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(54) **MATERIAL FOR ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE AND ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE USING THE SAME**

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H01L 51/00 (2006.01)
(Continued)

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(Continued)

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None

See application file for complete search history.

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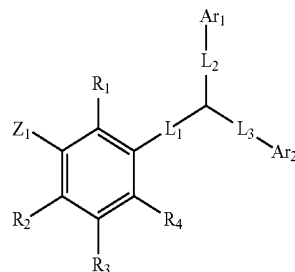
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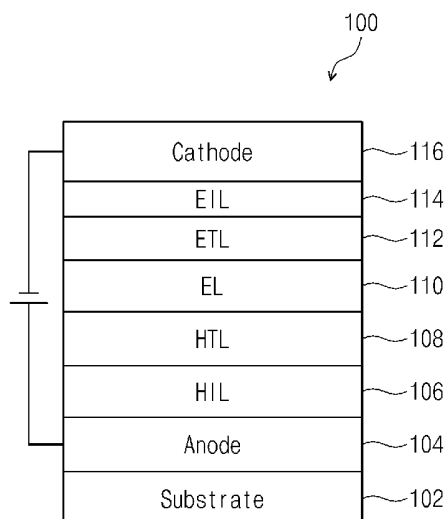
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided are a material for an organic electroluminescent device and an organic electroluminescent device including the same. The material for the organic electroluminescent device is represented by the following Formula (1). The material and the organic electroluminescent device including the material may have long life. The material may include an azadibenzoheterole part at the meta (m) position of a phenylene group combined via a direct linkage or a connecting group L₁ with the nitrogen atom N of an amine.

Formula 1



4 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet



(51) **Int. Cl.***C07D 491/048* (2006.01)*C07D 495/04* (2006.01)*H01L 51/52* (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *H01L 51/0071* (2013.01); *H01L 51/0094*
(2013.01); *H01L 51/5012* (2013.01); *H01L*
51/5056 (2013.01); *H01L 51/5206* (2013.01)

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FIG. 1

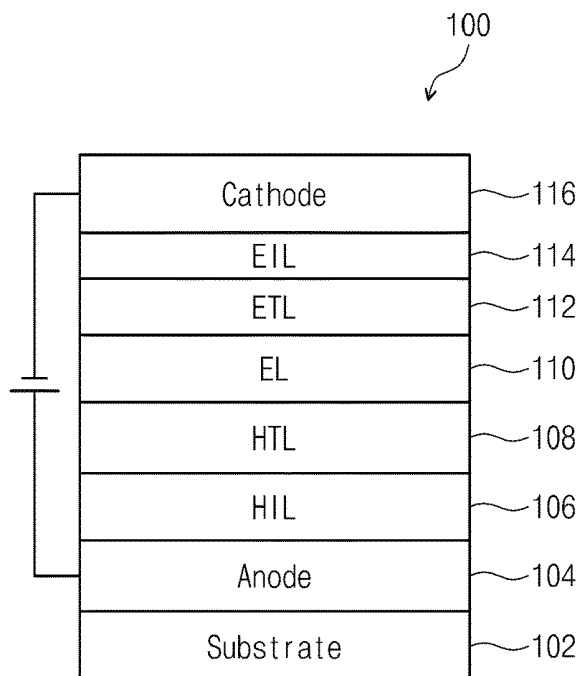
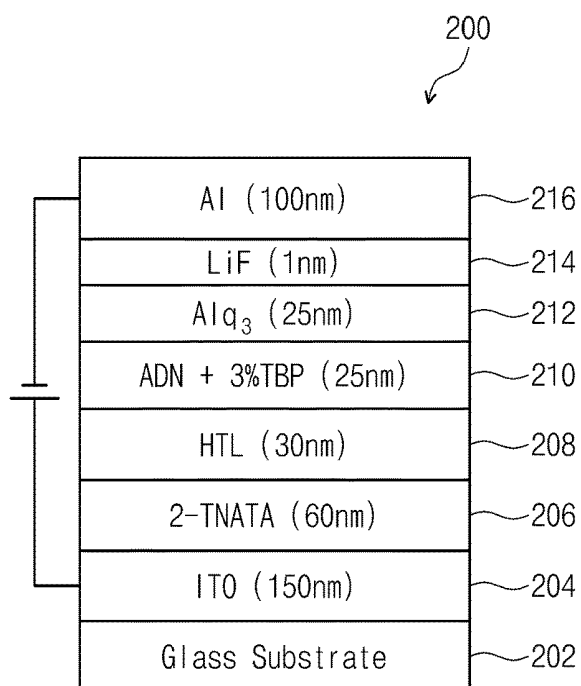


