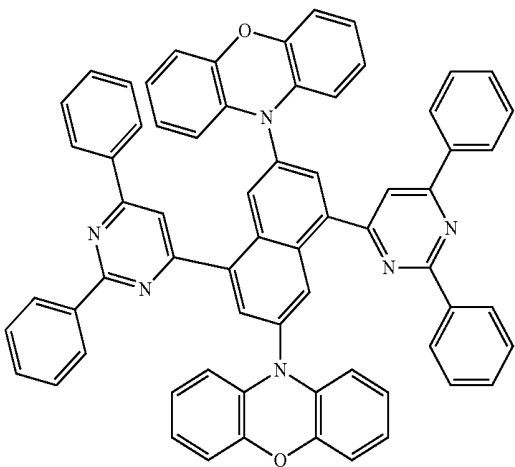
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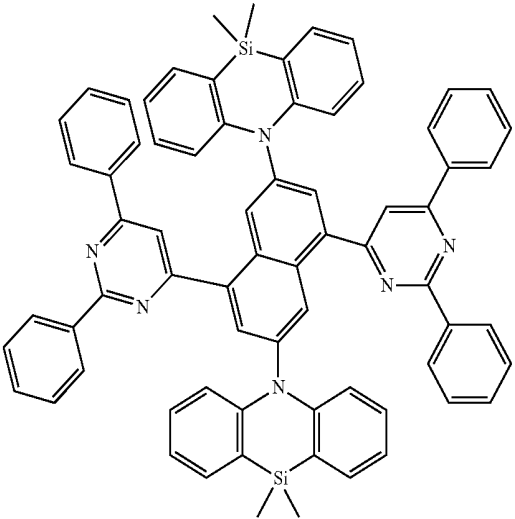
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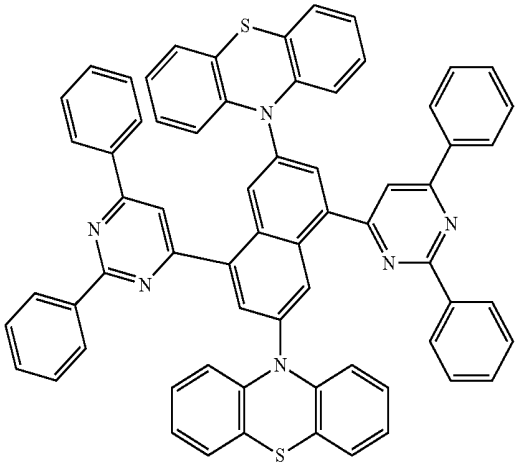
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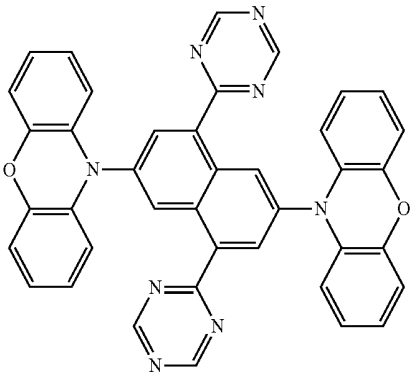
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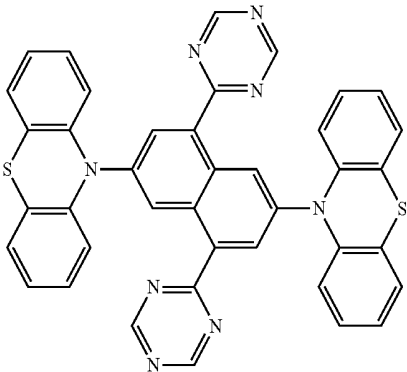


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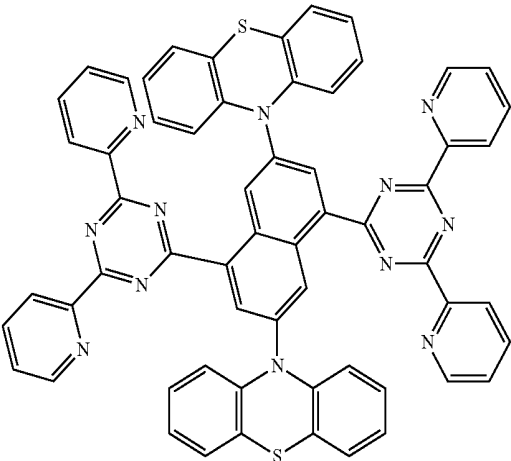
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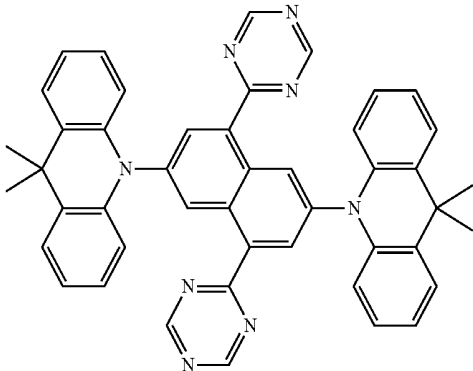


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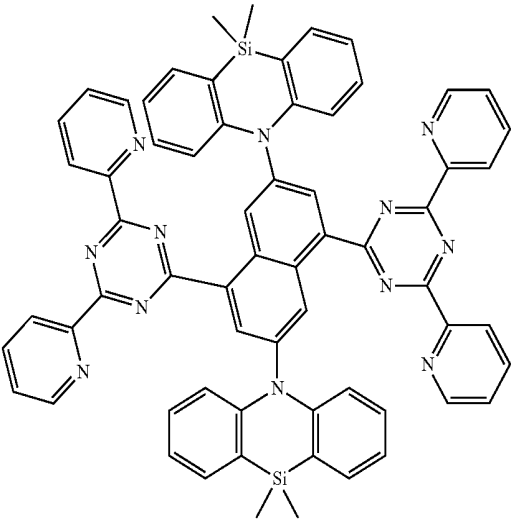
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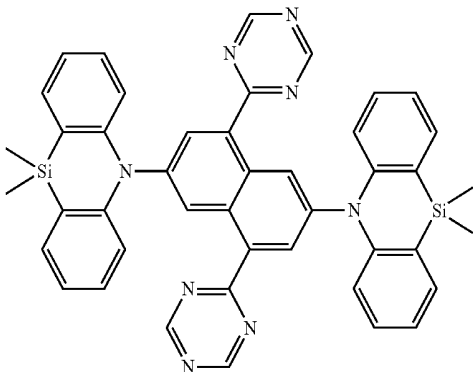
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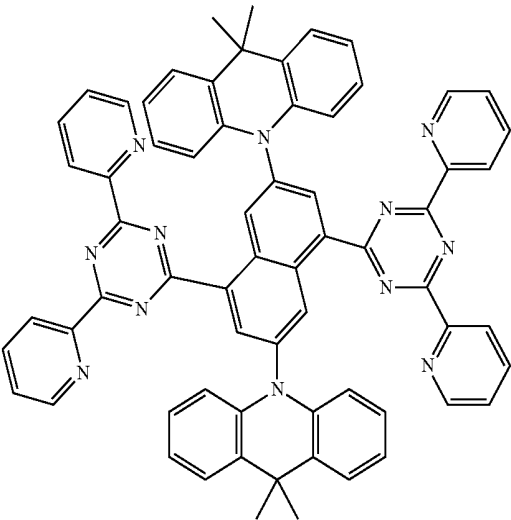
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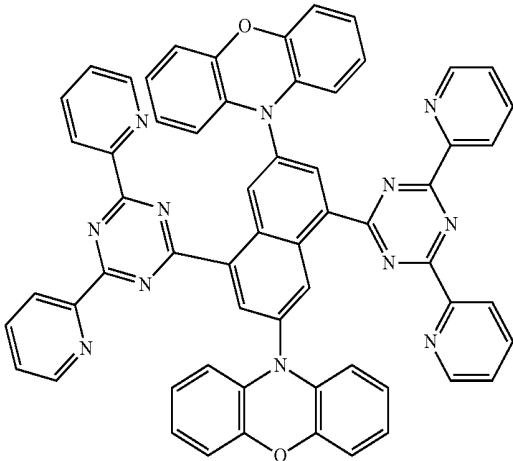
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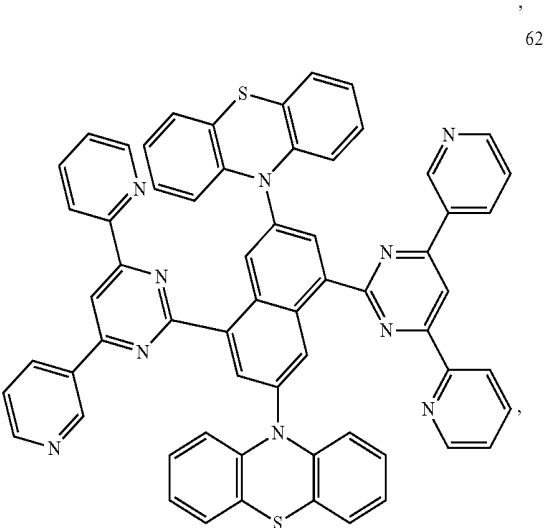
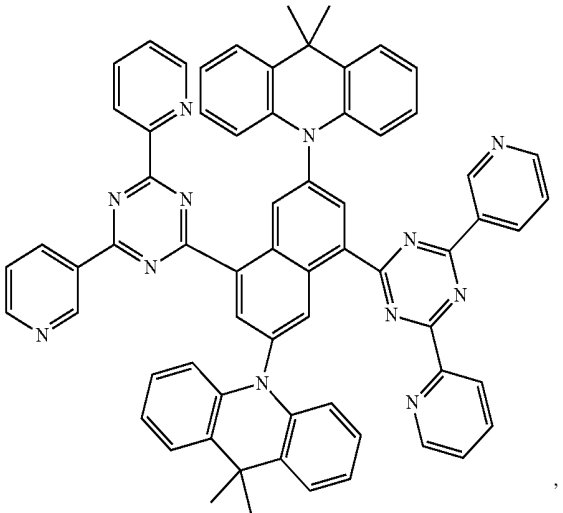
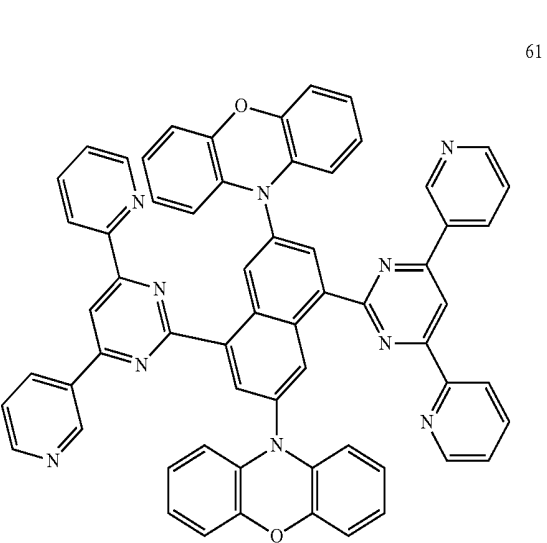
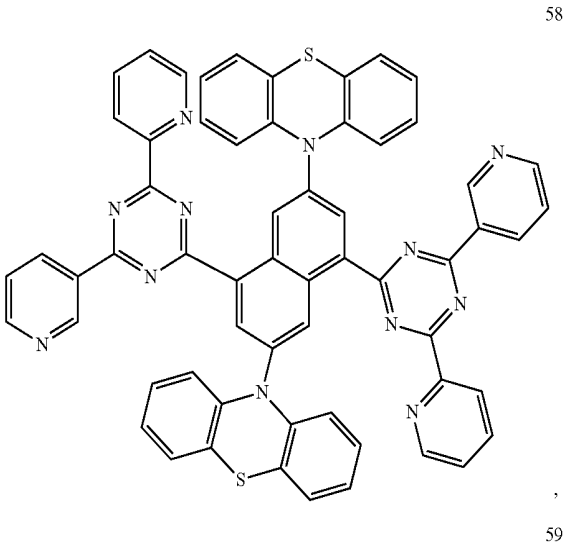
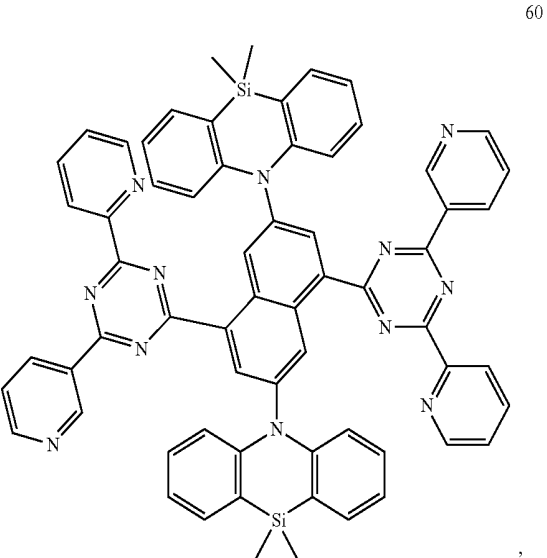
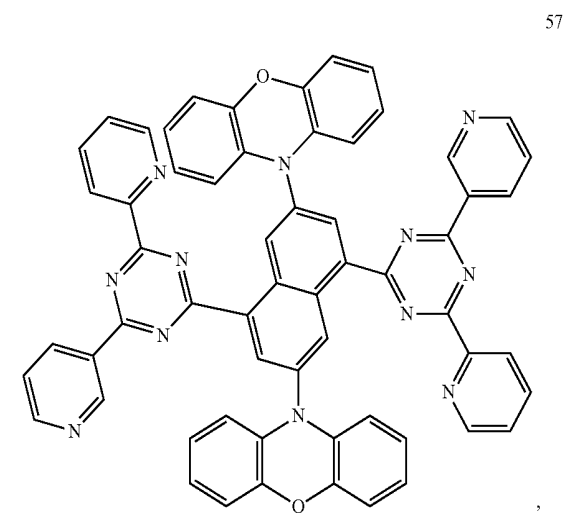
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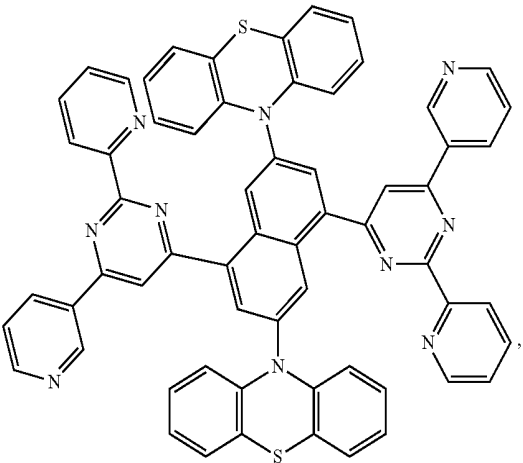
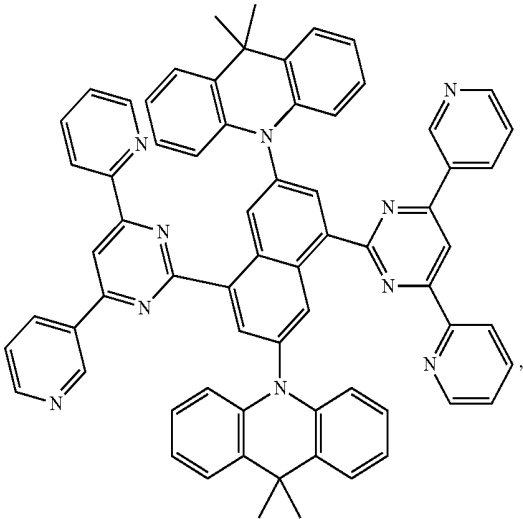


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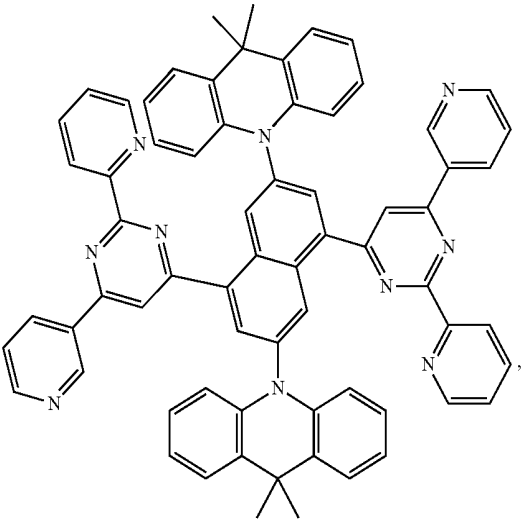
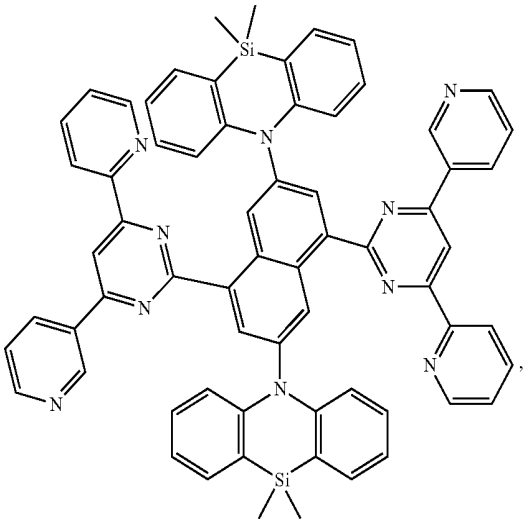
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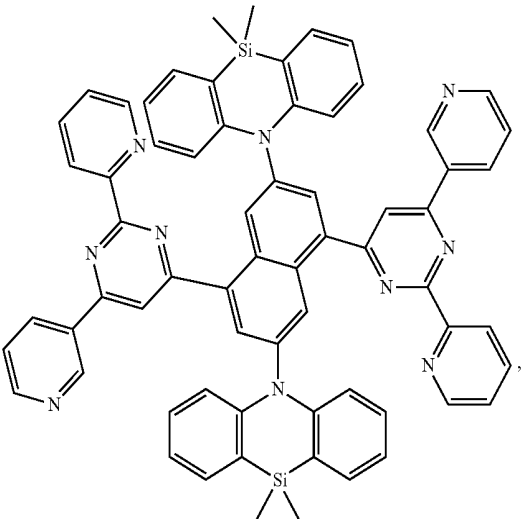
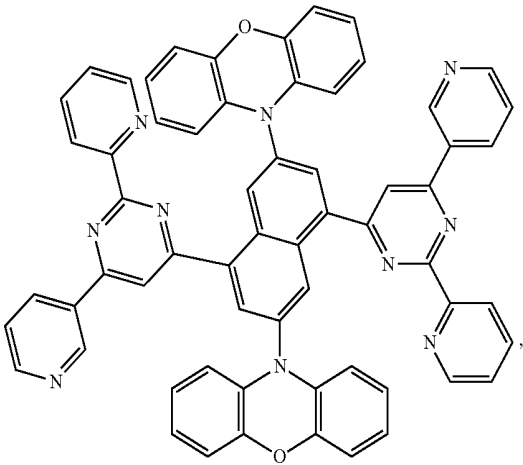
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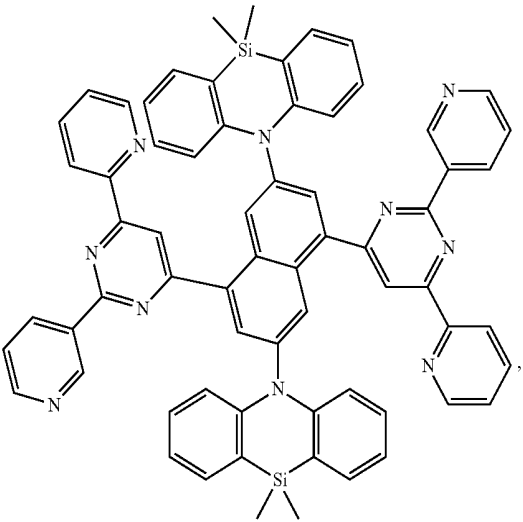
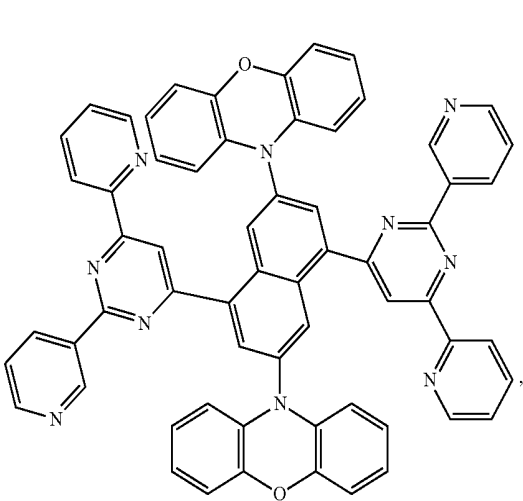
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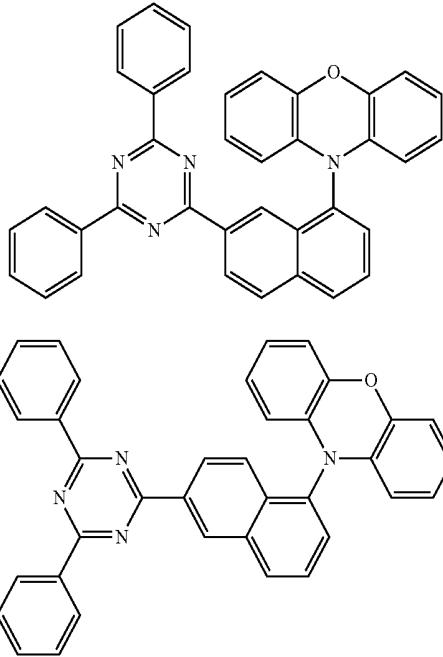
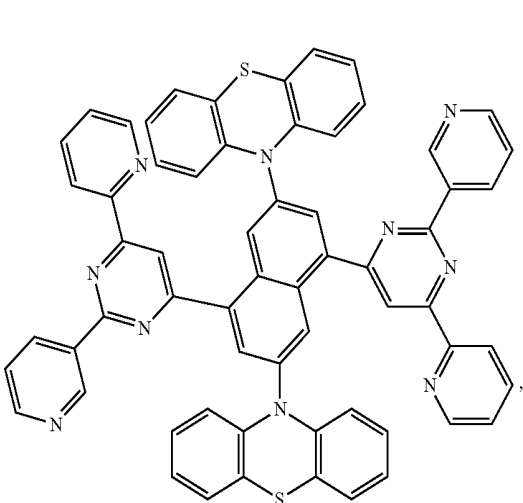
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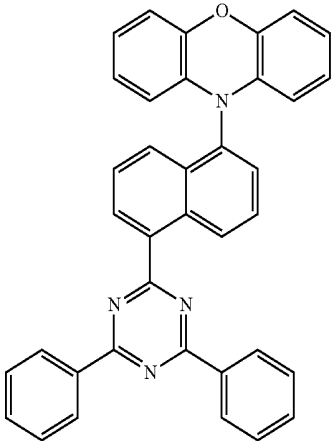
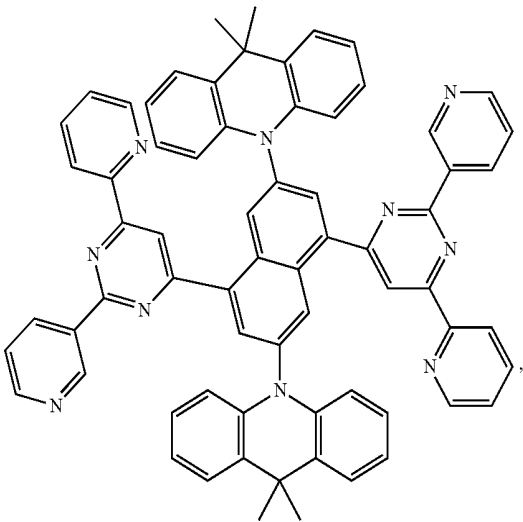
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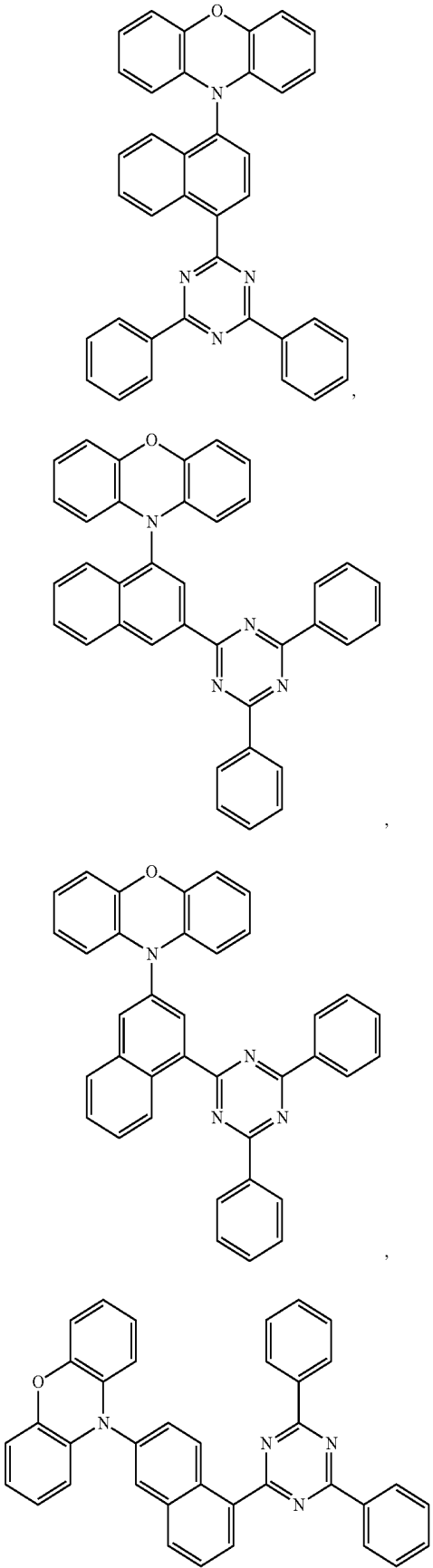


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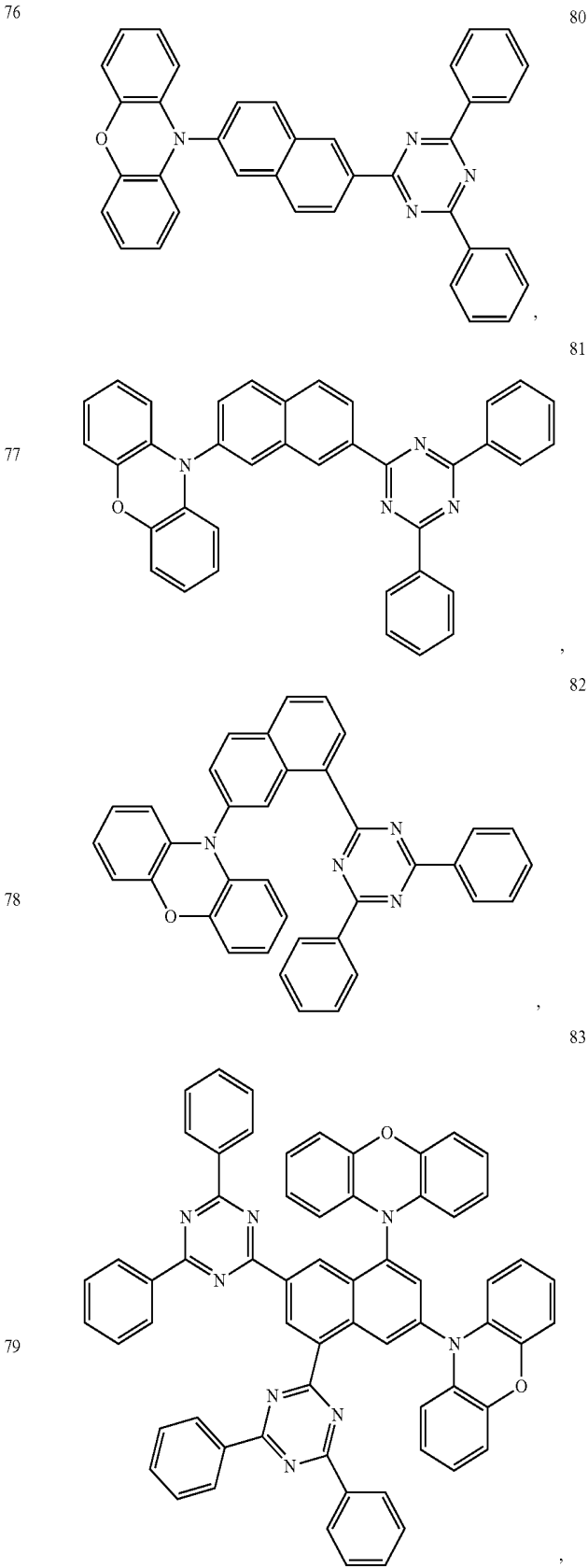


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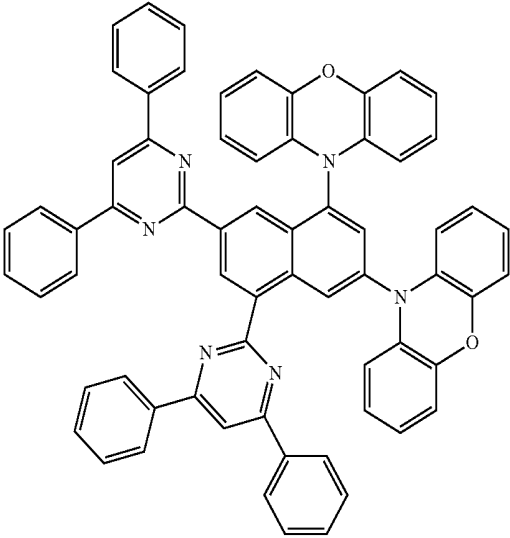
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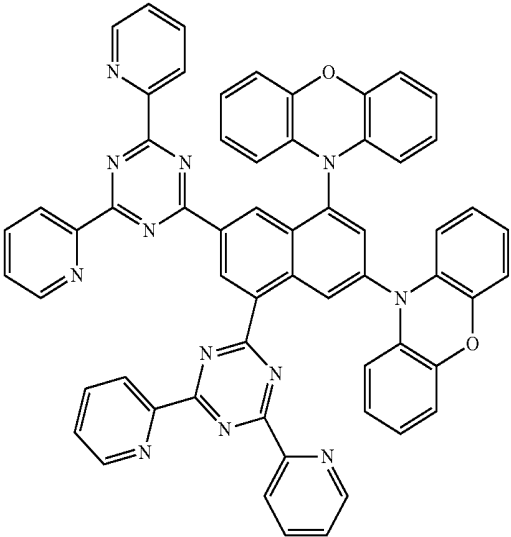


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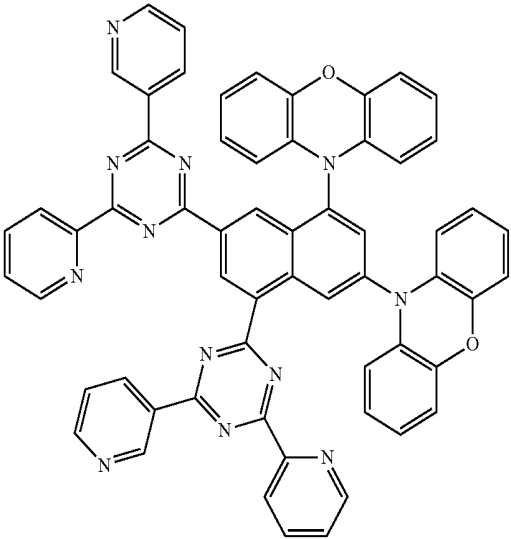
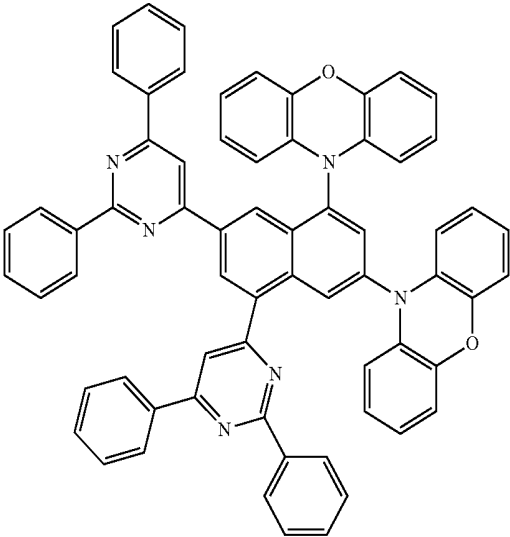
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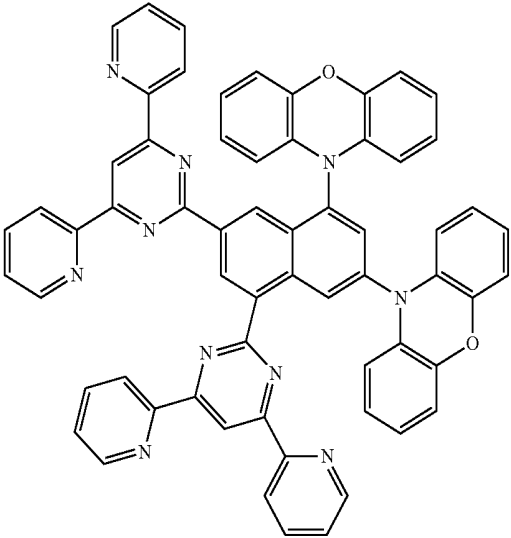
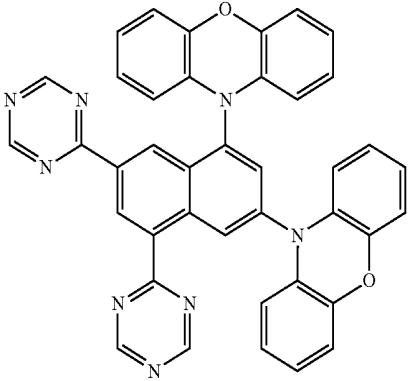
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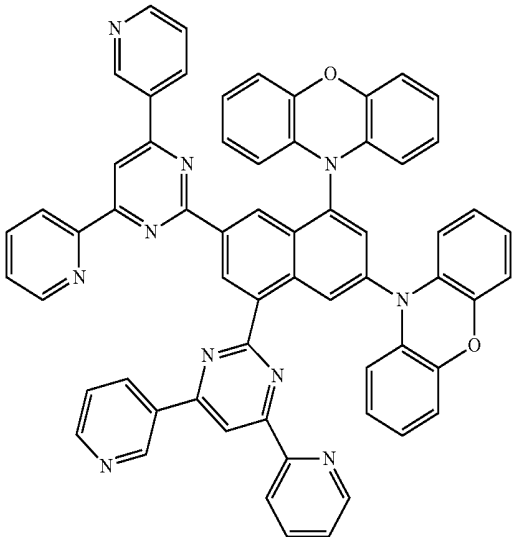
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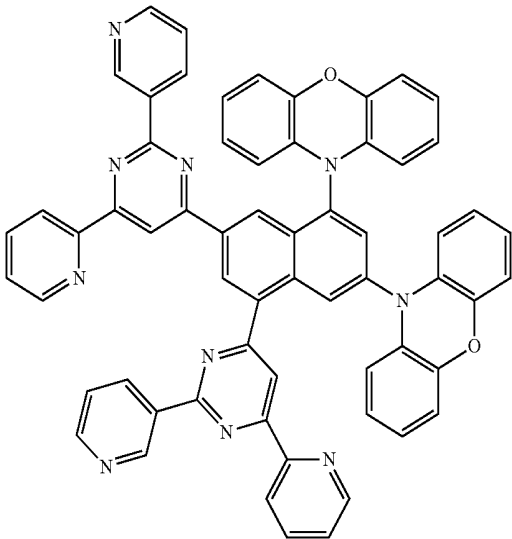
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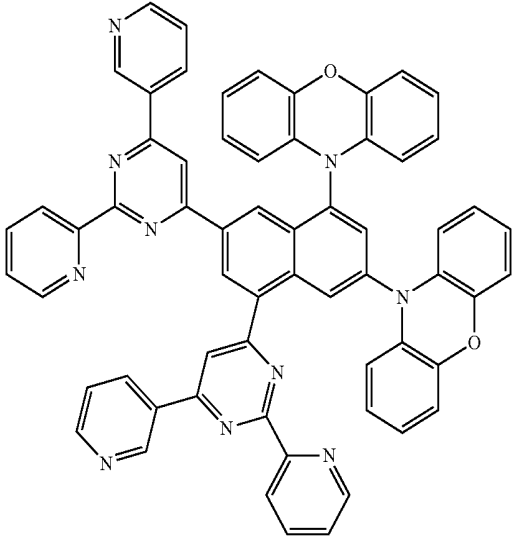
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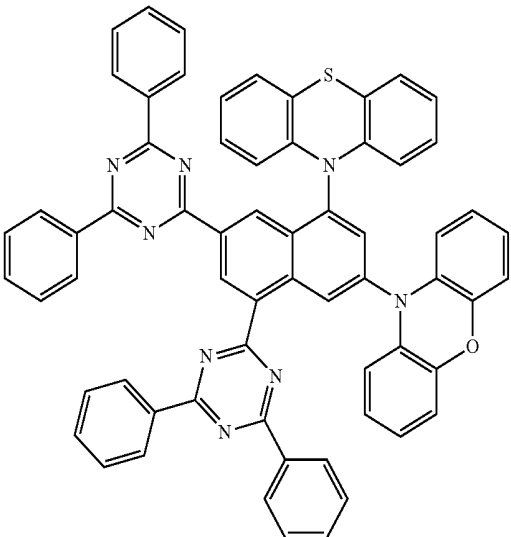


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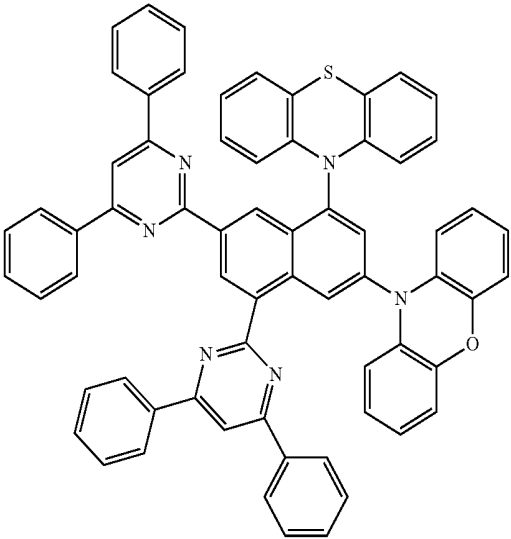


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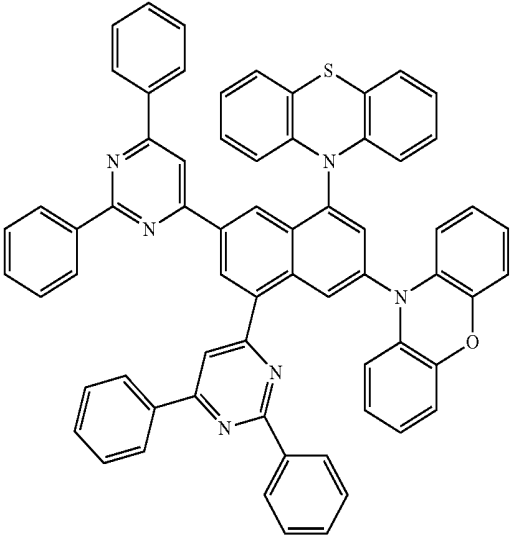
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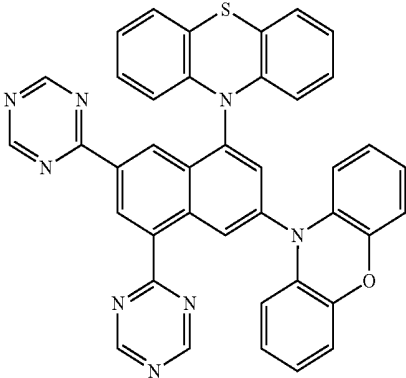
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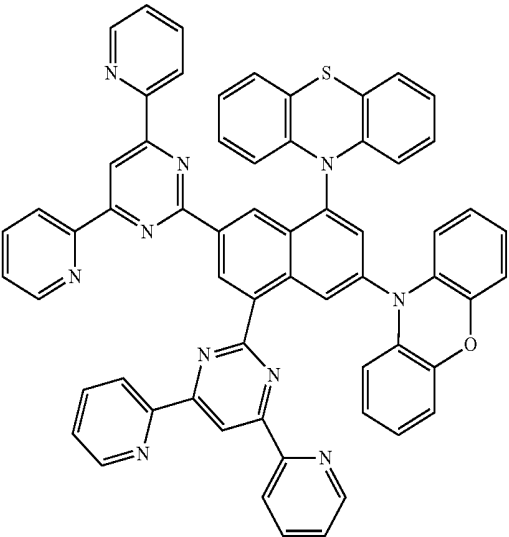


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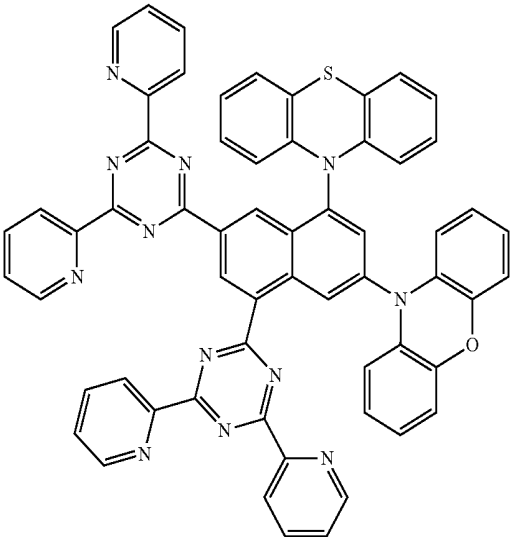
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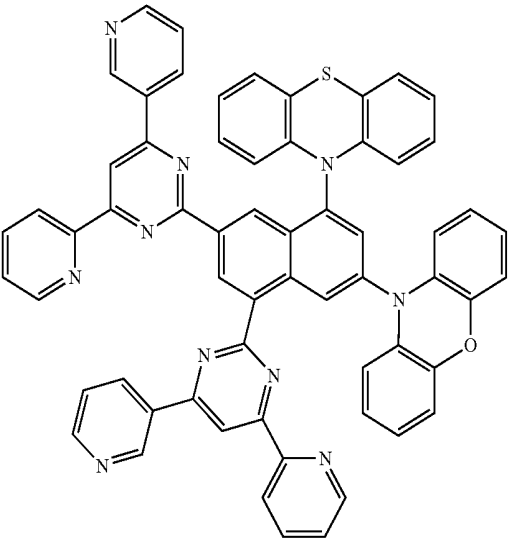


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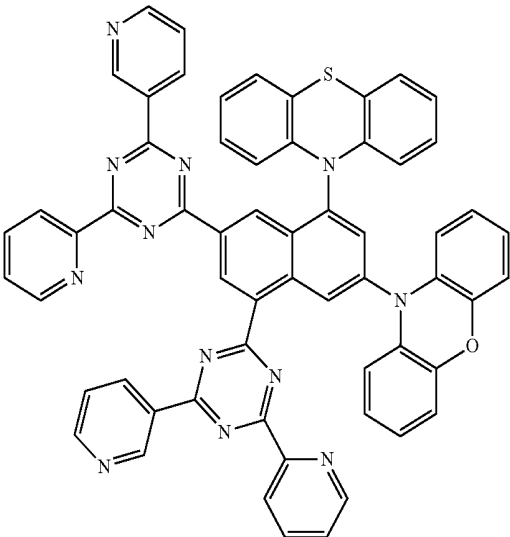
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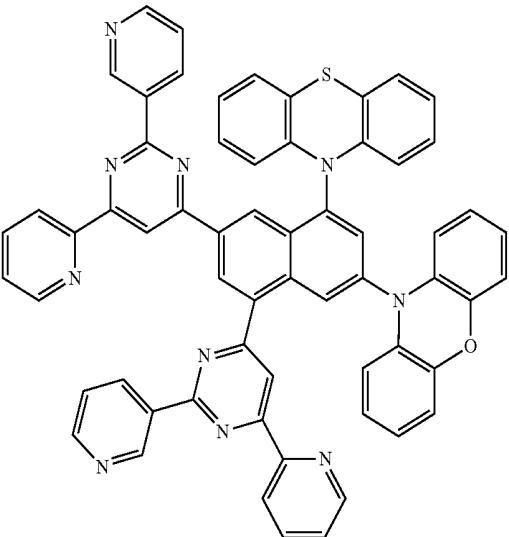
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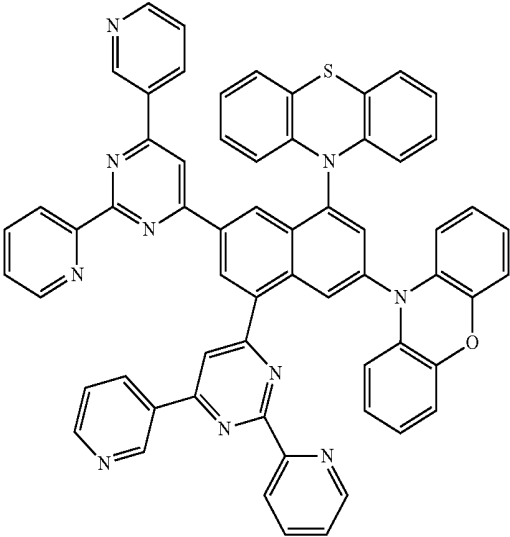


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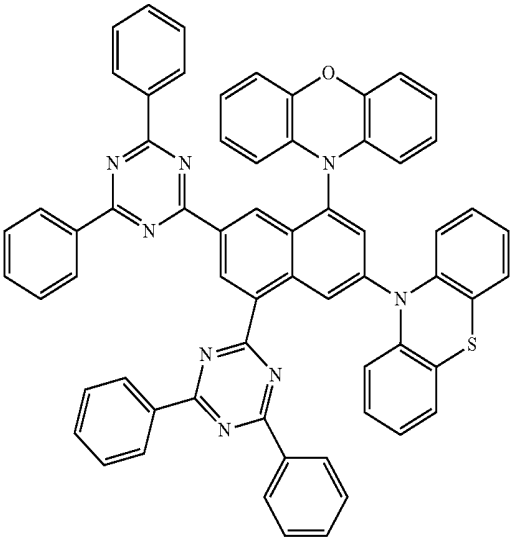


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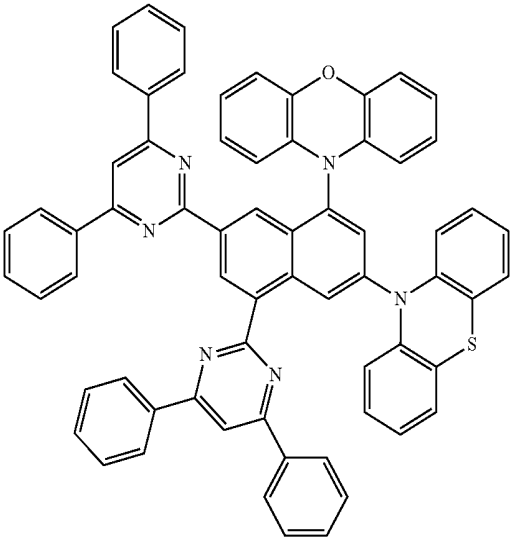
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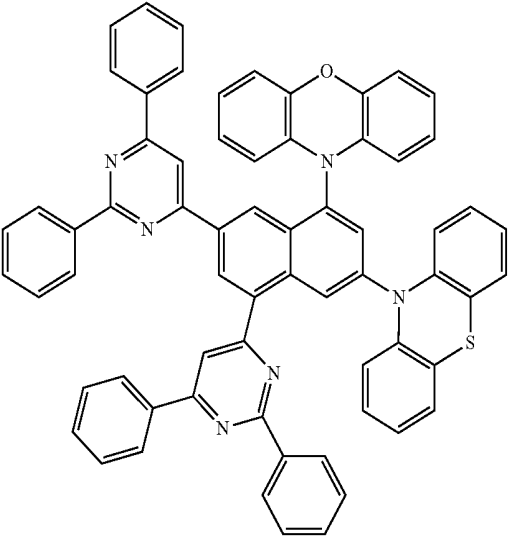