FIG. 2



1

MATERIAL FOR ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE AND ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE USING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to and the benefit of Japanese Patent Application No. 2014-215597, filed on Oct. 22, 2014, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

Recently, an organic electroluminescent display (organic EL display) is being actively developed as an image display apparatus. The organic EL display is, unlike a liquid crystal display or the like, a so-called self luminescent type (or kind of) display which embodies display through light emission of a luminescent material including an organic compound in an emission layer by recombining holes and electrons injected from an anode and a cathode in the emission layer.

An example of an organic electroluminescent device (organic EL device) includes an anode, a hole transport layer disposed on the anode, an emission layer disposed on the hole transport layer, an electron transport layer disposed on the emission layer and a cathode disposed on the electron transport layer. Holes are injected from the anode, and the injected holes are injected via the hole transport layer into the emission layer. Meanwhile, electrons are injected from the cathode, and the injected electrons are injected via the electron transport layer into the emission layer. The holes and the electrons injected into the emission layer are recombined (or combined), and excitons are generated in the emission layer. The organic EL device emits light using light generated by the radiation deactivation of the excitons. The organic EL device is not limited to the aforementioned configuration, but many modifications thereof are possible.

For the application of an organic EL device in a display, the organic EL device should have high efficiency and long life. For example, in a blue emission region, the driving voltage of the organic EL device is high and the emission efficiency thereof is undesirable or insufficient when compared to a green emission region and a red emission region. To realize the high efficiency and the long life of the organic EL device, the normalization, the stabilization and the increase of the durability of a hole transport layer are examined.

As a hole transport material used in a hole transport layer, various suitable compounds such as an aromatic amine compound have been used, however tasks concerning the life of a device remain. As favorable materials for the increase of the life of the organic EL device, an amine derivative substituted with, for example, an aryl group or a heteroaryl group was suggested. However, an organic EL device using the above-mentioned materials has undesirable or insufficient emission life. Thus, studies on an organic EL device having increased emission life are continuously required.

SUMMARY

The present disclosure provides for solving the above-described tasks, a material for an organic EL device having long life and an organic EL device using the same.

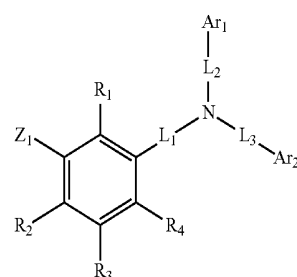
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The present disclosure herein relates to a material for an organic electroluminescent device and an organic electroluminescent device using the same. For example, embodiments of the present disclosure relate to a hole transport material for an organic electroluminescent device having long life and an organic electroluminescent device using the same.

For example, the present disclosure provides a material for an organic EL device having long life and used in at least one layer of stacking layers disposed between an emission layer and an anode and an organic EL device using the same.

Embodiments of the present disclosure provide materials for an organic EL device represented by the following Formula (1).

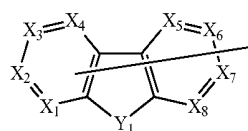
Formula 1



(1)

Where R_1 to R_4 are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, an alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom, L_1 to L_3 are each independently a direct linkage (e.g., a bond, such as a single bond) or a divalent group selected from the group consisting of a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group, aralkylene group, arylene group, heteroarylene group and silyl group, Ar_1 and Ar_2 are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring or a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, and Z_1 is a monovalent group represented by the following Formula (2).

Formula 2



(2)

Where X_1 to X_5 are each independently N or CR₅, and at least one thereof is N, Y_1 is O, S, CR₆R₇ or SiR₈R₉, R_5 to R_9 are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, an alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom.

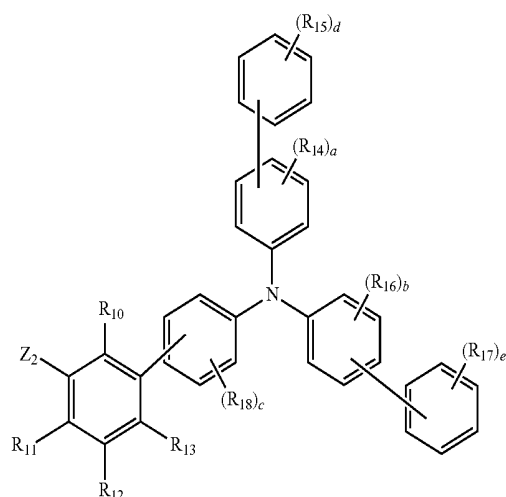
Since the material for an organic EL device of embodiments of the present disclosure introduces (includes) an azadibenzoheterole part (an azadibenzoheterole group) at

3

the meta (m) part (meta position) of a phenylene group combining with an amine directly or via L_1 , the amorphous properties of the material may be improved and the mobility of charge may be increased. In addition, since the azadibenzoheterole part (the azadibenzoheterole group) has electron accepting properties, electron tolerance may be improved and the increase of the life of the material may be attained. Thus, the long life of the organic EL device may be realized. For example, remarkable effects may be obtained in a blue emission region.

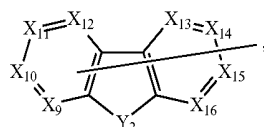
In other embodiments of the present disclosure, materials for an organic EL device represented by the following Formula (3) are provided.

Formula 3



where R_{10} to R_{18} are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, an alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom, a to c are each independently an integer from 0 to 4, d and e are each independently an integer from 0 to 5, and Z_2 is a monovalent group represented by the following Formula (4).

Formula 4



where X_9 to X_{16} are each independently N or CR_{19} , and at least one thereof is N, Y_2 is O, S, $CR_{20}R_{21}$ or $SiR_{22}R_{23}$, R_{19} to R_{23} are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, an alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom.

4

In the material for an organic EL device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, each of Ar_1 , Ar_2 , and L_1 to L_3 is a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group or phenylene group, and the conjugation of amine may be secured, and the charge tolerance of the material may be improved.

In still other embodiments of the present disclosure, organic EL devices including one of the above materials for an organic EL device in at least one layer of stacking layers disposed between an emission layer and an anode are provided.

The organic EL device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure uses one of the above materials for an organic EL device in at least one layer of stacking layers disposed between the emission layer and the anode, and long life thereof may be realized. For example, remarkable effects may be obtained in a blue emission region.

According to embodiments of the present disclosure, a material for an organic EL device realizing long life and an organic EL device using the same may be provided. For example, according to embodiments of the present disclosure, in a blue emission region, a material for an organic EL device used in at least one layer of stacking layers disposed between an emission layer and an anode and realizing long life, and an organic EL device using the same may be provided. The material for an organic EL device of embodiments of the present disclosure introduces (includes) an azadibenzoheterole part (an azadibenzoheterole group) at the meta (m) position of a phenylene group combined via a direct linkage (e.g., a bond, such as a single bond) or a connecting group L_1 with the nitrogen atom N of an amine, and the amorphous properties of the material for an organic EL device may be improved, charge mobility may be increased, and the electron tolerance of the material may be improved due to the electron accepting azadibenzoheterole part (azadibenzoheterole group). Thus, the long life of the organic EL device may be realized.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating an organic EL device 100 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure; and

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating an organic EL device 200 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments of the present disclosure solve the above-described defects and provide long life by way of an azadibenzoheterole part (an azadibenzoheterole group) at the meta (m) position of a phenylene group combined via a direct linkage (e.g., a bond, such as a single bond) or a connecting group L_1 with the nitrogen atom (N) of an amine, and thereby the amorphous properties of the material for an organic EL device might be improved, charge mobility might be increased, and the electron tolerance of a material

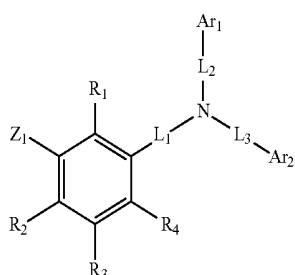
5

might be improved due to the electron accepting azadibenzoheterole part (azadibenzoheterole group), thereby realizing long life.