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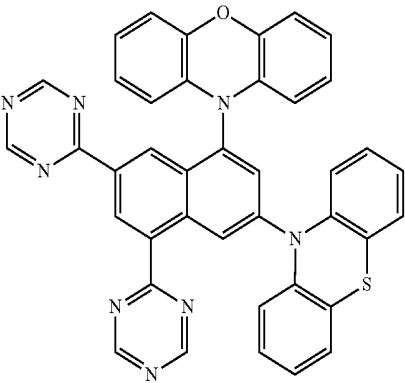


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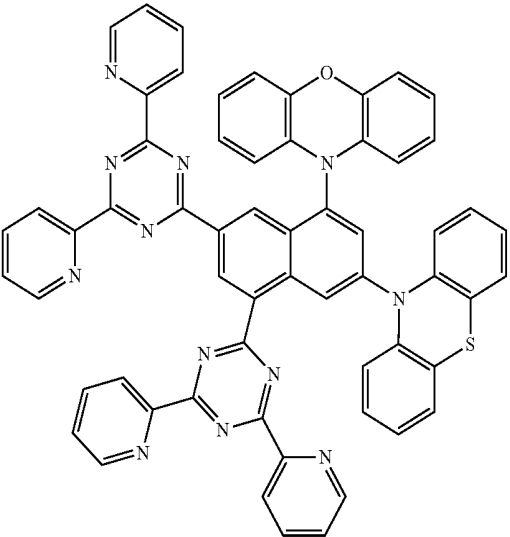
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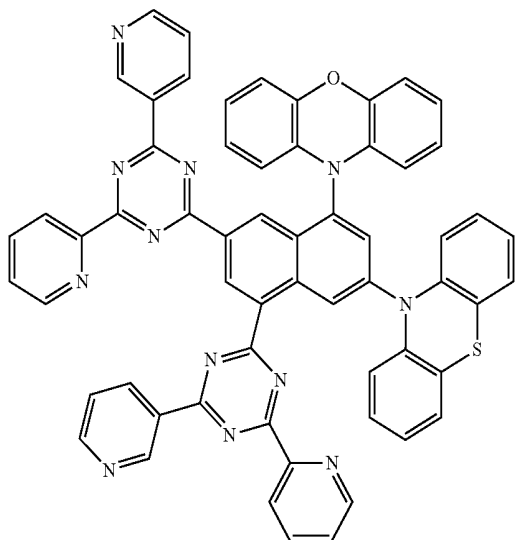


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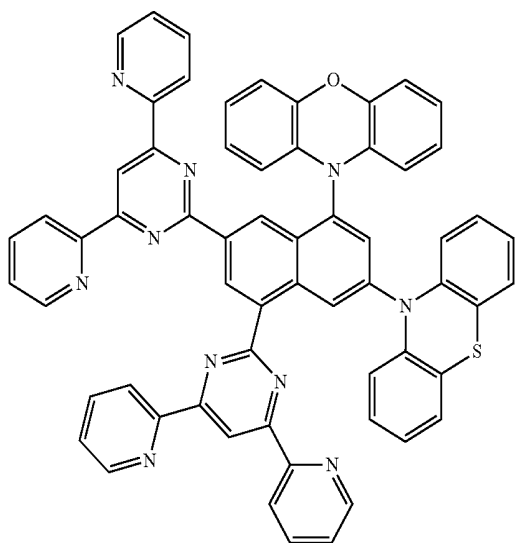


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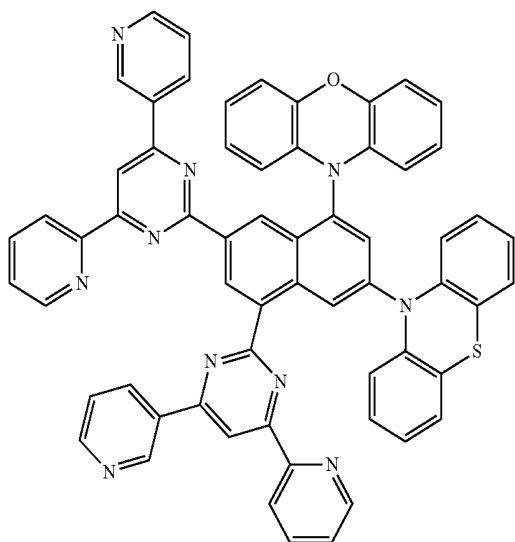
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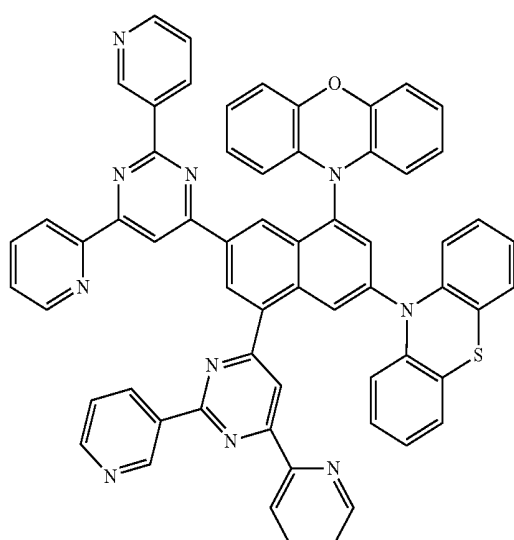


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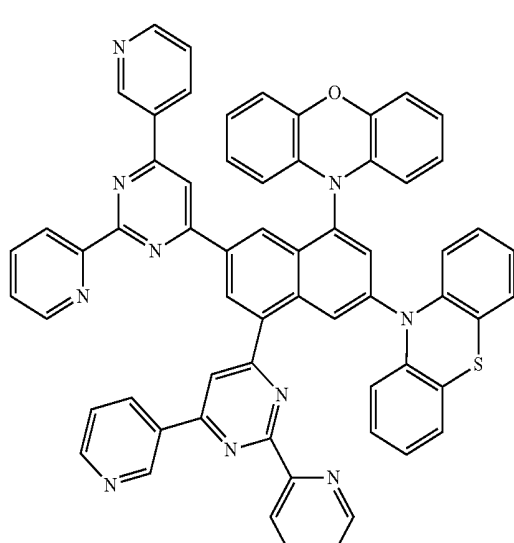


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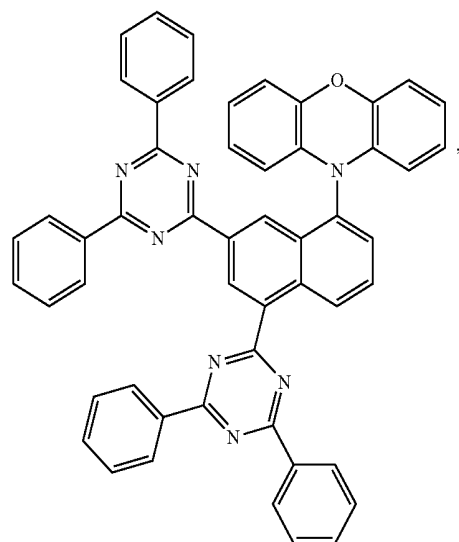
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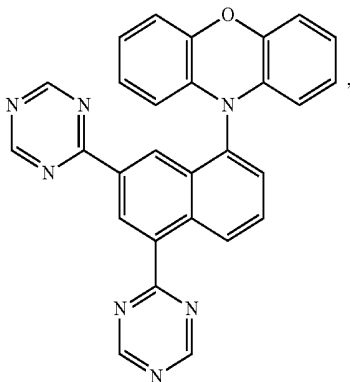
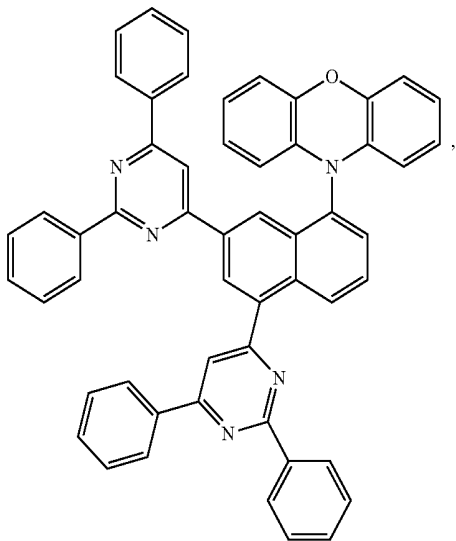
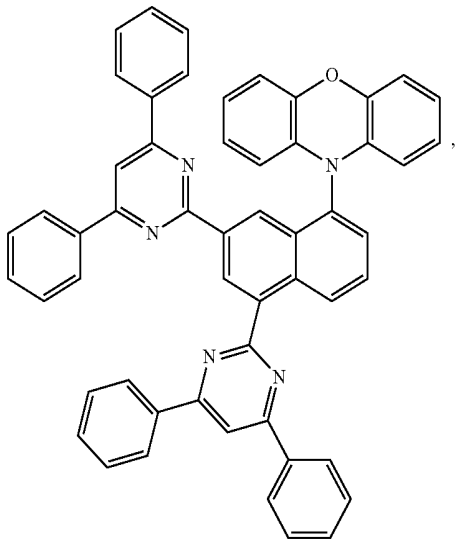
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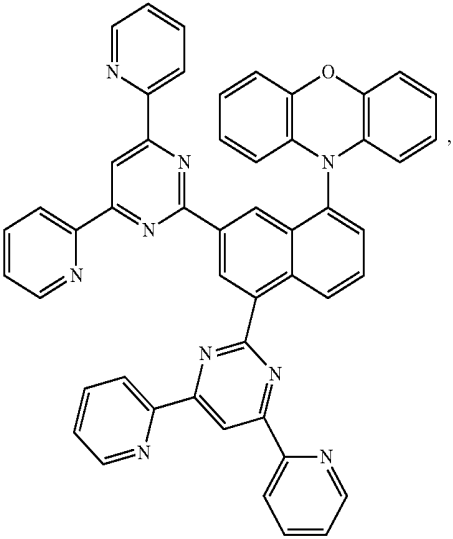
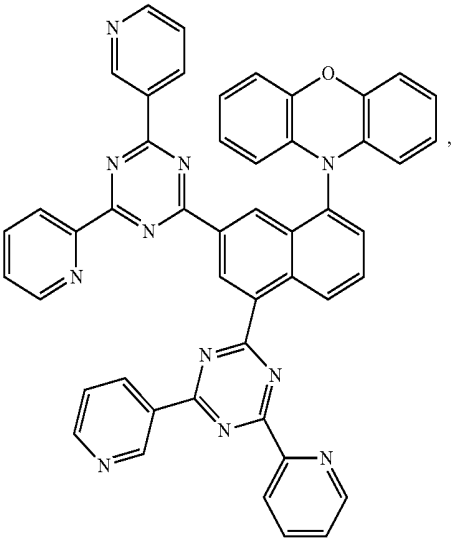
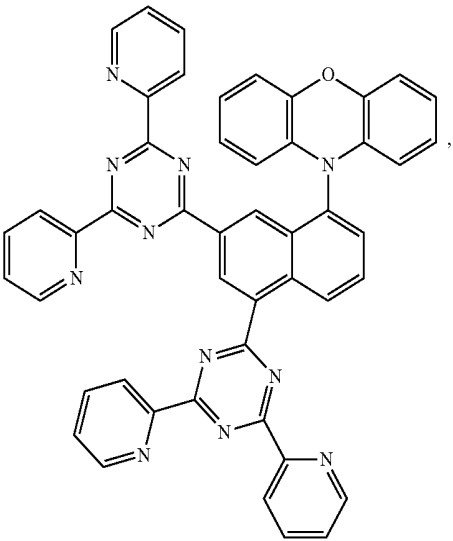
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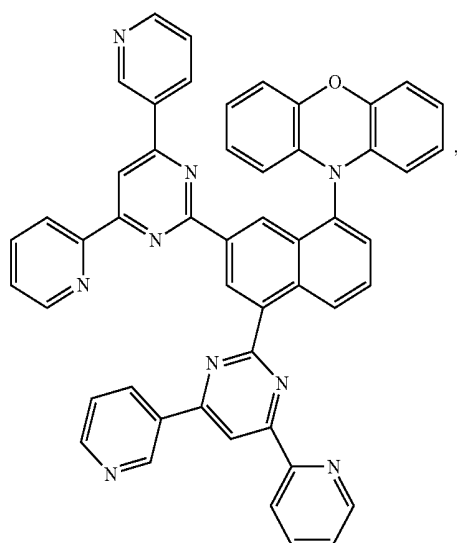
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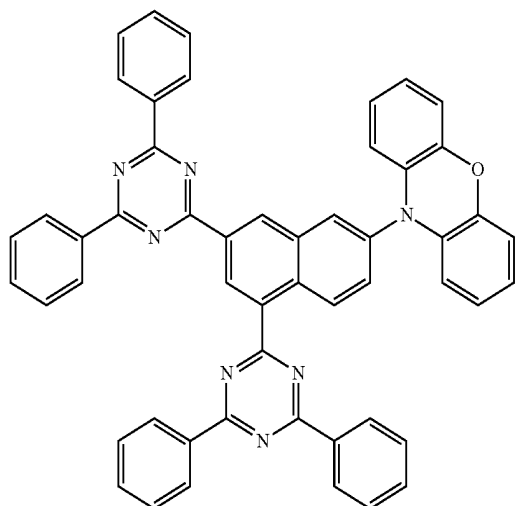


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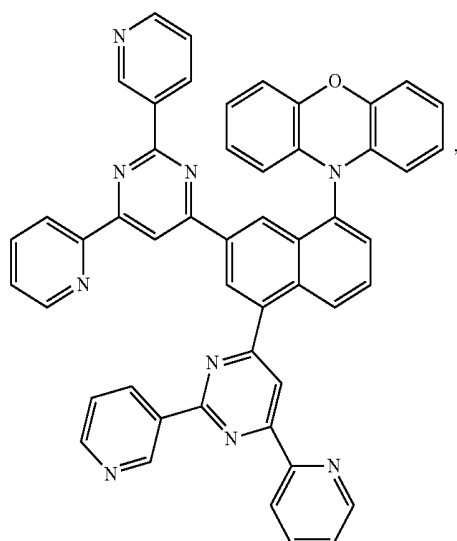


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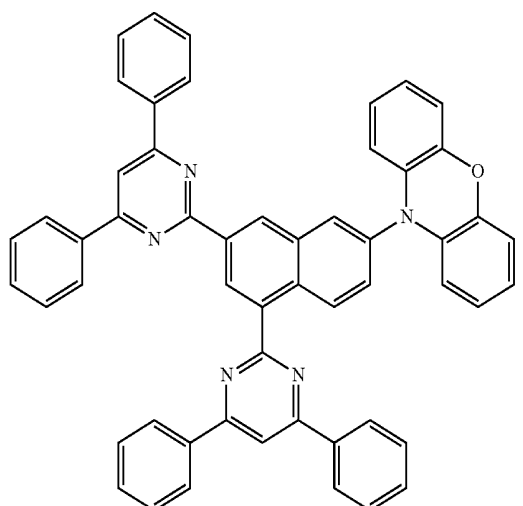
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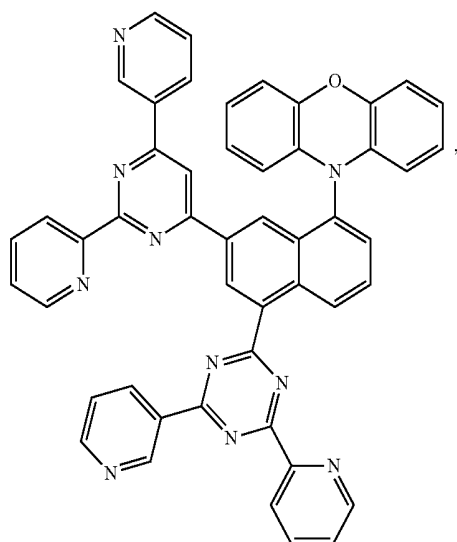
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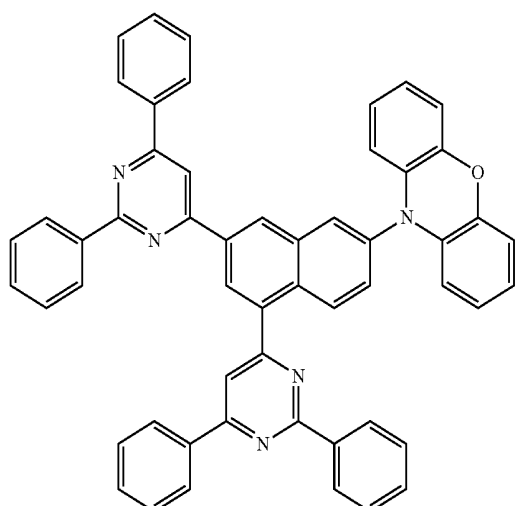
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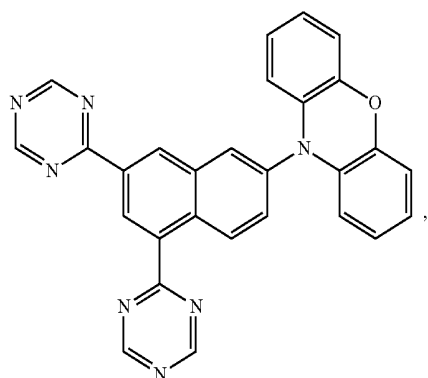


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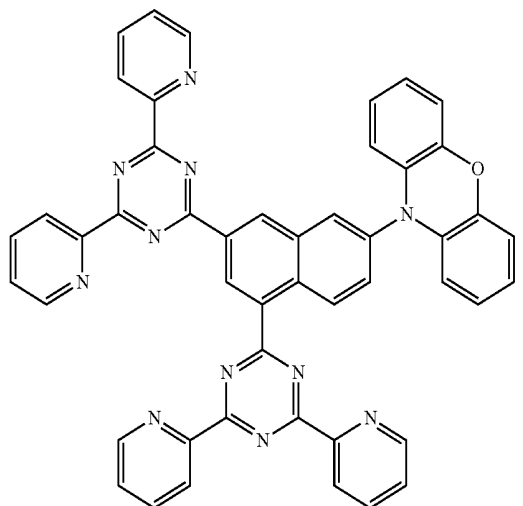
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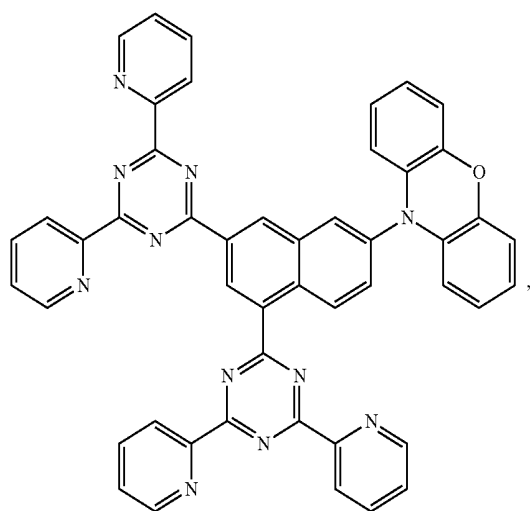


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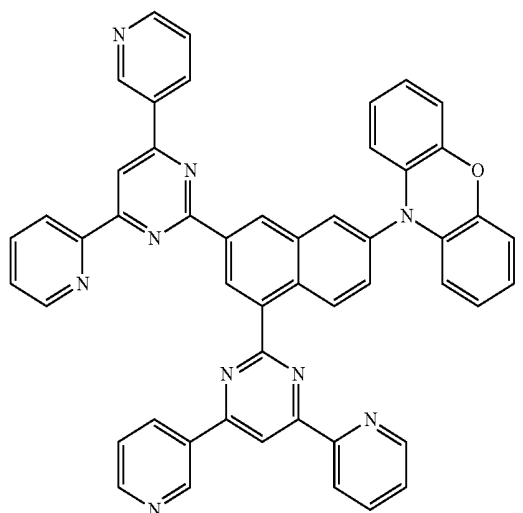
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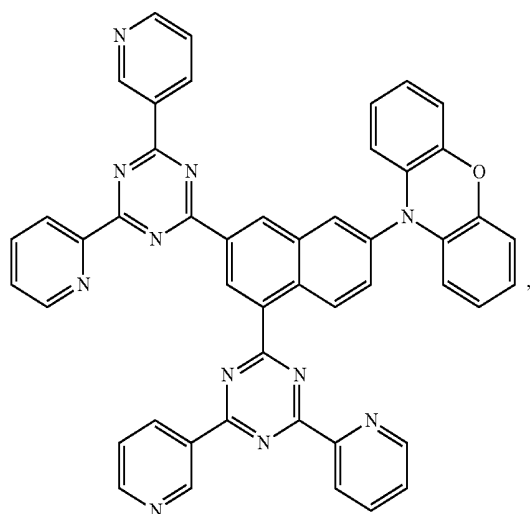
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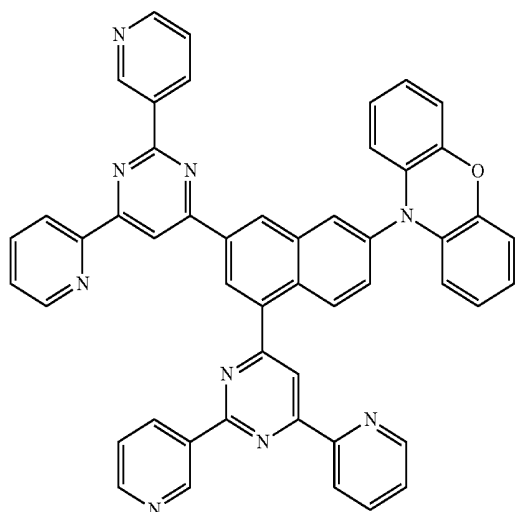
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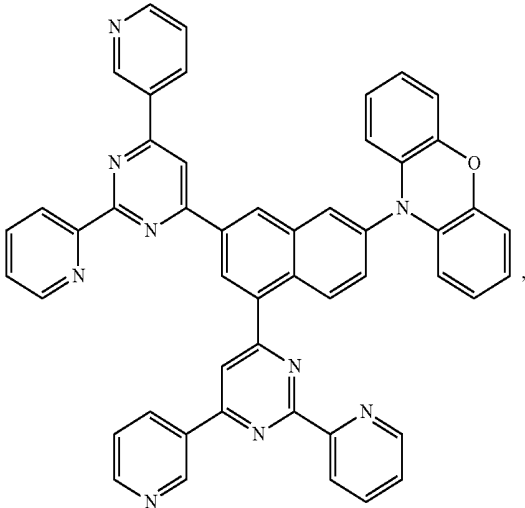
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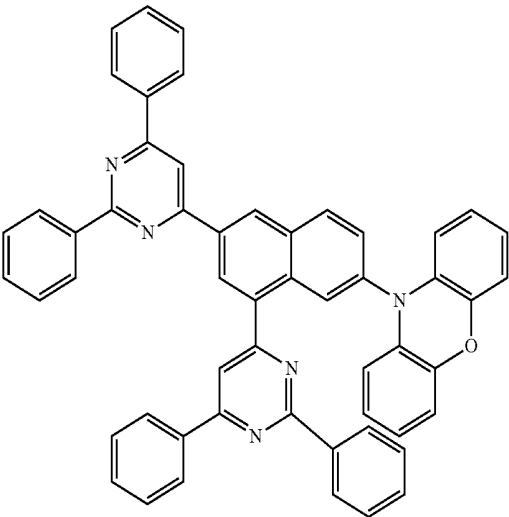
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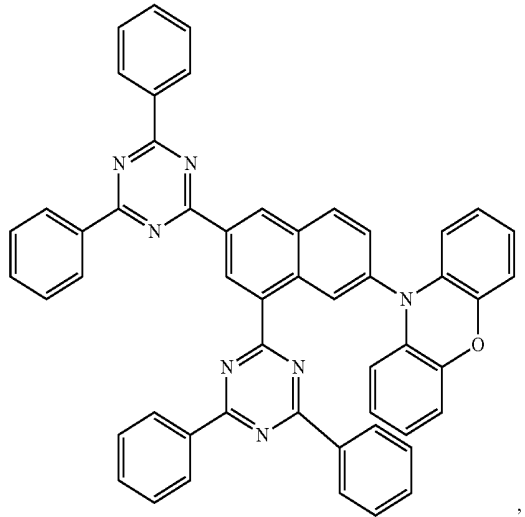
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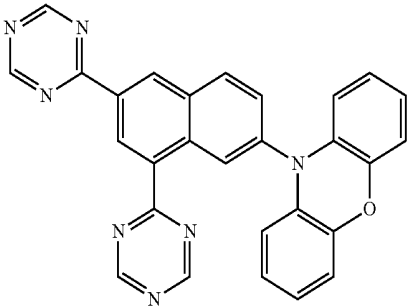
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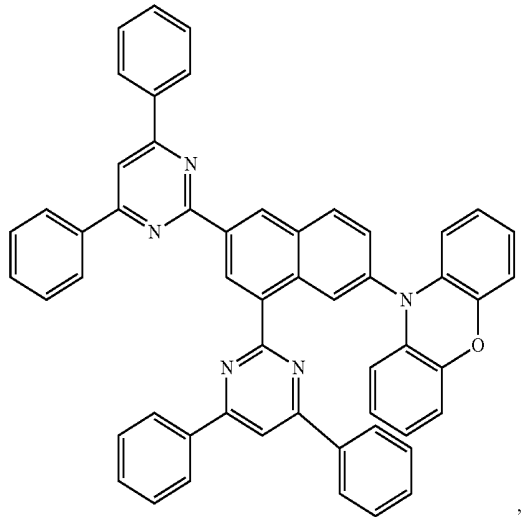
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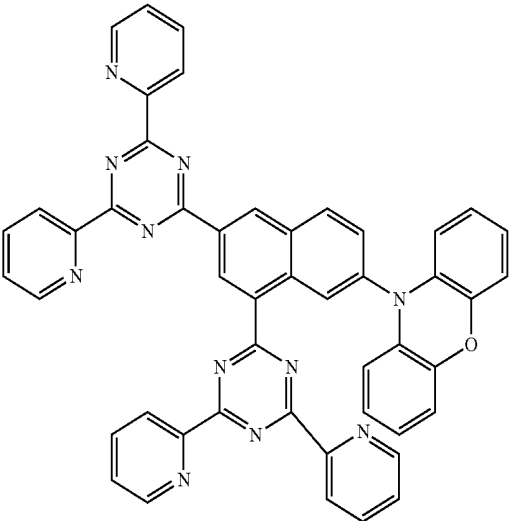
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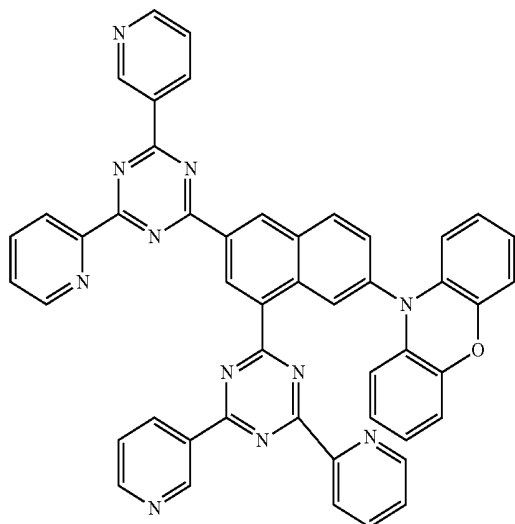
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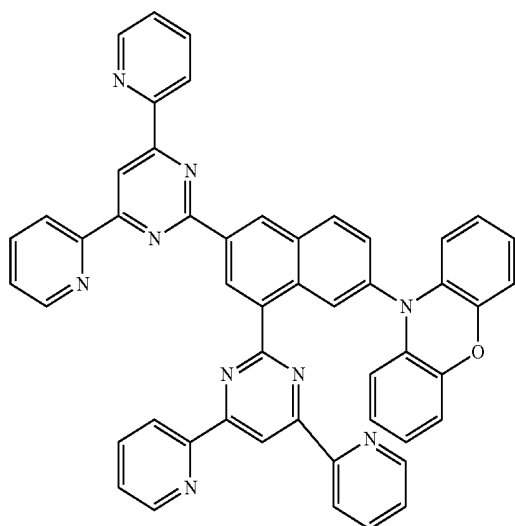
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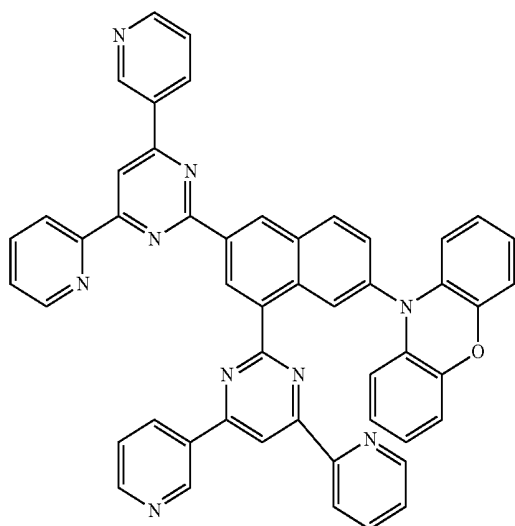
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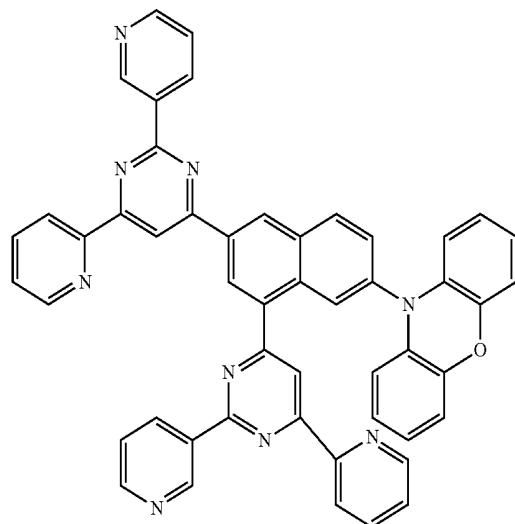


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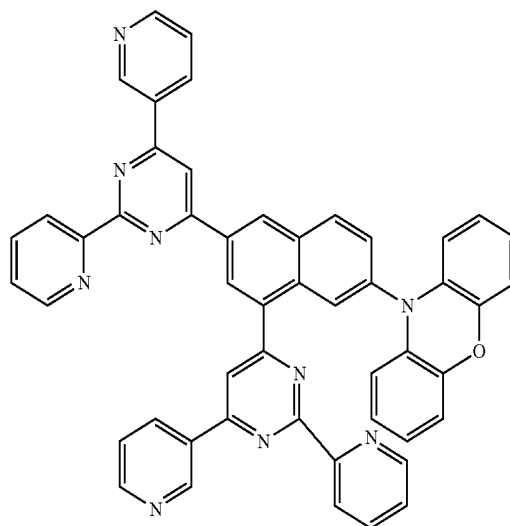
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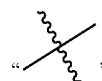


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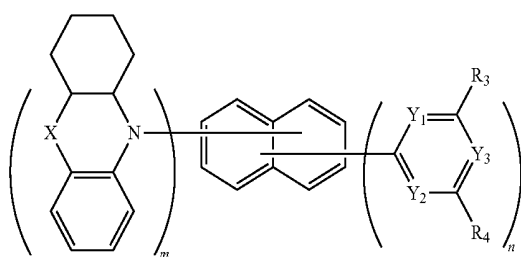


[0056] In one embodiment, the chemical bond having the curve



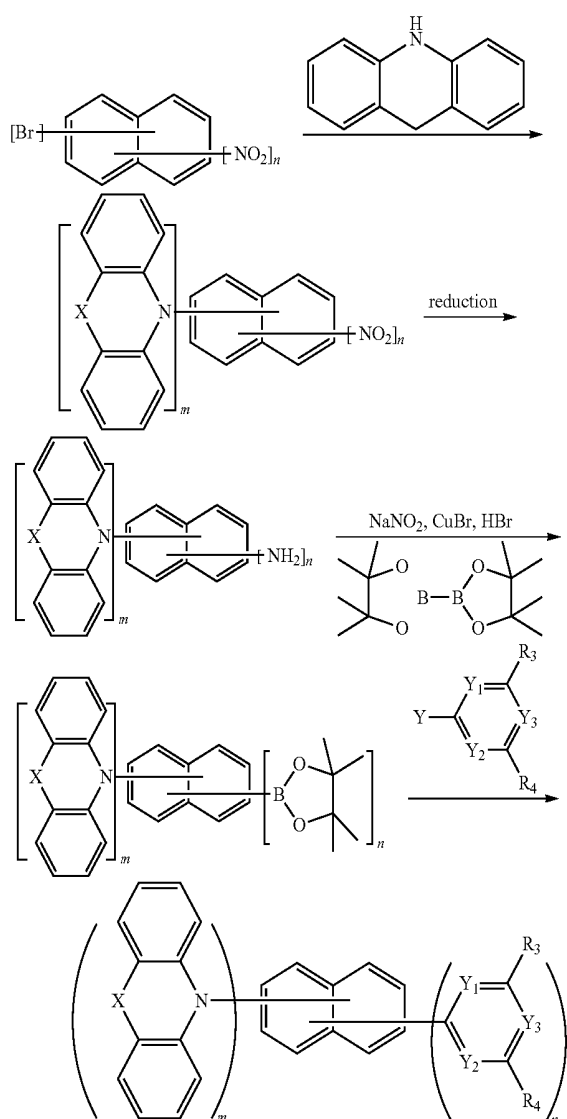
may refer to a broken bond. The broken bond may be able to connect with another broken bond to form a complete chemical bond. The broken bonds may cause two function group to connect according to a general formula. Further, the function group having the broken bonds may directly connect to a certain position of a phenyl group.

[0057] The disclosed nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound may be synthesized by any appropriate methods. For illustrative purposes, the synthesis route and the synthesis method of



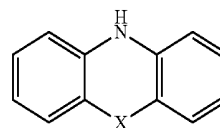
are described as an example, where n and m may be independent integers from 1 to 3; and a sum of n and m may be smaller than 5.

[0058] The synthesis route is shown as below.

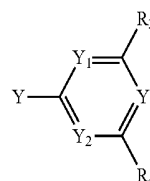


[0059] Where X , Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 , R_3 , and R_4 may be the same as the previously described elements and chemical structures, or other appropriate elements and chemical structures. Y may be halogens, etc.

[0060] The synthesis of the nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound may include following steps. Under an argon protective environment, the precursors (1 eq.) may react with

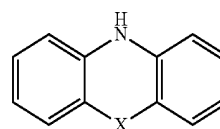


(1.1 m. eq.) in the environment palladium acetate (0.05 m eq.) having tri-tert-butylphosphine (TTBP) (0.075 m eq.) and Cs_2CO_3 (1.5 m eq.), etc. Such a reaction may be a Buchwald-Hartwig coupling reaction. Then, the product(s) may have a reduction reaction with a hydrogen gas. The produced intermediates (1 eq.) may have the azyl group to be brominated under the effects of NaNO_2 (3 n eq.), HBr (2.5 n eq.), and CuBr (1.05 n eq.). Then, the produced intermediates may react with bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.1 n eq.) under the effect of $\text{Pd}(\text{dppf})\text{Cl}_2$ (0.035 n eq.) and potassium acetate (KOAc) (0.35 n eq.). Finally, the produced intermediates may have a coupling reaction with

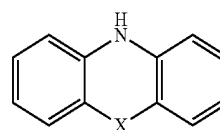


(0.91 n eq.) under the effect of $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (0.045 n eq.) and K_2CO_3 (1.8 n eq.) to obtain the targeted compound.

[0061] In certain other embodiments, such a synthesis method may be improved or modified to synthesize other compounds consistent with the disclosed embodiments. For example,



may be substituted or replaced by one or more compounds (e.g., a mixture) having the general formula (III). That is, a hydrogen atom may be connected to the broken bond. When



is substituted by two or more the compounds having the general formula (III), the two or more compounds or the mixture may be simultaneously added to substitute the bromide atoms by one step substitution, or a multiple-step substitution.

[0062] According to the disclosed embodiments, the disclosed nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds may be

applied in organic photoelectric apparatus. The organic photoelectric apparatus may be OLED, photovoltaic devices, organic photoelectric sensors, or organic data storage devices, etc.

[0063] Further, according to the disclosed embodiments, an organic photoelectric apparatus is provided. The organic photoelectric apparatus may include an anode layer, a cathode layer, and at least one organic layer formed between the anode layer and the cathode layer. The organic layer may include one or more of the disclosed compounds.

[0064] In one embodiment, the organic layer may include a light-emitting layer. The light-emitting layer may include one or more of the disclosed compounds. The disclosed compound may be used as at least one of doping material, co-doping material, and host material, etc.

[0065] In one embodiment, the organic layer may also include one or more of a hole-transport layer, a hole injection layer, an electron barrier layer, a hole barrier layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer, etc.

Definitions

[0066] The technical and scientific terms used herein, if not specified, may include ordinary meaning of the terms as known to one of ordinary skill in the art. The terms defined herein may be interpreted according to the present disclosure.

[0067] As used herein, unless otherwise specified, the term “alkyl group” refers to completely saturated hydrocarbon (without double bond or triple bond). The alkyl group may be linear alkyl group or branched alkyl group. The alkyl group may have 1-30 carbon atoms, 1-20 carbon atoms, 1-10 carbon atoms, and 1-6 carbon atoms, etc. For example, the range 1-30 may include all the integers between 1 and 30 and including 1 and 30, i.e., including 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30. For example, the alkyl group may be selected from methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, tertbutyl group, pentyl group, and hexyl group, etc. The alkyl group may be substituted alkyl group, or non-substituted alkyl group.

[0068] As used herein, unless otherwise specified, the term “aromatic group” refers to carbon ring(s) having completely localized π -electrons throughout all the rings. The aromatic group may include monocyclic aromatic group or polycyclic aromatic group. The polycyclic aromatic group may be a system having two or more aromatic rings such as two or more benzene rings. The two or more aromatic rings may be bonded by single bonds, or condensed by shared chemical bonds. The number of carbon atoms in the aromatic group may vary. For example, the aromatic group may have 6-30 carbon atoms. The range 6-30 may include all the integers between 6 and 30 and including 6 and 30, i.e., including 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30. The exemplary aromatic group may include, but be not limited to, benzene group, biphenyl group, naphtho group, anthryl group, phenanthryl group and pyrenyl group, etc. The aromatic group may be substituted aromatic group or non-substituted aromatic group.

[0069] As used herein, unless otherwise specified, the term “heterocyclic aromatic group” refers to a monocyclic or polycyclic aromatic group, having one or more hetero atoms. The hetero atoms may be any element other than carbon. For example, the hetero atoms may include N, O and

S, etc. The number of carbon atoms in the heterocyclic aromatic group may vary. For example, the heterocyclic aromatic group may have 1-20 carbon atoms. The range 1-20 may include all the integers between 1 and 20, and including 1 and 20, i.e., including 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Further, the heterocyclic aromatic group may have 1-30 ring skeleton atoms. The range 1-30 may include all the integers between 1 and 30 and including 1-30, i.e., including 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30. Further, the term “heterocyclic aromatic group” may include a fused-ring system. In this system, two rings (e.g., at least one aromatic ring and at least one heterocyclic aromatic ring or at least two heterocyclic aromatic rings) may share at least one chemical bond. The exemplary heterocyclic aromatic group may include, but be not limited to, furyl group, furazanyl group, thienyl group, benzothiophenyl group, thiazinyl group, pyrrolyl group, oxazolyl group, benzoxazolyl group, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl group, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl group, thiazolyl group, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl group, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl group, benzothiazolyl group, imidazolyl group, benzimidazolyl group, indyl group, indazolyl group, pyrazol group, benzopyrazole group, isoxazolyl group, benzisoxazolyl group, isothiazol group, triazolyl group, benzotriazol group, thiadiazolyl group, tetrazolyl group, pyridyl group, pyridazinyl group, pyrimidinyl group, pyrazinyl group, purinyl group, pteridinyl group, quinolyl group, isoquinolyl group, quinazolinyl group, quinoxalinyl group, cinnolyl group and triazinyl group, etc. The heterocyclic aromatic group may be substituted heterocyclic aromatic group or non-substituted heterocyclic aromatic group.

Organic Photoelectric Apparatus

[0070] The disclosed organic photoelectric apparatus may include organic light-emitting diode (OLED), organic solar cell, organic photoelectric sensor and organic data storage apparatus, etc.

[0071] An OLED may include an anode, a cathode and one or more organic layers between the anode and the cathode. The one or more organic layers may include at least one light-emitting layer; and the light-emitting layer may include the disclosed compound. The OLED may also include a hole transport layer (HTL), a hole injection layer (HIL), an electron barrier layer (EBL), a hole barrier layer (HBL), an electron transport layer (ETL), an electron injection layer (EIL) and a combination thereof. One or more of such layers may include the disclosed compound. The disclosed compound may be used as one or more of doping material, co-doping material and host material of the light-emitting layer. The light-emitting layer may include two or more disclosed compounds.

[0072] When the light-emitting layer includes two materials, the mass percentile of the first material may be in a range of approximately 0%-50% but not include 0. The first material may be used to emit light after being electrically activated. Thus, the first material may be referred to as a doping material. The mass percentile of the second material may be in a range of 100%-50% but not include 100%. Holes from the anode and electrons from the cathode may recombine to generate excitons in the second material; and the excitons may be transported to the doping material by the second material. Thus, the second material may be referred to as a host material.

[0073] When the light-emitting layer includes the first material and the second material, the mass percentile of the first material and the second material may all be in a range of 0%-50% but not include 0. The first material may emit light after being activated; and may be referred to as a doping material. The other one or more material may be used to transport the exciton energy to the doping material; and may be referred to as a co-doping material. Except such materials, the remaining one or more materials may have a mass percentile or a total mass percentile in a range of approximately 100%-50% but not include 100%. Such remaining one or more materials may be used to transport excitons generated by the recombination of the electrons from the cathode and the holes from the anode to the doping material and the co-doping material; and may be referred to as a host material. The mass percentiles of the doping material, the co-doping material and the host material may be any other appropriate values.

[0074] For illustrative purposes, OLED structures are described as examples of the organic photoelectric apparatus utilizing the disclosed compounds. FIGS. 1-5 illustrate exemplary OLED structures consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0075] As shown in FIGS. 1-5, the OLED utilizing the disclosed compounds may include a substrate layer 100, and an anode layer 110 formed over the substrate layer 100. The anode layer 110 and the substrate layer 100 may be referred to as an anode substrate. The OLED may also include at least a light-emitting layer 130 formed over the anode layer 110, and a cathode layer 120 formed over the light-emitting layer 130. That is, the light-emitting layer 130 may be in between the anode layer 110 and the cathode layer 120.

[0076] In one embodiment, as shown in FIG. 1, the anode layer 110 and the cathode layer 120 of the OLED may only have the light-emitting layer 130 there-between. The electrons and holes may recombine to activate the light-emitting layer 130 to emit light. The light-emitting layer 130 may be made of one or more of the disclosed compounds.

[0077] In certain other embodiments, as shown in FIG. 2, a hole transport layer (HTL) 140 may be formed between the light-emitting layer 130 and the anode layer 110. That is, the HTL 140 and the light-emitting layer 130 are in between the anode layer 110 and the cathode layer 120 of the OLED. The HTL 140 may transport the holes to the light-emitting layer 130. The light-emitting layer 130 may be made of one or more of the disclosed compounds.

[0078] In still certain other embodiments, as shown in FIG. 3, an electron transport layer (ETL) 150 may be formed between the cathode layer 120 and the light-emitting layer 130. That is, the HTL 140, the light-emitting layer 130 and the ETL 150 may be in between the anode layer 110 and the cathode layer 120. The ETL 150 may transport electrons to the light-emitting layer 130. The light-emitting layer 130 may be made of one or more of the disclosed compounds.

[0079] In still certain other embodiments, as shown in FIG. 4, a hole injection layer (HIL) 160 may be formed between the anode layer 110 and the HTL 140; and an electron injection layer (EIL) 170 may be formed between the cathode layer 120 and the ETL 150. That is, the HIL 160, the HTL 140, the light-emitting layer 130, the ETL 150 and the EIL 170 may be in between the anode layer 110 and the cathode layer 120. The HIL 160 may be able to improve the ability to transport the holes from the anode layer 110 to the light-emitting layer 130. The EIL 170 may be able to

improve the ability to transport the electrons from the cathode layer 120 to the light-emitting layer 130. Accordingly, the drive voltage of the OLED may be reduced. The light-emitting layer 130 may be made of one or more of the disclosed compounds.

[0080] In still certain other embodiments, as shown in FIG. 5, an electron barrier layer (EBL) 180 may be formed between the light-emitting layer 130 and the HTL 140; and a hole barrier layer (HBL) 190 may be formed between the light-emitting layer 130 and the ETL 150. That is, the HIL 160, the HTL 140, the EBL 180, the light-emitting layer 130, the HBL 190, the ETL 150 and the EIL 170 may be in between the anode layer 110 and the cathode layer 120. The EBL 180 may be able to prevent electrons from entering into the HTL 140 from the light-emitting layer 130; and the HBL 190 may be able to prevent the holes from entering into the ETL 150 from the light-emitting layer 130. The light-emitting layer 130 may be made of one or more of the disclosed compounds.

[0081] The anode layer 110 may be made of any appropriate material with a relatively large work function. The material used for the anode layer 110 may include Cu, Au, Ag, Fe, Cr, Ni, Mn, Pd, Pt, or a combination thereof. The material used for the anode layer 110 may also be metal oxide, such as SnO, ZnO, ITO, IZO, or a combination thereof. Further, the material used for the anode layer 110 may also be a conductive polymer, such as polyaniline, polypyrrole, poly(3-methylthiophene), or a combination thereof. In one embodiment, the anode layer 110 is made of ITO.

[0082] The cathode layer 120 may be made of any appropriate material with a relatively small work function, such as Al, Mg, Ag, In, Sn, Ti, Ca, Na, K, Li, Yb, Pb, or a combination thereof. The cathode layer 120 may also be made of a multiple-layer material, such as LiF/Al, or Liq (8-quinolinol), etc. In one embodiment, an alloy of Mg and Ag or a double layer structure of LiF/Al may be used as the material of the cathode layer 120.

[0083] The HIL 160 may be made of any appropriate material such that the injection of holes from the anode layer 110 to the organic interface layer may be increased, and the HIL 160 may have a desired adhesion to the surface of the ITO anode 110. The material used for the HTL 160 may include the polymers with the HOMO energy level matching the work function of ITO, such as porphyrin compounds of CuPc, naphthalenediamine-containing stellate triphenylamine derivatives of 4,4',4"-tris[2-naphthyl-phenyl-amino]triphenylamine (TNATA) and poly(3,4-Ethylenedioxythiophene):polystyrene sulfonate (PEDOT:PSS), and electron withdrawing nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds of Hexaazatriphenylenehexacarbonitrile (HATCN), etc.

[0084] The HTL 140 and the EBL 180 may be made of any appropriate material having a relatively high glass transition temperature and a high hole mobility. The material used for the HTL 140 and EBL 180 may include the diphenyl diamine derivatives of N,N'-Di-[(1-naphthalenyl)-N,N'-diphenyl]-1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine (NPD), the crossing diphenyl diamine derivatives of 2',7,7'-tetrakis(N,N-diphenylamino)-9,9-spirobifluorene (spiro-TAD), and the stellate triphenylamine derivatives of 4,4',4"-Tris(carbazol-9-yl)triphenylamine (TCTA), etc.

[0085] The HBL 190 and the ETL 150 may be made any appropriate material having a relatively low HOMO energy level, and a relatively high electron mobility. The material

used for the HBL **190** and ETL **150** may include the metal-quinolinolatocomplexes of bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato-N1,O8)-(1,1'-Biphenyl-4-olato)aluminum (BALq), tris(8-hydroxyquinolate)aluminum (Alq), 8-hydroxyquinoline lithium, the phenanthroline derivatives of 4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (BPhen), the imidazoline derivatives of 1,3,5-tris(1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)benzene (TPBI), or the triazine derivatives of 2,4,6-Tri(9H-carbazol-9-yl)-1,3,5-triazine, etc.

[0086] The OLED having the disclosed compound may be formed by any appropriate methods. In one embodiment, the method for forming the OLED may include forming an anode layer on a smooth transparent or opaque substrate; forming an organic layer made of at least one of the disclosed compounds; and forming a cathode layer on the organic layer. The organic layer may be formed by any appropriate process, such as a thermal evaporation process, a sputtering process, a spin-coating process, a dip-coating process, or an ion deposition process, etc.

[0087] The following embodiments will further describe the advantages of the disclosed compounds and OLEDs having the disclosed compounds. Exemplary embodiments 1-13 describe the simulation process of exemplary compounds consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0088] The energy level different of the minimum singlet Si and the minimum triplet Ti of the organic material may be simulated by Guassian 09 software (Guassian Inc.). The detailed simulation method of the energy level difference ΔE_{st} may refer to J. Chem. Theory Comput., 2013, DOI: 10.1021/ct400415r. The optimization of the molecular structure and the activation may all be obtained by TD-DFT method "B3LYP" and base group "6-31g(d)".

[0089] In embodiment 1, a simulation process is performed on the compound 2.

[0090] In embodiment 2, a simulation process is performed on the compound 15.

[0091] In embodiment 3, a simulation process is performed on the compound 32.

[0092] In embodiment 4, a simulation process is performed on the compound 37.

[0093] In embodiment 5, a simulation process is performed on the compound 48.

[0094] In embodiment 6, a simulation process is performed on the compound 51.

[0095] In embodiment 7, a simulation process is performed on the compound 67.

[0096] In embodiment 8, a simulation process is performed on the compound 76.

[0097] In embodiment 9, a simulation process is performed on the compound 80.

[0098] In embodiment 10, a simulation process is performed on the compound 100.

[0099] In embodiment 11, a simulation process is performed on the compound 113.

[0100] In embodiment 12, a simulation process is performed on the compound 126.

[0101] In embodiment 13, a simulation process is performed on the compound 140.

[0102] The simulation results are illustrated in Table 1.

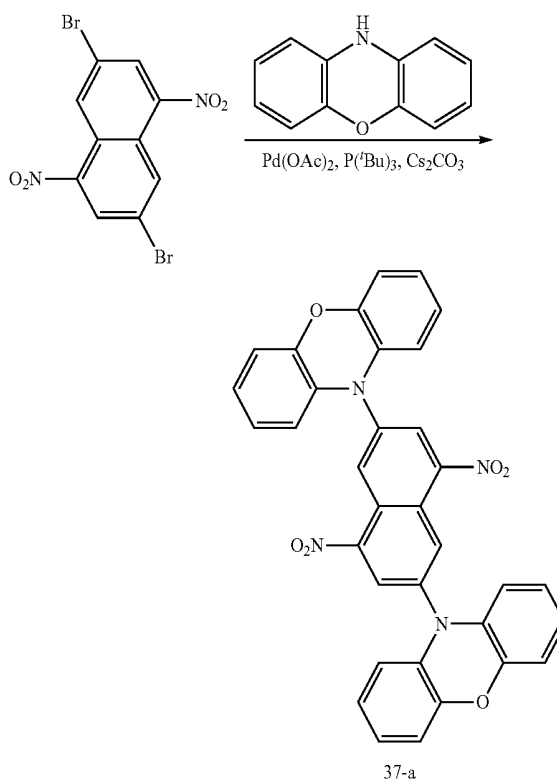
TABLE 1

	Compound	S_1 (eV)	T_1 (eV)	ΔE_{st} (eV)
Embodiment 1	2	2.29	2.26	0.02
Embodiment 2	15	2.07	2.06	0.01
Embodiment 3	32	2.47	2.25	0.22
Embodiment 4	37	2.15	2.10	0.05
Embodiment 5	48	2.75	2.46	0.29
Embodiment 6	51	2.32	2.25	0.07
Embodiment 7	67	2.60	2.33	0.27
Embodiment 8	76	2.37	2.36	0.01
Embodiment 9	80	2.54	2.47	0.07
Embodiment 10	100	2.22	2.19	0.03
Embodiment 11	113	2.27	2.25	0.01
Embodiment 12	126	2.23	2.21	0.02
Embodiment 13	140	2.45	2.32	0.13

[0103] As shown in Table 1, the energy level difference ΔE_{st} between the minimum singlet state S_1 and the triplet state T_1 may all be relatively small, from the embodiment 1 to the embodiment 13. Thus, the compounds in Table 1 may all be able to achieve a reverse intersystem transport; and may have the performances of the TADF materials.

[0104] Embodiments 14-24 describe exemplary synthesis routes of the disclosed compounds consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

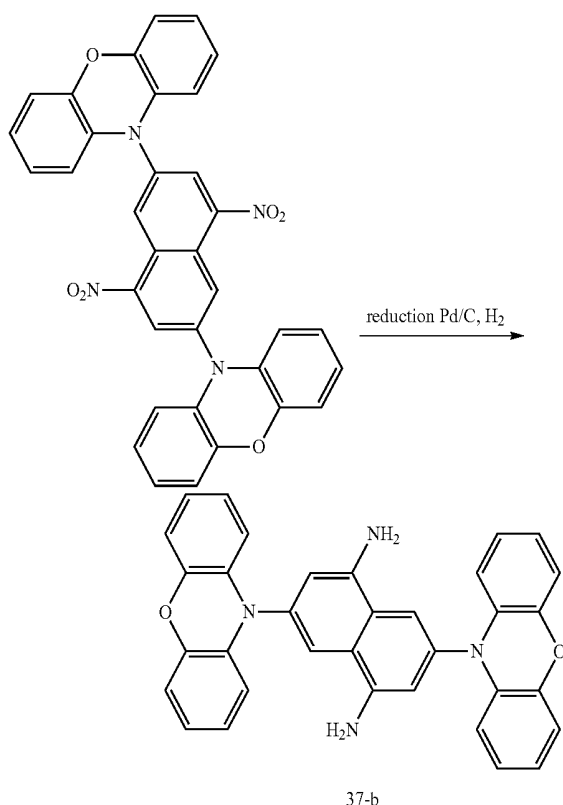
[0105] Embodiment 14 describes the synthesis route and synthesis process of the compound 37. The first step of the synthesis process of the compound 37 may be to synthesize the compound 27-a illustrated in the following synthesis route.



[0106] Specifically, 1,5-dinitro-3,7-dibromonaphthalene (20 g, 53.2 mmol), phenoxazine (18.4 g, 117.0 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (1.2 g, 5.3 mmol), tri-tert-butylphosphine (1.6 g,

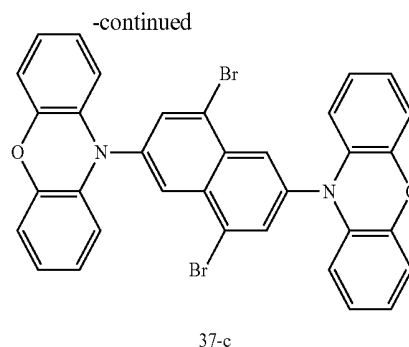
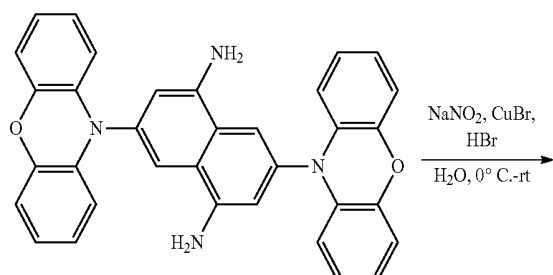
8.0 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (48.6 g, 149.4 mmol) may be dissolved in toluene; and may be refluxed for 8 hours in a nitrogen environment. Then, the solvent may be evaporated under vacuum. The residues may be added into pentane; and stirred and filtered. Then, the product(s) may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column. Thus, the solid compound 37-a (12.7 g, 41%) may be obtained.

[0107] The second step of the synthesis process of the compound 37 may be to synthesize the compound 37-b illustrated in the following synthesis route.



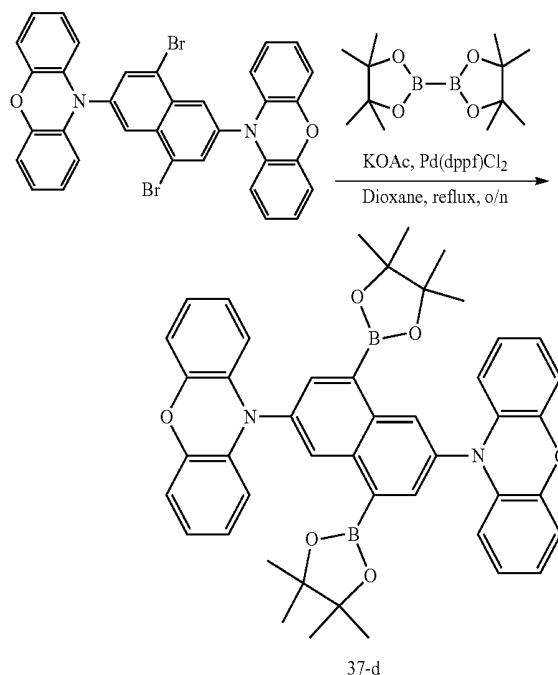
[0108] The intermediate 37-a (12.7 g, 21.8 mmol) may be dissolved in methanol. Under the protection of Ar gas, 2 g Pd/C may be slowly added into the solution. After substituting the gas in the reaction flask with hydrogen, the reaction may be continued for 20 hours in the hydrogen environment. After filtering and evaporating the solvent, the intermediate 37-b (8.9 g, 85%) may be obtained.

[0109] The third step of the synthesis process of the compound 37 may be to synthesize the compound 37-c illustrated in the following synthesis route.



[0110] NaNO_2 (7.0 g, 102.0 mmol) may be dissolved in 10 ml water. Such a solution may be slowly added into a mixture of the intermediate 37-b (8.9 g, 17.0 mmol) and 10.4 ml of HBr (approximately 85.0 mmol) with a concentration of 48%; and stirred for 1 hour in an ice bath (0°C). Under the ice bath condition, 10 ml CuBr in HBr solution (5.1 g, 35.7 mmol) may be added into the mixture; and the reaction may continue for 1 hour in the ice bath. Then, the mixture may be heated to 60°C . to react for 2 hours. After being cooling down, an extraction process may be performed using 50 ml ethyl acetate. The organic layer may be washed by water for a couple of times; and dried by dehydrated MgSO_4 . After filtering and evaporating the solvent, the intermediate 37-c (7.6 g, yield 69%) may be obtained.

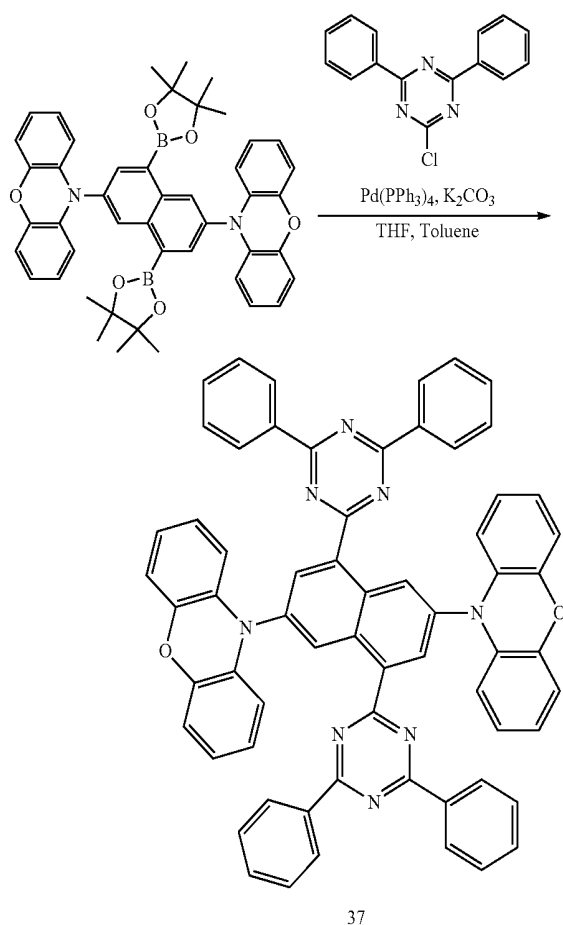
[0111] The fourth step of the synthesis process of the compound 37 may be to synthesize the compound 37-d illustrated in the following synthesis route.



[0112] Under a nitrogen gas flow, the catalyst Pd(dppf) Cl_2 (0.6 g, 0.8 mmol), KOAc (0.8 g, 8.2 mmol), and bis (pinacolato)diboron (6.5 g, 25.7 mmol) may be mixed in a reaction flask. The intermediate 37-c (7.6 g, 11.7 mmol) may be dissolved in 200 ml 1,4-dioxane solution; and added into the reaction flask. The mixture may be refluxed for 12 hours.

After cooling down, toluene may be added to perform an extraction process. Then, the product may be washed by water for a plurality of times; and dried by dehydrated MgSO_4 . The organic layer may be filtered; and the solvent may be evaporated. Then, the product(s) may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the intermediate 37-d (3.0 g, yield 35%) may be obtained.

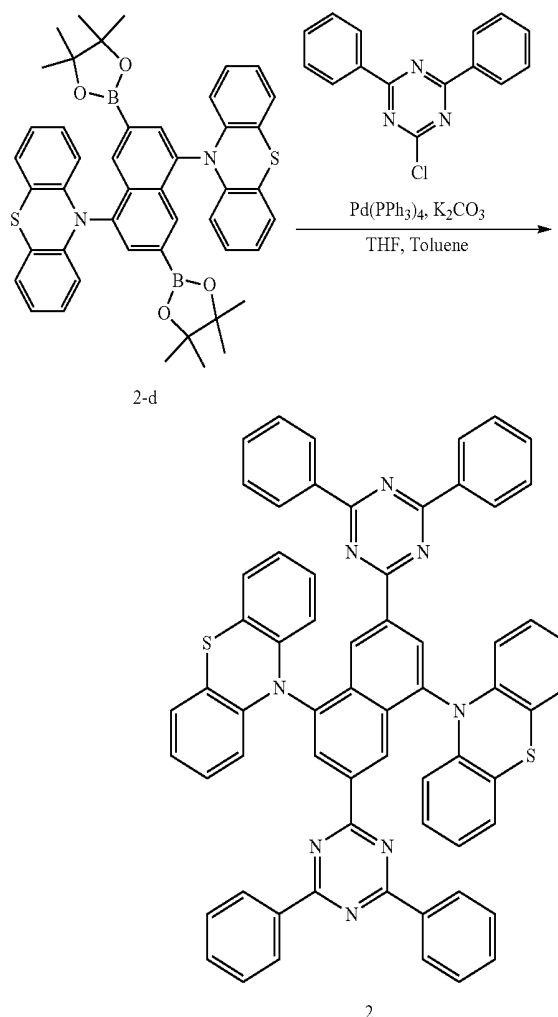
[0113] The fifth step of the synthesis process of the compound 37 may be to synthesize the final compound 37 illustrated in the following synthesis route.



[0114] 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine (2.0 g, 7.5 mmol), the catalyst $\text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4$ (0.5 g, 0.4 mmol) and the intermediate 37-d (3.0 g, 4.1 mmol) may be dissolved in THF; and then the mixture may be dropped into the 100 ml K_2CO_3 (2.1 g, 15.0 mmol) water solution. The mixture may be stirred; and refluxed for 2 days. After cooling down, toluene may be added to perform an extraction process. Then, the product may be washed by water for a plurality of times; and dried by dehydrated MgSO_4 . The organic layer may be filtered; and the solvent may be evaporated. Then, the product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the compound 37 (1.5 g, yield 39%) may be obtained.

[0115] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 37). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 953.3 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 37.

[0116] Embodiment 15 describes the synthesis route and the synthesis process of the compound 2. The synthesis process of the compound 2 is illustrated in the following synthesis route.



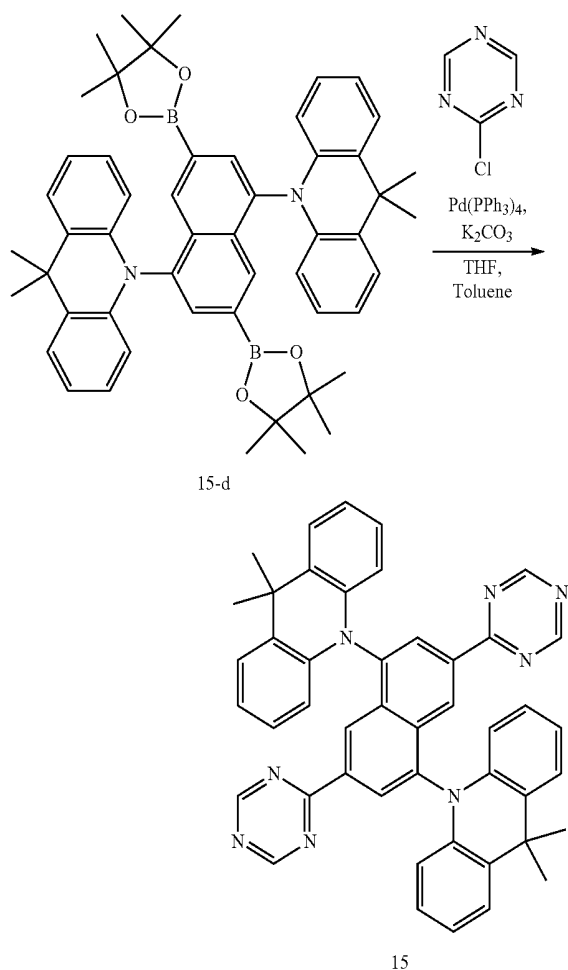
[0117] The synthesis process of the intermediate 2-d may be similar to the synthesis process of the intermediate 37-d described in the embodiment 14, except that 1,5-dinitro-3,7-dibronaphthalene and phenoxazine may be substituted by 1,5-dibromo-3,7-dinitronaphthalene (20 g, 53.2 mmol) and phenothiazine (26.4 g, 117.0 mmol), respectively. Other precursors and conditions may be similar to those described in the embodiment 14. The reaction product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the intermediate 2-d (4.5 g, yield 11%) may be obtained.

[0118] Then, 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine (2.9 g, 10.7 mmol), the catalyst $\text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4$ (0.6 g, 0.5 mmol) and the intermediate 2-d (4.5 g, 5.9 mmol) may be dissolved in 100 ml THF; and then the mixture may be dropped into the 100 ml K_2CO_3 (3.0 g, 21.5 mmol) water solution. The mixture may be stirred; and refluxed for 2 days. After cooling down, toluene may be added to perform an extraction process. Then, the product may be washed by water for a plurality of times; and dried by dehydrated MgSO_4 . The organic layer may be filtered; and the solvent may be evaporated. Then,

the product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the compound 2 (1.9 g, yield 33%) may be obtained.

[0119] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 2). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 985.1 $[M+H]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 2.

[0120] Embodiment 16 describes the synthesis route and synthesis process of the compound 15. The synthesis route is illustrated as below.



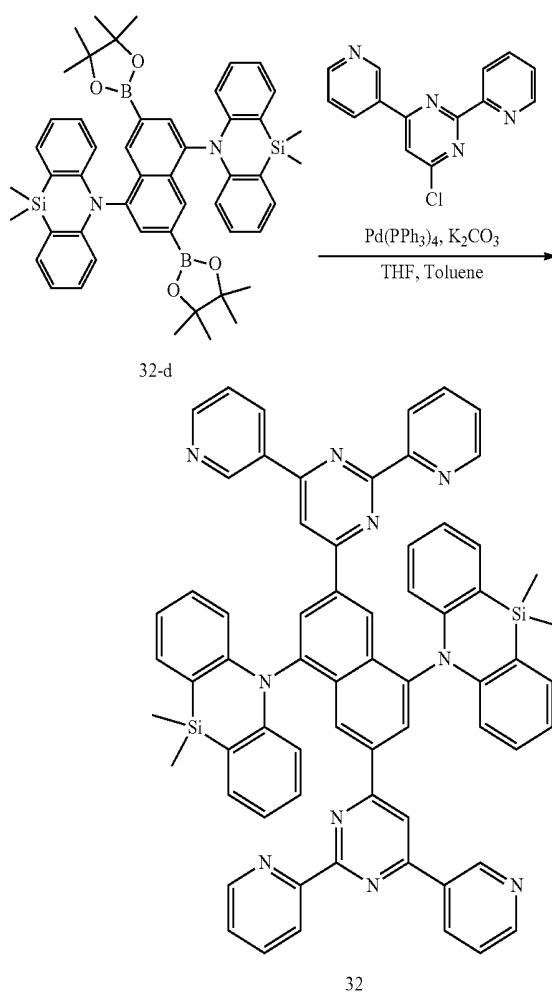
[0121] The synthesis process of the intermediate 15-d may be similar to the synthesis process of the intermediate 2-d described in the embodiment 15, except the phenothiazine may be substituted by 9,9-dimethyl-9,10-dihydro-acridine (24.5 g, 117.0 mmol). Other precursors and conditions may be similar to those described in the embodiment 15. The reaction product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the intermediate 15-d (3.4 g, yield 8%) may be obtained.

[0122] Then, 2-chloro-1,3,5-triazine (0.9 g, 7.8 mmol), the catalyst $\text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4$ (0.5 g, 0.4 mmol) and the intermediate 15-d (3.4 g, 4.3 mmol) may be dissolved in 100 ml THF; and then the mixture may be dropped into the 100 ml K_2CO_3 (2.2 g, 15.6 mmol) water solution. The mixture may be stirred and refluxed for 2 days. After cooling down, toluene may be added to perform an extraction process. Then, the product may be washed by water for a plurality of times; and dried

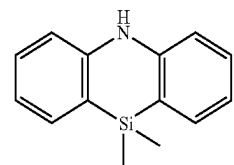
by dehydrated MgSO_4 . The organic layer may be filtered; and the solvent may be evaporated. Then, the product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the compound 15 (1.6 g, yield 46%) may be obtained.

[0123] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 15). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 701.2 $[M+H]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 15.

[0124] Embodiment 17 describes the synthesis route and process of the compound 32. The synthesis route is illustrated as below.

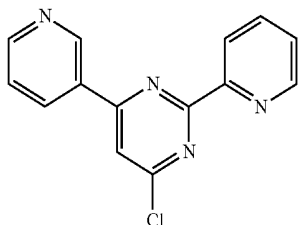


[0125] The synthesis process of the intermediate 32-d may be similar to the synthesis process of the intermediate 2-d described in the embodiment 15, except the phenothiazine may be substituted by



Other precursors and conditions may be similar to those described in the embodiment 15. The reaction product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the intermediate 32-d (4.0 g, yield 9%) may be obtained.

[0126] Then,

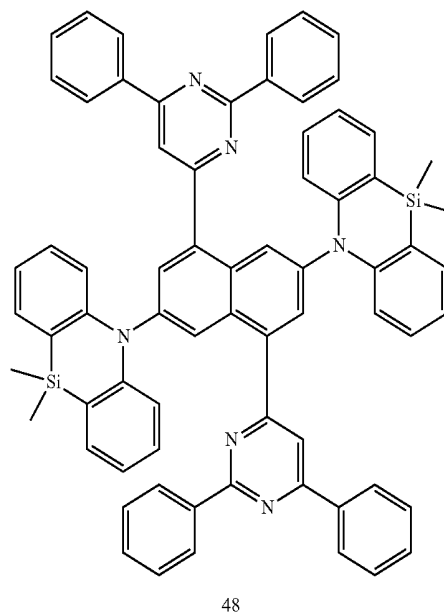
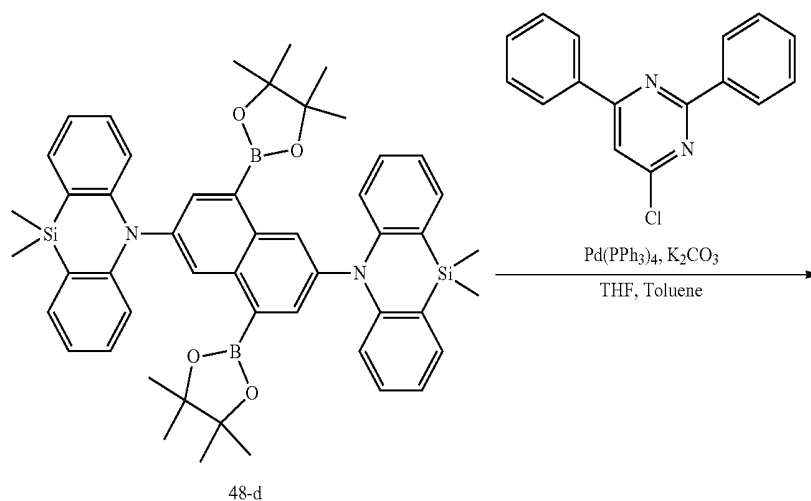


(2.3 g, 8.7 mmol), the catalyst $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (0.5 g, 0.4 mmol) and the intermediate 32-d (4.0 g, 4.8 mmol) may be dis-

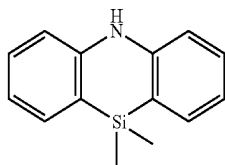
solved in 100 ml THF; and then the mixture may be dropped into the 100 ml K_2CO_3 (2.4 g, 17.4 mmol) water solution. The mixture may be stirred and refluxed for 2 days. After cooling down, toluene may be added to perform an extraction process. Then, the product may be washed by water for a plurality of times; and dried by dehydrated MgSO_4 . The organic layer may be filtered; and the solvent may be evaporated. Then, the product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the compound 32 (1.6 g, yield 46%) may be obtained.

[0127] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 32). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 1039.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 32.

[0128] Embodiment 18 describes the synthesis route and synthesis process of the compound 48. The synthesis route is illustrated as below.



[0129] The synthesis process of the intermediate 48-d may be similar to the synthesis process of the intermediate 37-d described in the embodiment 14, except the phenoxazine may be substituted by



(24.5 g, 117.0 mmol). Other precursors and conditions may be similar to those described in the embodiment 14. The product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the intermediate 48-d (4.0 g, yield 9%) may be obtained.

[0130] Then, 4-chloro-2,6-diphenylpyrimidine (2.3 g, 8.7 mmol), the catalyst $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (0.5 g, 0.4 mmol) and the intermediate 48-d (4.0 g, 4.8 mmol) may be dissolved in 100 ml THF; and then the mixture may be dropped into the 100 ml K_2CO_3 (2.4 g, 17.5 mmol) water solution. The mixture may be stirred and refluxed for 2 days. After cooling down, toluene may be added to perform an extraction process. Then, the product may be washed by water for a couple of times; and dried by dehydrated MgSO_4 . The organic layer may be filtered; and the solvent may be evaporated. Then,

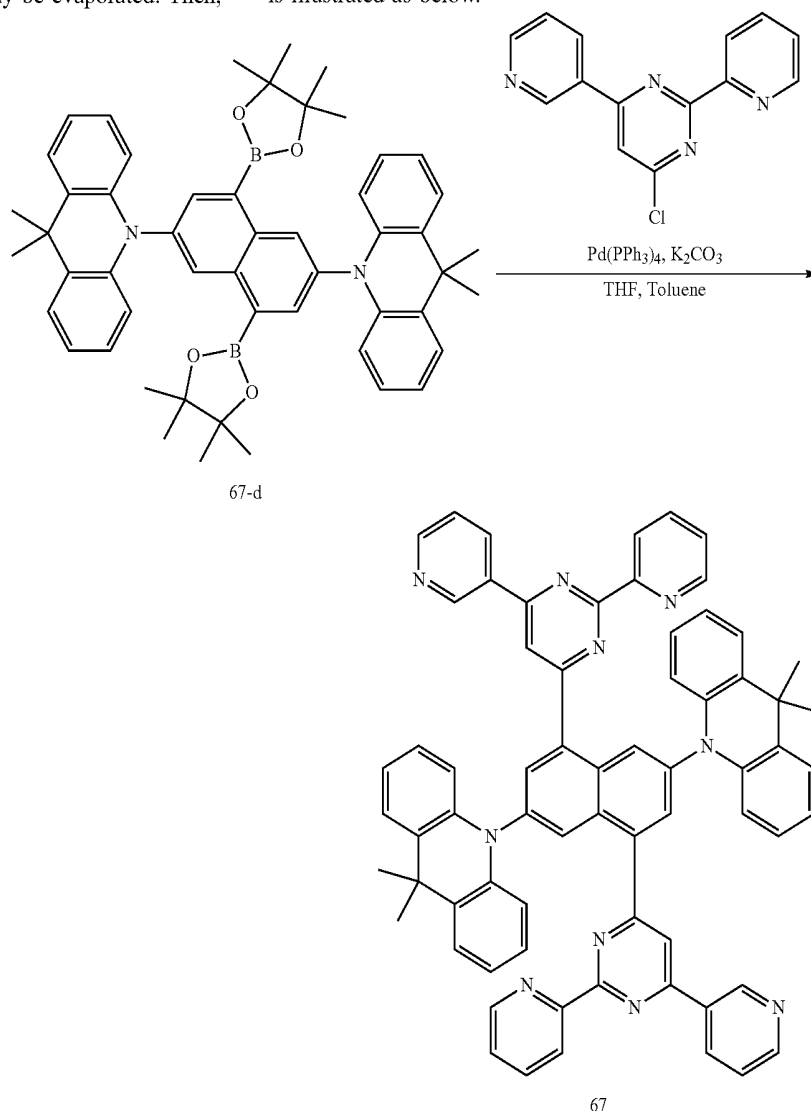
the product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the compound 48 (2.1 g, yield 43%) may be obtained.

[0131] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 48). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 1035.2 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 48.

[0132] Embodiment 19 describes the synthesis route and synthesis process of the compound 49. The synthesis process of the compound 49 may be similar to the synthesis process of the compound 37 described in the embodiment 14, except 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine may be substituted by 2-chloro-1,3,5-triazine. Other precursors and conditions may be similar to those described in the embodiment 14. The reaction product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the compound 49 (1.7 g, yield 5%) may be obtained.

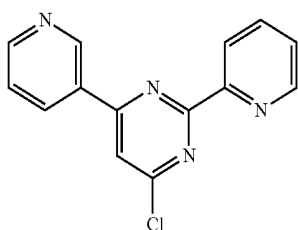
[0133] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 49). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 649.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 49.

[0134] Embodiment 20 describes the synthesis route and synthesis process of the compound 67. The synthesis route is illustrated as below.



[0135] The synthesis process of the intermediate 48-d may be similar to the synthesis process of the intermediate 37-d described in the embodiment 14, except the phenoxazine may be substituted by 9,9-dimethylcarbazine (2.9 g, 117.0 mmol). Other precursors and conditions may be similar to those described in the embodiment 14. The reaction product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the intermediate 67-d (2.9 g, yield 7%) may be obtained.

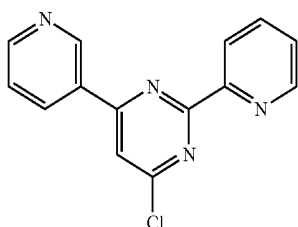
[0136] Then,



(1.8 g, 6.7 mmol), the catalyst $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (0.3 g, 0.3 mmol) and the intermediate 67-d (4.0 g, 4.8 mmol) may be dissolved in 100 ml THF; and then the mixture may be dropped into the 100 ml K_2CO_3 (1.9 g, 13.4 mmol) water solution. The mixture may be stirred and refluxed for 2 days. After cooling down, toluene may be added to perform an extraction process. Then, the product may be washed by water for a couple of times; and dried by dehydrated MgSO_4 . The organic layer may be filtered; and the solvent may be evaporated. Then, the product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the compound 67 (1.8 g, yield 47%) may be obtained.

[0137] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 67). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 1007.4 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 67.

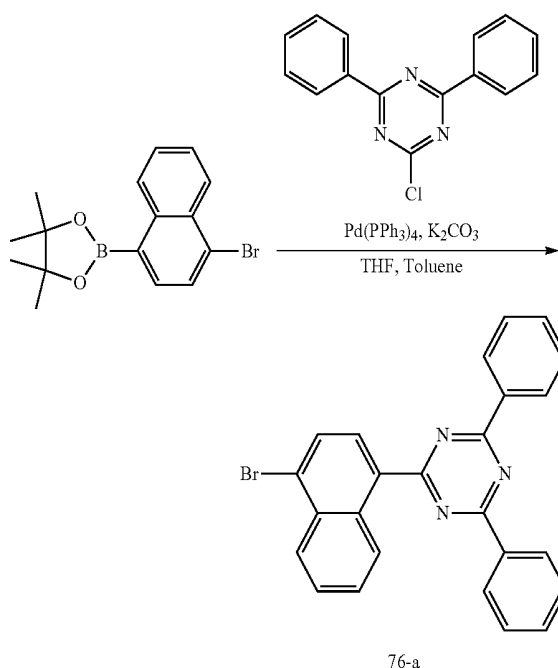
[0138] Embodiment 21 describes the synthesis route and synthesis process of the compound 51. The synthesis process of the compound 51 may be similar to the synthesis process of the compound 67 described in the embodiment 20, except



may be substituted by 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine. Other precursors and conditions may be similar to those described in the embodiment 20. The reaction product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the compound 51 (1.5 g, yield 4%) may be obtained.

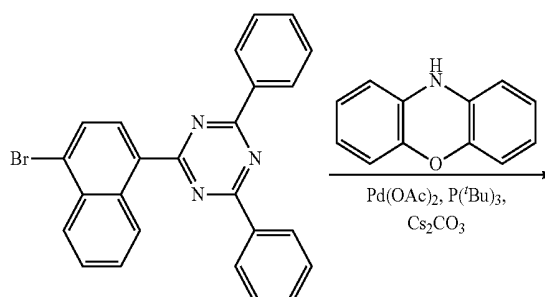
[0139] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 51). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 701.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 51.

[0140] Embodiment 22 describes the synthesis route and synthesis process of the compound 76. The first step of the synthesis process of the compound 76 may be to synthesize the intermediate 76-a illustrated in the following synthesis route.

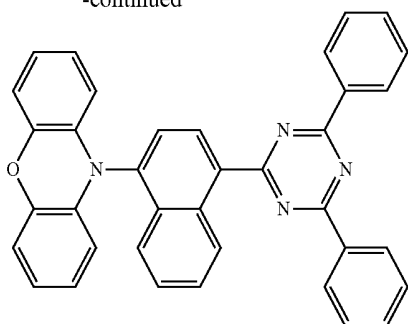


[0141] Specifically, 2-chloro-4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine (7.3 g, 27.3 mmol), the catalyst $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (1.6 g, 1.4 mmol), and 2-(1-bromonaphthalen-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetraMethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (10.0 g, 30.0 mmol) may be dissolved in 150 ml THF; and then the mixture may be dropped into the 150 ml K_2CO_3 (7.5 g, 54.6 mmol) water solution. The mixture may be stirred and refluxed for 2 days. After cooling down, toluene may be added to perform an extraction process. Then, the product may be washed by water for a plurality of times; and dried by dehydrated MgSO_4 . The organic layer may be filtered; and the solvent may be evaporated. Then, the product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the intermediate 76-a (8.3 g, yield 63%) may be obtained.

[0142] The second step of the synthesis process of the compound 76 may be to synthesize the final compound 76 illustrated in the following synthesis route.



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76

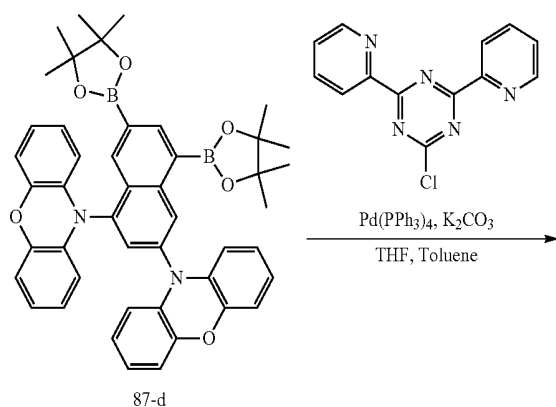
[0143] Specifically, the intermediate 76-a (8.3 g, 18.9 mmol), phenoxazine (3.8 g, 20.8 mmol), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.2 g, 0.9 mmol), tri-*tert*-butylphosphine (0.33 g, 1.4 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (9.3 g, 28.4 mmol) may be dissolved in toluene; and may be refluxed for 8 hours in a nitrogen environment. Then, the solvent may be evaporated under vacuum. The residues may be added into pentane; and stirred and filtered. Then, the products may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column. Thus, the solid compound 76 (4.4 g, 43%) may be obtained.

[0144] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 76). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 541.1 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 76.

[0145] Embodiment 23 describes the synthesis route and the synthesis process of the compound 80. The synthesis process of the compound 80 may be similar to the synthesis process of the compound 76 described in the embodiment 22, except 2-(1-bromonaphthalen-4-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetraMethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan may be substituted by 2-(2-bromonaphthalen-6-yl)-4,4,5,5-tetraMethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan. Other precursors and conditions may be similar to those described in the embodiment 22. The reaction product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the solid compound 80 (5.0 g, yield 31%) may be obtained.

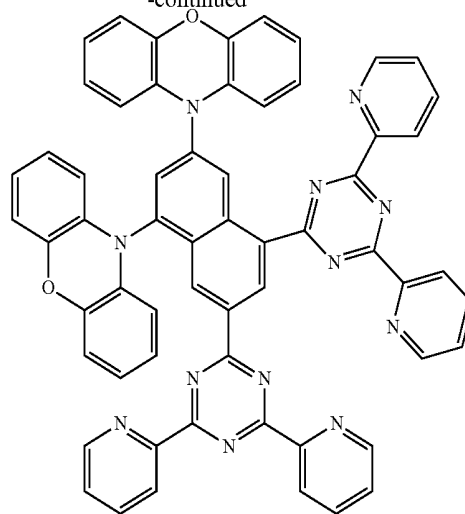
[0146] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 80). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 514.2 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 80.

[0147] Embodiment 24 describes the synthesis route and synthesis process of the compound 87. The synthesis route of the compound 87 is illustrated as below.



87-d

-continued



87

[0148] The synthesis process of the intermediate 87-d may be similar to the synthesis process of the intermediate 37-d described in the embodiment 14, except the 1,5-dinitro-3,7-dibromine naphthalene may be substituted by 1,5-dibromo-3,7-dinitronaphthalene (20.0 g, 53.2 mmol). Other precursors and conditions may be similar to those described in the embodiment 14. The reaction product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the intermediate 87-d (3.6 g, yield 9%) may be obtained.

[0149] Then, 4-chloro-2,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazine (1.8 g, 6.5 mmol), the catalyst $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (0.3 g, 0.3 mmol), and the intermediate 87-d (3.6 g, 4.8 mmol) may be dissolved in 100 ml THF; and then the mixture may be dropped into the 150 ml K_2CO_3 (7.5 g, 54.6 mmol) water solution. The mixture may be stirred and refluxed for 2 days. After cooling down, toluene may be added to perform an extraction process. Then, the product may be washed by water for a couple of times; and dried by dehydrated MgSO_4 . The organic layer may be filtered; and the solvent may be evaporated. Then, the product may be purified by a silicone gel chromatographic column; and the compound 87 (1.7 g, yield 37%) may be obtained.

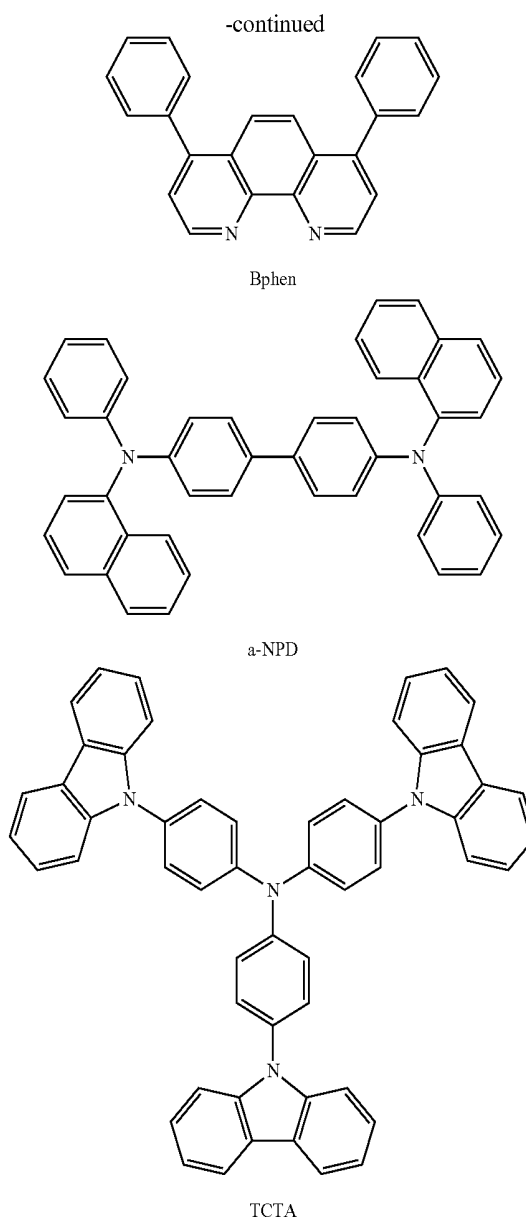
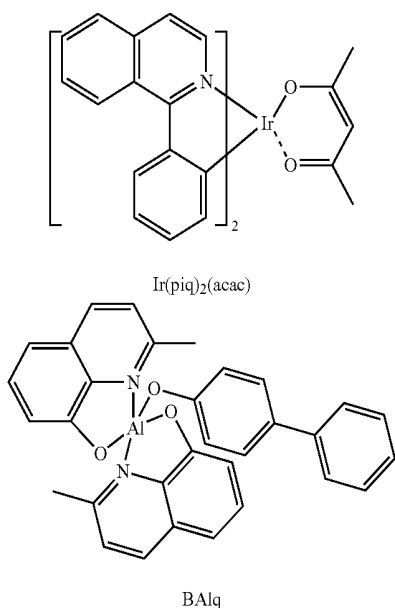
[0150] An LC-MS method may be used to analyze the final product (the obtained compound 87). The ESI-MS (m/z) of the final product is approximately 957.3 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Such a value corresponds to the molecular weight of the compound 87.

[0151] FIG. 6 illustrates an exemplary fabrication process of the organic photoelectric apparatus having the disclosed compound consistent with the disclosed embodiments. Embodiments 25-36 detailed descriptions exemplary fabrication processes of organic photoelectric apparatus consistent with the disclosed embodiments. Control embodiments 1-2 describe the fabrication processes of two control organic optical photoelectric apparatus.

[0152] FIG. 6 illustrates an exemplary fabrication process of the photoelectric apparatus having the disclosed compound. As shown in FIG. 6, the method includes providing an anode substrate (S101); forming a HTL on the anode substrate (S102); forming a light-emitting layer on the HTL using at least one disclosed compound (S103); forming a HBL on the light-emitting layer (S104); forming an ETL on

the HBL (S105); forming an EIL on the ETL (S106); and forming a cathode layer on the EIL (S107). For illustrative purposes, the disclosed compound will be used as the host material of one or more of the organic layers in the embodiments 25-29; and used as co-doping material in the embodiments 30-36.

[0153] Specifically, in the embodiment 25, an anode substrate having an ITO film with a thickness of 100 nm may be provided. The anode substrate having the ITO film may be sequentially cleaned by DI water, acetone and isopropanol alcohol in an ultrasound bath; and may be put into an oven. After a 30 minute surface treatment, the cleaned anode substrate may be transferred to a vacuum evaporation chamber. the photoelectric device having a plurality of layers may be deposited at a pressure 2×10^{-6} Pa. An N,N'-Bis-(1-naphthalenyl)-N,N'-bis-phenyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine (a-NPD) layer with a thickness of 60 nm may be deposited on the ITO film; and a 4,4',4''-Tris(carbazol-9-yl)-triphenylamine (TCTA) layer with a thickness of 10 nm may be deposited on the a-NPD layer. The NPD layer and the TCTA layer may form the HTL. Further, the light-emitting layer with a thickness of 30 nm may be deposited on the HTL. The light-emitting layer may include the disclosed compound 32 as the host material (94 wt %) and Ir(piq)₂(acac) as the red phosphorescence doping material (6 wt %). The host material and the doping material may be deposited simultaneously. Further, a bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato-N1,O8)-(1,1'-Biphenyl-4-olato)aluminum (BALq) layer with a thickness of 5 nm may be deposited on the light-emitting layer to be used as the HBL. Then, a 4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (BPhen) layer with a thickness of 20 nm may be deposited on the HBL to be used as the ETL. Then, a LiF layer with a thickness of 1 nm may be deposited on the ETL to be used as the EIL. Then, an Al layer with a thickness of the 100 nm may be deposited on the EIL to be used as a cathode layer. Thus, a first organic photoelectric apparatus (1) may be formed; and may have a structure of ITO (100 nm)/NPD (60 nm)/TCTA (10 nm)/Ir(piq)₂acac:compound 91 (6 wt %:94%, 30 nm)/BALq (5 nm)/Bphen (20 nm)/LiF (1 nm)/Al (100 nm).



[0154] In the embodiment 26, the disclosed compound 48 may be used to substitute the compound 32 described in the embodiment 25 as the host material. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 25; and a second organic photoelectric apparatus (2) may be formed.

[0155] In the embodiment 27, the disclosed compound 76 may be used to substitute the compound 32 described in the embodiment 25 as the host material. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 25; and a third organic photoelectric apparatus (3) may be formed.

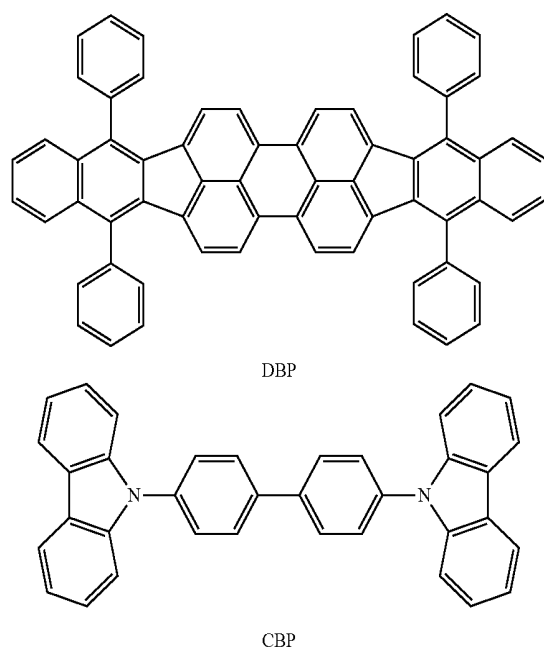
[0156] In the embodiment 28, the disclosed compound 76 may be used to substitute the compound 32 described in the embodiment 25 as the host material. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 25; and a fourth organic photoelectric apparatus (4) may be formed.

[0157] In the embodiment 29, the disclosed compound 80 may be used to substitute the compound 32 described in the embodiment 25 as the host material. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 25; and a fifth organic photoelectric apparatus (5) may be formed.

[0158] In the control embodiment 1, the compound BA1q is used to substitute the compound 32 described in the embodiment 25 as the host material. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 25. Thus, a sixth organic photoelectric apparatus (6) may be formed.

[0159] In the embodiment 30, compound DBP (1 wt %) may be used as the doping material; and the disclosed compound 2 (15 wt %) may be used as a co-doping material. Compound CBP (84 wt %) may be used as the host material. The compound DBP, the disclosed compound 2 and the compound CBP may be deposited simultaneously to be used as the light-emitting layer with a thickness of 30 nm. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 25.

[0160] Thus, a seventh organic photoelectric apparatus (7) may be formed, and may have a structure of ITO (100 nm)/NPD (60 nm)/TCTA (10 nm)/DBP:compound 2:CBP (1 wt %:15%:84%, 30 nm)/BA1q (5 nm)/Bphen (20 nm)/LiF (1 nm)/Al (100 nm).



[0161] In the embodiment 31, the disclosed compound 32 may be used to substitute the compound 2 described in the embodiment 30 as the co-doping material. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 30; and an eighth organic photoelectric apparatus (8) may be formed.

[0162] In the embodiment 32, the disclosed compound 51 may be used to substitute the compound 2 described in the embodiment 30 as the co-doping material. Other structures

and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 30; and a ninth organic photoelectric apparatus (9) may be formed.

[0163] In the embodiment 33, the disclosed compound 67 may be used to substitute the compound 2 described in the embodiment 30 as the co-doping material. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 30; and a tenth organic photoelectric apparatus (10) may be formed.

[0164] In the embodiment 34, the disclosed compound 76 may be used to substitute the compound 2 described in the embodiment 30 as the co-doping material. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 30; and an eleventh organic photoelectric apparatus (11) may be formed.