Hereinafter, the material for an organic EL device and the organic EL device using the same according to embodiments of the present disclosure will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. The material for an organic EL device and the organic EL device using the same according to embodiments of the present disclosure may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the embodiments set forth herein. In the drawings, like reference numerals refer to like elements or elements having like functions throughout, and repeated explanation thereof is not necessary.

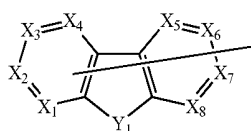
The material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure is an amine compound introducing (including) an azadibenzoheterole part (an azadibenzoheterole group) at the meta (m) position of a phenylene group combined with an amine and is represented by the following Formula (1).

Formula 1



In the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure and in Formula (1), R_1 to R_4 are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, an alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom, and L_1 to L_3 are each independently a direct linkage (e.g., a bond, such as a single bond) or a divalent group selected from the group consisting of a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group, aralkylene group, arylene group, heteroarylene group and silyl group. As used herein, the statement "atoms for forming a ring" refers to ring forming atoms that may be the part of a same ring of different rings. Ar_1 and Ar_2 are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring or a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, and Z_1 is a monovalent group represented by the following Formula (2).

Formula 2



6

In Formula (2), X_1 to X_8 are each independently N or CR_5 , and at least one thereof (e.g., at least one of X_1 to X_8) is N, and Y_1 is O, S, CR_6R_7 or SiR_8R_9 . R_5 to R_9 are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, an alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom. In X_1 to X_8 , the number of the nitrogen atom (N) may preferably be one; however the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

Here, the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring used in R_1 to R_9 in Formulae (1) and (2) may include a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, a phenanthryl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a quaterphenyl group, a quinqphenyl group, a sexiphenyl group, a fluorenyl group, a triphenylene group, a biphenylene group, a pyrenyl group, a benzofluoranthenyl group, a glyceryl group, and/or the like, without limitation.

In addition, the substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring used in R_1 to R_9 may include a pyridyl group, a furyl group, a thienyl group, a quinolyl group, an isoquinolyl group, a benzofuryl group, a benzothienyl group, an indolyl group, a benzoxazolyl group, a benzothiazolyl group, a quinoxalyl group, a benzimidazolyl group, a dibenzofuryl group, a dibenzothienyl group, a carbazolyl group, and/or the like, without limitation.

The alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms used in R_1 to R_9 may include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, a n-butyl group, a s-butyl group, an isobutyl group, a t-butyl group, a n-pentyl group, a n-hexyl group, a n-heptyl group, a n-octyl group, a hydroxymethyl group, a 1-hydroxyethyl group, a 2-hydroxyethyl group, a 2-hydroxyisobutyl group, a 1,2-dihydroxyethyl group, a 1,3-dihydroxyisopropyl group, a 2,3-dihydroxy-t-butyl group, a 1,2,3-trihydroxypropyl group, a chloromethyl group, a 1-chloroethyl group, a 2-chloroethyl group, a 2-chloroisobutyl group, a 1,2-dichloroethyl group, a 1,3-dichloroisopropyl group, a 2,3-dichloro-t-butyl group, a 1,2,3-trichloropropyl group, a bromomethyl group, a 1-bromoethyl group, a 2-bromoethyl group, a 2-bromoisobutyl group, a 1,2-dibromoethyl group, a 1,3-dibromoisopropyl group, a 2,3-dibromo-t-butyl group, a 1,2,3-tribromopropyl group, an iodoethyl group, a 1-iodoethyl group, a 2-iodoethyl group, a 2-iodoisobutyl group, a 1,2-diiodoethyl group, a 1,3-diiodoisopropyl group, a 2,3-diiodo-t-butyl group, a 1,2,3-triiodopropyl group, a cyanomethyl group, a 1-cyanoethyl group, a 2-cyanoethyl group, a 2-cyanoisobutyl group, a 1,2-dicyanoethyl group, a 1,3-dicyanoisopropyl group, a 2,3-dicyano-t-butyl group, a 1,2,3-tricyanopropyl group, a nitromethyl group, a 1-nitroethyl group, a 2-nitroethyl group, a 2-nitroisobutyl group, a 1,2-dinitroethyl group, a 1,3-dinitroisopropyl group, a 2,3-dinitro-t-butyl group, a 1,2,3-trinitropropyl group, a cyclopropyl group, a cyclobutyl group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a 4-methylcyclohexyl group, a 1-adamantyl group, a 2-adamantyl group, a 1-norbornyl group, a 2-norbornyl group, and/or the like.