[0165] In the embodiment 35, the disclosed compound 80 may be used to substitute the compound 2 described in the embodiment 30 as the co-doping material. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 30; and a twelfth organic photoelectric apparatus (12) may be formed.

[0166] In the embodiment 36, the disclosed compound 126 may be used to substitute the compound 2 described in the embodiment 30 as the co-doping material. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 30; and a thirteenth organic photoelectric apparatus (13) may be formed.

[0167] In the control embodiment 2, the compound DBP (1 wt %) is used as the dopant; and the compound CBP (99%) is used as the host material. The compound DBP and the compound CBP are deposited simultaneously to be used as the light-emitting layer with a thickness of 30 nm. Other structures and steps may be similar to those described in the embodiment 30.

[0168] The performance of the photoelectric apparatus described in the embodiments 25-36 and the control embodiments 1-2 may be evaluated from any aspects, and by any appropriate methods.

[0169] In one embodiment, the current of the photoelectric apparatus described in the embodiments 25-36 and the control embodiments 1-2 varying with the voltage is measured by a Keithley 2365 nanovoltmeter. The current densities of the organic photoelectric apparatus at different voltages are obtained by dividing the current with the light-emitting area.

[0170] The brightness and the radiant energy flow density of the photoelectric apparatus described in the embodiments 25-36 and the control embodiments 1-2 at different voltages may be measured by a Konicaminolta CS 2000 Spectroradiometer. According to the brightness and the radiant energy of the photoelectric apparatus at different voltages, the current efficiency (Cd/A) and the external quantum efficiency EQE at a same current density (10 mA/cm²) may be obtained.

[0171] The testing results of the photoelectric apparatus described in embodiments 25-29 and the control embodiment 1 are illustrated in Table 2. The testing results of the photoelectric apparatus described in embodiments 30-36 and the control embodiment 2 are illustrated in Table 3.

TABLE 2

Testing results corresponding to different host materials				
	Voltage (V)	Current efficiency (Cd/A)	EQE	CIE
Embodiment 25	5.5	6.9	6.2	Red
Embodiment 26	5.1	7.4	6.5	Red
Embodiment 27	5.5	7.1	6.2	Red
Embodiment 28	5.3	6.9	6.3	Red
Embodiment 29	4.9	7.5	6.9	Red
Control embodiment 1	6.1	5.7	5.2	Red

TABLE 3

Testing results corresponding to different co-doping materials				
	Voltage (V)	Current efficiency (Cd/A)	EQE	CIE
Embodiment 30	4.9	9.4	8.5	Red
Embodiment 31	4.5	11.3	9.1	Red
Embodiment 32	4.6	11.9	9.3	Red
Embodiment 33	4.6	10.9	8.9	Red
Embodiment 34	4.8	8.1	7.6	Red
Embodiment 35	4.7	8.5	7.7	Red
Embodiment 36	4.7	8.9	7.7	Red
Control embodiment 2	5.3	2.1	1.2	Red

[0172] According to Table 2 and Table 3, under a same current density (10 mA/cm²), comparing with the photoelectric apparatus described in the control embodiments 1-2, the photoelectric apparatus described in the embodiments 25-36, which have the disclosed compounds as host material or co-doping material, may have lower drive voltages, higher current efficiencies, and higher external quantum efficiencies. That is, the organic photoelectric apparatus having the disclosed compounds may have desired performance. Thus, the disclosed compounds may be used as the host materials, and/or the co-doping materials of the organic layers of the photoelectric apparatus.

[0173] The above detailed descriptions only illustrate certain exemplary embodiments of the present invention, and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. Those skilled in the art can understand the specification as whole and technical features in the various embodiments can be combined into other embodiments understandable to those persons of ordinary skill in the art. Any equivalent or modification thereof, without departing from the spirit and principle of the present invention, falls within the true scope of the present invention.

1-9. (canceled)

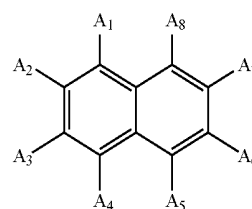
10. An organic photoelectric apparatus, comprising:

an anode substrate;

at least one organic layer formed over the anode substrate; and

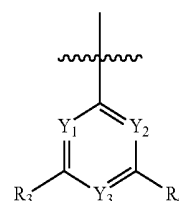
a cathode layer formed over the at least one organic layer,

wherein the at least one organic layer includes at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound having a general formula (I):



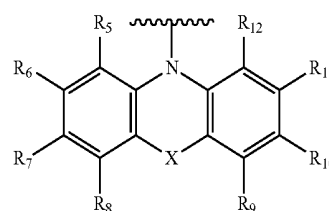
(I)

wherein A₁, A₂, A₃, A₄, A₅, A₆, A₇, and A₈ are independently selected from a group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a compound having a general formula (II) and a compound having a general formula (III); and A₁, A₂, A₃, A₄, A₅, A₆, A₇, and A₈ include at least one compound having the general formula (II) and at least one compound having the general formula (III), the general formula (II) being:



(II)

wherein Y₁, Y₂, and Y₃ are independently selected from a group consisting of C and N; R₃ and R₄ are independently selected from a group consisting of C₆₋₃₀ aromatic group and C₂₋₃₀ heterocyclic aromatic group, and the general formula (III) being:



(III)

wherein X is selected from a group consisting of any one of oxyl group (—O—), sulfhydryl group (—S—), substituted or non-substituted imino group, substituted or non-substituted methylene group, and substituted or non-substituted silicylene group; R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀, R₁₁, and R₁₂ are independently selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, C₁₋₃₀ alkyl group, C₆₋₃₀ aromatic group, and C₂₋₃₀ heterocyclic aromatic group.

11. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the at least one organic layer comprises: at least one light-emitting layer; and the at least one light-emitting layer includes the at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound.

12. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the at least one organic layer comprises: at least one selected from a group consisting of a hole transport layer, a hole injection layer, a hole barrier

layer, an electron transport layer, an electron injection layer and an electron barrier layer.

13. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 11, wherein:

the at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound is used as one selected from a group consisting of a host material, a doping material and a co-doping material of the at least one light-emitting layer.

14. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 13, wherein:

the at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound is the host material of the at least one light-emitting layer.

15. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 10, wherein:

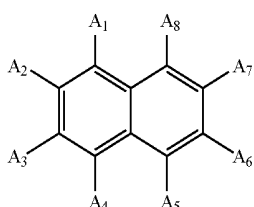
an energy level difference (ΔE_{ST}) between a lowest singlet state S_1 and a lowest triplet state T_1 of the at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound is smaller than or equal to approximately 0.30 eV.

16. A method for fabricating an organic photoelectric apparatus, comprising:

providing an anode substrate,

forming at least one organic layer over the anode substrate; and

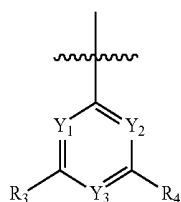
forming a cathode layer over the at least one organic layer, wherein the at least one organic layer includes at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound having a general formula (I):



(I)

wherein A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , A_4 , A_5 , A_6 , A_7 , and A_8 are independently selected from a group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a compound having a general formula (II) and a compound having a general formula (III); and A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , A_4 , A_5 , A_6 , A_7 , and A_8 include at least one compound having the general formula (II) and at least one compound having the general formula (III),

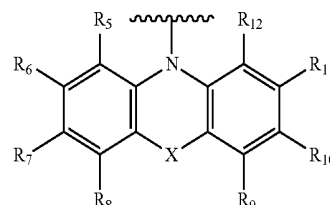
the general formula (II) being:



(II)

wherein Y_1 , Y_2 , and Y_3 are independently selected from a group consisting of C and N; R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from a group consisting of C_{6-30} aromatic group and C_{2-30} heterocyclic aromatic group, and

the general formula (III) being:



(III)

wherein X is selected from a group consisting of any one of oxyl group ($-O-$), sulfhydryl group ($-S-$), substituted or non-substituted imino group, substituted or non-substituted methylene group, and substituted or non-substituted silicylene group; R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} , and R_{12} are independently selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, C_{1-30} alkyl group, C_{6-30} aromatic group, and C_{2-30} heterocyclic aromatic group.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein the at least one organic layer comprises:

at least one light-emitting layer; and

the at least one light-emitting layer includes the at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound.

18. The method according to claim 16, wherein forming the at least one organic layer comprises:

forming a hole transport layer on the anode substrate;

forming a light-emitting layer on the hole transport layer;

forming a hole barrier layer on the light-emitting layer;

forming an electron transport layer on the hole barrier layer; and

forming an electron injection layer on the electron transport layer.

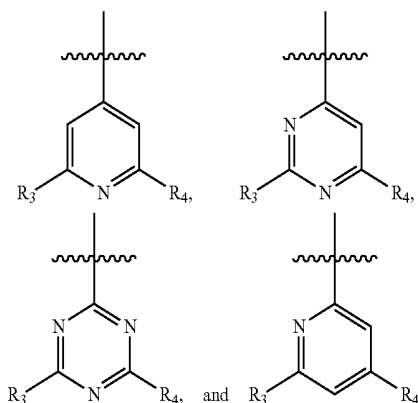
19. The method according to claim 16, wherein:

the at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound is used as one selected from a group consisting of a host material, a doping material and a co-doping material of the at least one light-emitting layer.

20. The method according to claim 16, wherein:

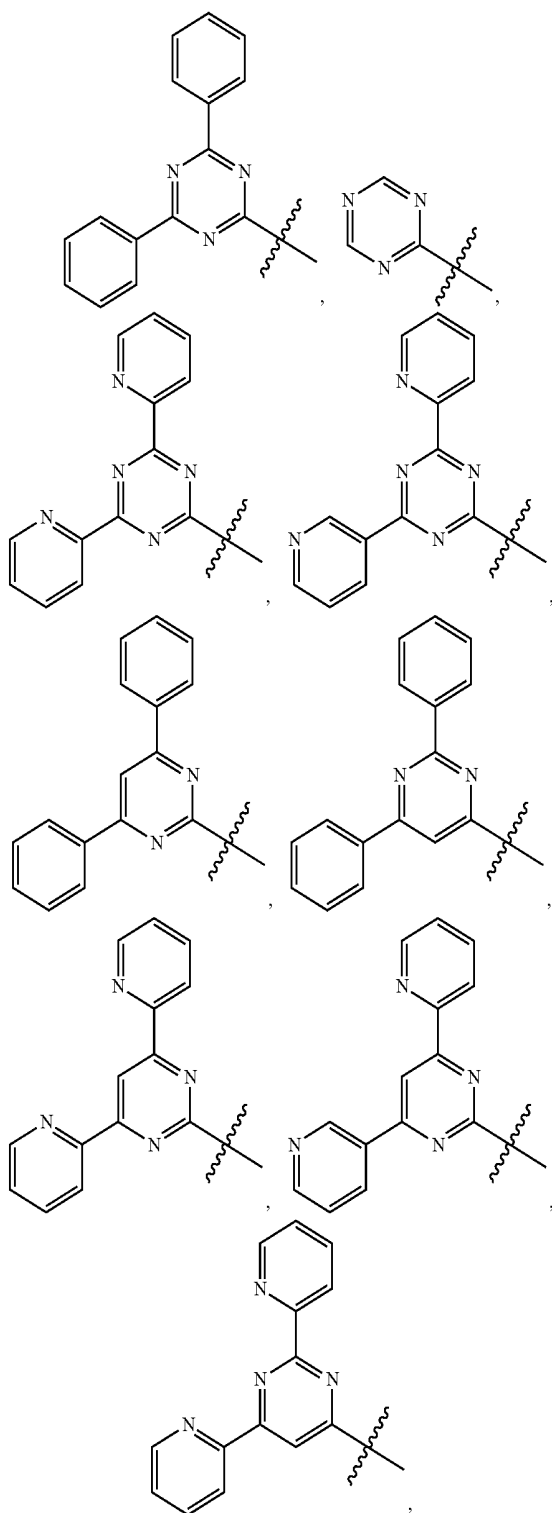
the at least one organic layer is formed by an evaporation process.

21. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the compound having the general formula (II) comprises one selected from a group consisting of:

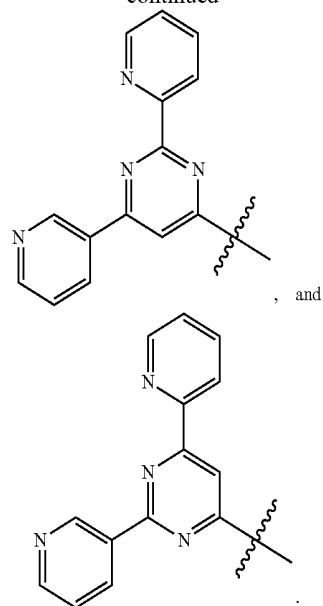


wherein R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from a group consisting of substituted or non-substituted phenyl group, substituted or non-substituted pyridyl group, substituted or non-substituted pyrimidyl group, and substituted or non-substituted triazinyl group.

22. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the compound having the general formula (II) is one selected from a group consisting of:

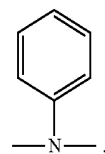


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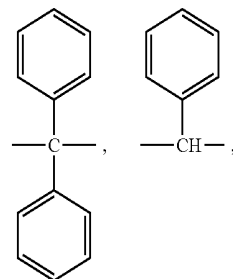


23. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the X in the compound having the general formula (III) is one selected from a group consisting of:

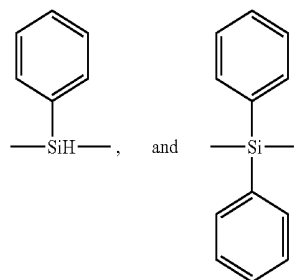
$-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$, $-\text{NH}-$, $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-$,



$-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-$,



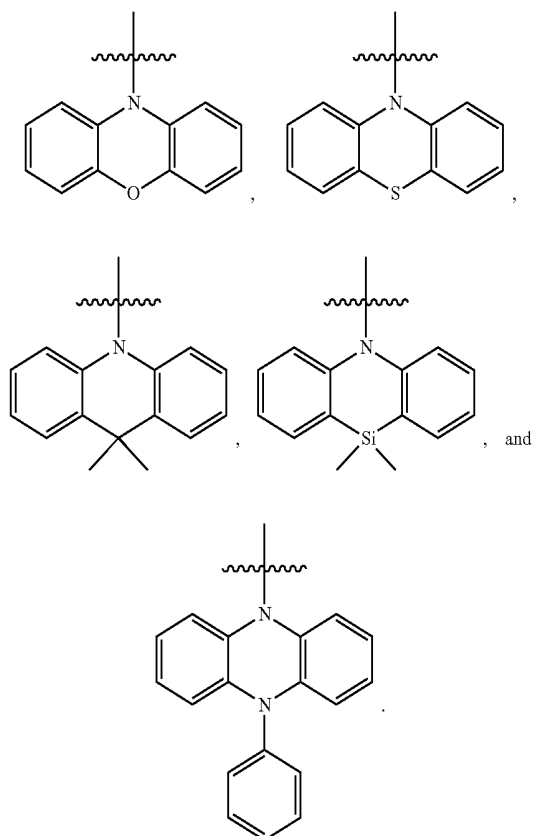
$-\text{SiH}_2-$, $-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$, $-\text{SiH}(\text{CH}_3)-$,



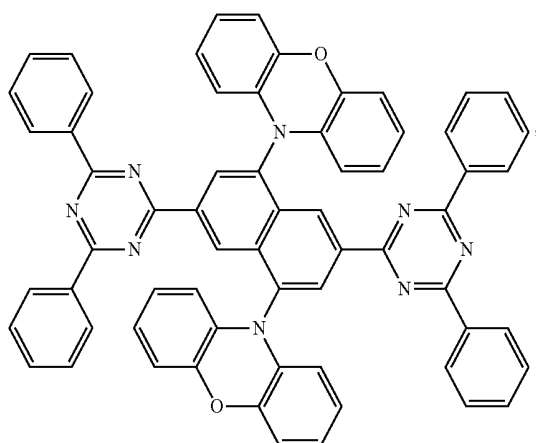
24. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 10, wherein:

R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} and R_{12} are all hydrogen.

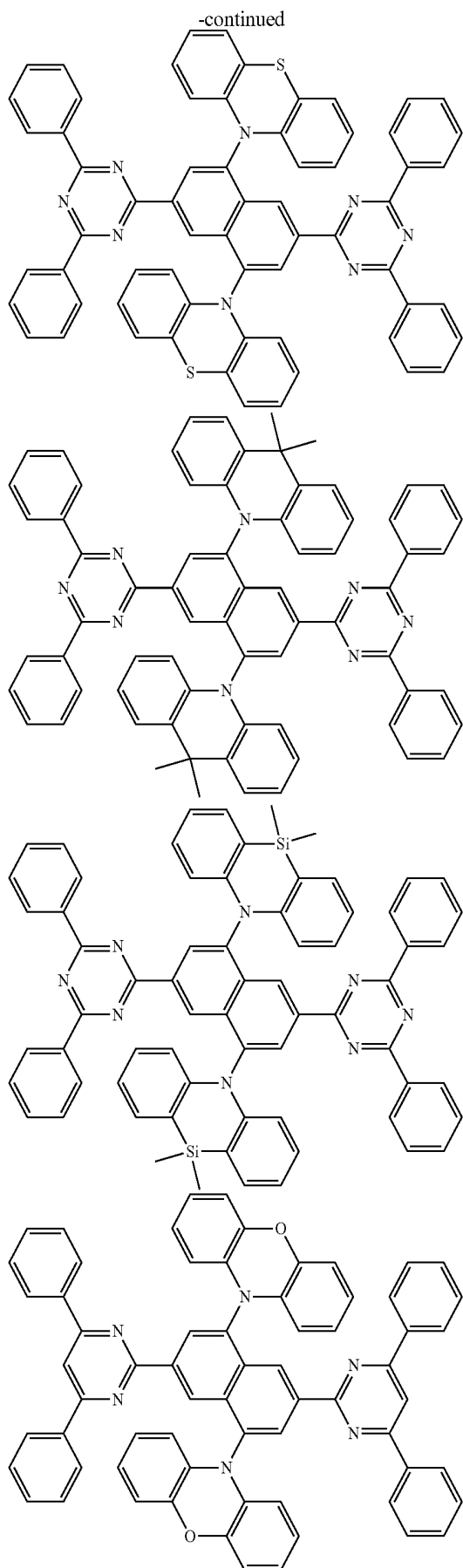
25. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the compound having the general formula (III) is one selected from a group consisting of:



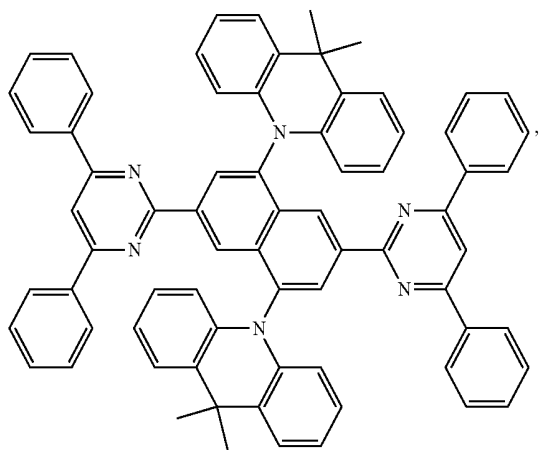
26. The organic photoelectric apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound comprising one selected from a group consisting of:



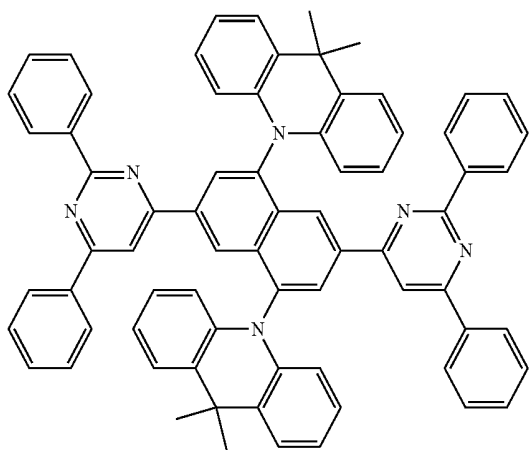
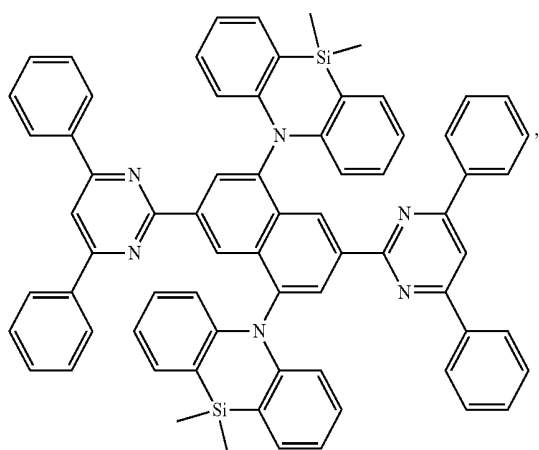
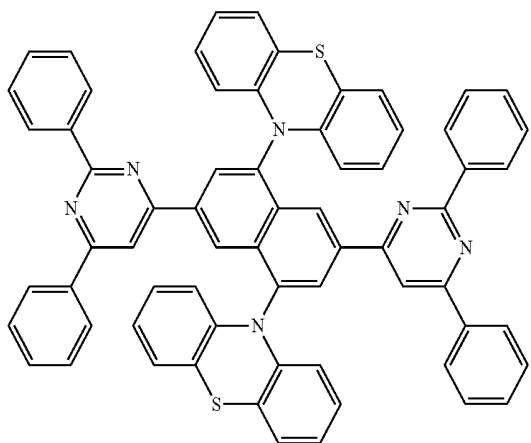
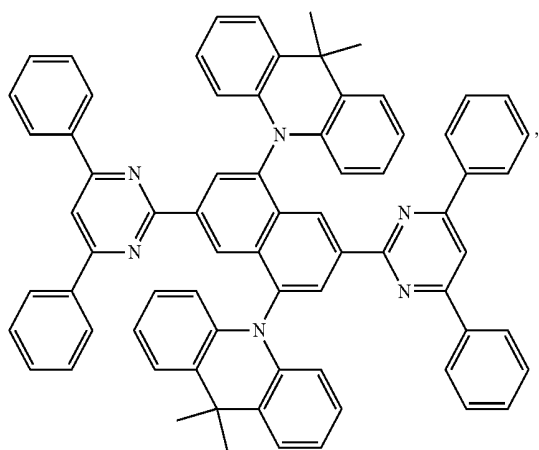
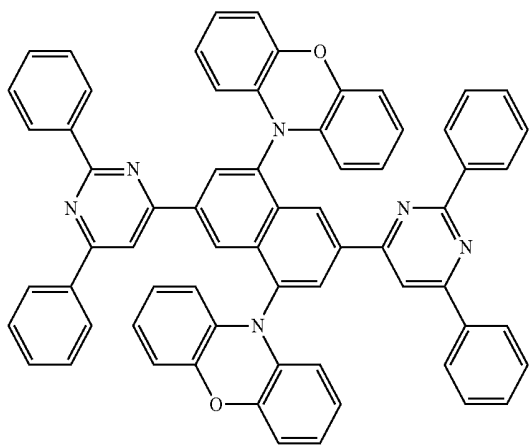
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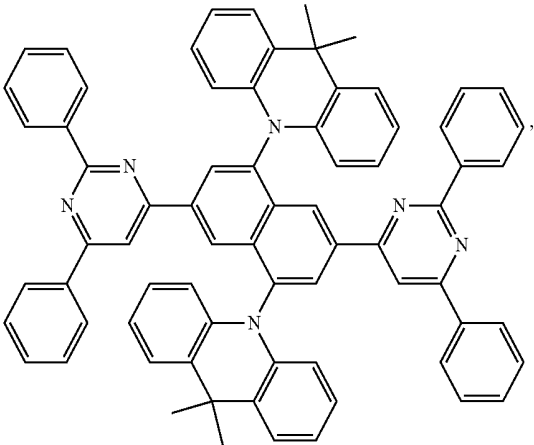
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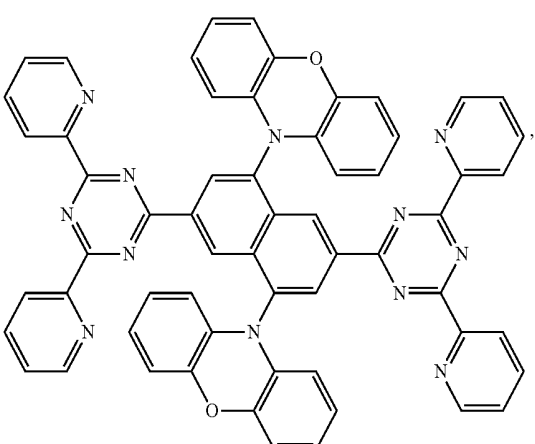
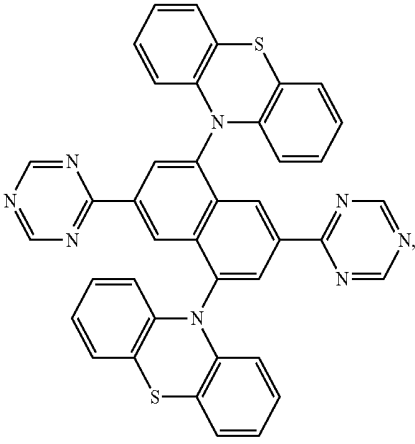
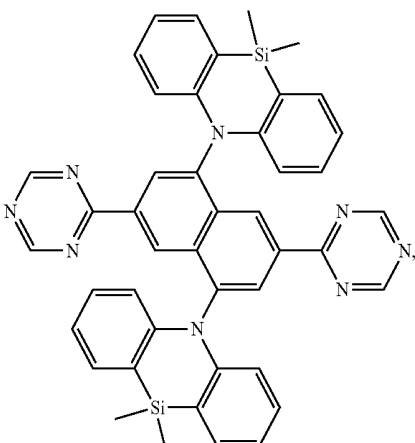
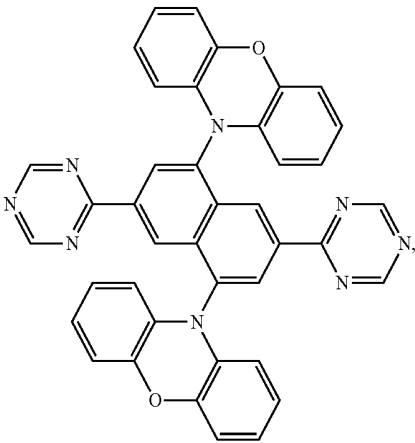
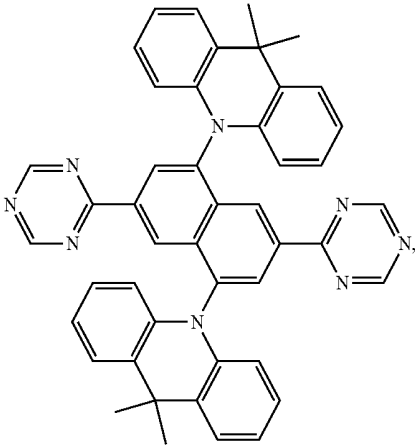
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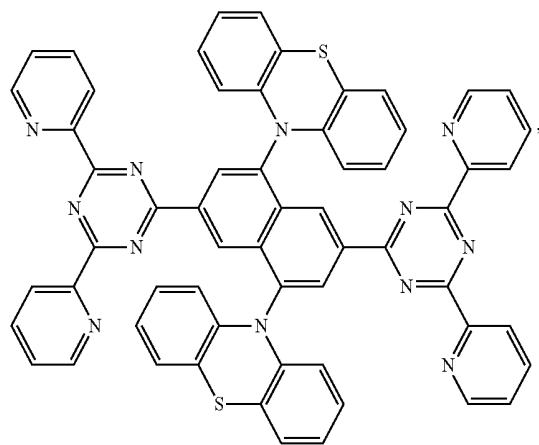
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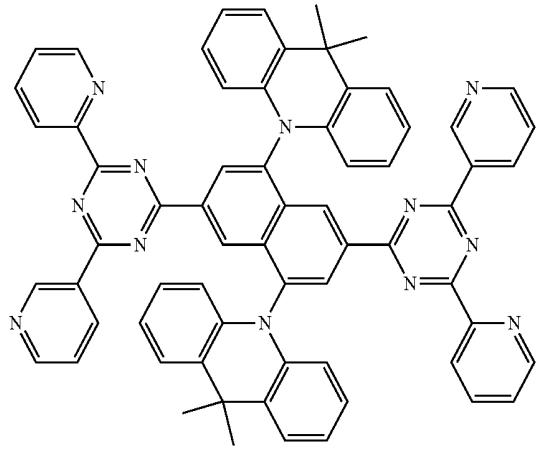
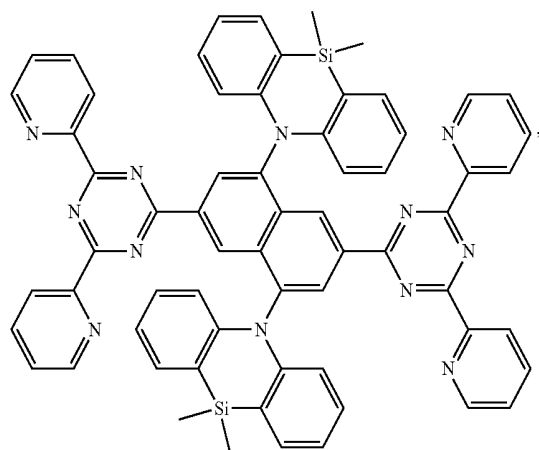
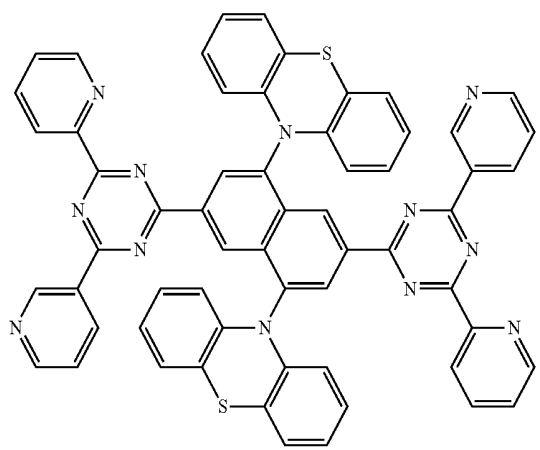
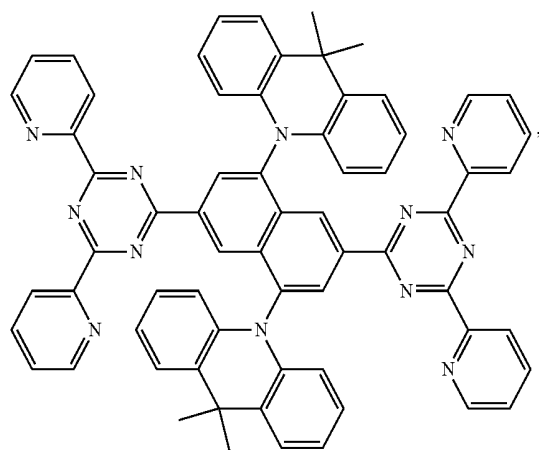
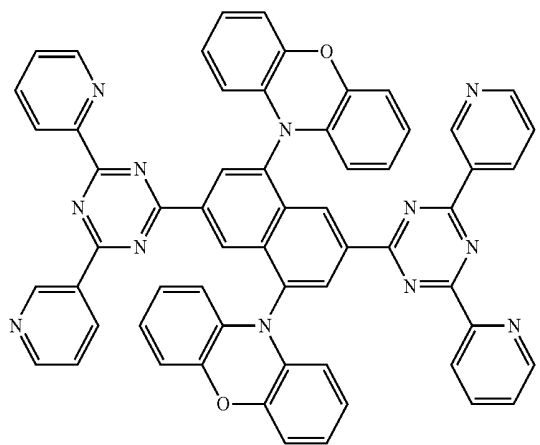
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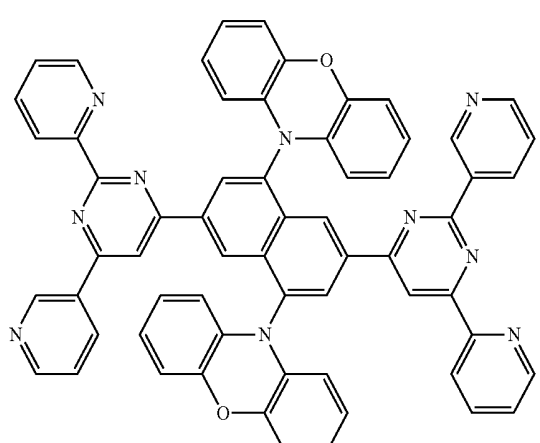
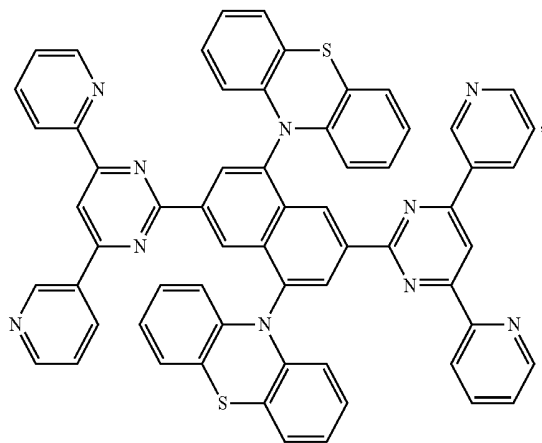
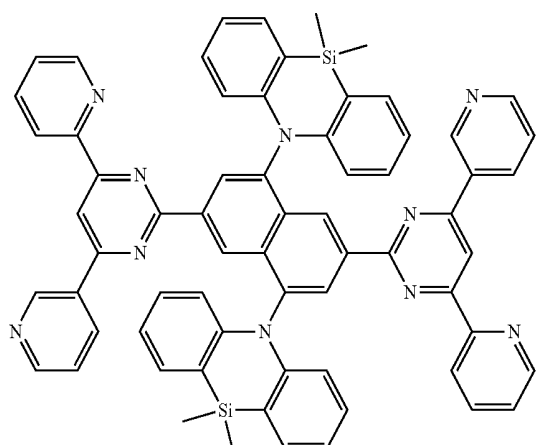
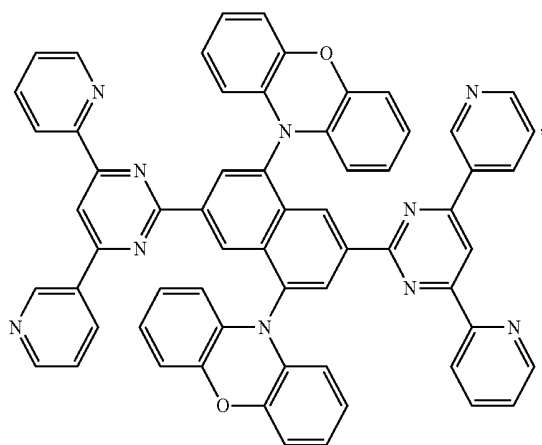
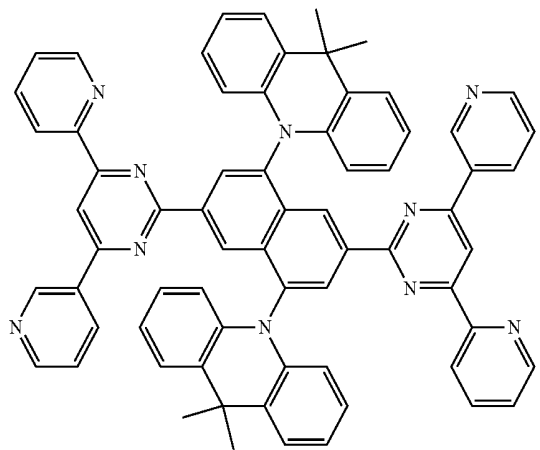
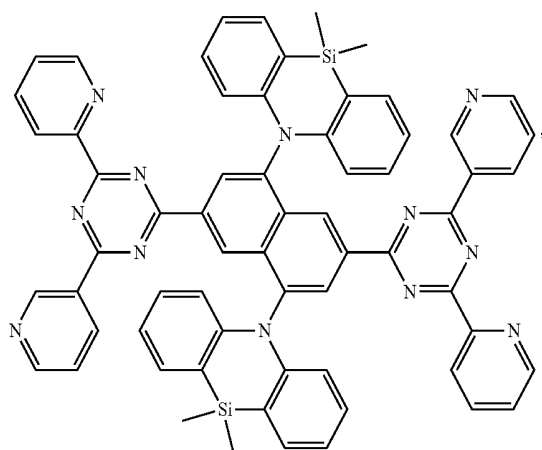
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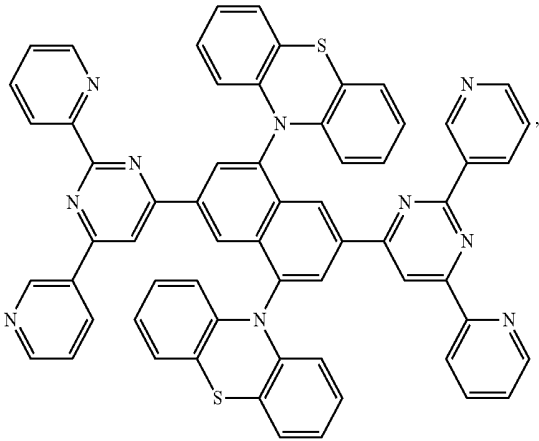
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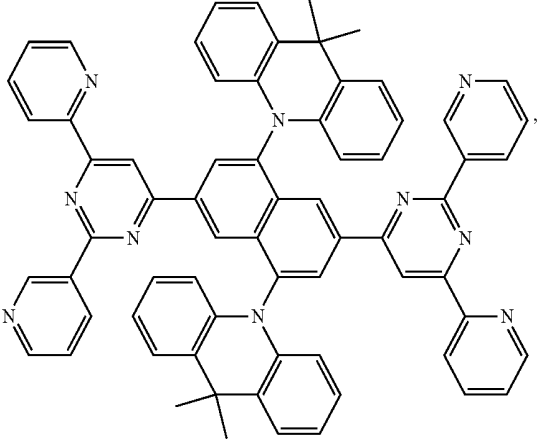
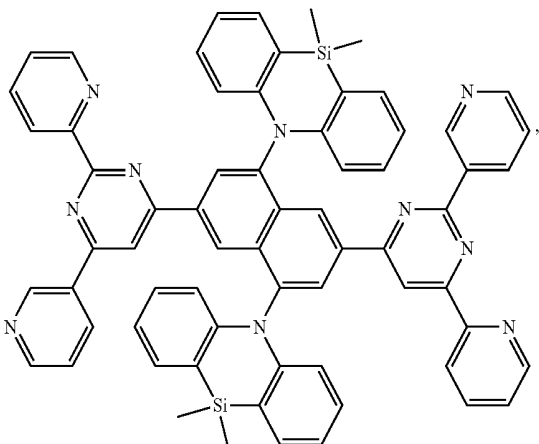
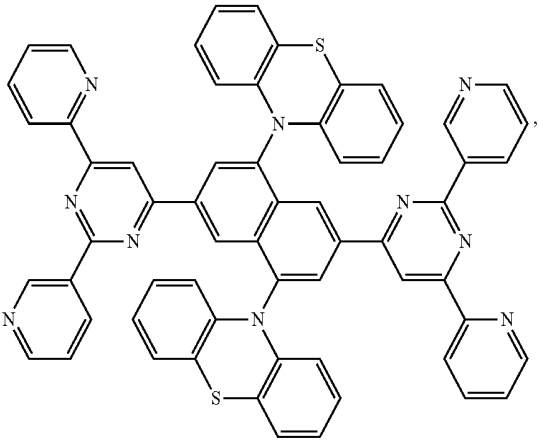
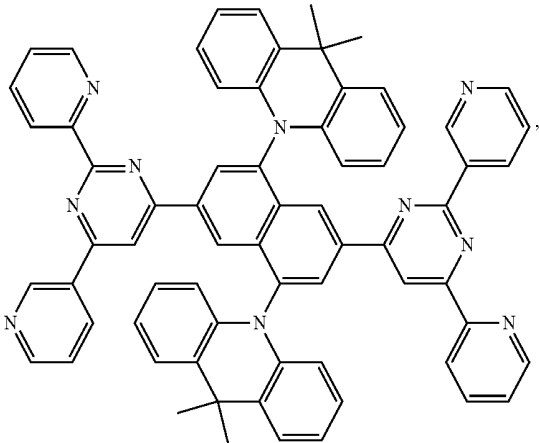
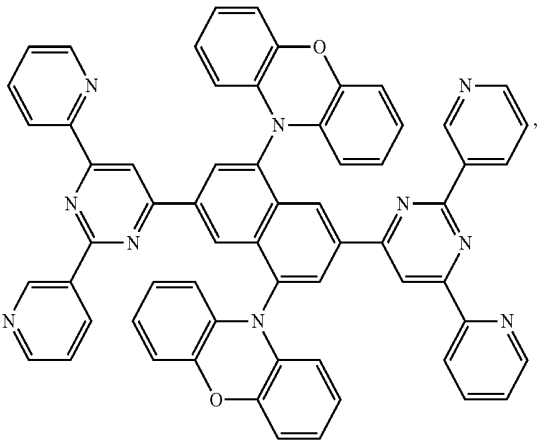
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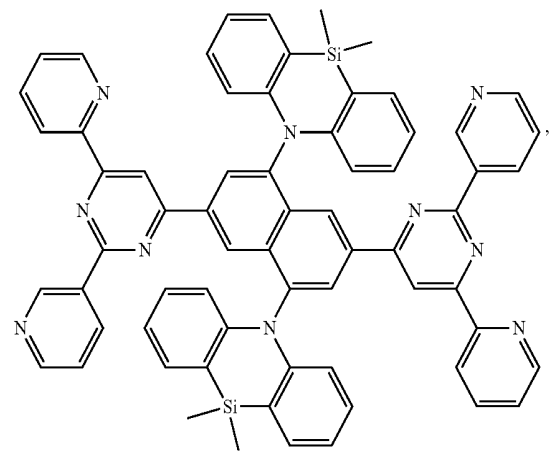
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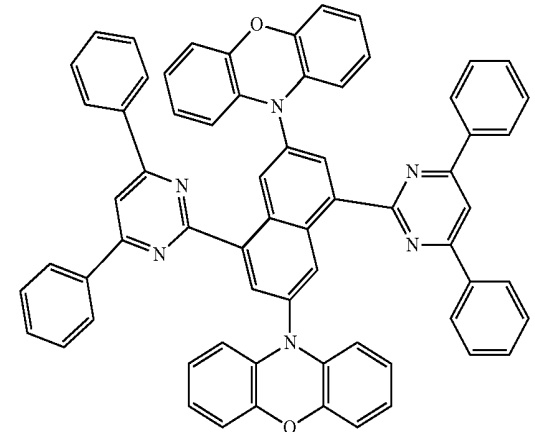
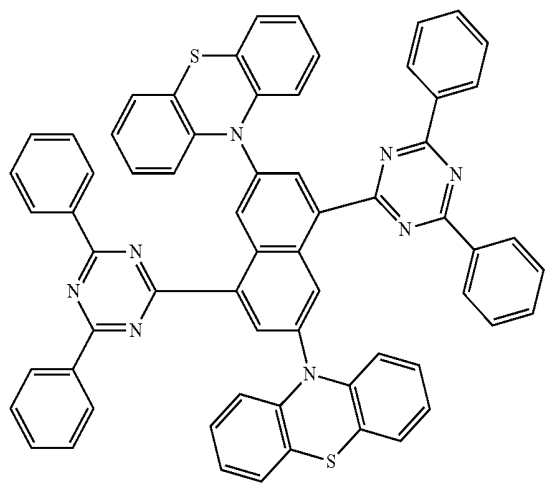
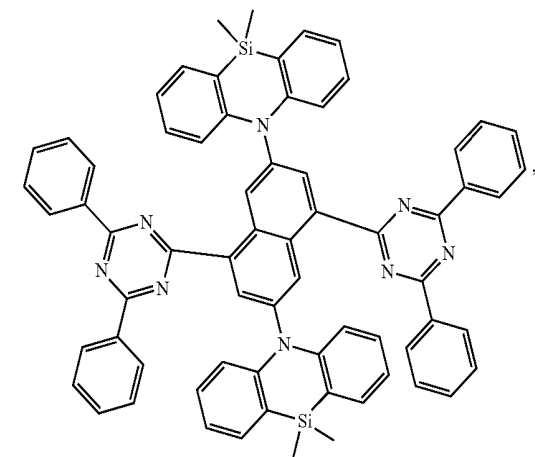
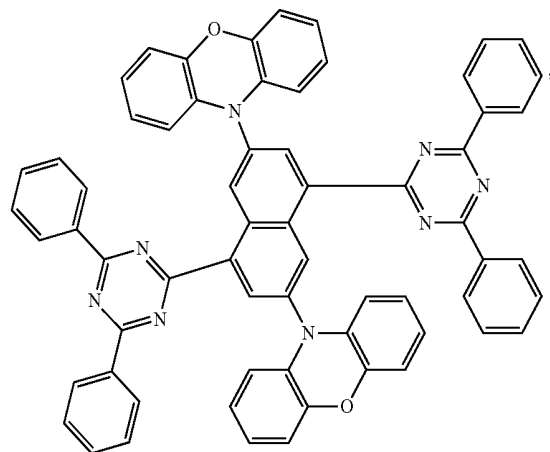
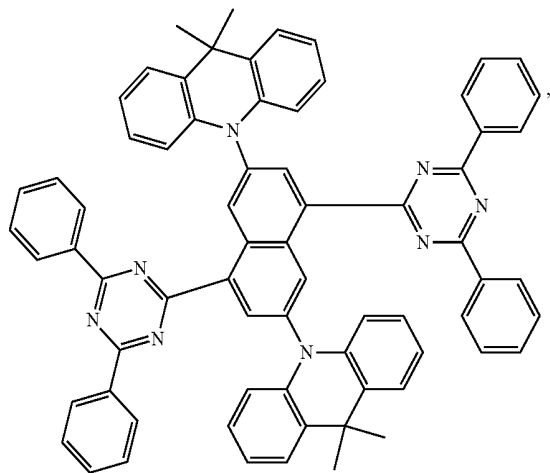
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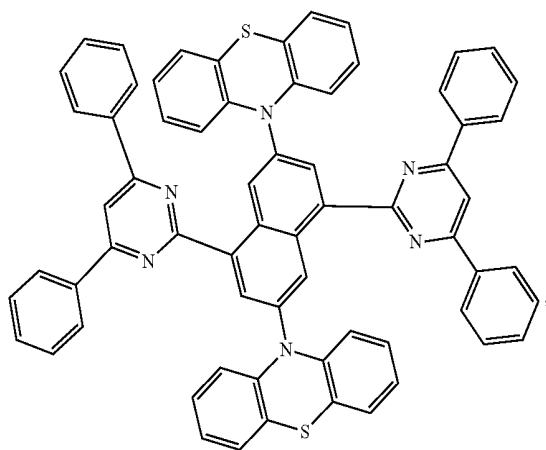
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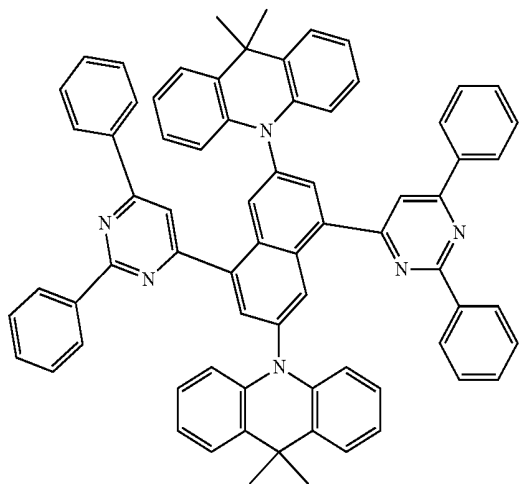
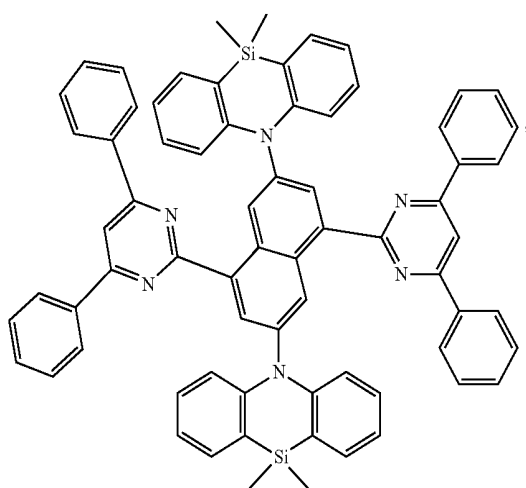
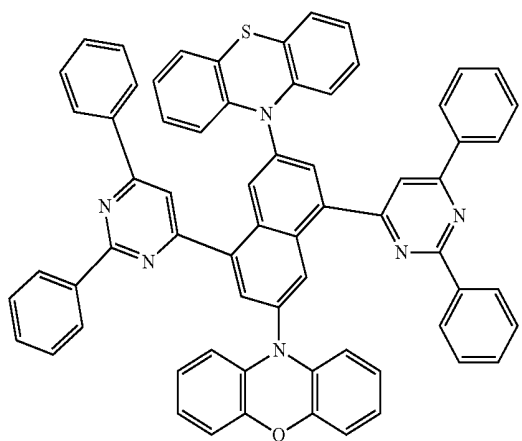
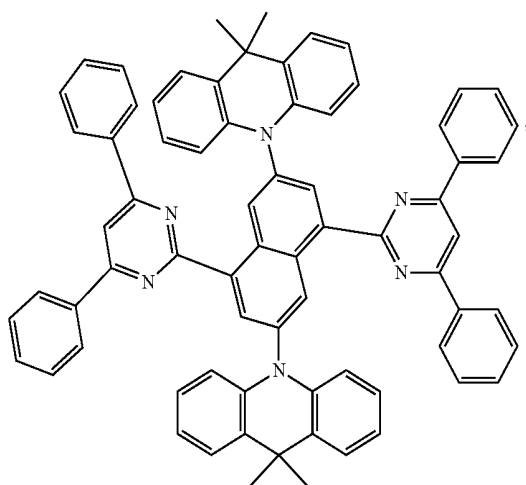
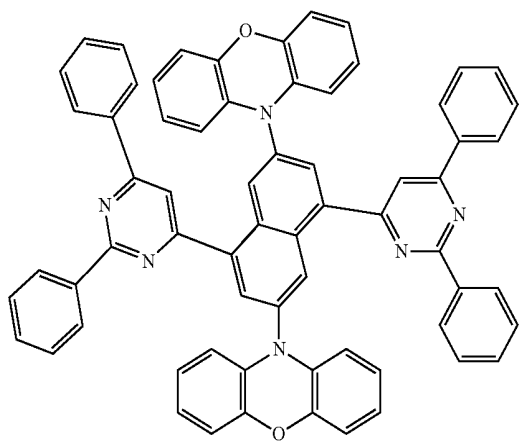
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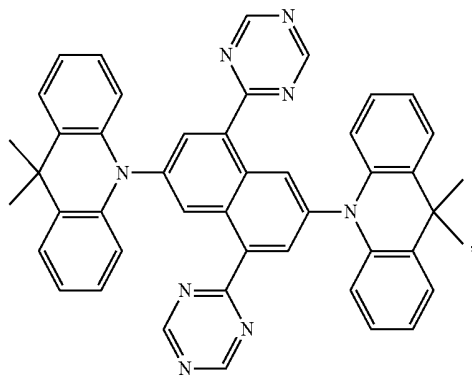
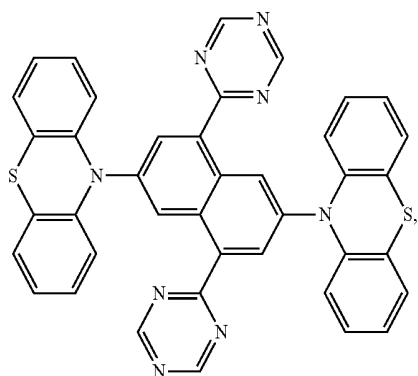
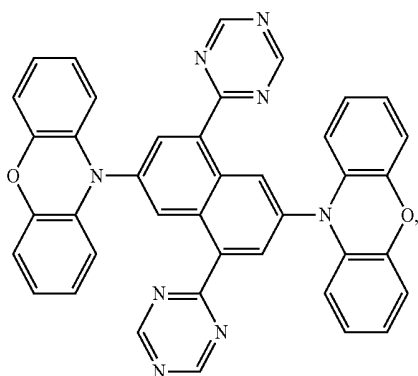
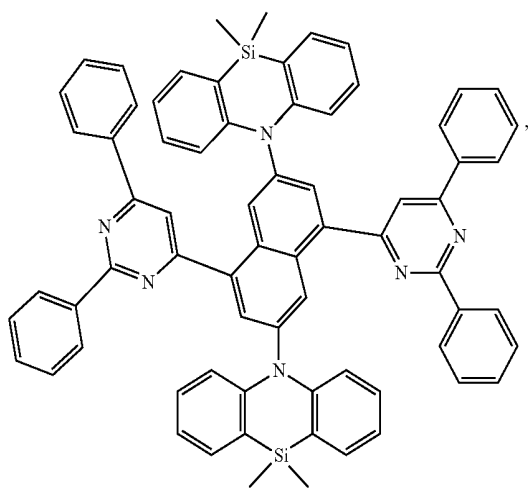
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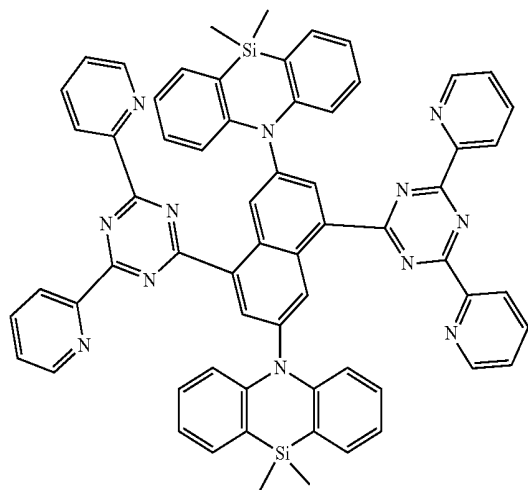
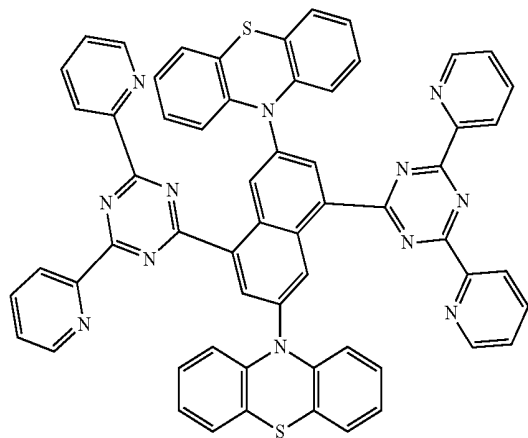
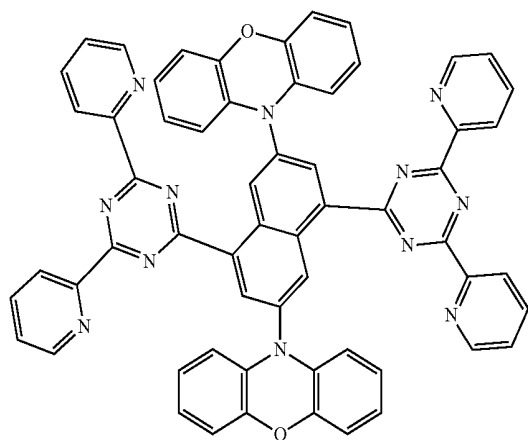
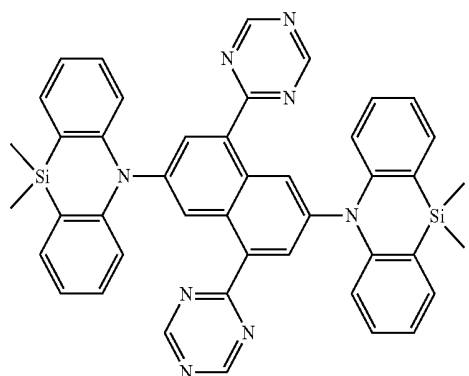
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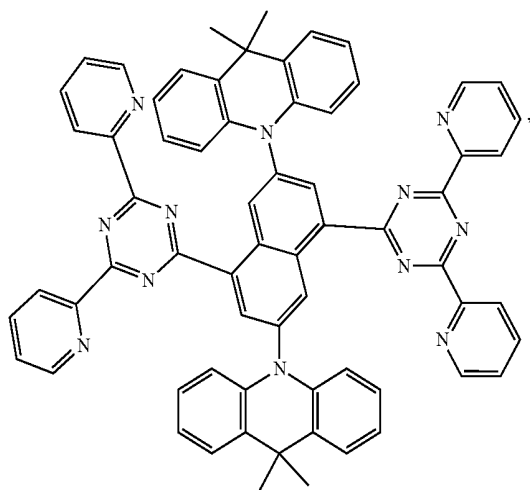
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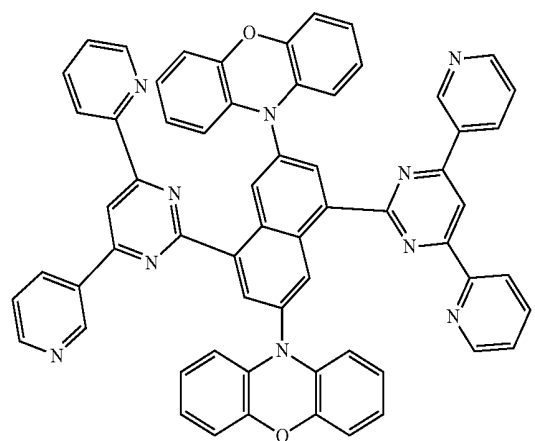
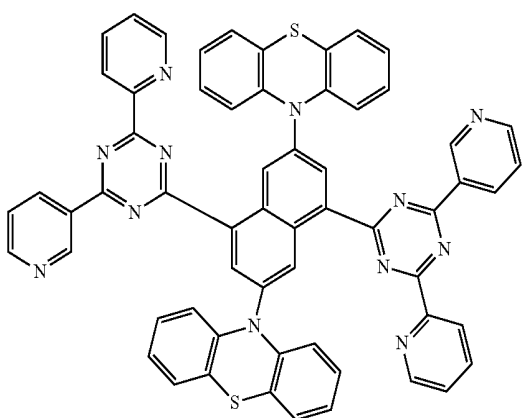
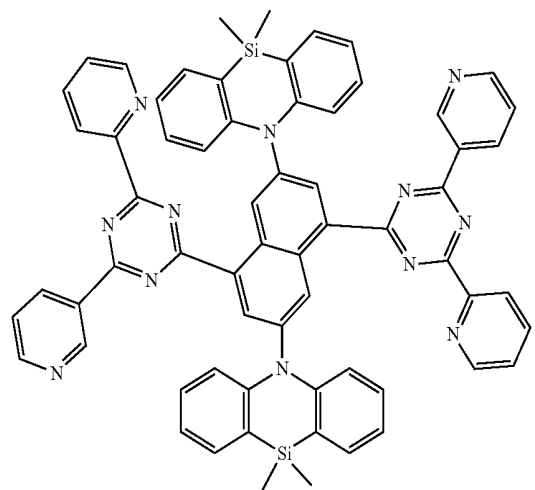
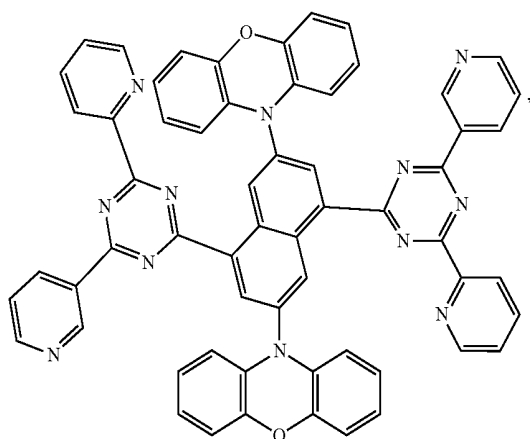
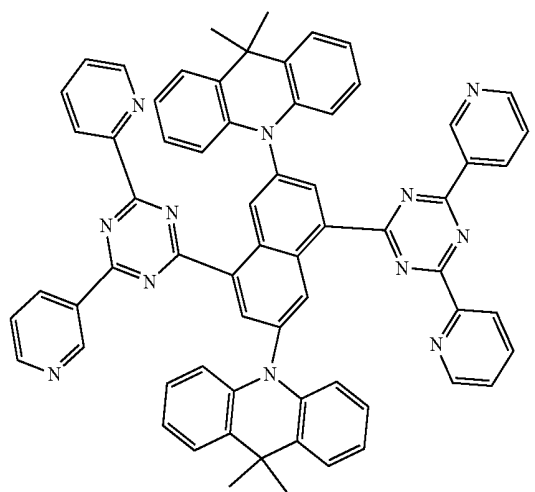
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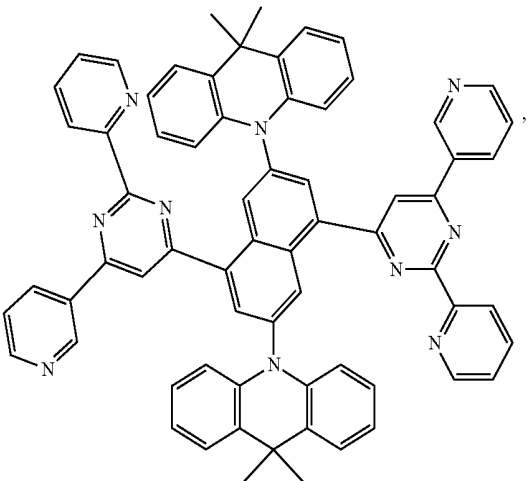
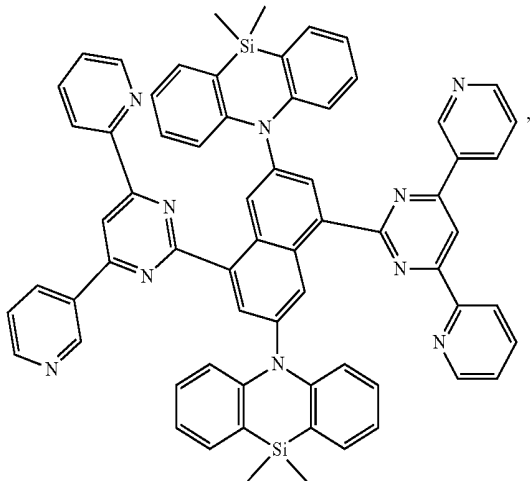
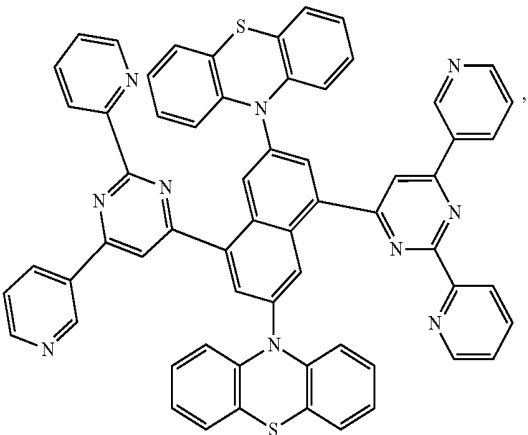
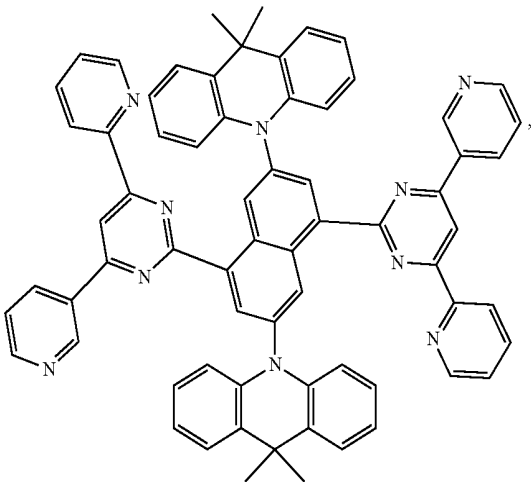
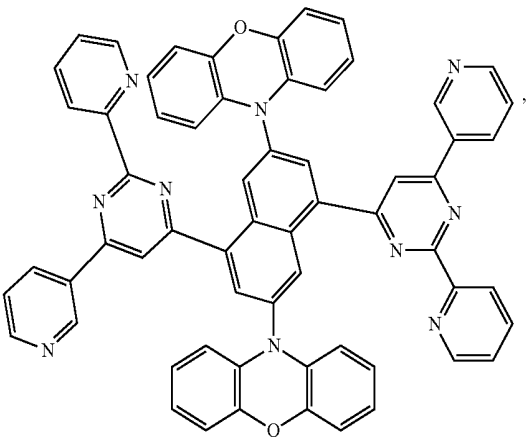
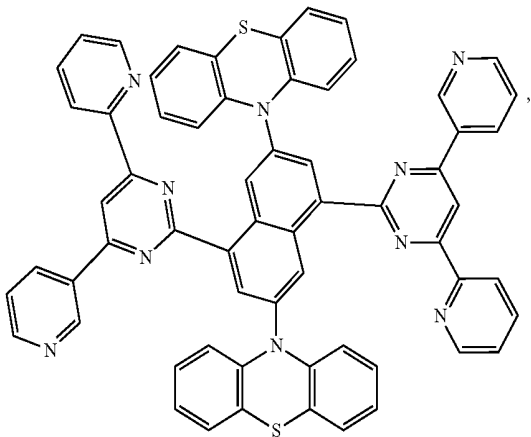
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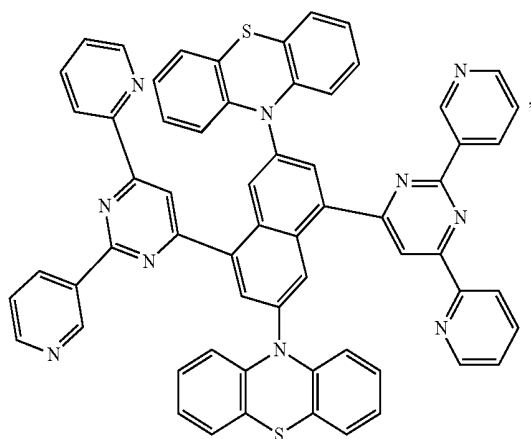
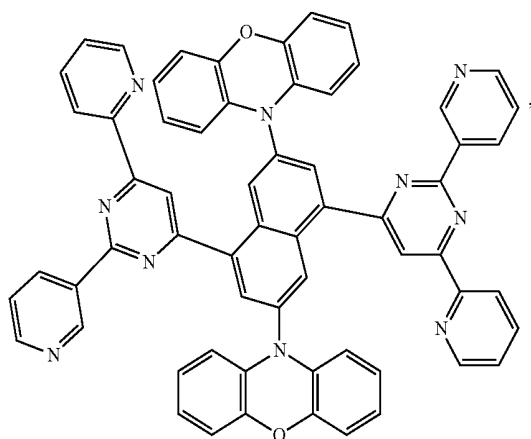
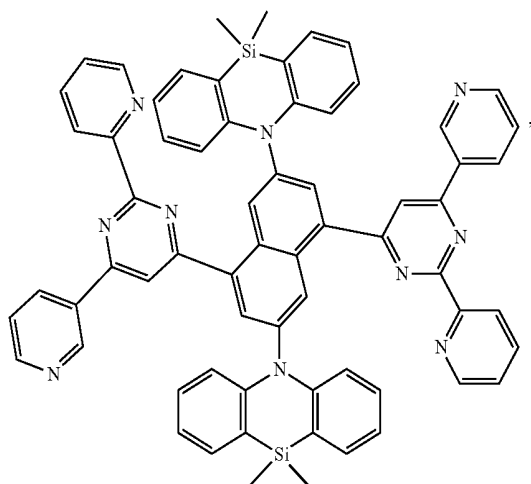
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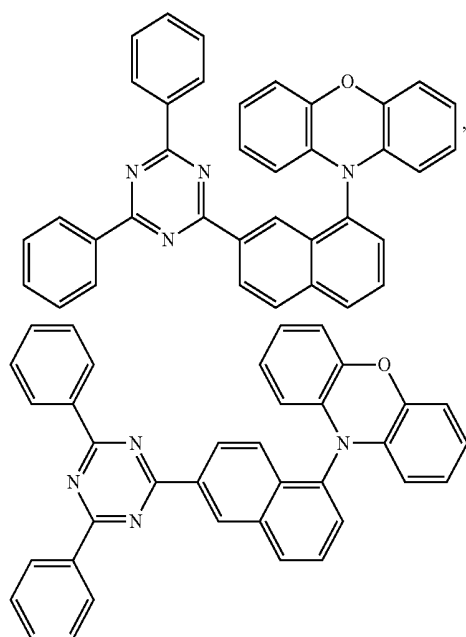
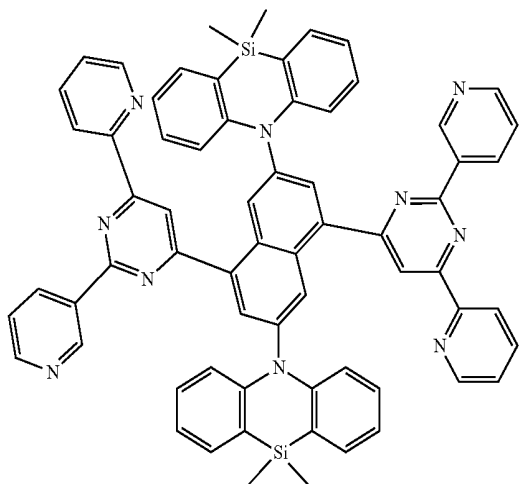
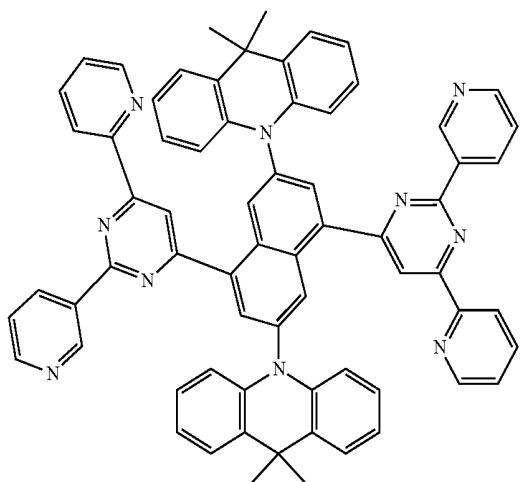
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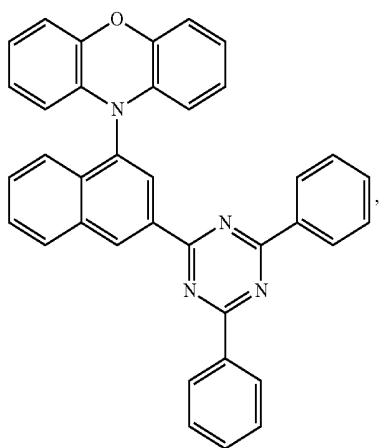
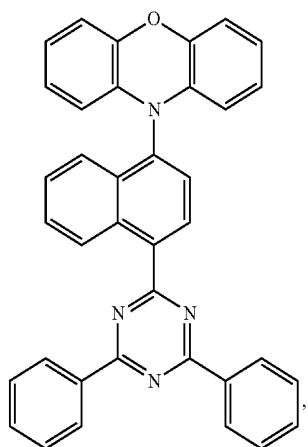
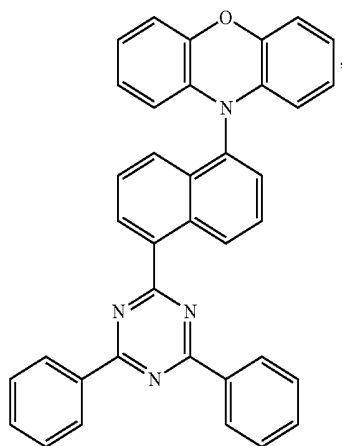