In addition, the silyl group used in R_1 to R_9 may include a trialkylsilyl group, a triarylsilyl group, a monoalkyldiarylsilyl group, a dialkylmonoarylsilyl group, and/or the like, such as a trimethylsilyl group, a triphenylsilyl group, and/or the like.

7

In addition, the halogen atom used in R_1 to R_9 may include a fluorine atom (F), a chlorine atom (Cl), a bromine atom (Br), and/or the like.

In addition, R_1 to R_9 may be a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom

In Formulae (1) and (2), a plurality (e.g., two or more) of adjacent R_1 to R_9 may be combined to each other to form a saturated or unsaturated ring.

In Formula (1), the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring used in Ar_1 and Ar_2 may include a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, a phenanthryl group, a biphenyl group, a terphenyl group, a quaterphenyl group, a fluorenyl group, a triphenylene group, a biphenylene group, a pyrenyl group, a benzofluoranthenyl group, a glyceryl group, a phenylnaphthyl group, a naphthylphenyl group, and/or the like, without limitation. As Ar_1 and Ar_2 , the substituted or unsubstituted phenylene group may be preferably used.

In addition, the substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring used in Ar_1 and Ar_2 may include a pyridyl group, a furyl group, a thienyl group, a quinolyl group, an isoquinolyl group, a benzofuryl group, a benzothienyl group, an indolyl group, a benzoxazolyl group, a benzothiazolyl group, a quinoxalyl group, a benzoimidazolyl group, a dibenzofuryl group, a dibenzothienyl group, a carbazolyl group, and/or the like, without limitation.

In Formula (1), the substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group used in L_1 to L_3 as the divalent connecting group, a methylene group, an ethylene group, an n-propylene group, an n-butylene group, an n-hexylene group, an n-heptylene group, an n-octylene group, an n-dodecylene group, and/or the like, may be used without limitation.

In addition, the substituted or unsubstituted aralkylene group used in L_1 to L_3 as the divalent connecting group may be represented by $-(CH_2)_x-Ar'-(CH_2)_y-$, or $-(CH_2)_x-Ar'-(CH_2)_y-$. Ar' represents an arylene group having 6 to 18 carbon atoms for forming a ring such as a phenylene group, a naphthylene group, and/or the like, and each of x and y represents an integer from 1 to 24. The sum of the carbon numbers of the arylene group represented by x , y and Ar' may be from 7 to 20, and may preferably be from 7 to 14, without limitation.

In addition, the substituted or unsubstituted arylene group used in L_1 to L_3 as the divalent connecting group may include a phenylene group, a biphenylene group, a terphenylene group, a naphthylene group, an anthracenylene group, a fluorenylene group, a triphenylene group, and/or the like, without limitation. As L_1 to L_3 , the substituted or unsubstituted phenylene group may be preferably used.

In addition, the substituted or unsubstituted heteroarylene group used in L_1 to L_3 as the divalent connecting group may include a pyridylene group, a dibenzofurylene group, a dibenzoethylylene group, and/or the like, without limitation.