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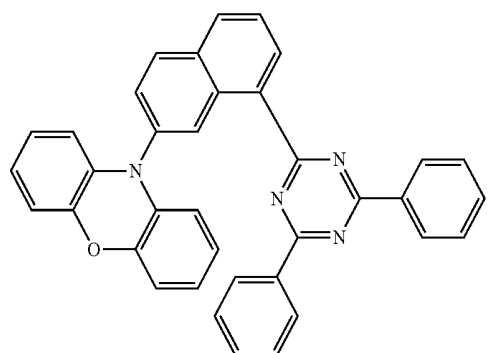
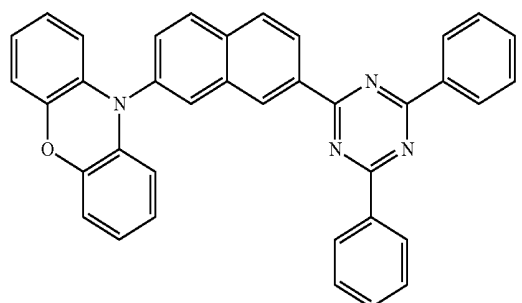
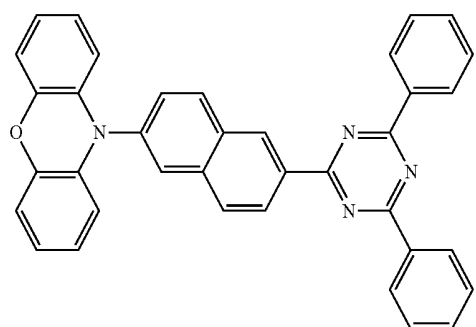
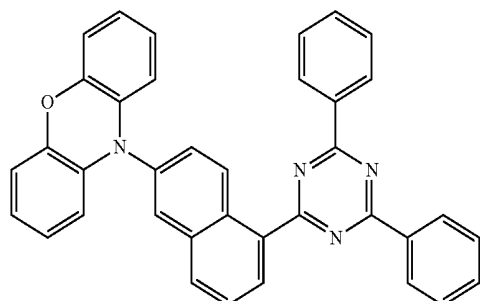
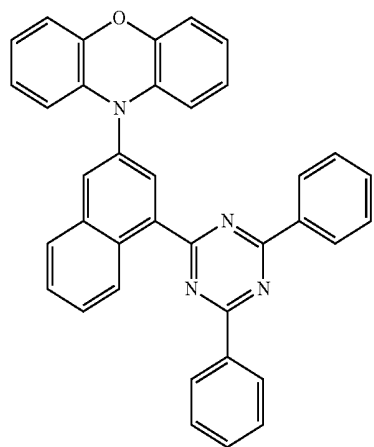
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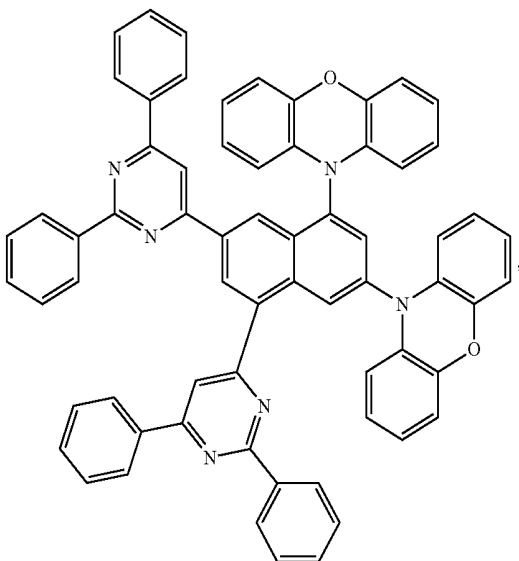
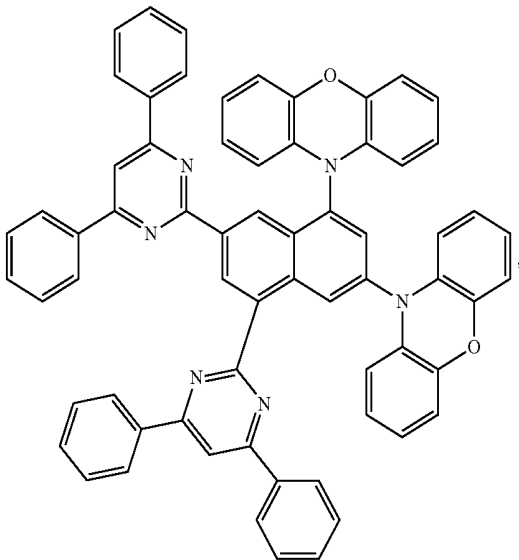
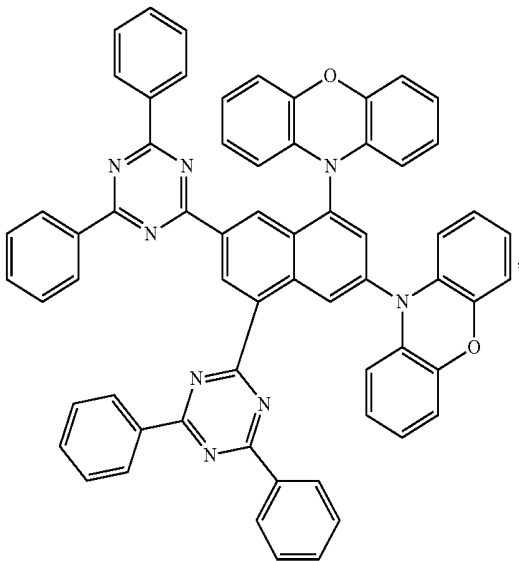
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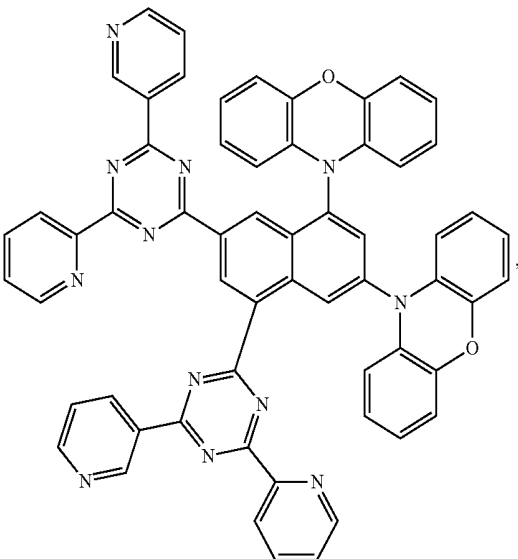
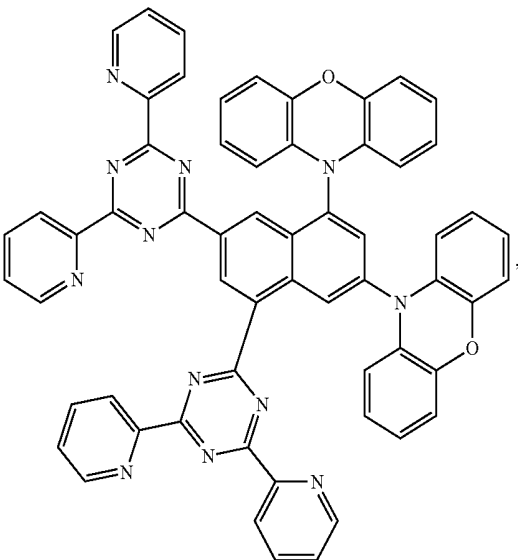
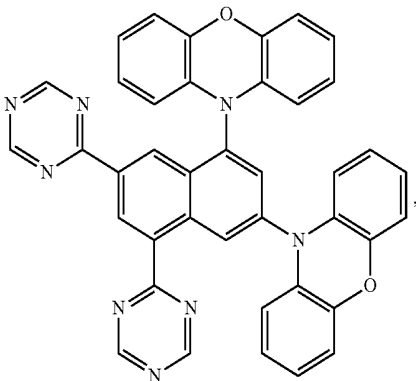
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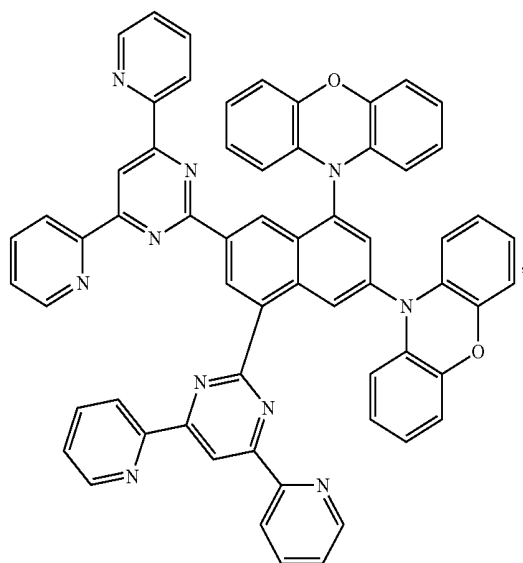
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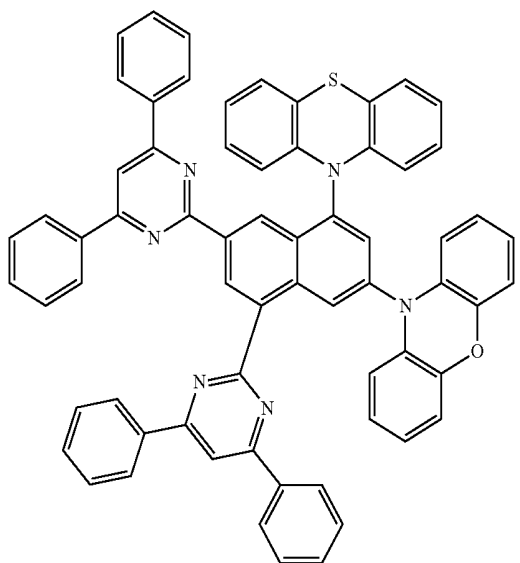
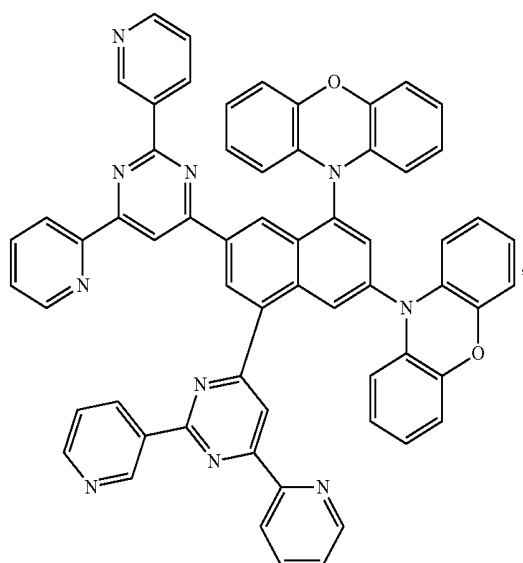
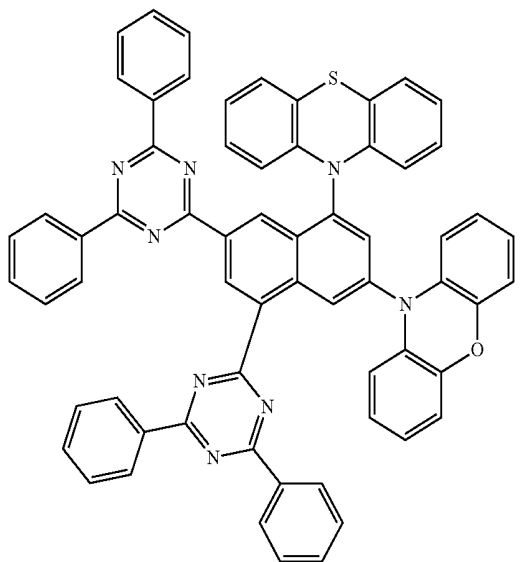
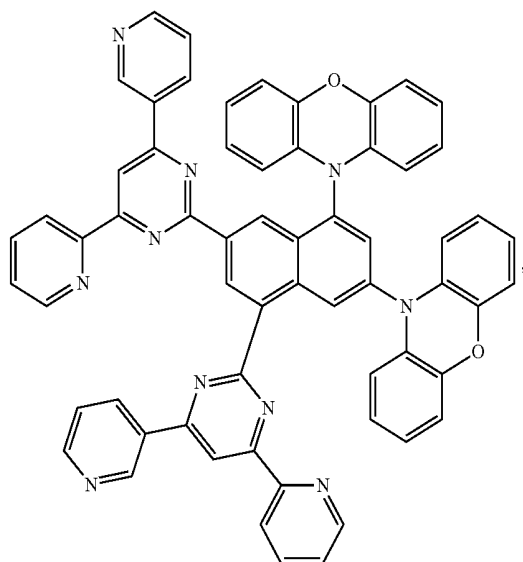
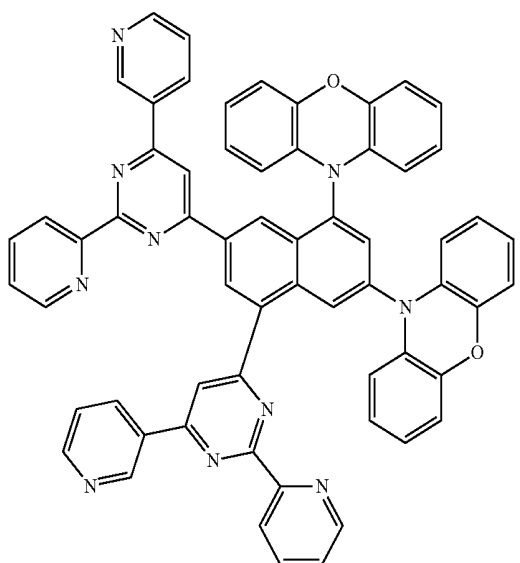
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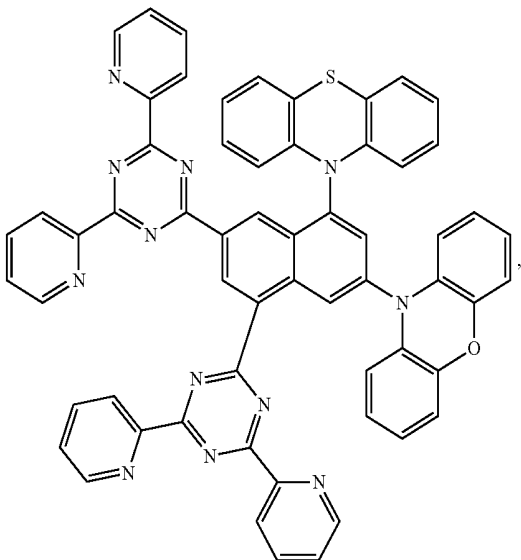
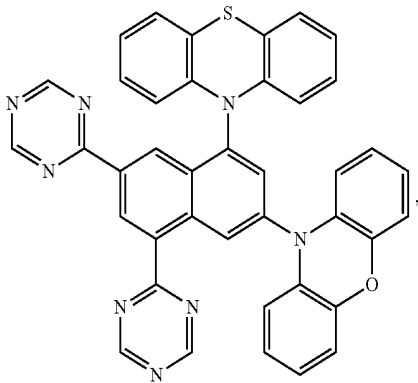
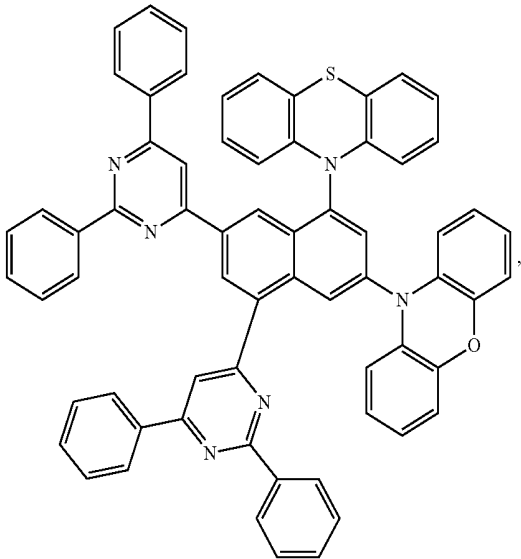
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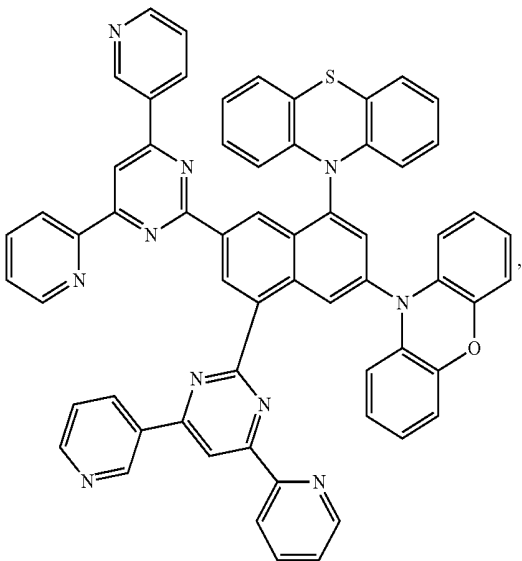
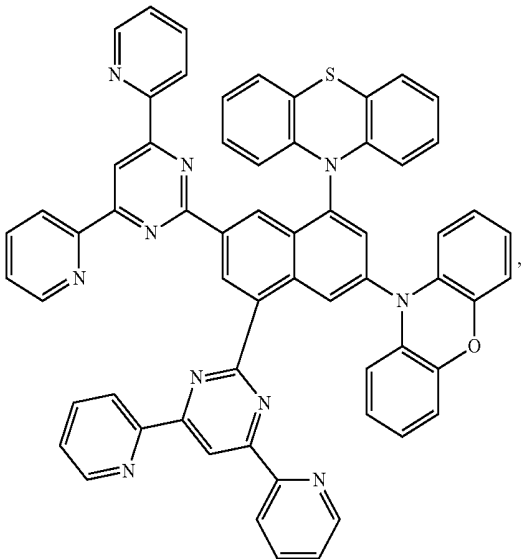
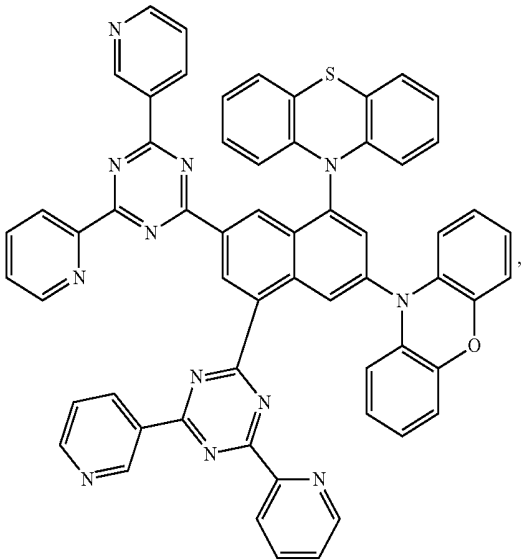
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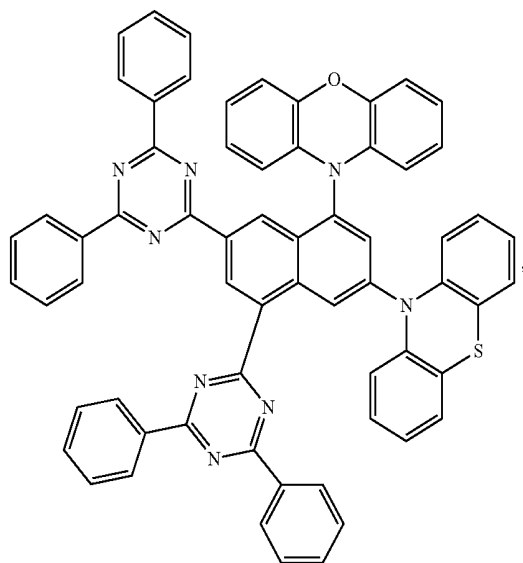
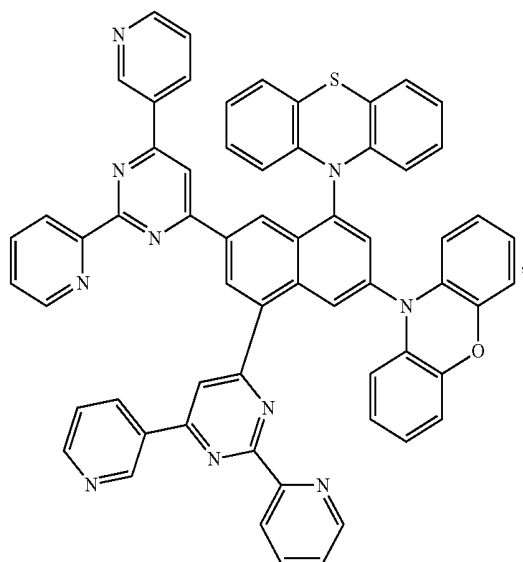
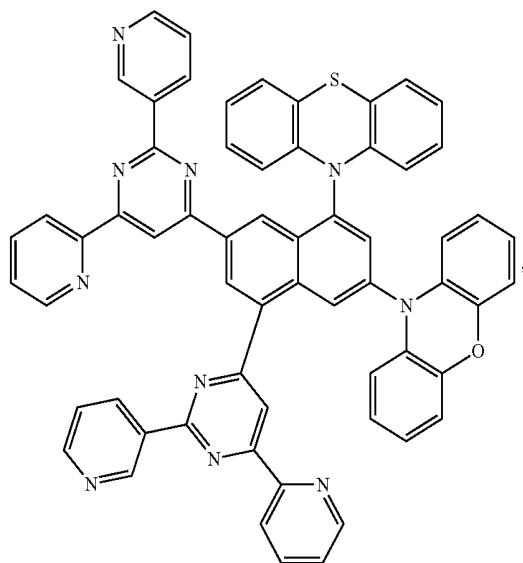
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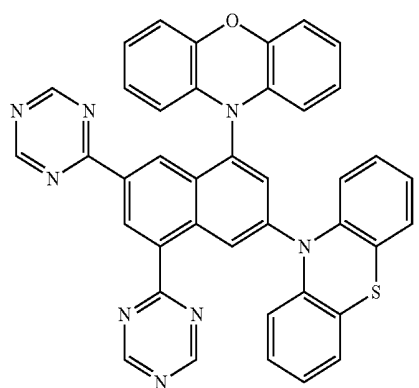
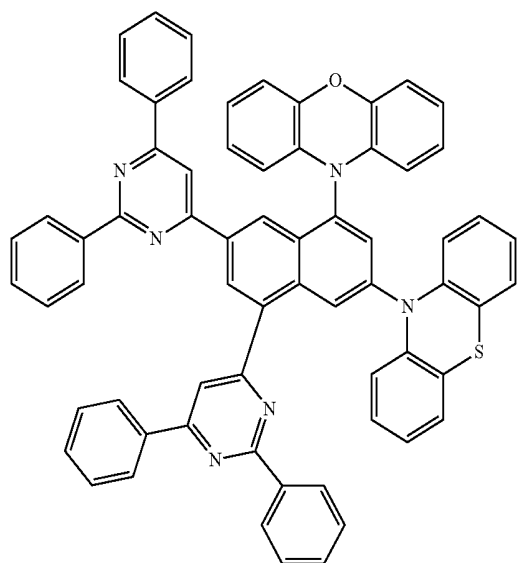
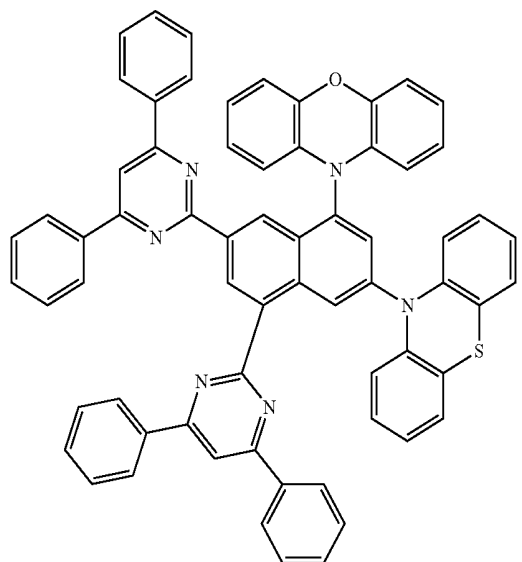
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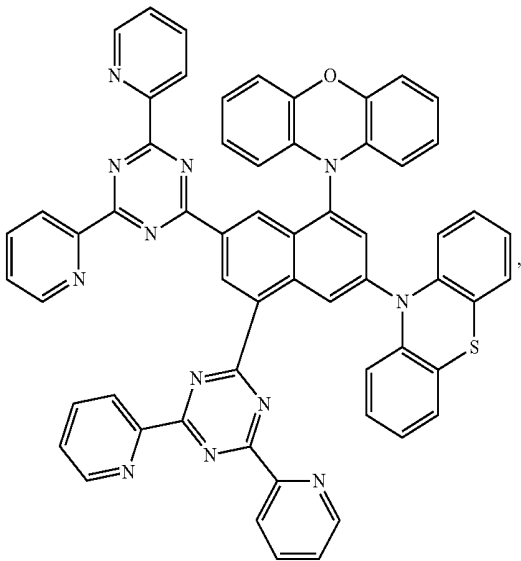
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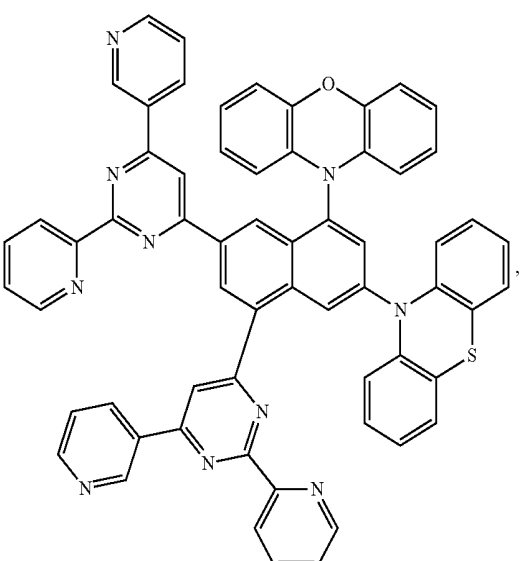
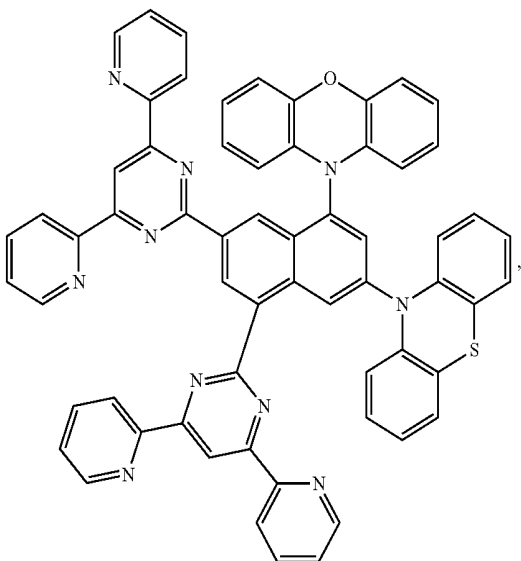
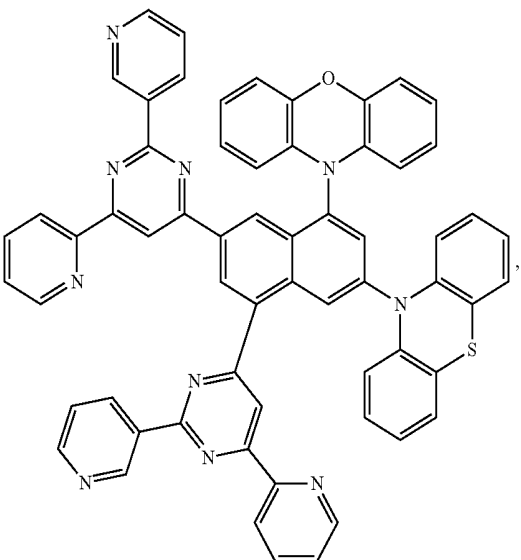
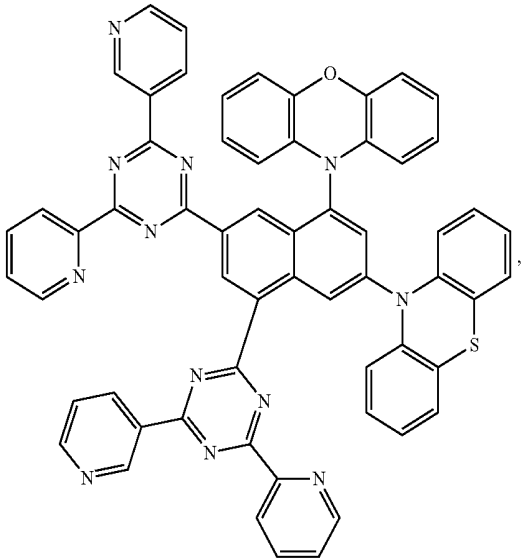
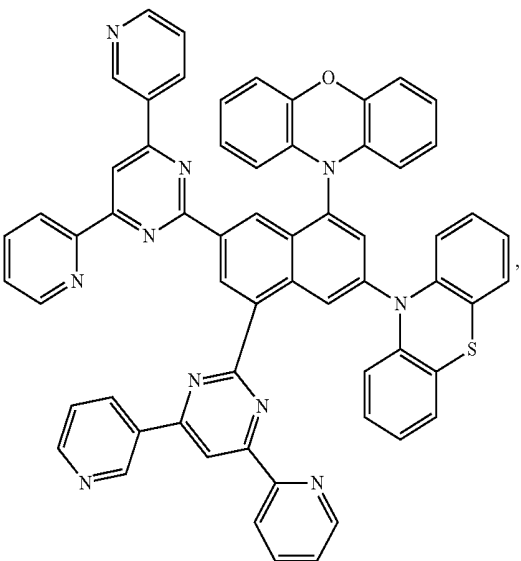
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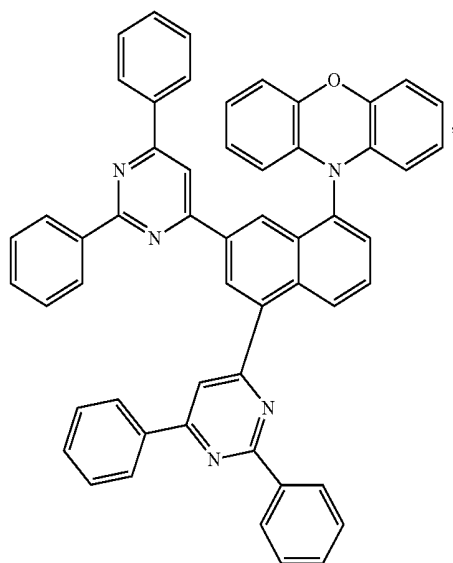
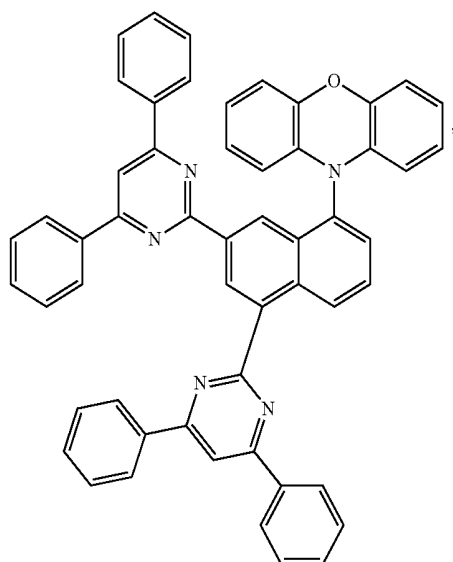
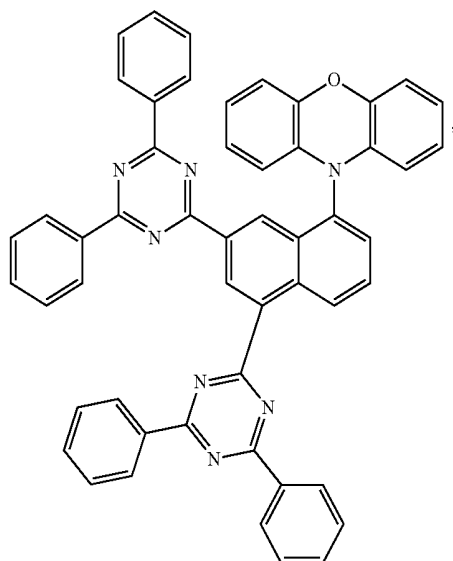
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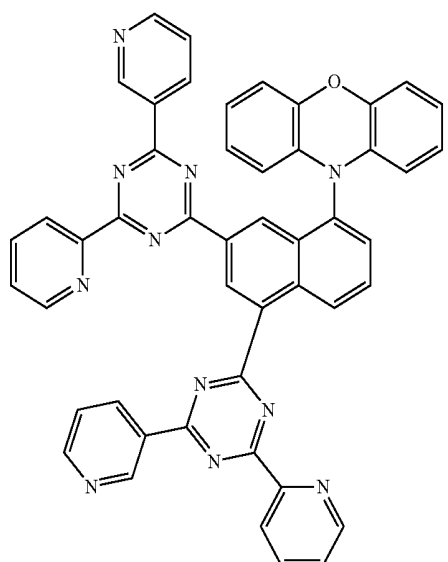
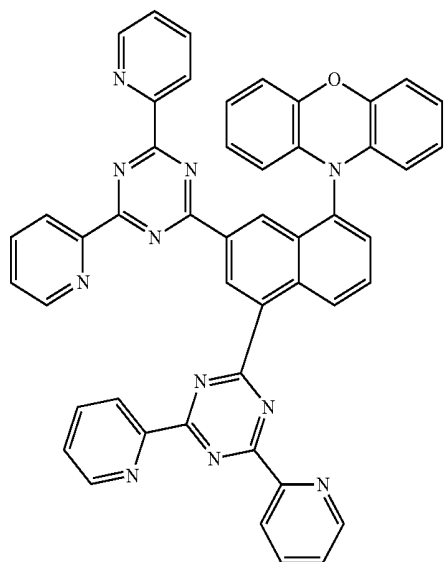
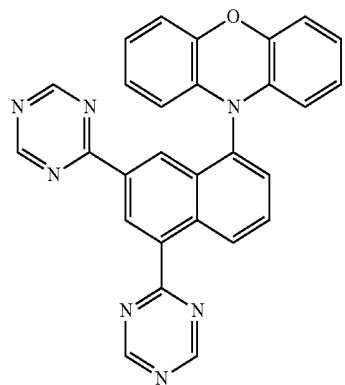
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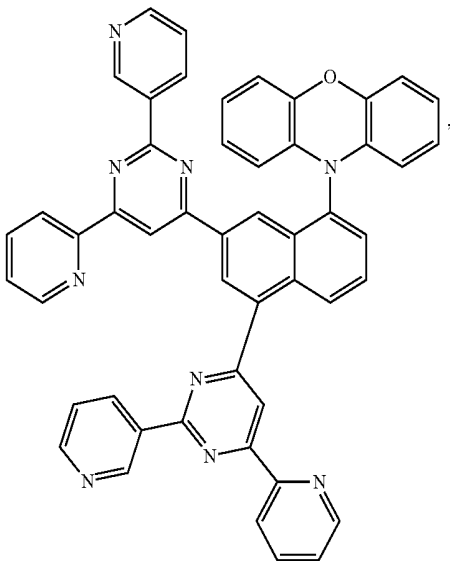
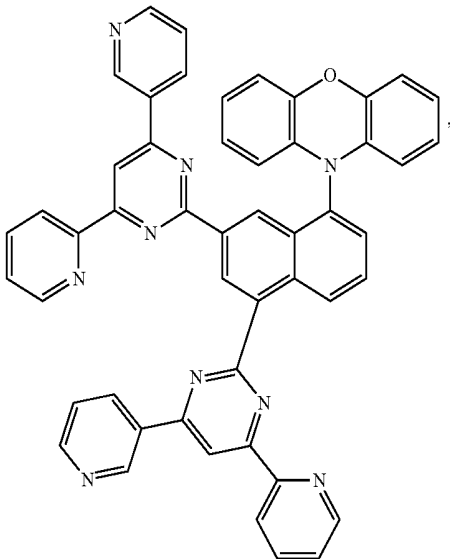
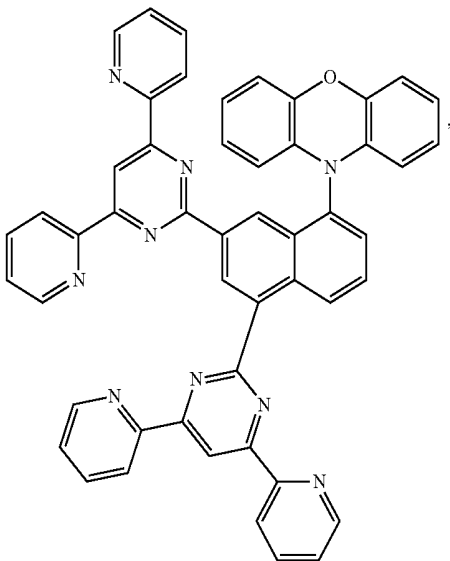
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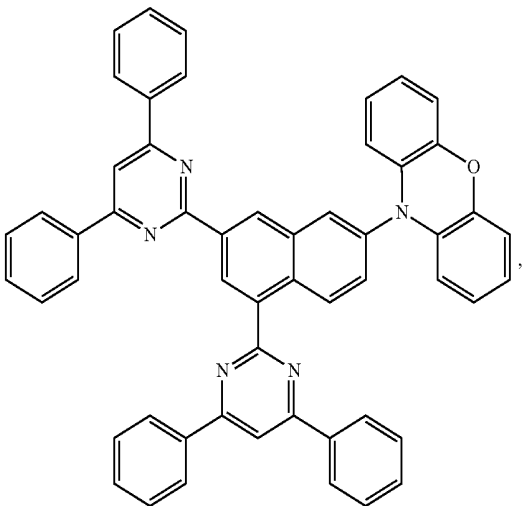
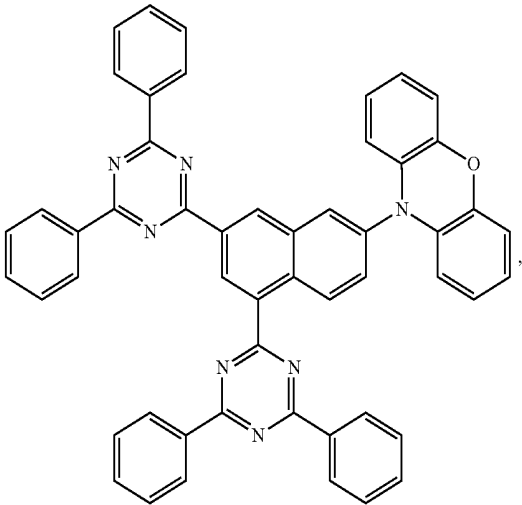
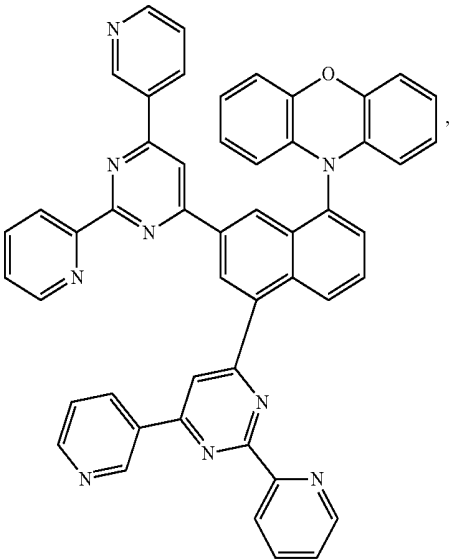
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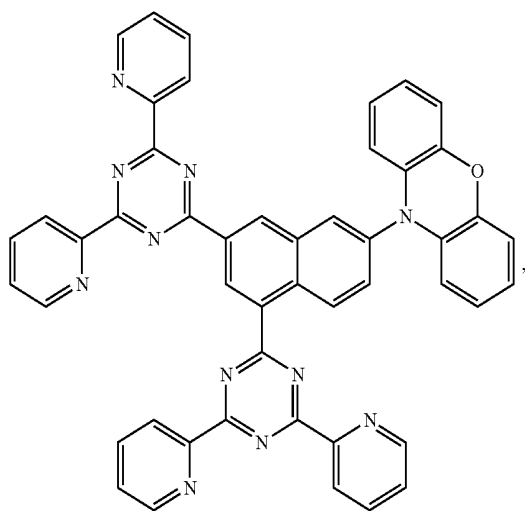
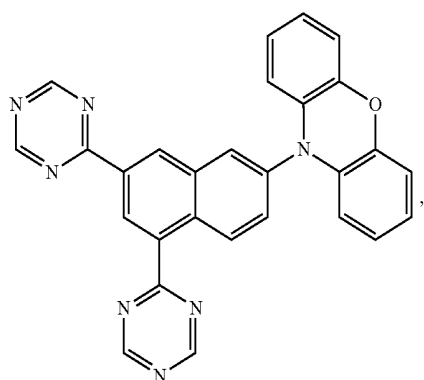
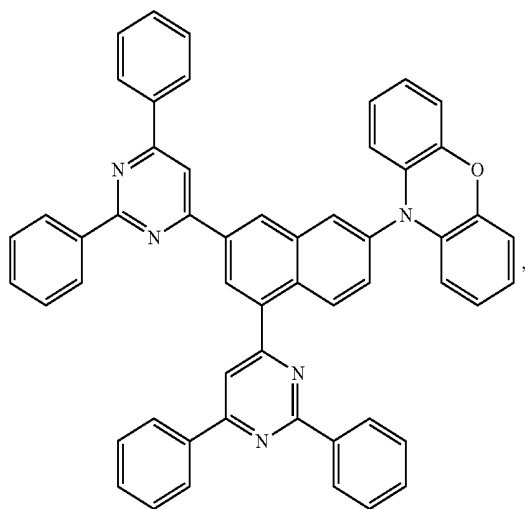
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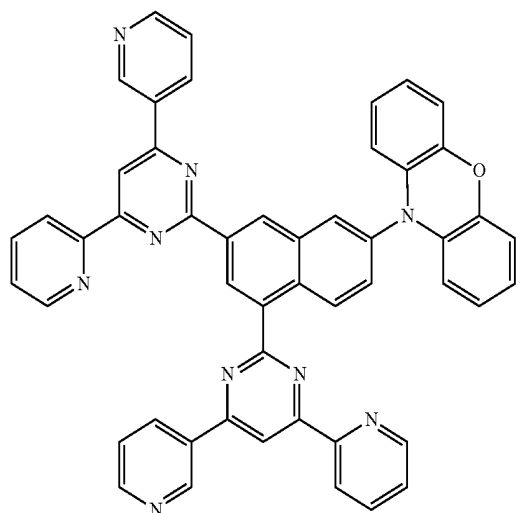
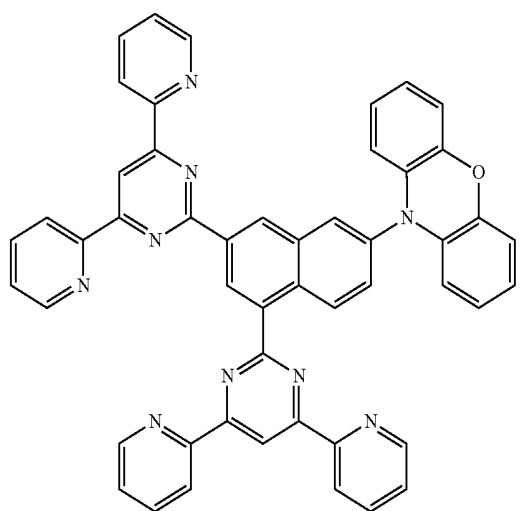
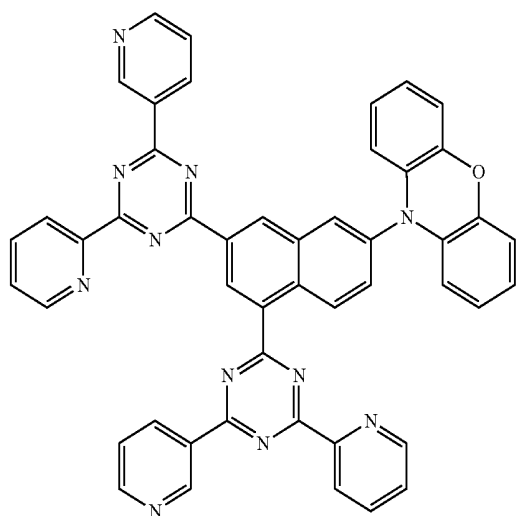
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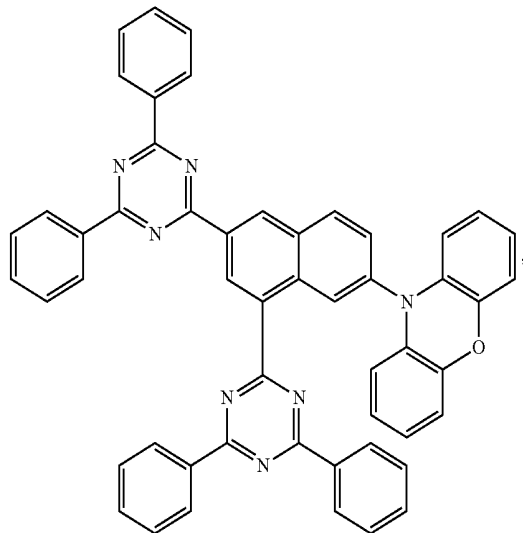
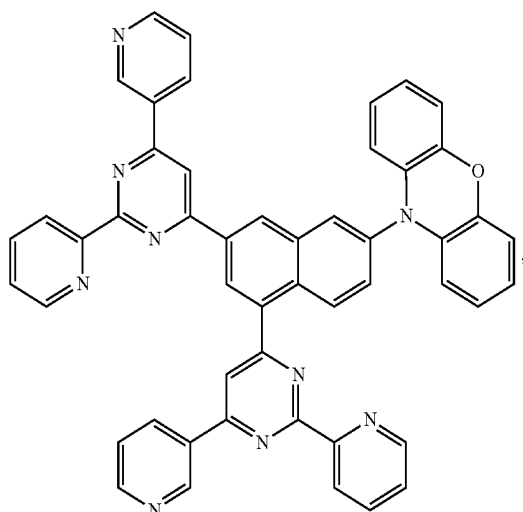
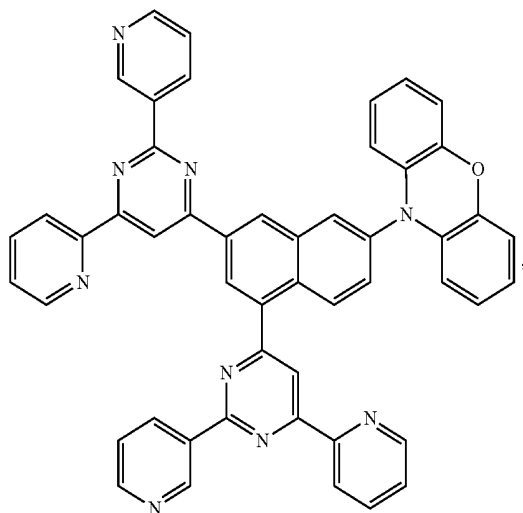
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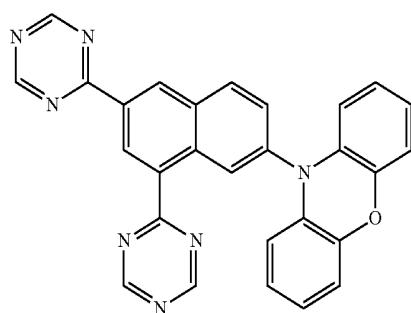
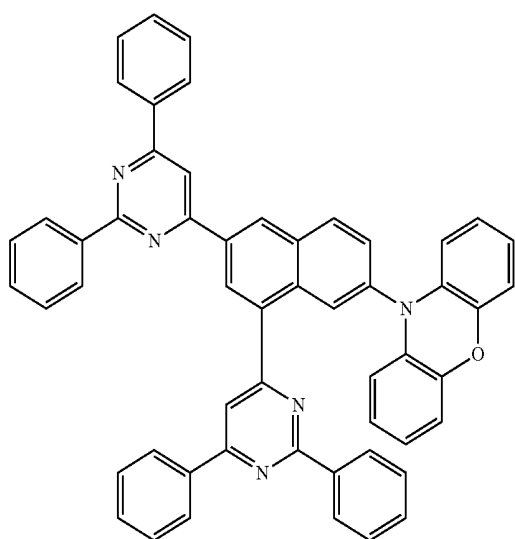
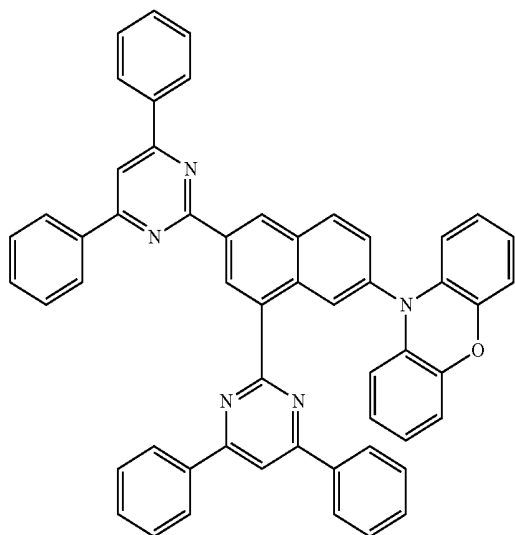
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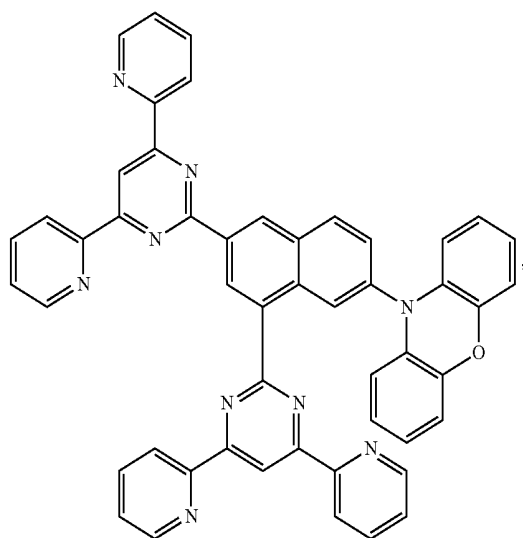
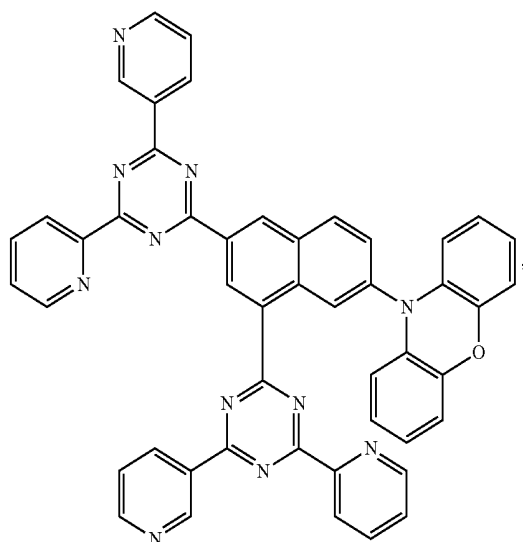
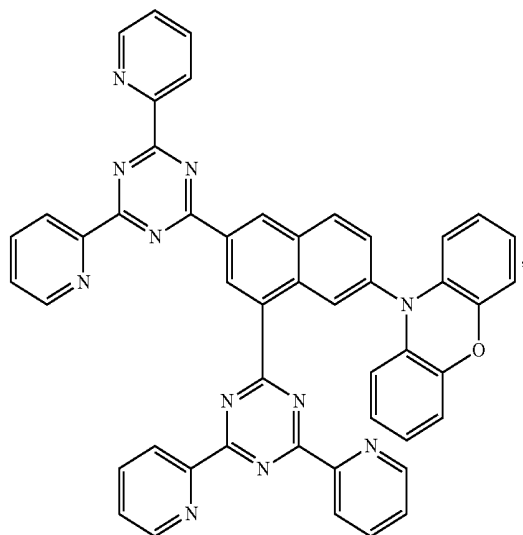
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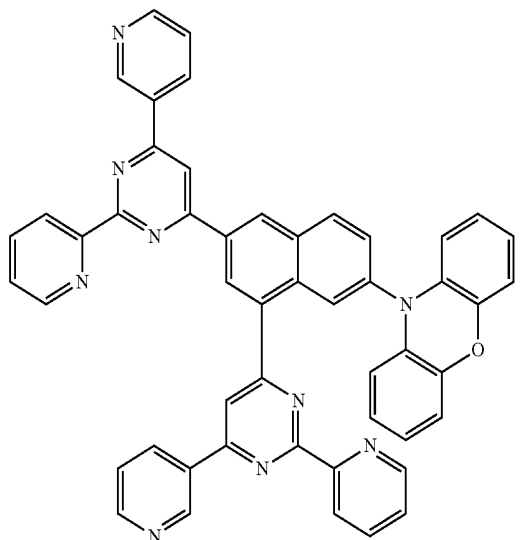
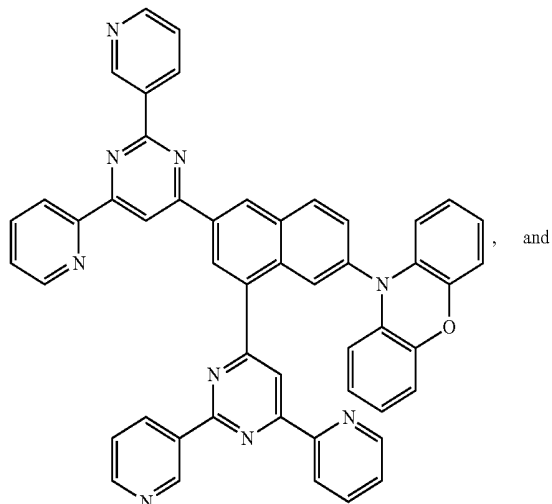
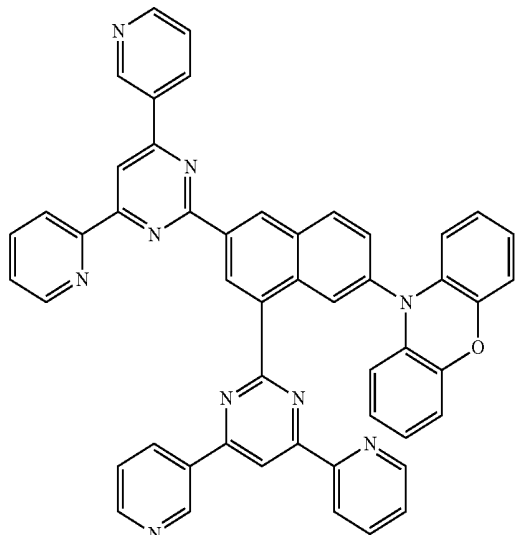
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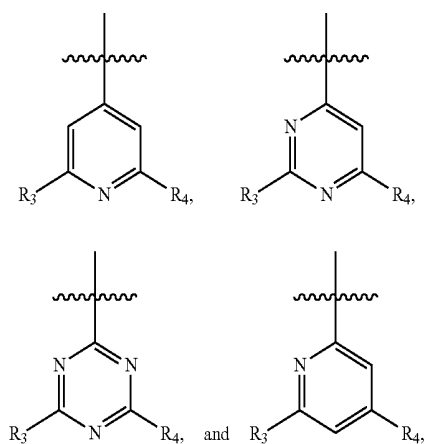
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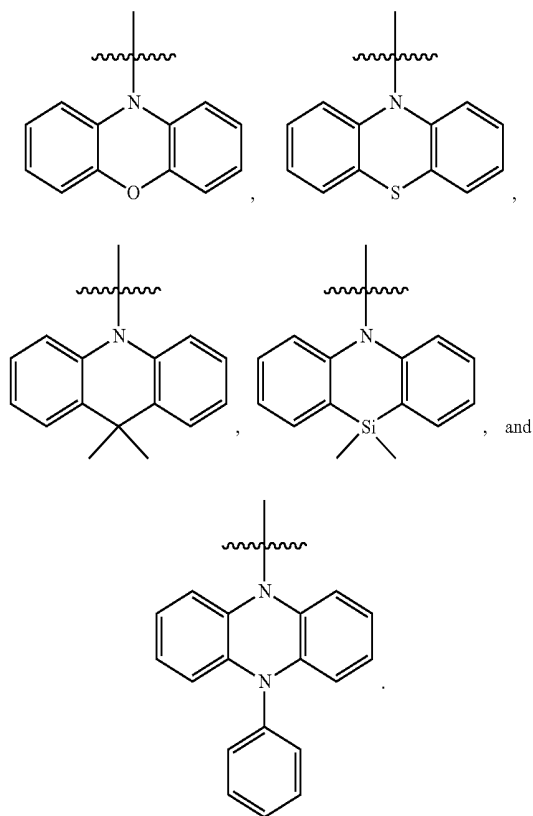