In addition, the substituted or unsubstituted silyl group used in L_1 to L_3 as the divalent connecting group may include a dimethylsilylene group and/or a diphenylsilylene group.

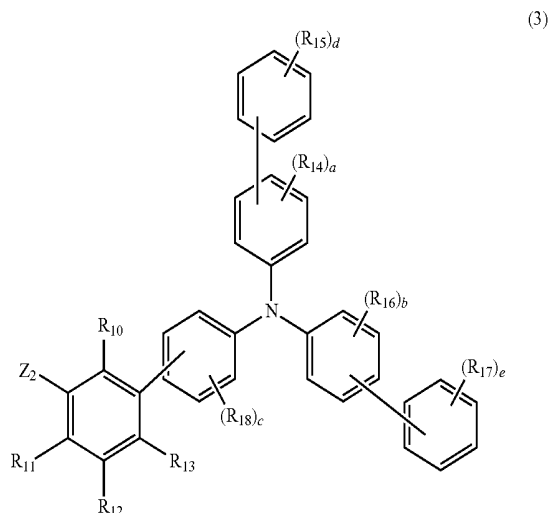
As described above, the amorphous properties of the material for an organic EL device may be improved and the mobility of charge may be increased by introducing an azadibenzoheterole part (an azadibenzoheterole group) at the meta (m) position of a phenylene group combined to the nitrogen atom (N) of an amine directly (e.g., by a bond, such as a single bond) or via L_1 in the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure. Thus, the properties of the amine of increasing the life (e.g.,

8

the life of the organic EL device) may be maintained. In addition, by introducing (including) the azadibenzoheterole part (the azadibenzoheterole group) with high electron accepting properties, the electron tolerance of the material for an organic EL device may be increased, the durability of the material may be improved, and the life of the organic EL device may be increased further.

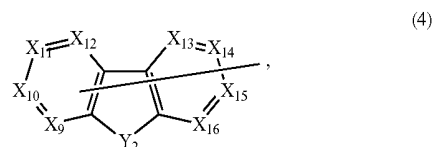
In addition, in the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of Formula (1), Ar_1 and Ar_2 may preferably be each independently a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, and L_1 to L_3 are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted phenylene group. For example, the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure may preferably be an amine compound represented by the following Formula (3).

Formula 3



where R_{10} to R_{18} are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, an alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom, a to c are each independently an integer from 0 to 4, d and e are each independently an integer from 0 to 5, and Z_2 is a monovalent group represented by the following Formula (4).

Formula 4



where X_9 to X_{16} are each independently N or CR_{19} , and at least one thereof (e.g., at least one of X_9 to X_{16}) is N, and Y_2 is O, S, $CR_{20}R_{21}$ or $SiR_{22}R_{23}$. R_{19} to R_{23} are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, an alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a

9

halogen atom, a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom. In X_9 to X_{16} , the number of nitrogen atoms (N) included in X_9 to X_{16} may preferably be one, without limitation.

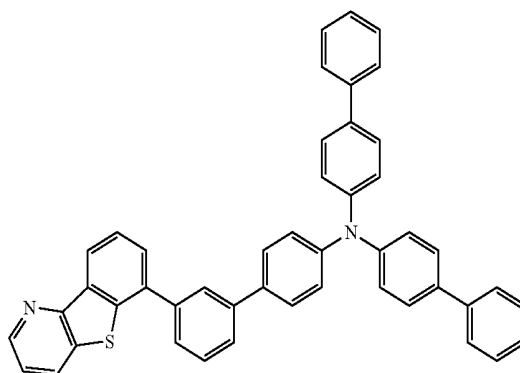
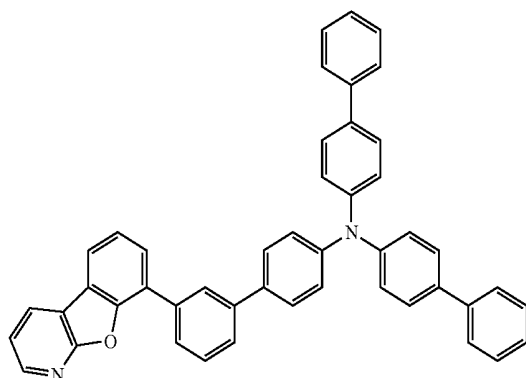
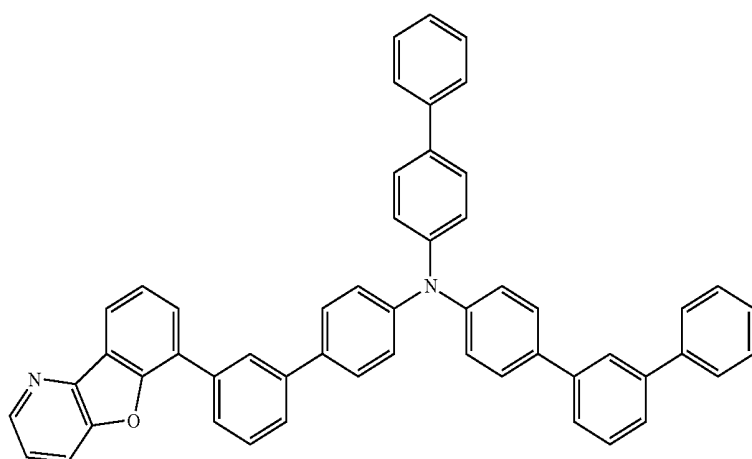
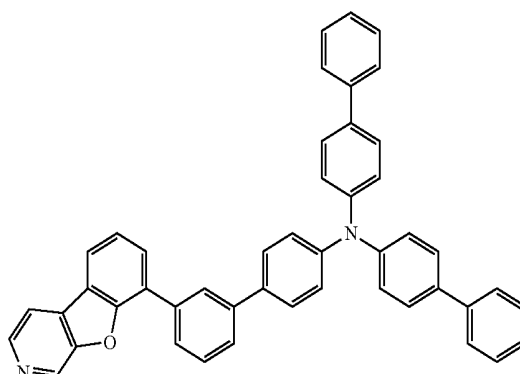
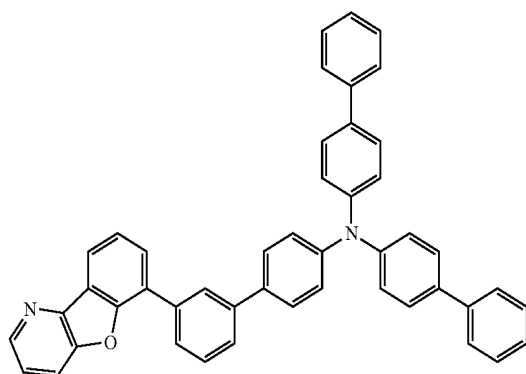
In Formulae (3) and (4), the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, the substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, the alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, the silyl group and the halogen atom used in R_{10} to R_{23} may be the same as the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, the substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, the alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, the substituted or unsubstituted silyl group and the halogen atom used in R_1 to R_9 in Formula (1).

10

In Formulae (3) and (4), a plurality (e.g., two or more) of adjacent R_{10} to R_{23} may be combined to each other to form a saturated or unsaturated ring.

In Formula (1) of the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure, Ar_1 and Ar_2 are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, and L_1 to L_3 are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted phenylene group. Thus, the conjugation of an amine may be secured, and the charge tolerance of the material may be improved.

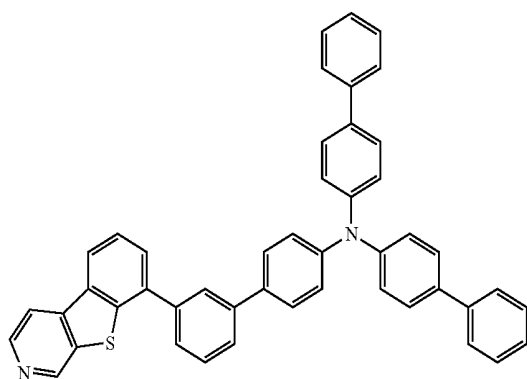
Examples of the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure may include one material of the following Compounds 1 to 84.