27. The method according to claim 16, wherein the compound having the general formula (II) comprises one selected from a group consisting of:

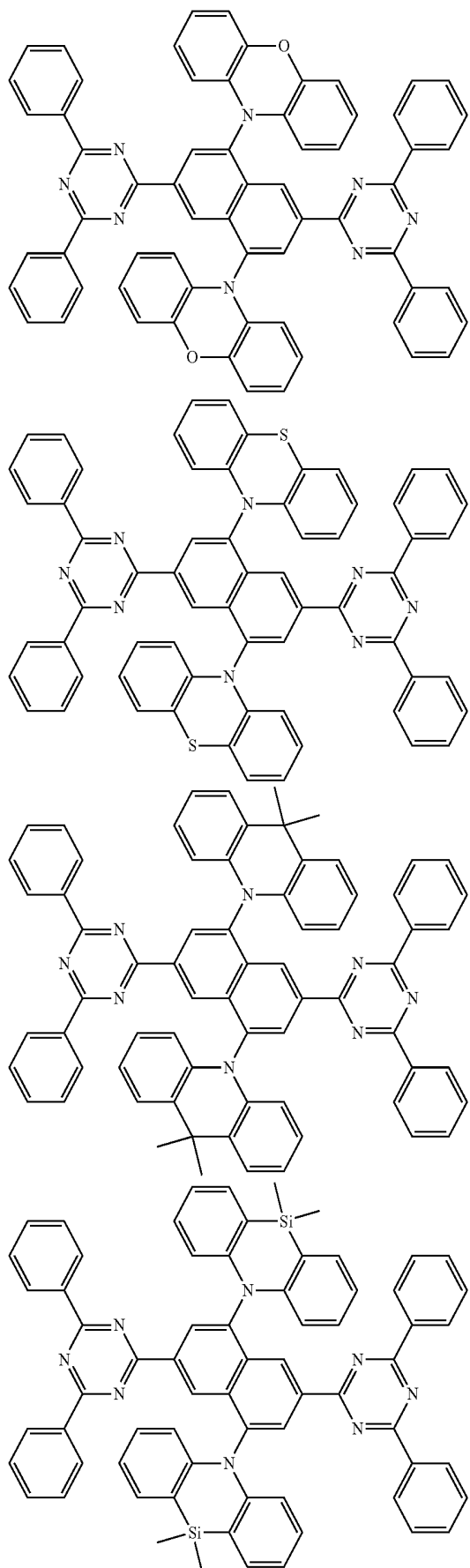


wherein R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from a group consisting of substituted or non-substituted phenyl group, substituted or non-substituted pyridyl group, substituted or non-substituted pyrimidyl group, and substituted or non-substituted triazinyl group.

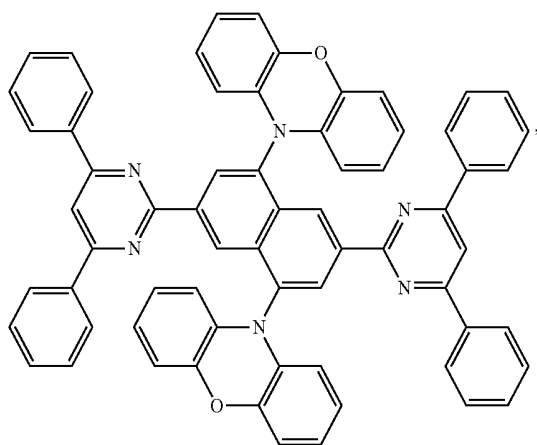
28. The method according to claim 16, wherein the compound having the general formula (III) is one selected from a group consisting of:



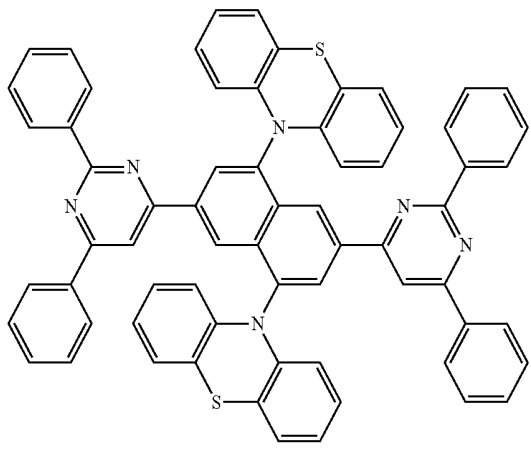
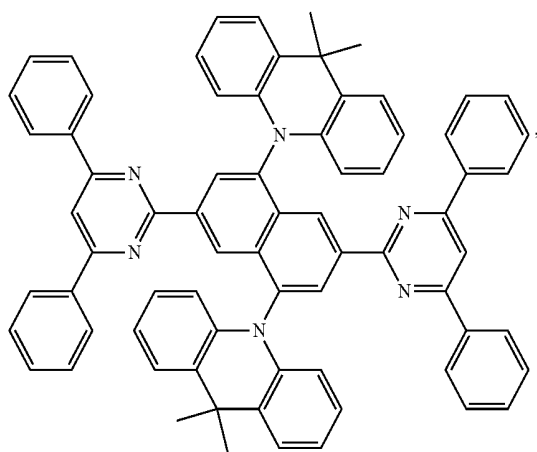
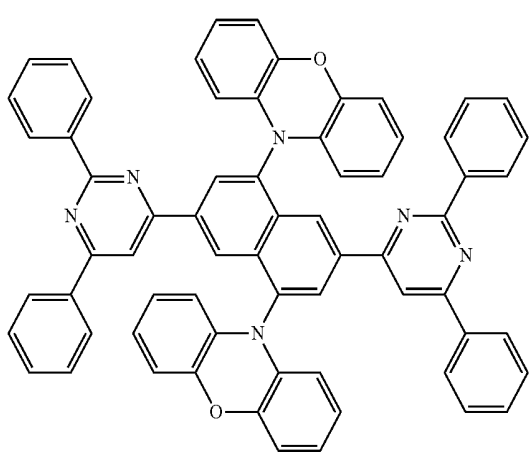
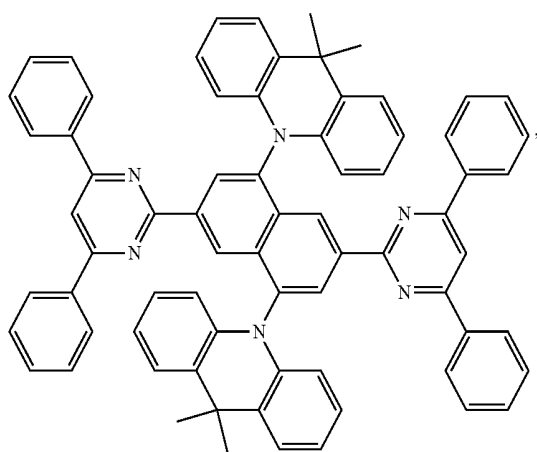
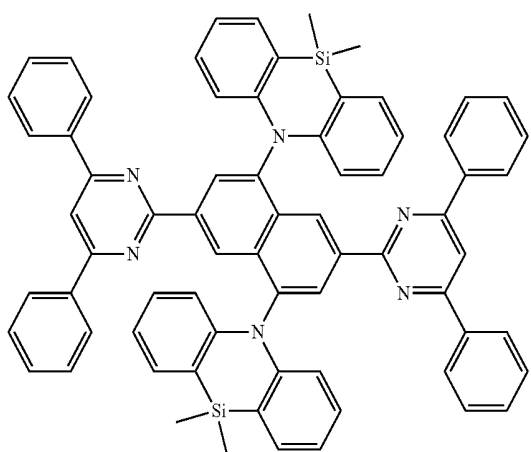
29. The method according to claim 16, wherein the at least one nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound comprising one selected from a group consisting of:



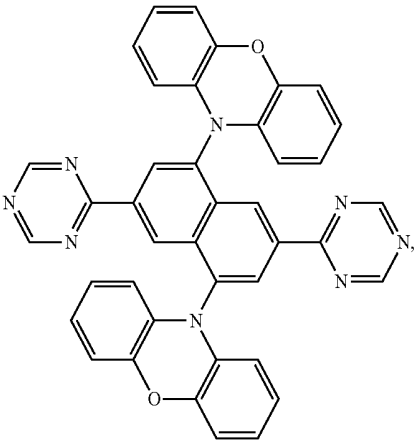
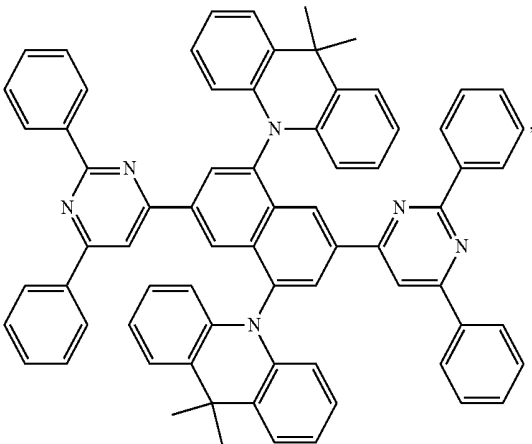
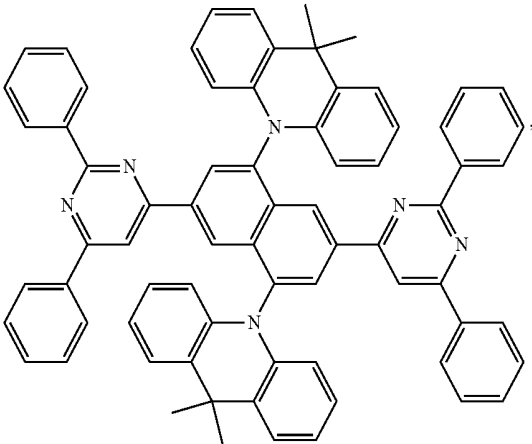
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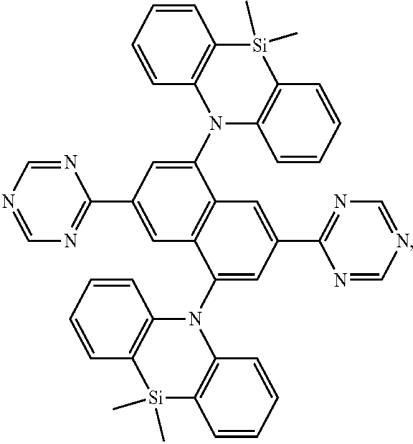
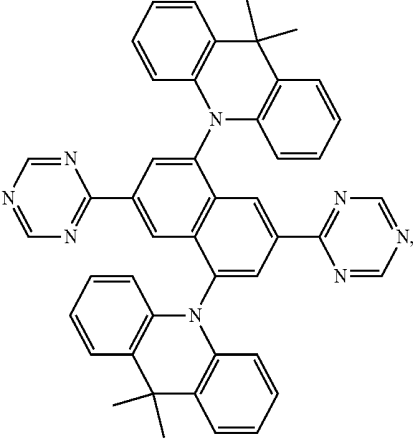
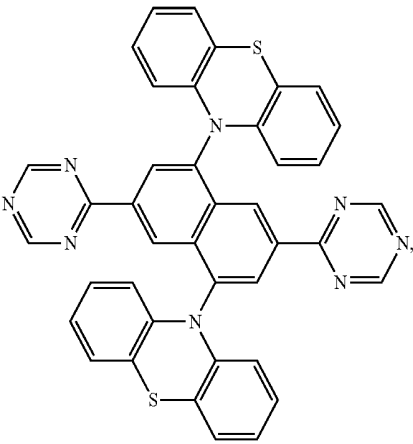
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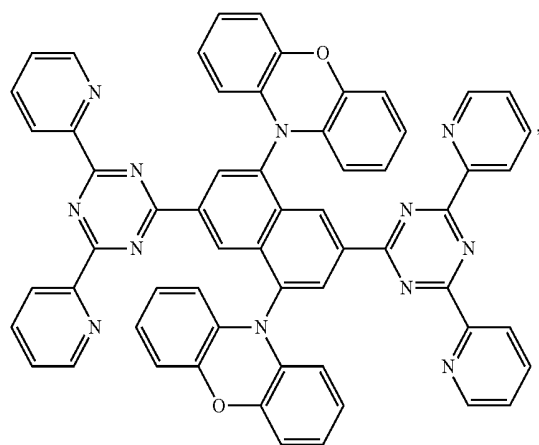
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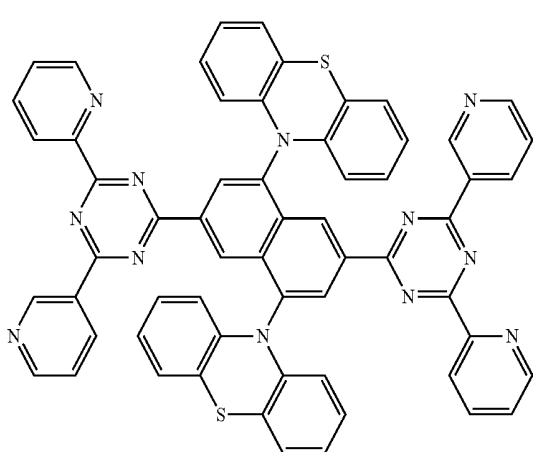
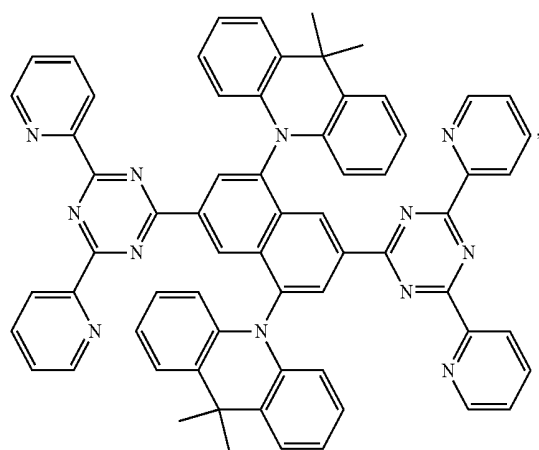
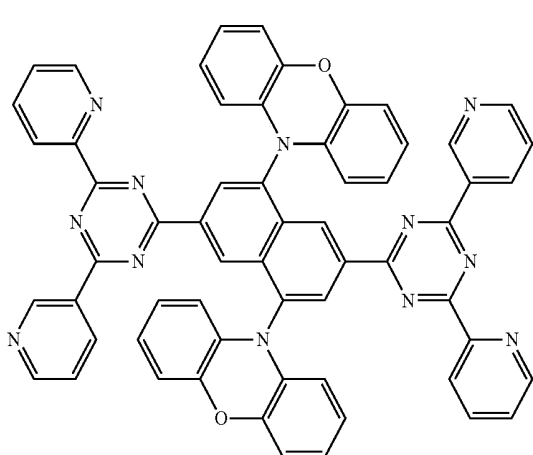
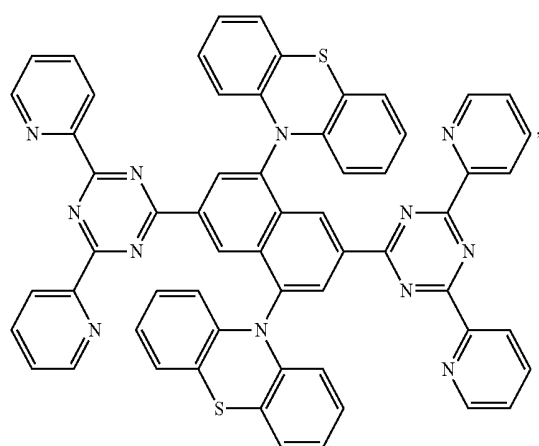
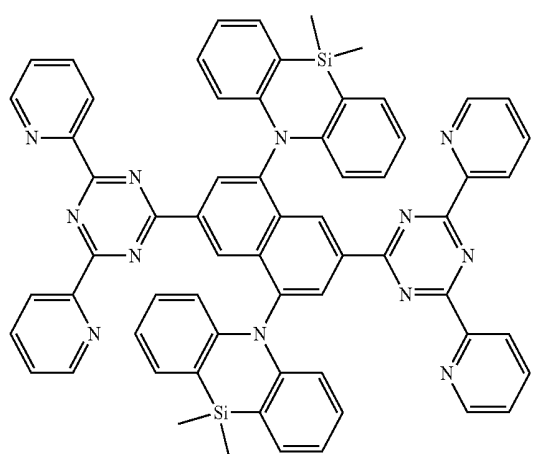
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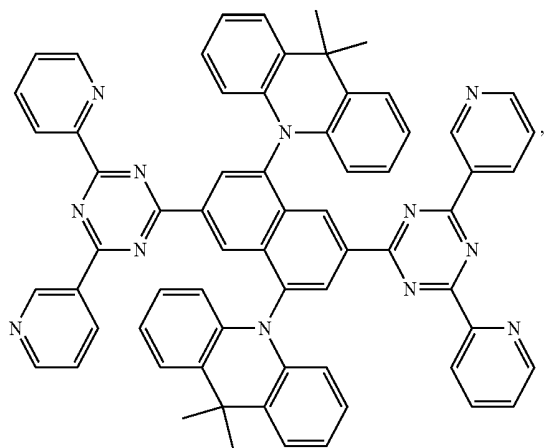
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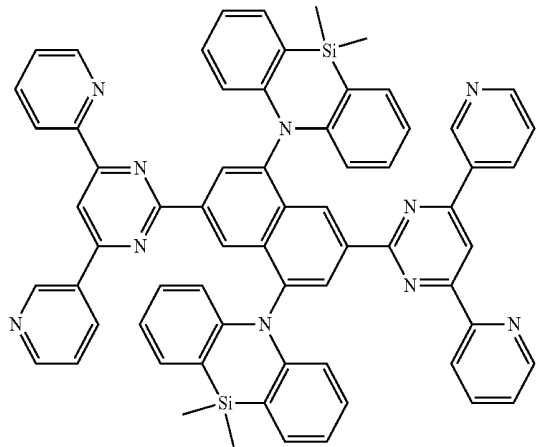
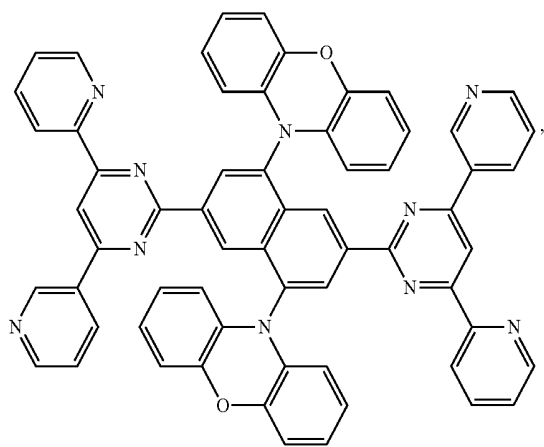
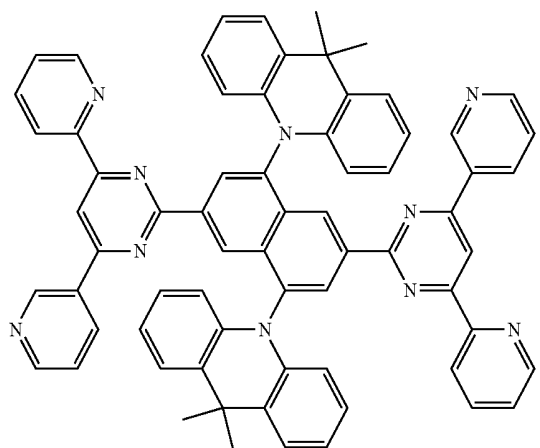
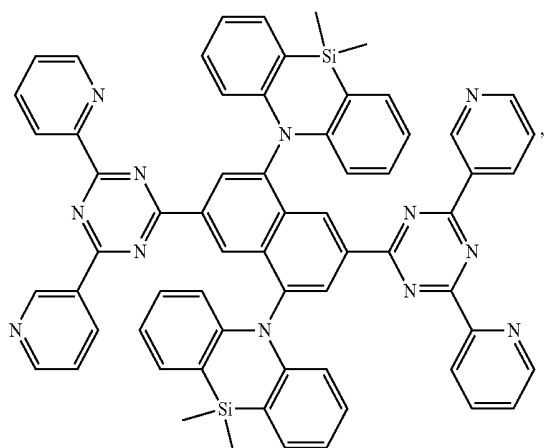
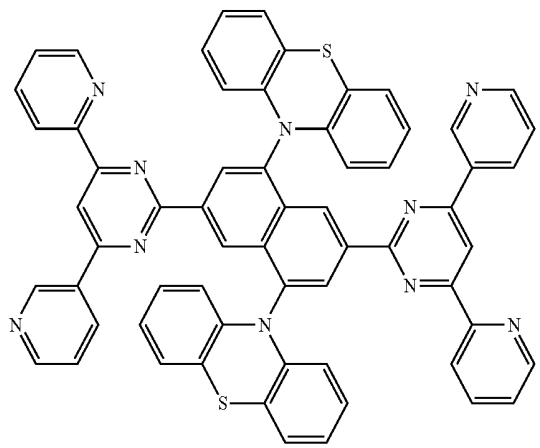
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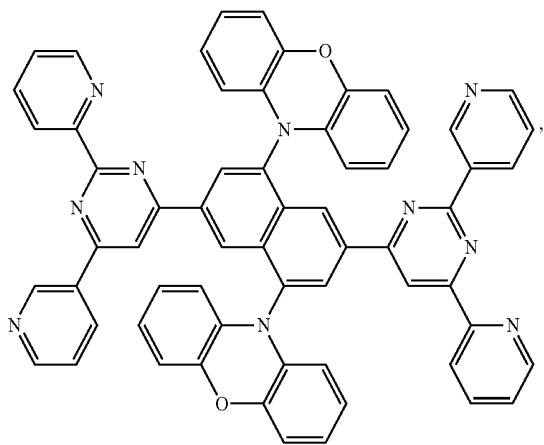
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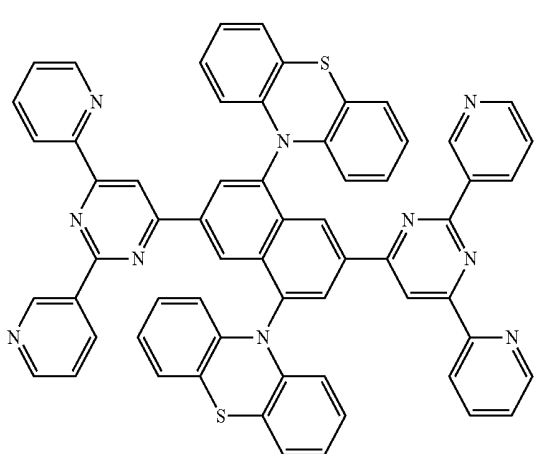
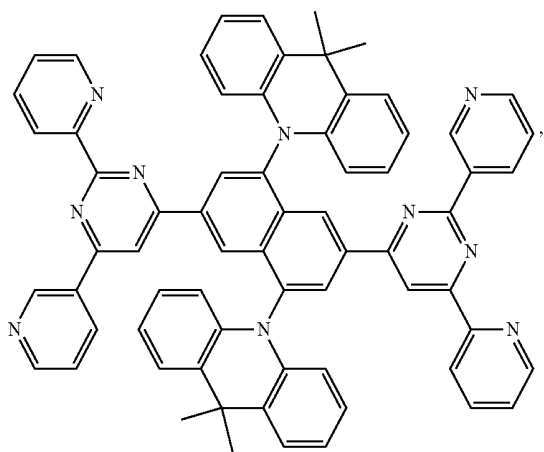
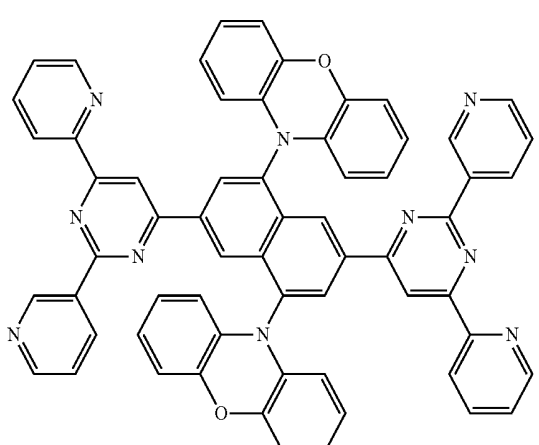
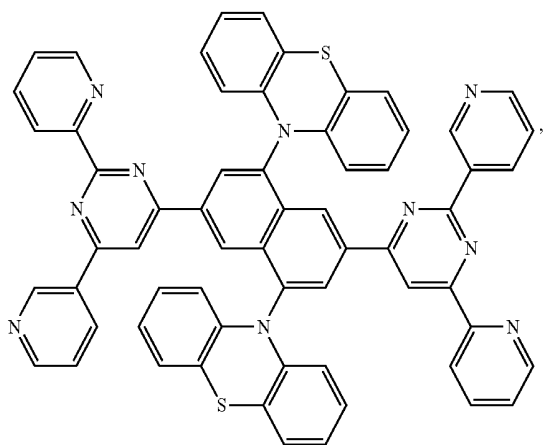
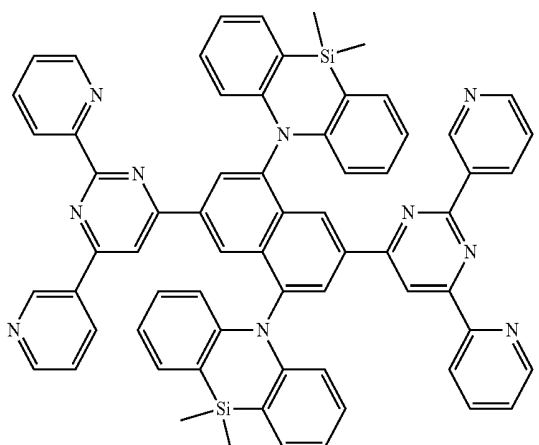
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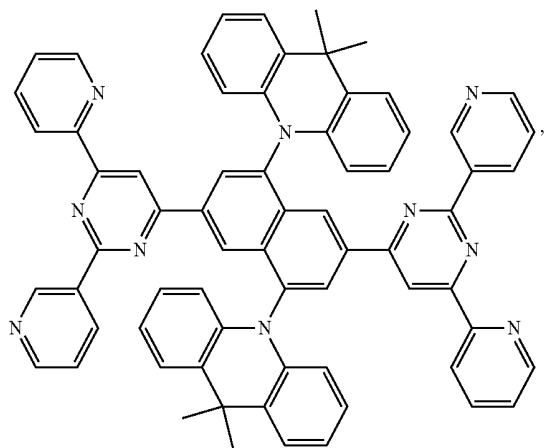
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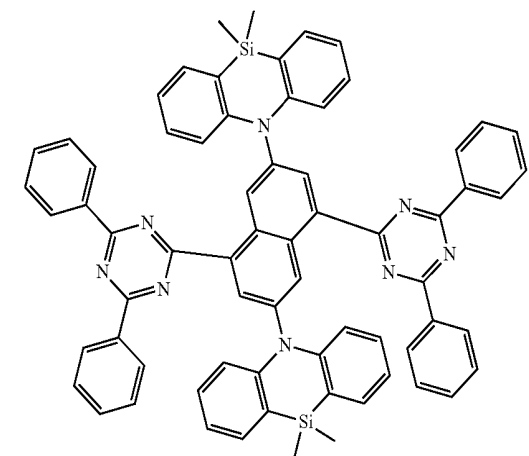
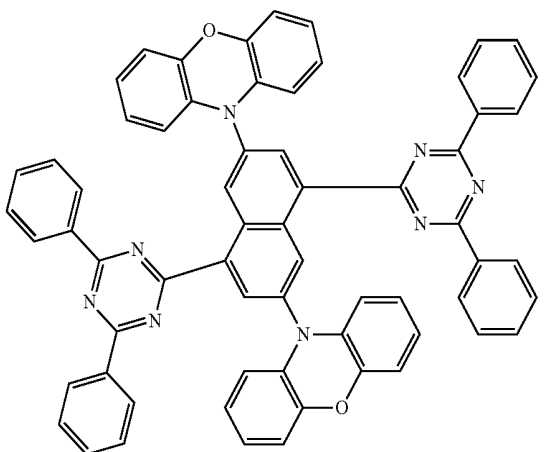
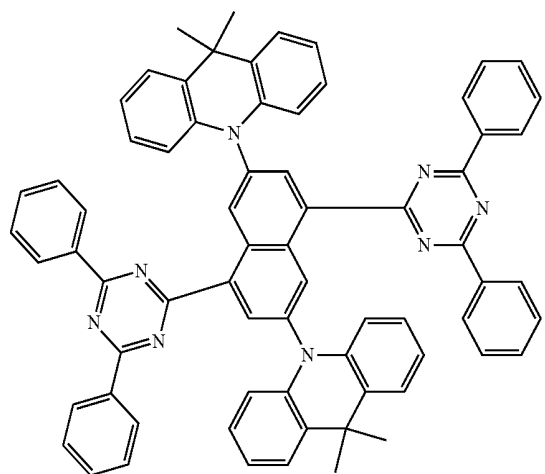
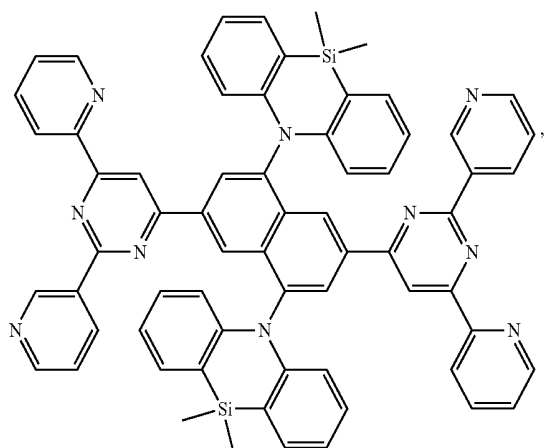
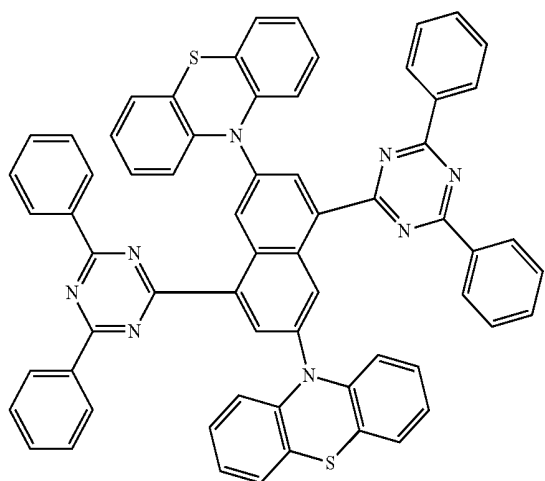
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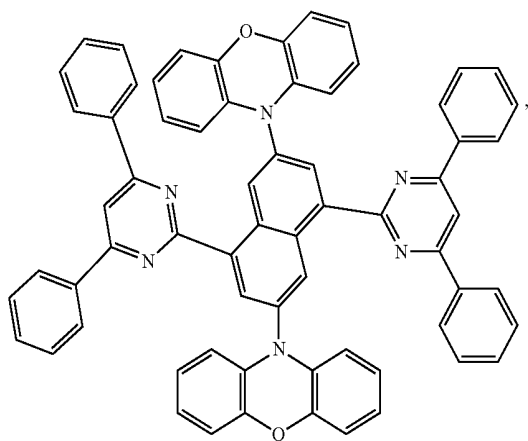
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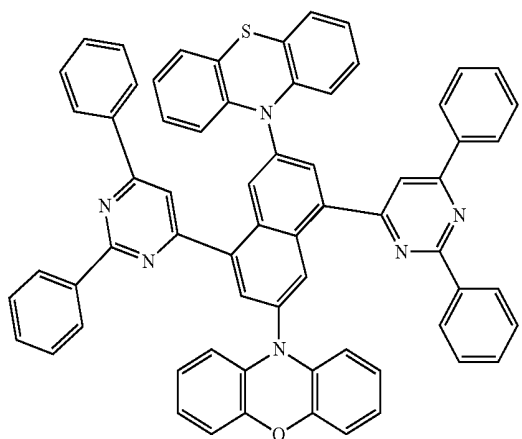
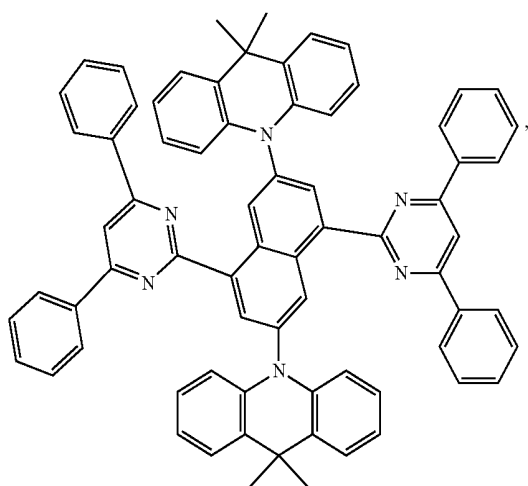
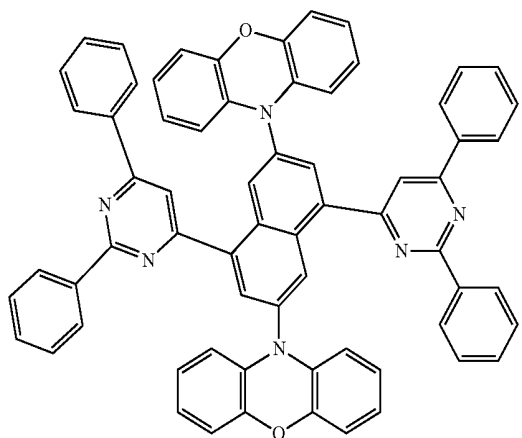
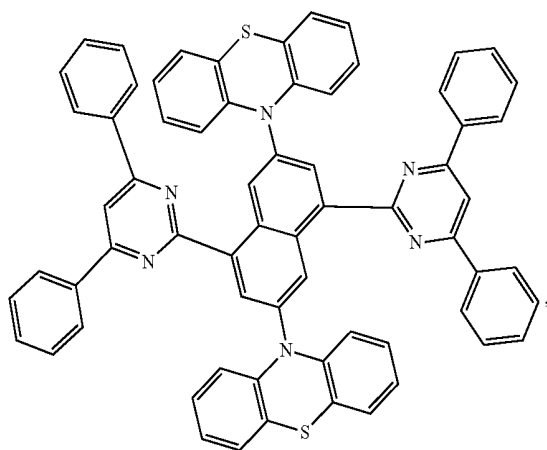
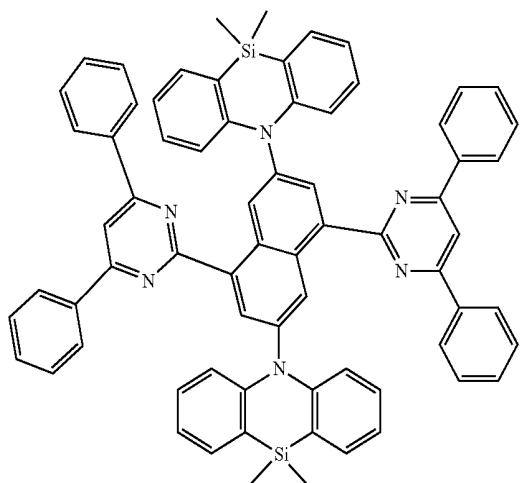
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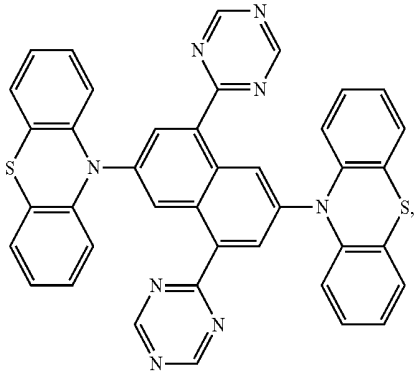
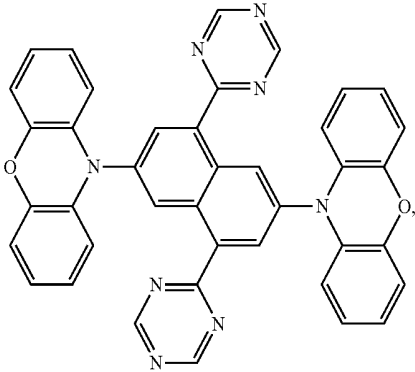
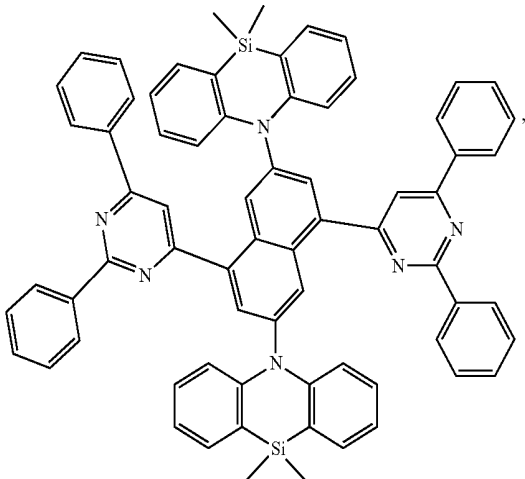
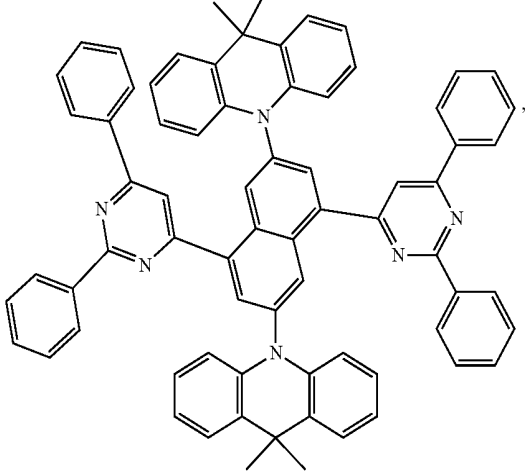
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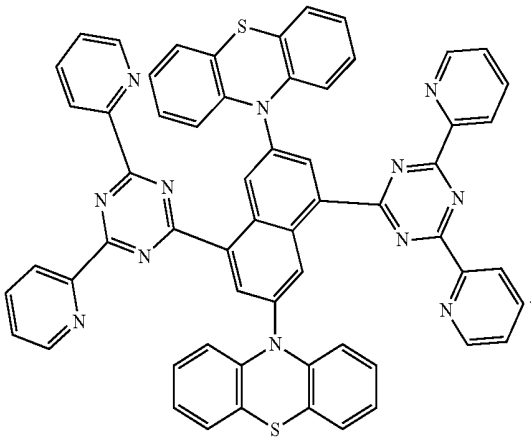
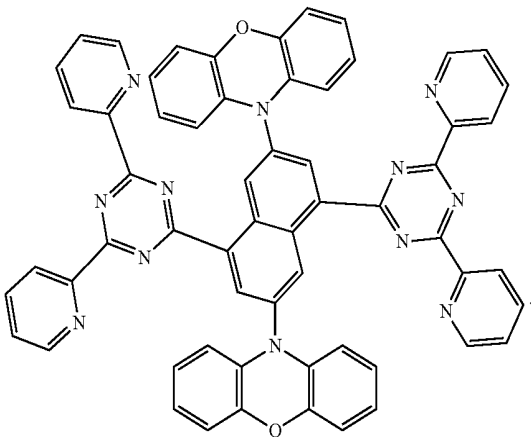
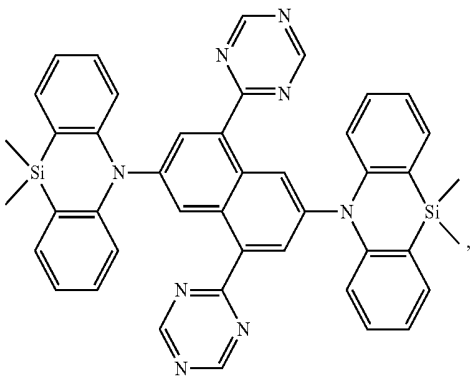
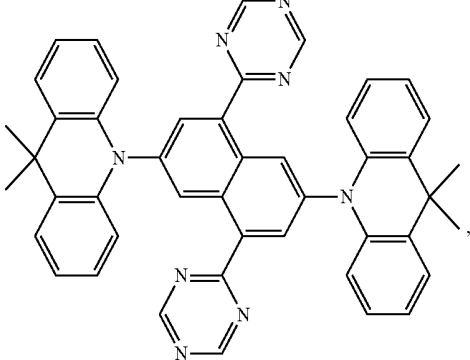
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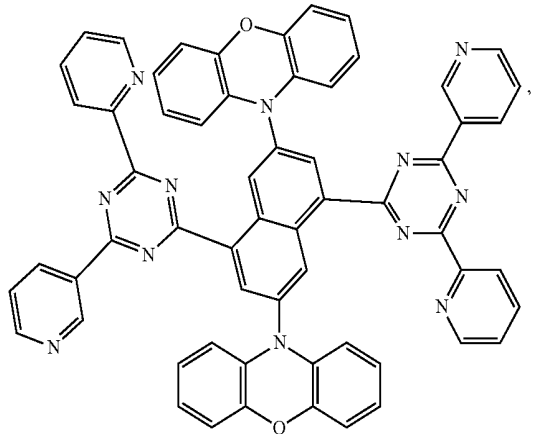
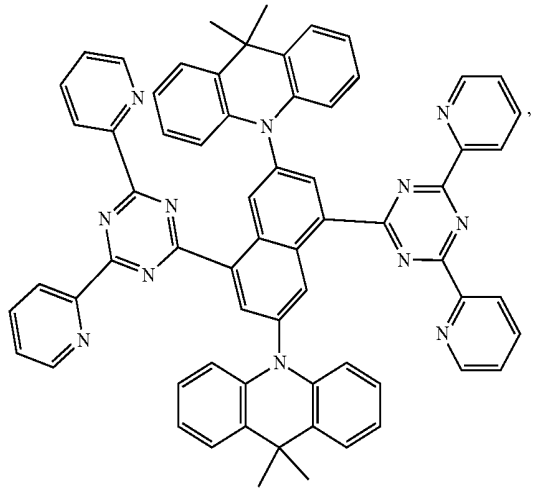
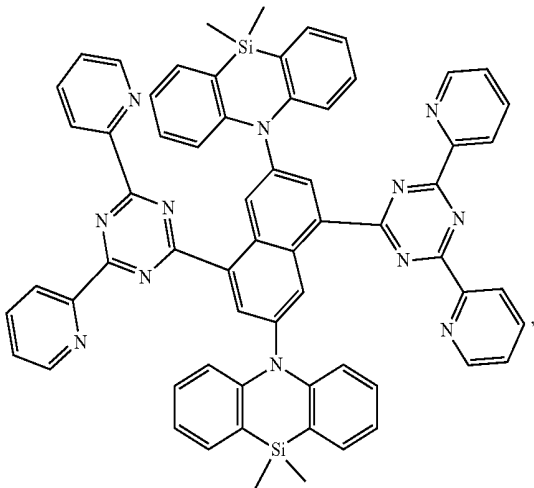
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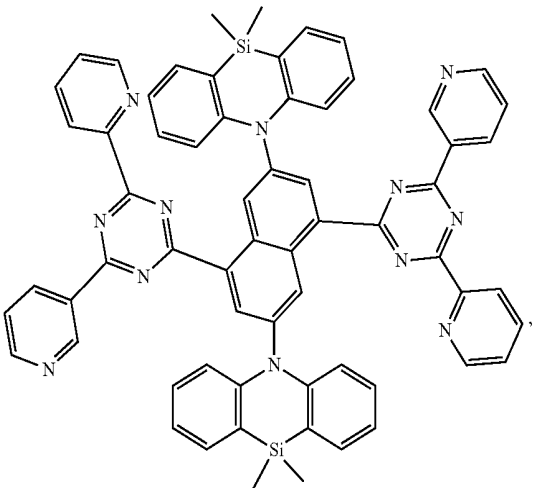
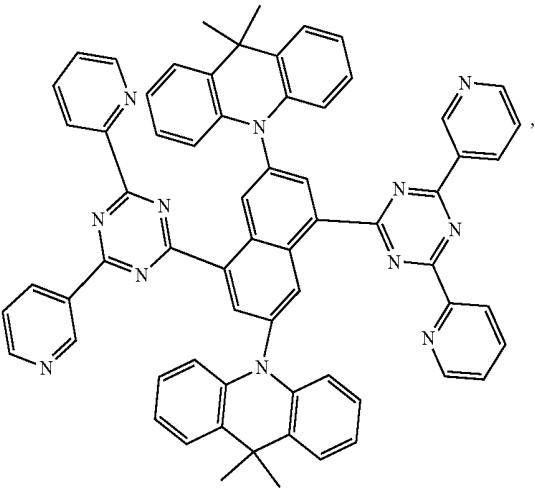
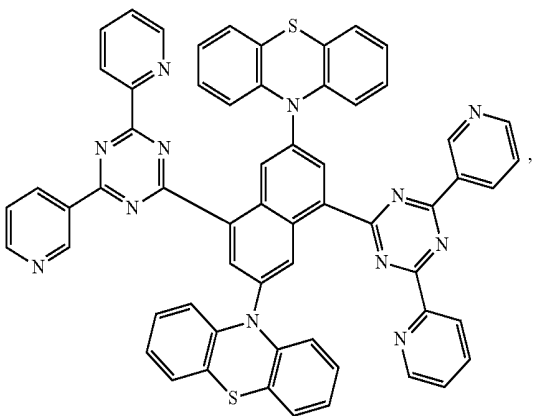
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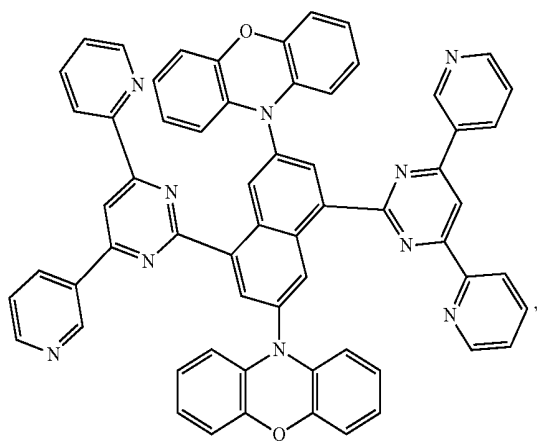
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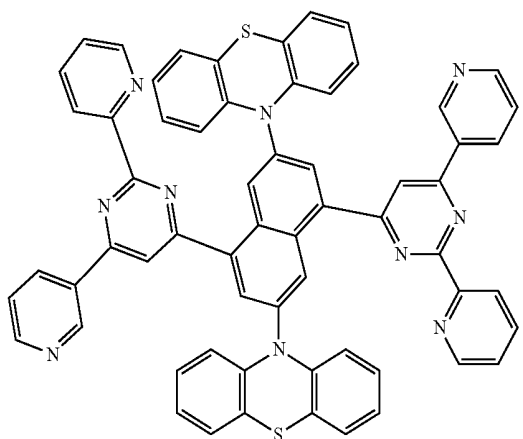
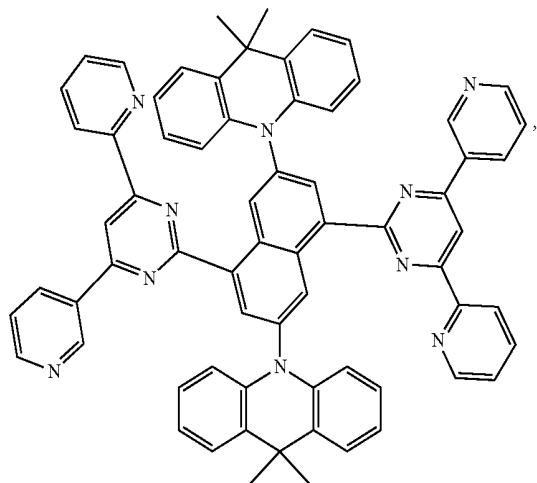
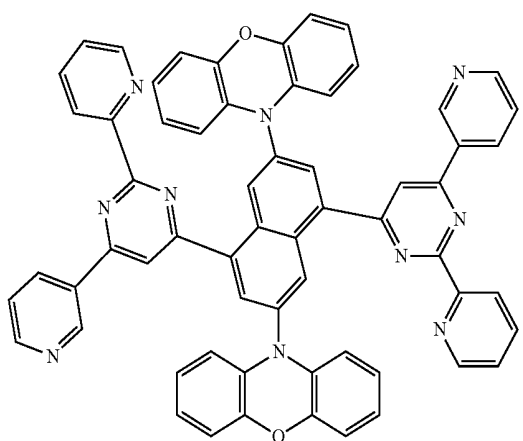
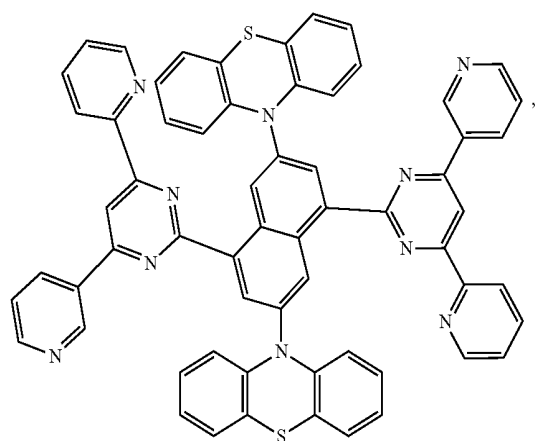
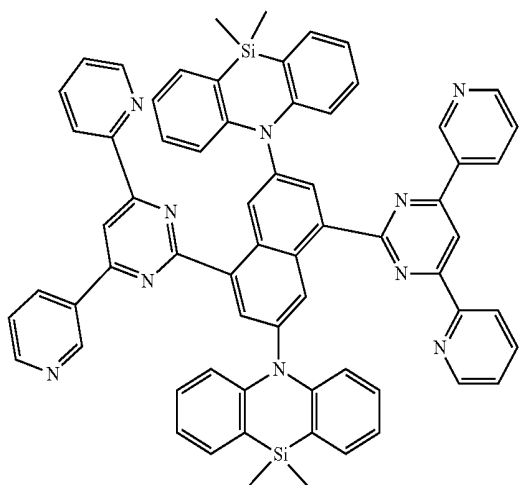
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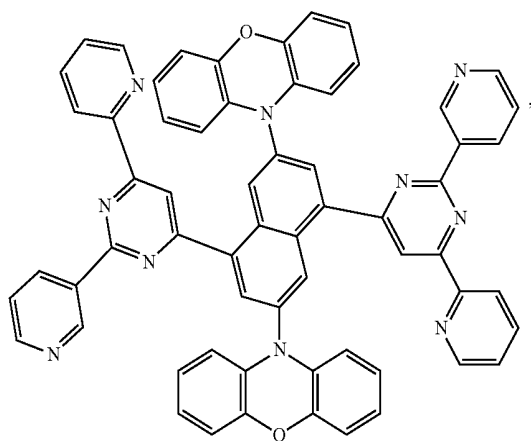
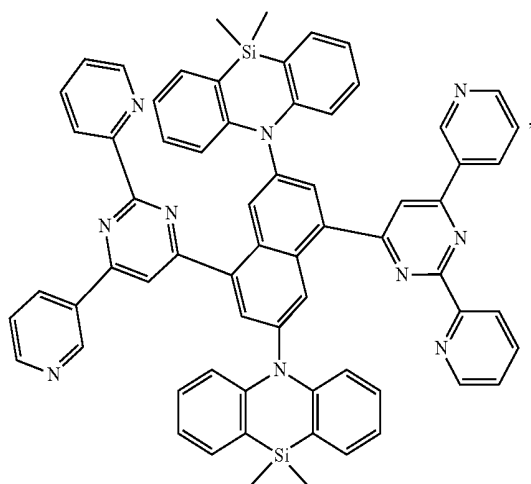
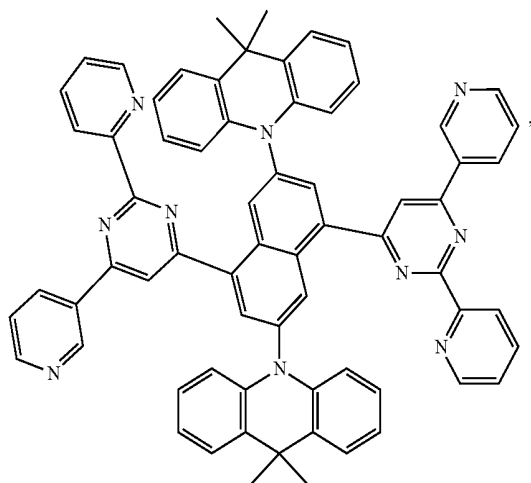
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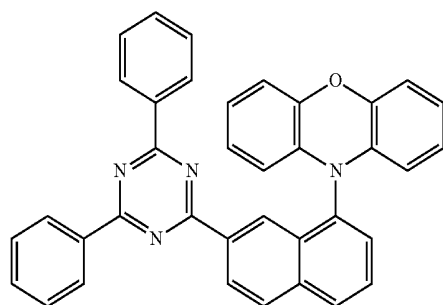
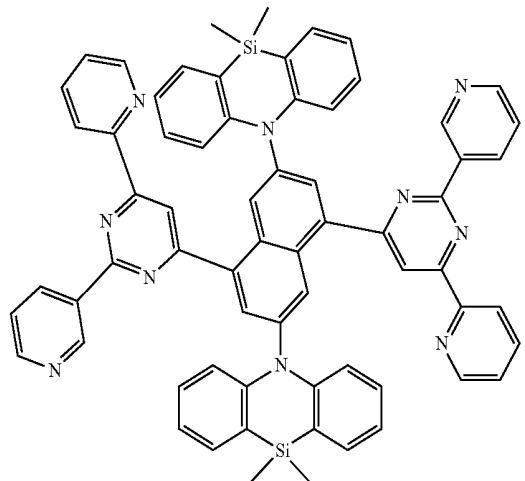
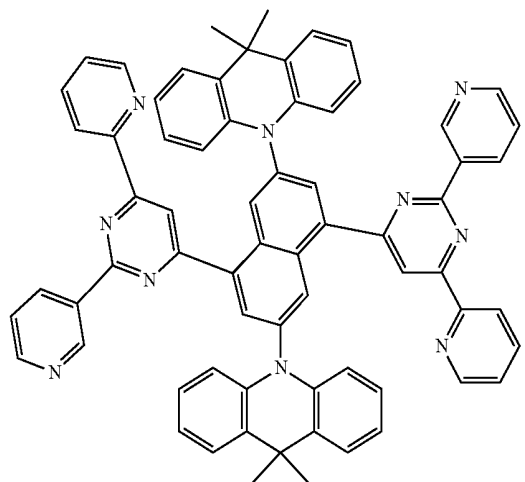
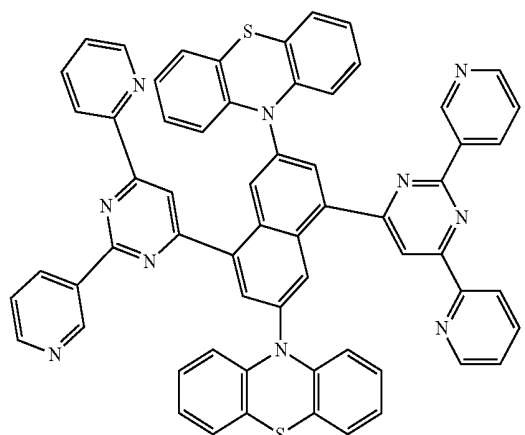
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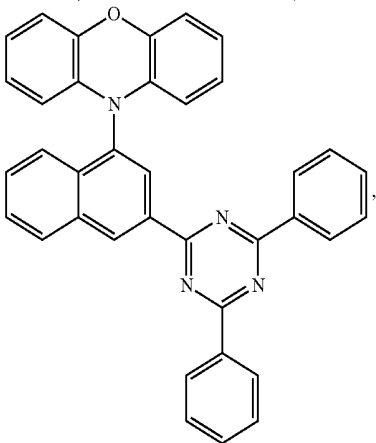
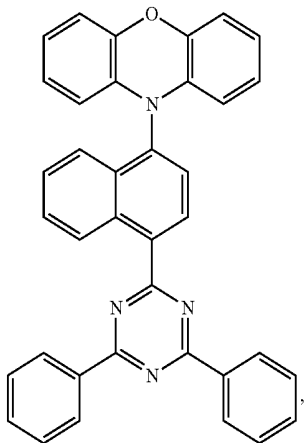
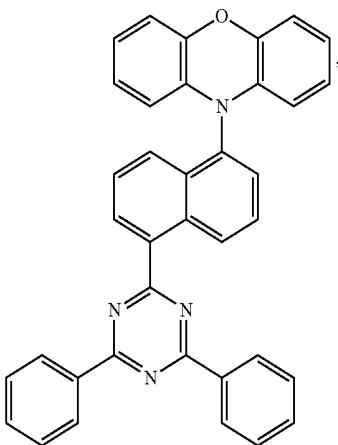
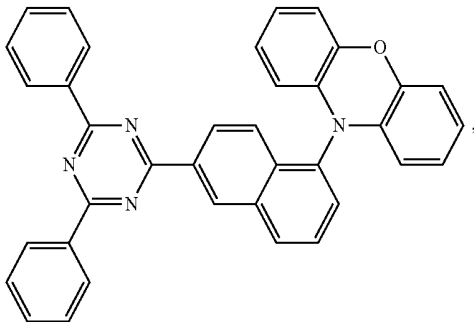
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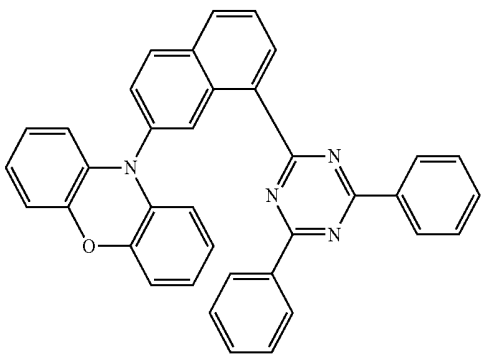
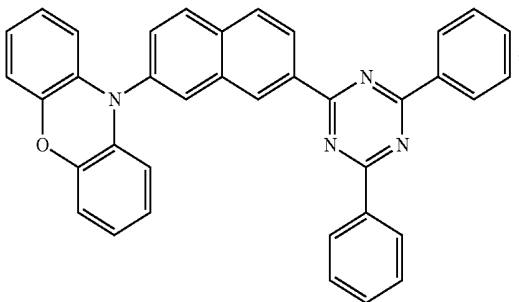
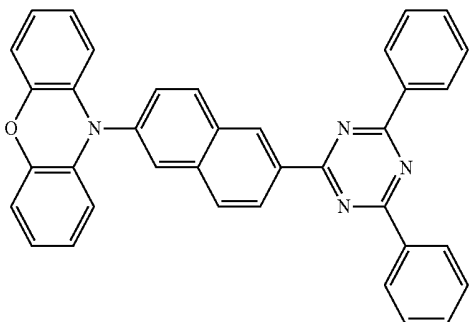
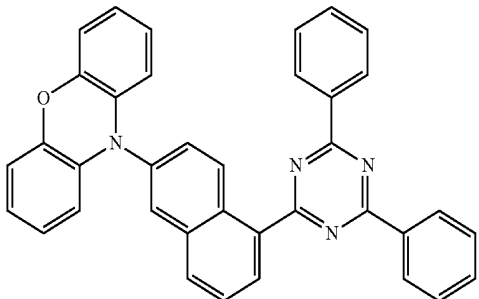
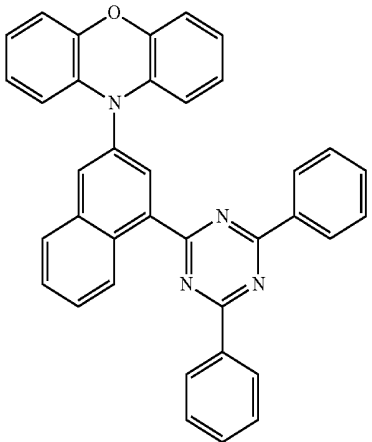
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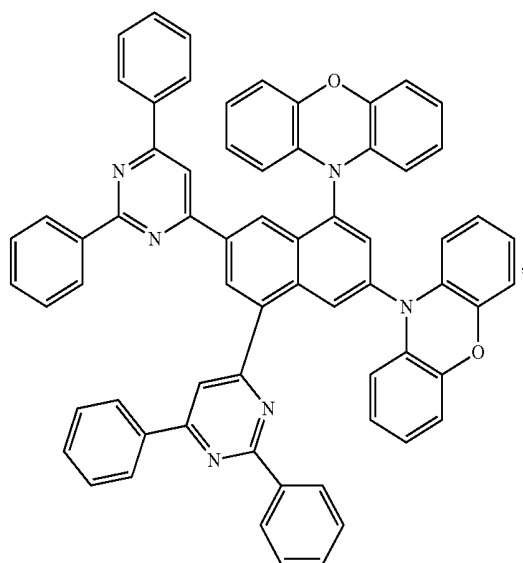
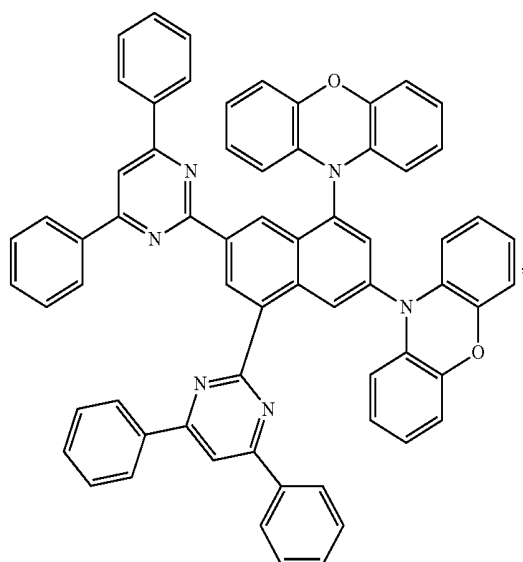
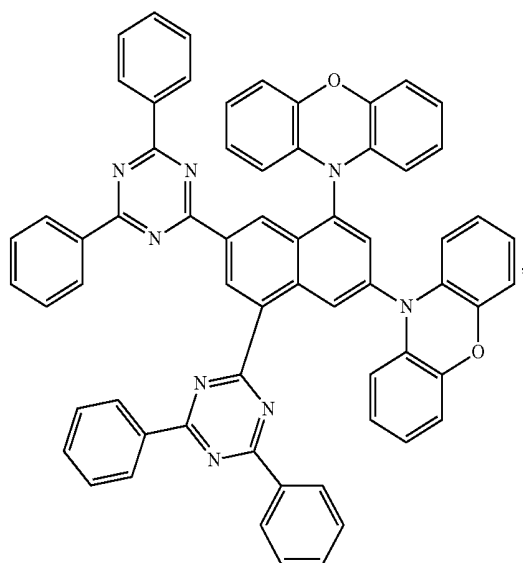
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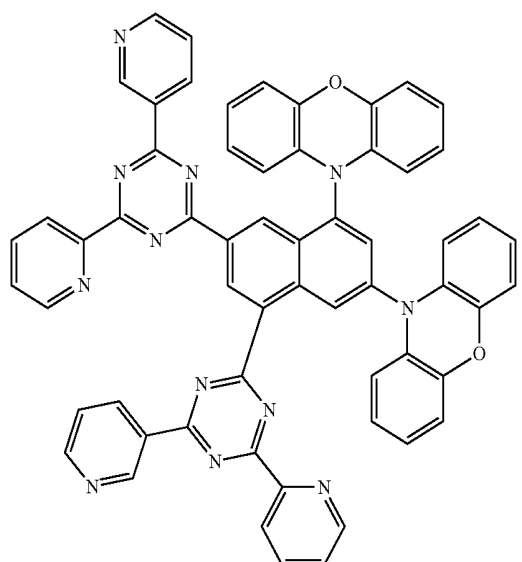
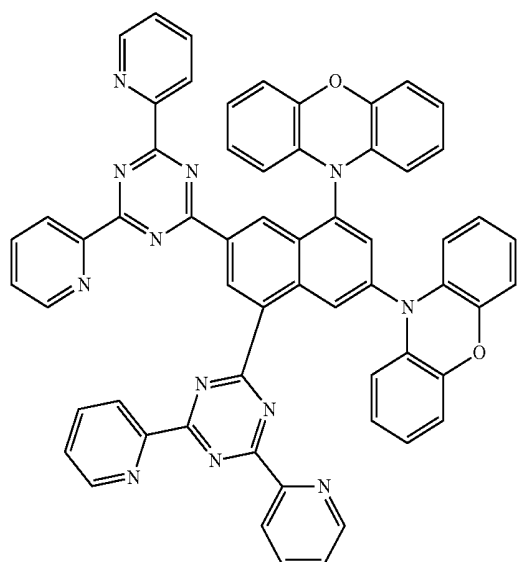
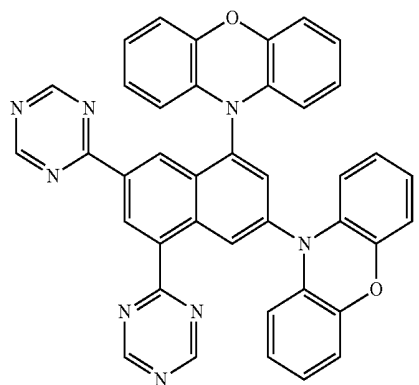
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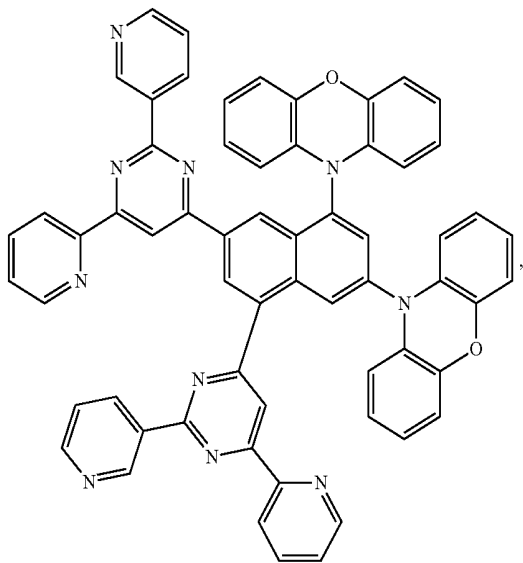
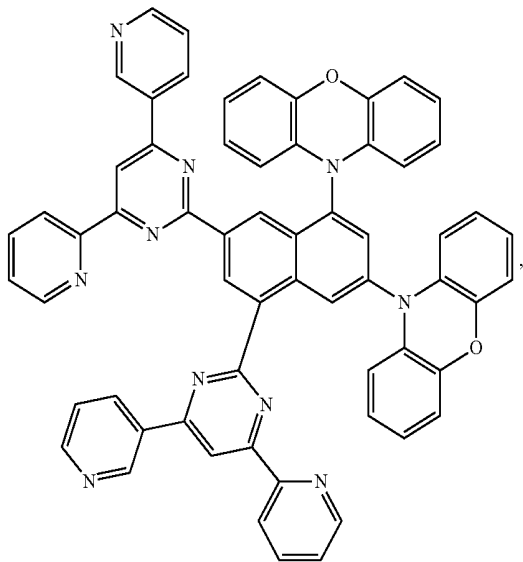
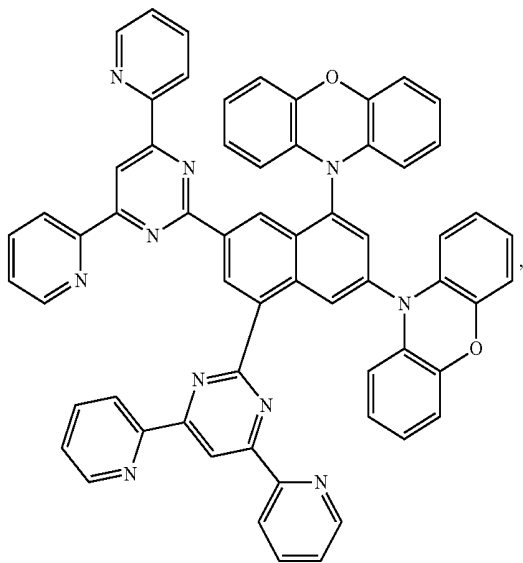
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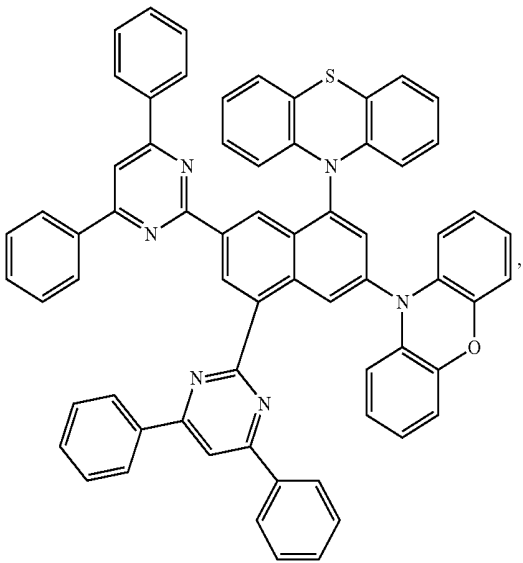
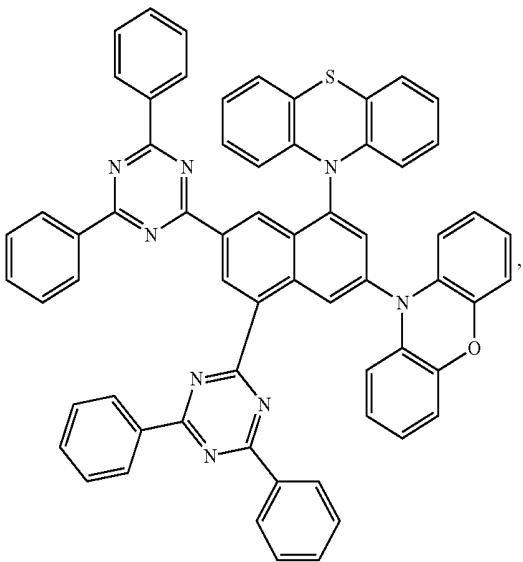
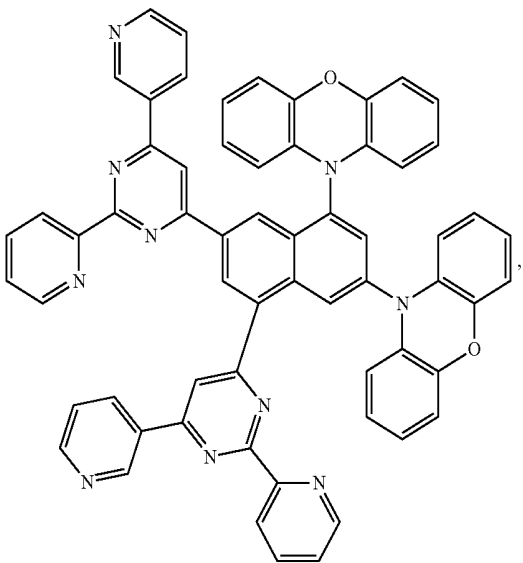
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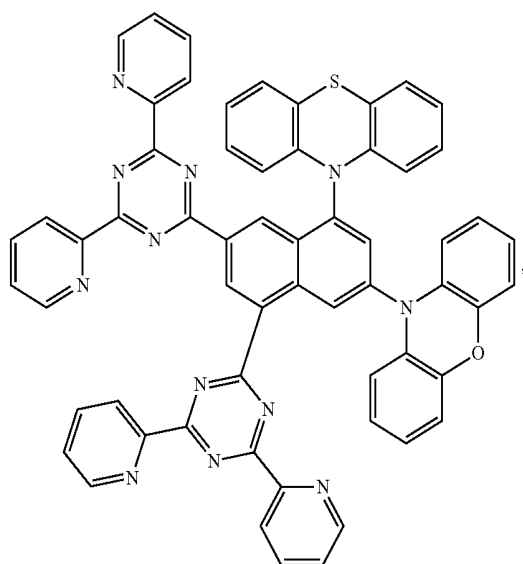
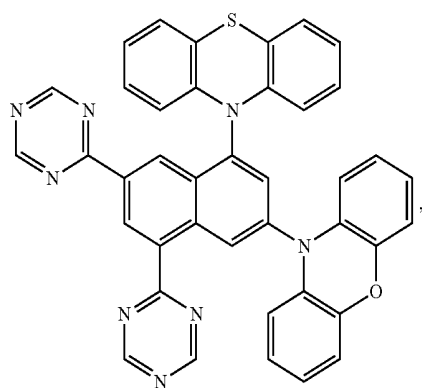
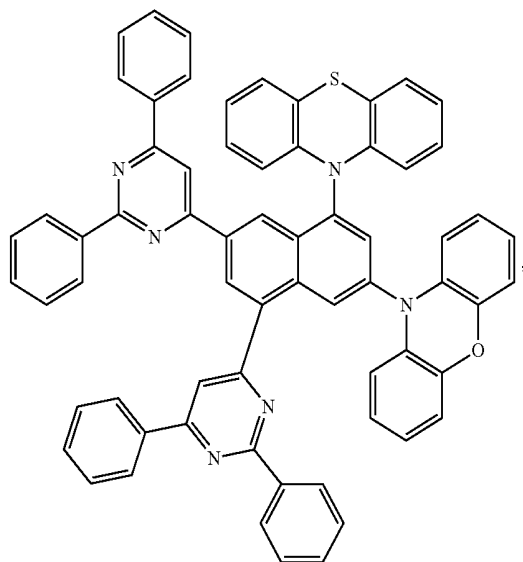
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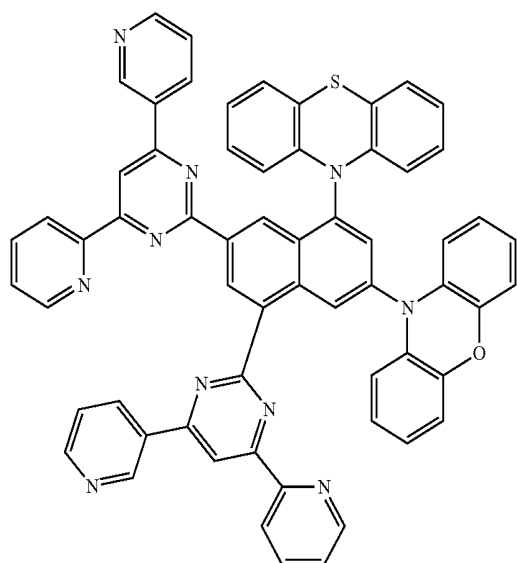
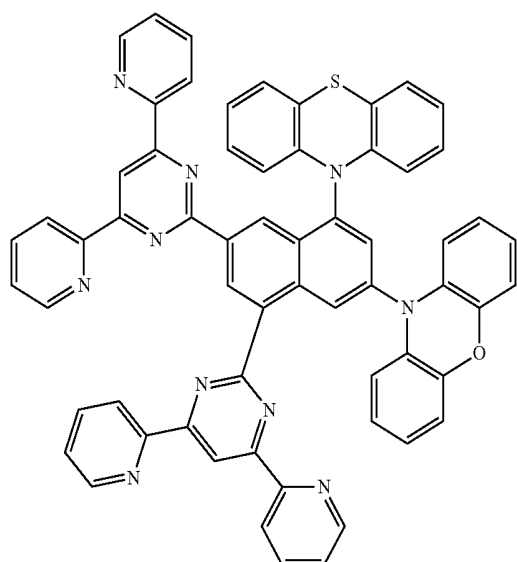
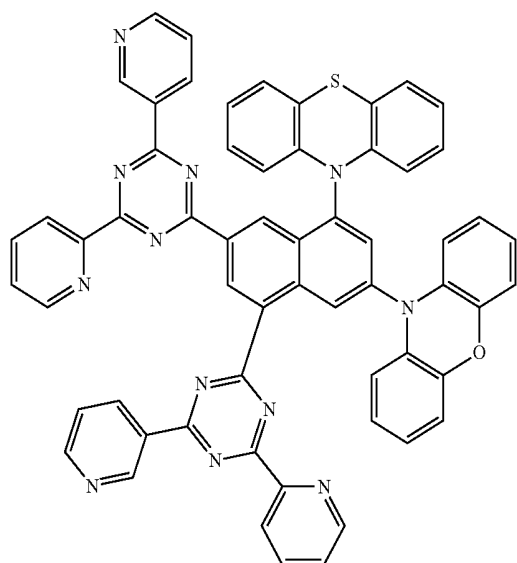
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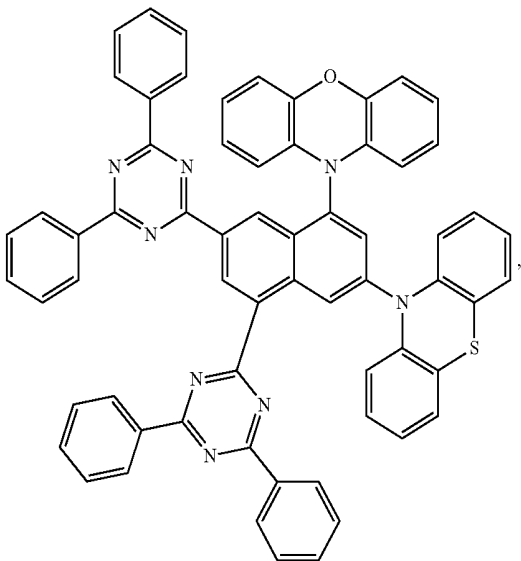
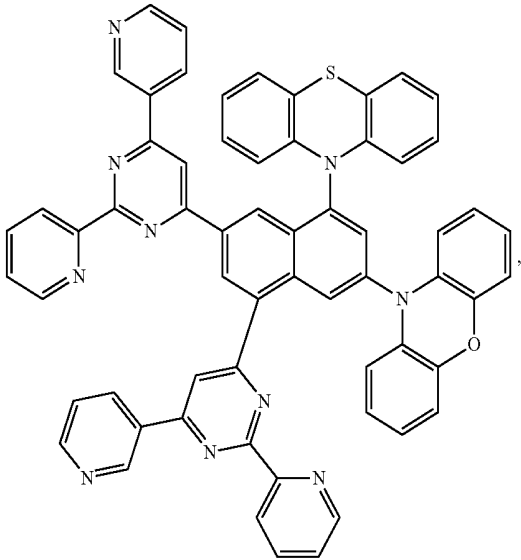
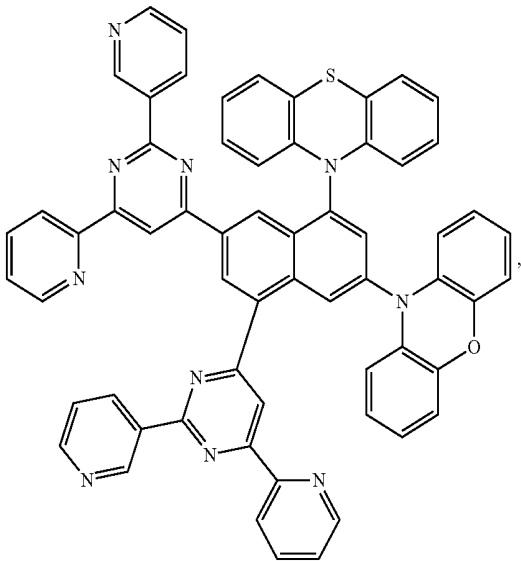
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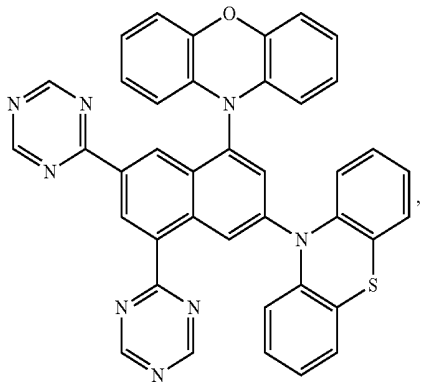
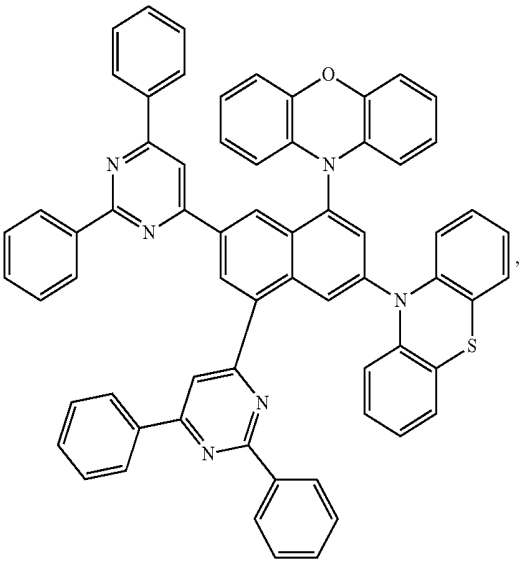
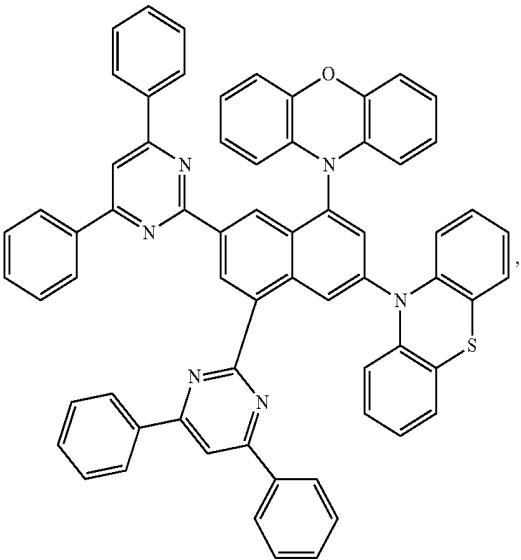
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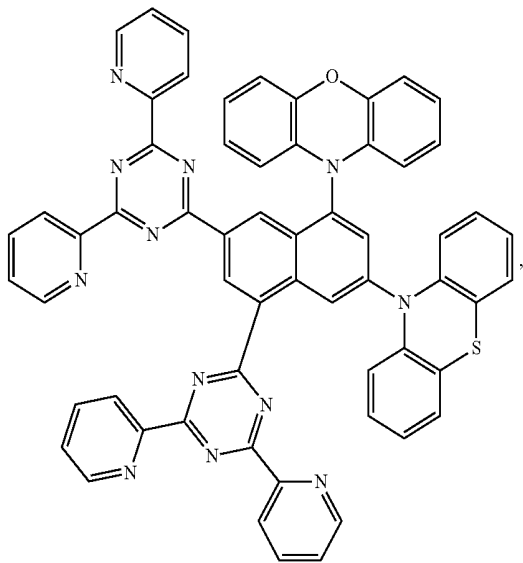
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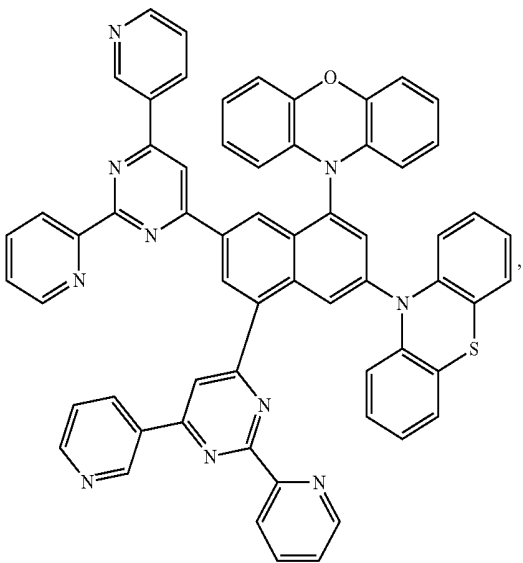
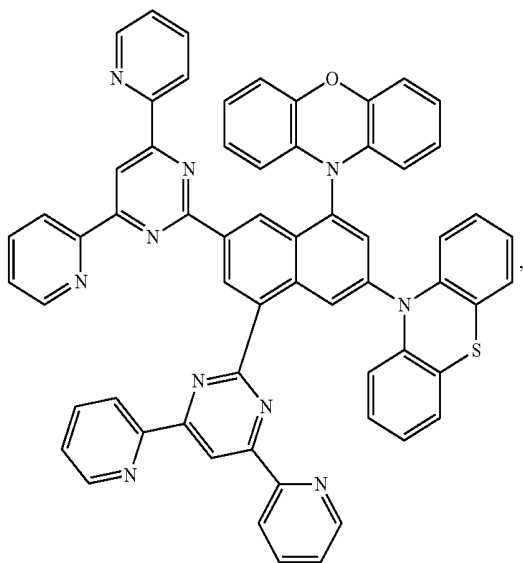
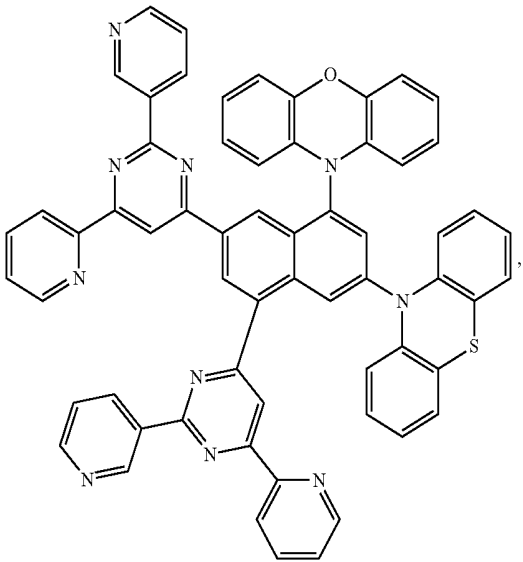
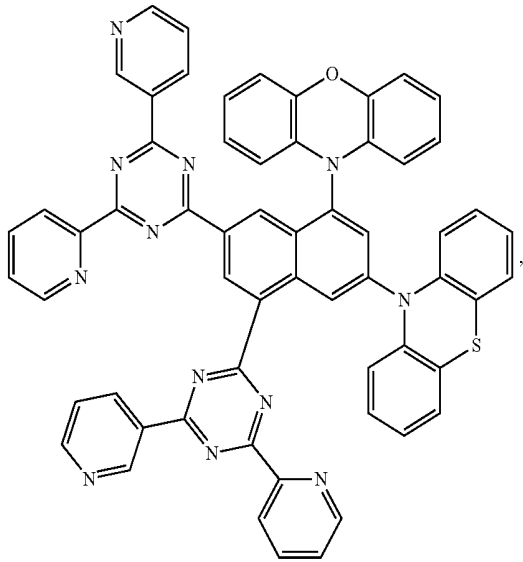
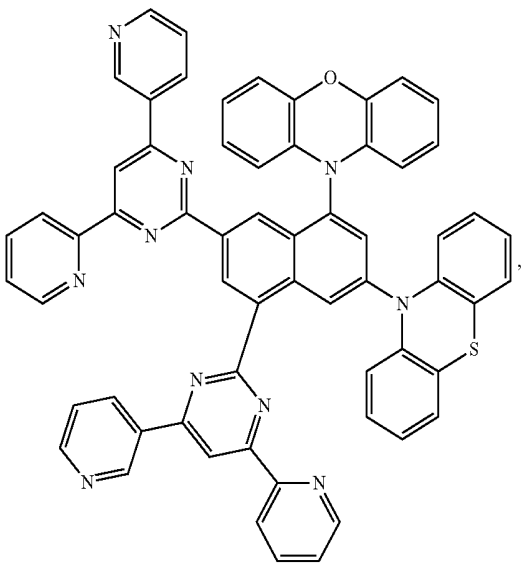
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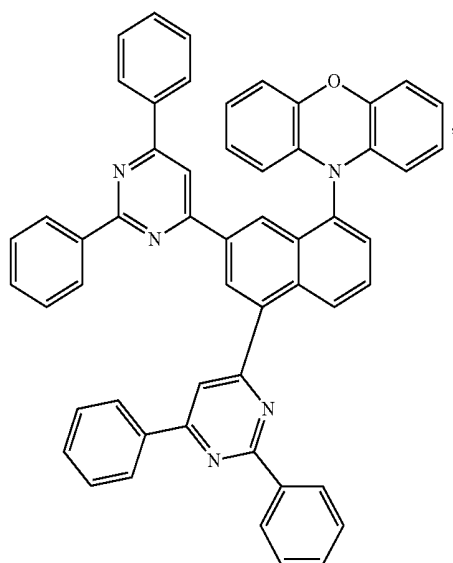
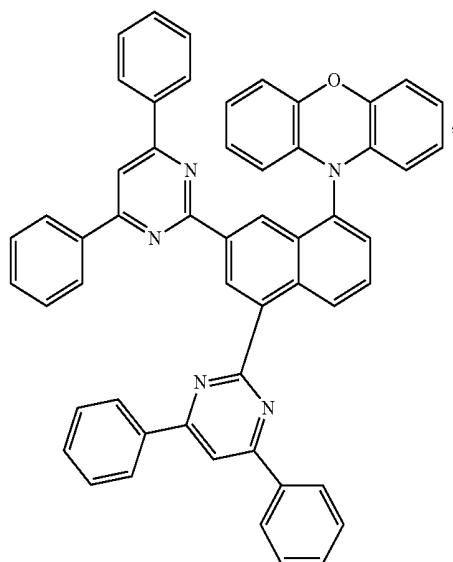
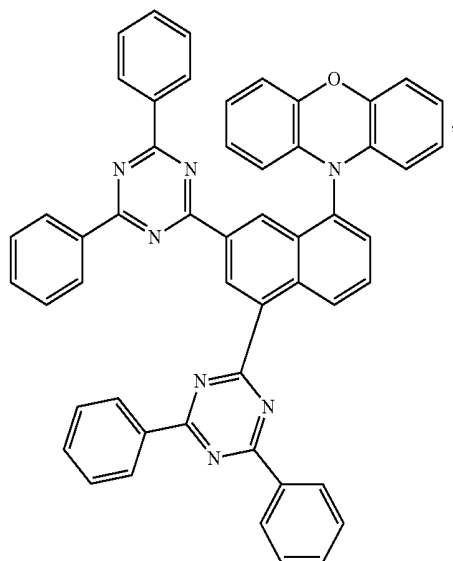
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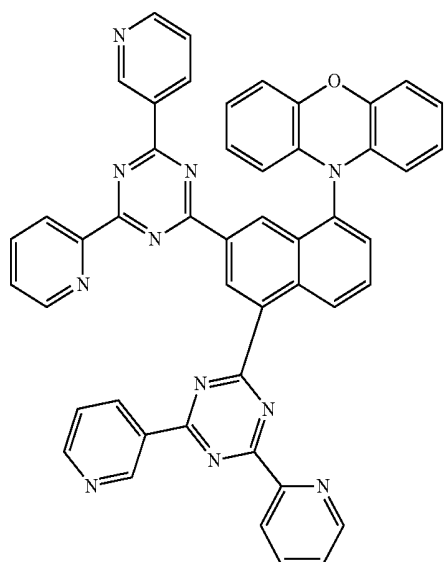
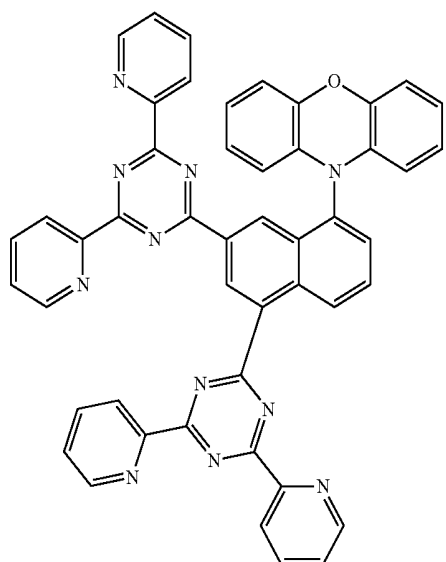
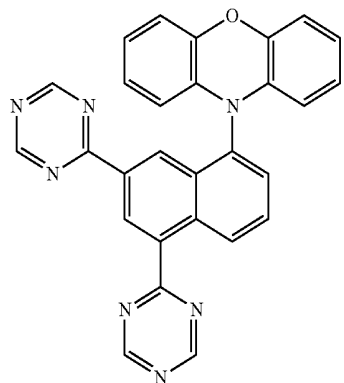
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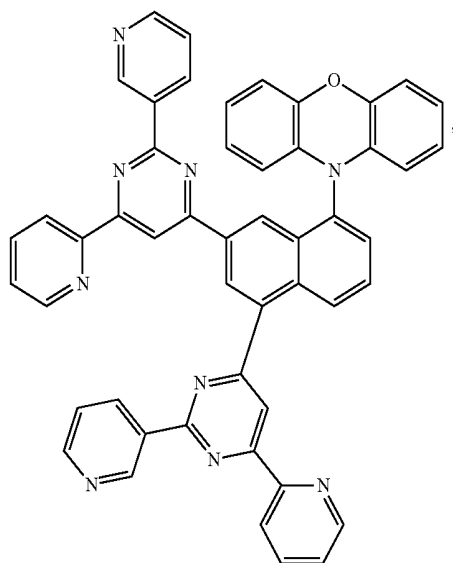
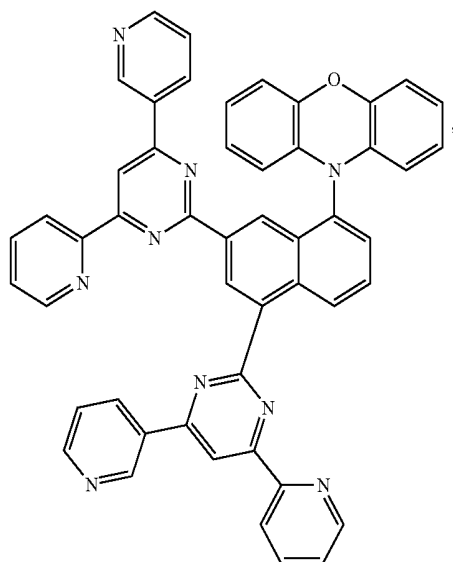
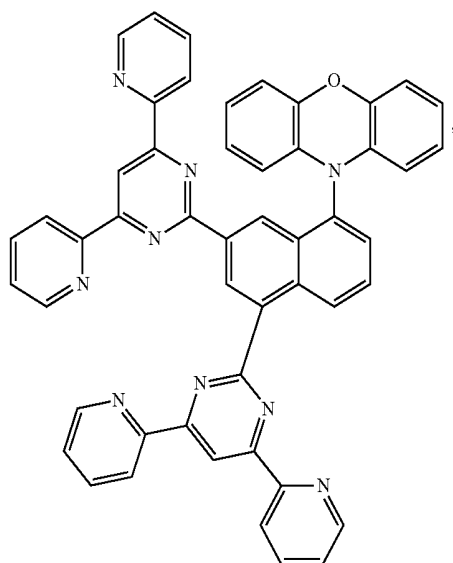
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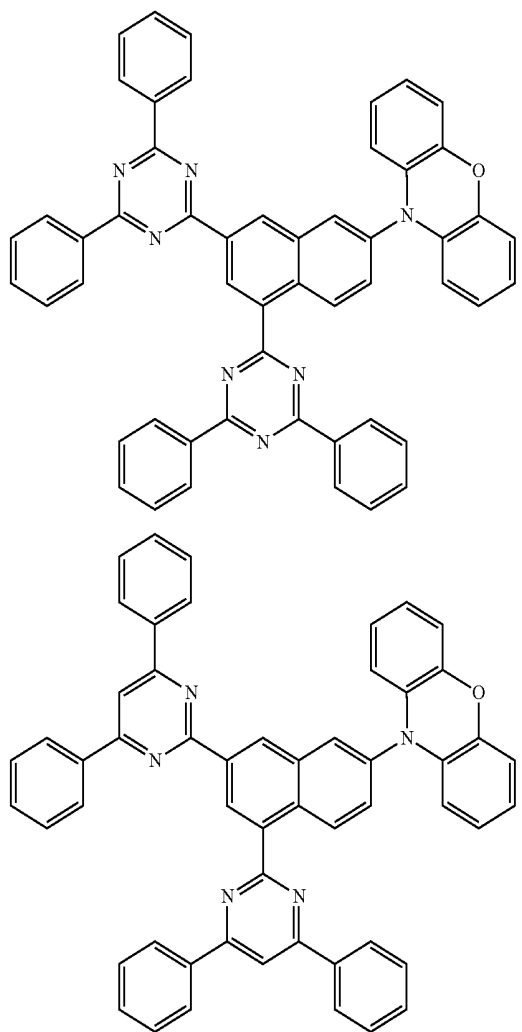
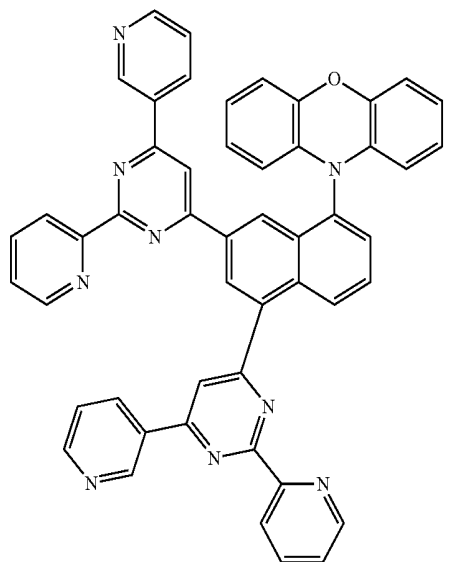
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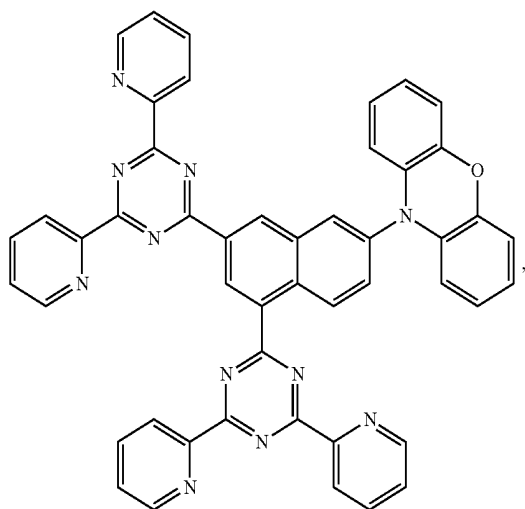
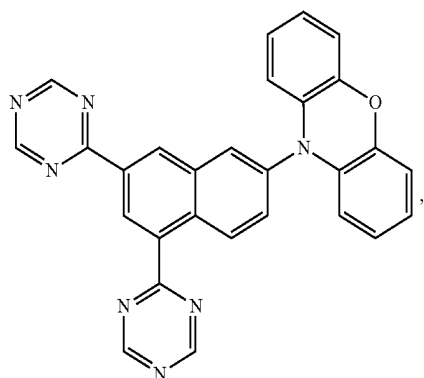
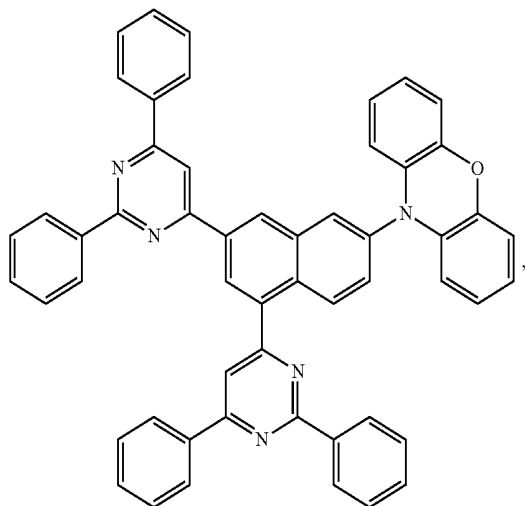
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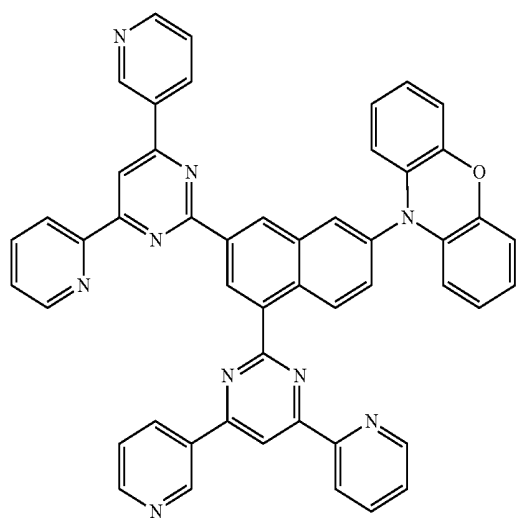
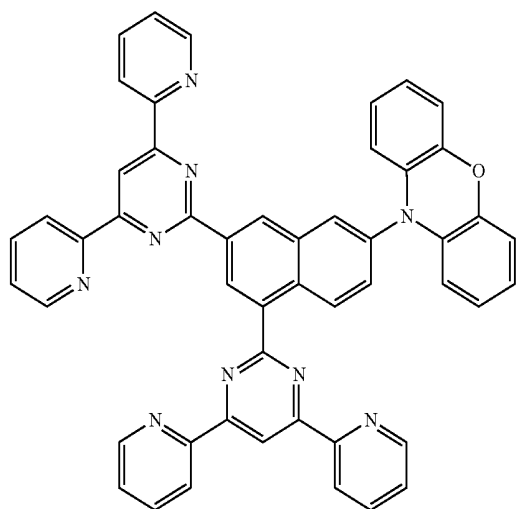
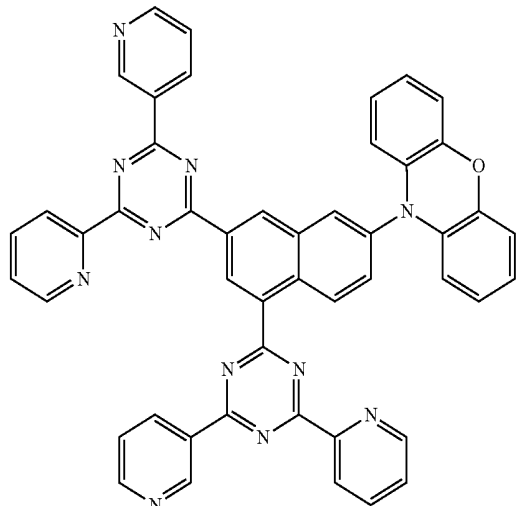
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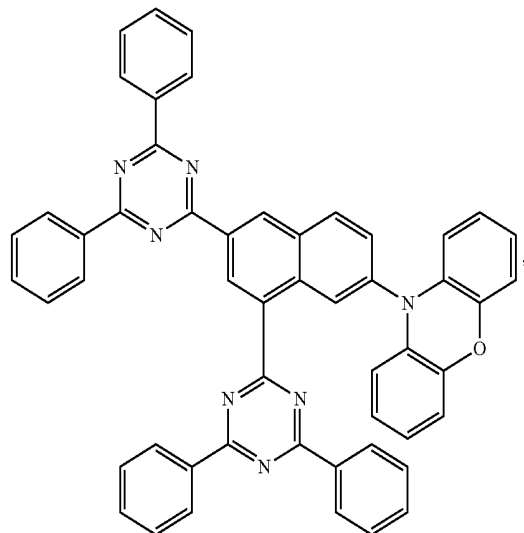
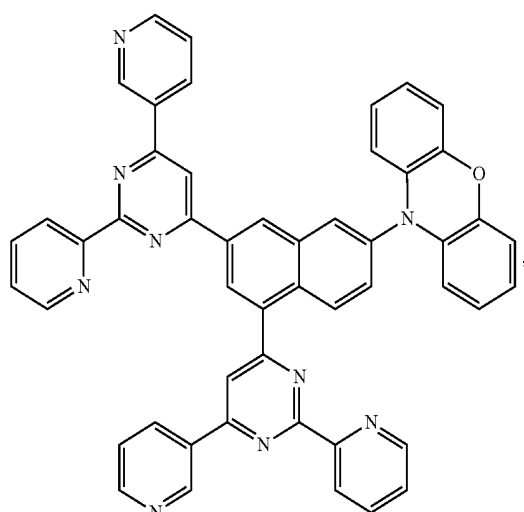
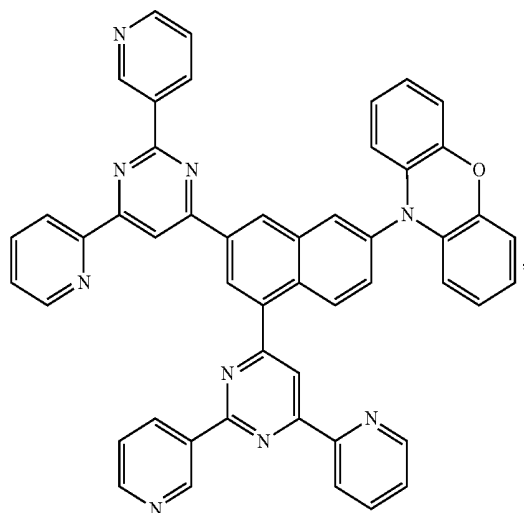
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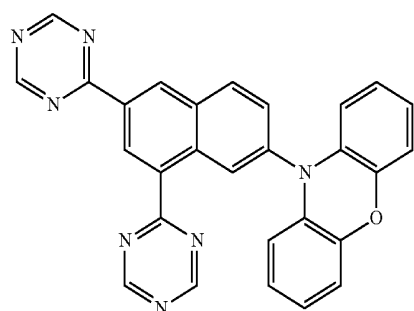
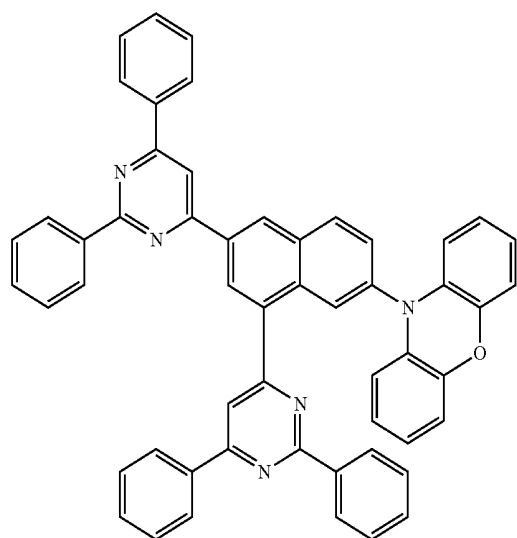
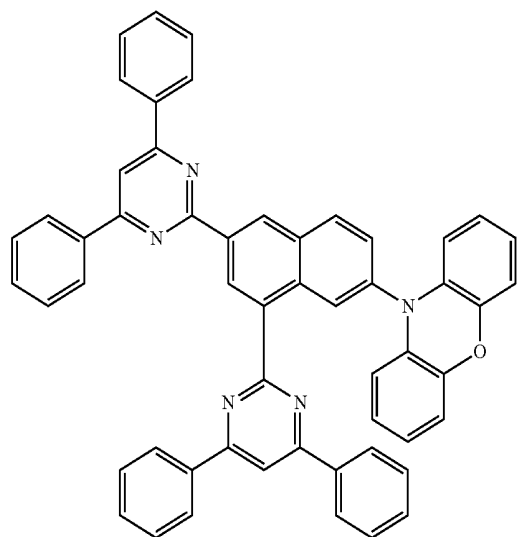
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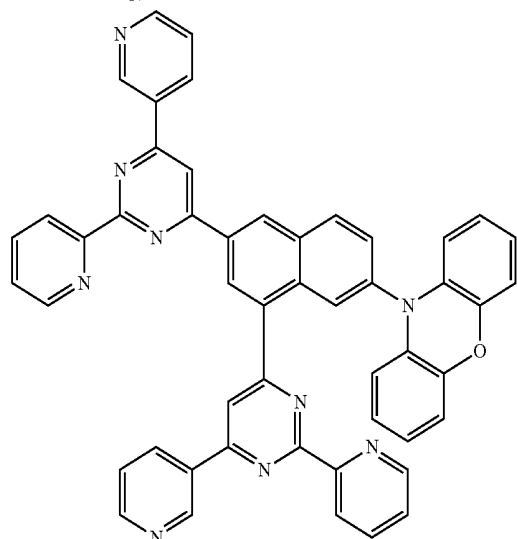
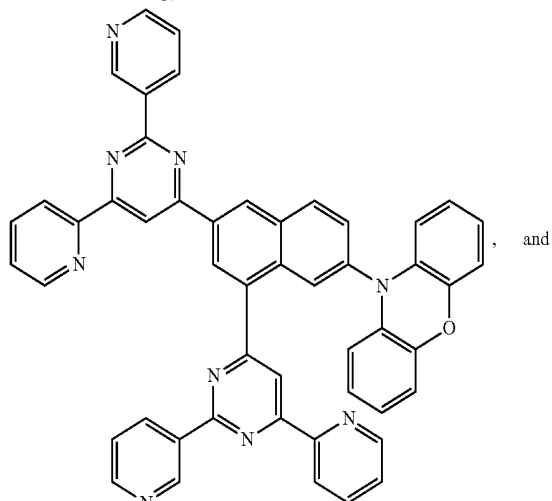
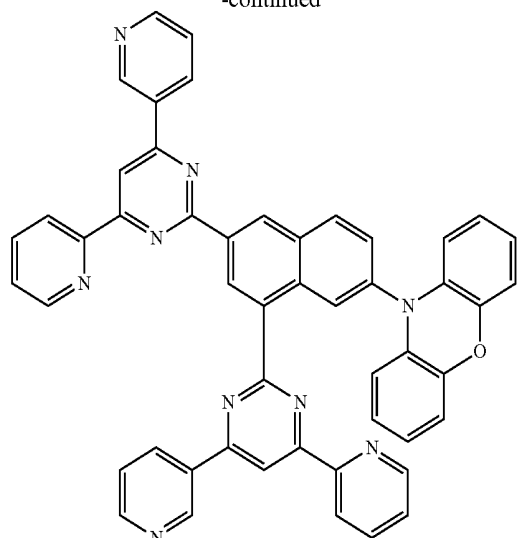
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专利名称(译)	有机电致发光化合物及其有机光电装置		
公开(公告)号	US20180233672A1	公开(公告)日	2018-08-16
申请号	US15/886429	申请日	2018-02-01
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	上海天马AM OLED 天马微电子股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	上海天马AM-OLED CO., LTD. 天马微电子股份有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	上海天马AM-OLED CO., LTD. 天马微电子股份有限公司.		
[标]发明人	REN HONGYANG WANG XIANGCHENG HE WEI		
发明人	REN, HONGYANG WANG, XIANGCHENG HE, WEI		
IPC分类号	H01L51/00 C07D413/10 C07D413/14 C07D417/14 C07D401/14 C09K11/02 C07F7/08 H01L51/50 H01L51/56		
CPC分类号	H01L51/0067 C07D413/14 H01L51/0071 C07D417/14 C07D401/14 H01L51/0072 C09K11/025 H01L51/ /0094 C07D413/10 H01L51/5012 H01L51/56 H01L51/001 C07F7/0816 C09K11/06 C09K2211/1074 C09K2211/1077 C09K2211/1081 C09K2211/1085 H01L51/0052 H01L51/0056 H01L51/0081 H01L51/ /0085 H01L51/5016		
优先权	201510995980.8 2015-12-25 CN		
其他公开文献	US10305045		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明提供具有通式 (I) 的含氮杂环化合物及其有机光电装置。其中A 1 , A 2 , A 3 , A 4 , A 5 , A 6 7 , A 8 独立地选自氢原子, 至少一种具有通式 (II) 的化合物和至少一种具有通式 (II) 的化合物通式 (III) , 其中Y 1 , Y 2 , Y 3 独立地选自C和N; R 3 和R 4 独立地选自C 6-30 芳族基团和C 2-30 杂环芳族基团, 其中X选自任何氧基 (-O-) , 巯基 (-S-) , 取代或未取代的亚氨基, 取代或未取代的亚甲基, 和取代或未取代的亚乙基中的一种; R 5 , R 6 , R 7 , R 8 , R 9 , R 10 , R 11 和R 12 独立地选自氢, 氘, C 1-30 烷基基团, C 6-30 芳族基团, 或C 2-30 杂环芳族基团。