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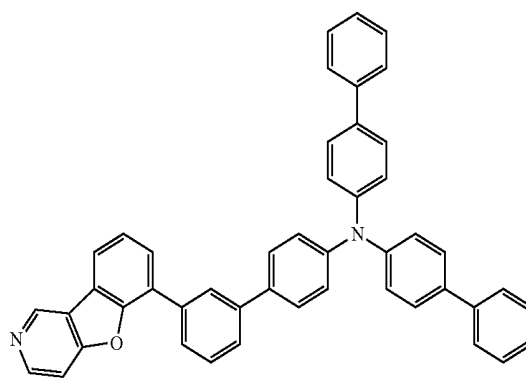
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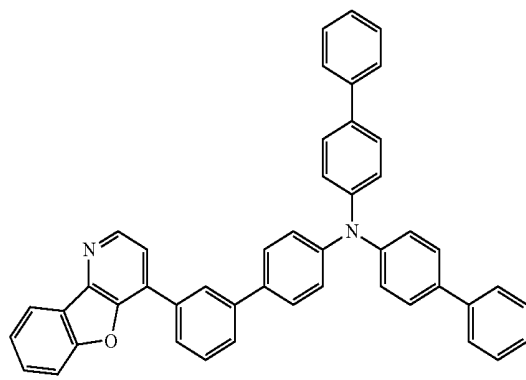
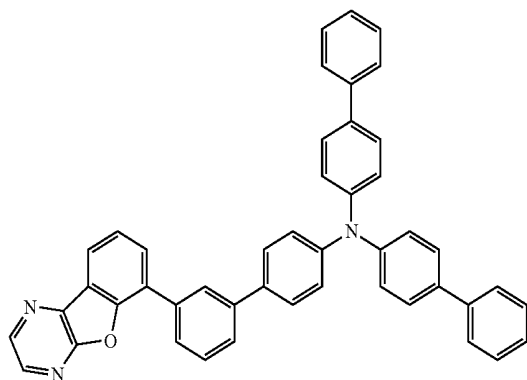
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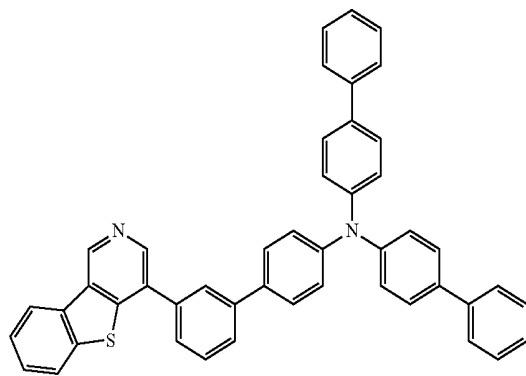
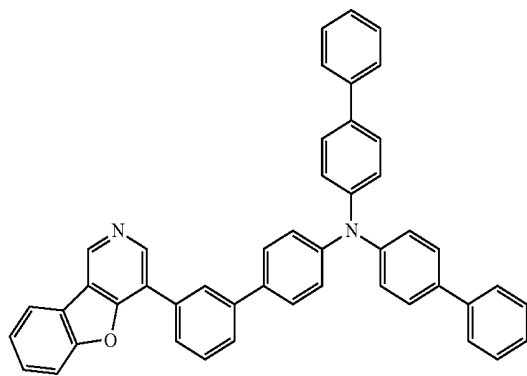
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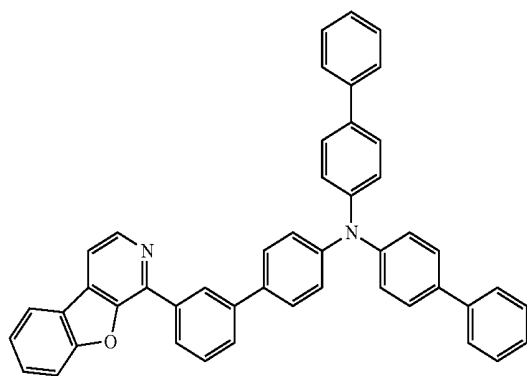


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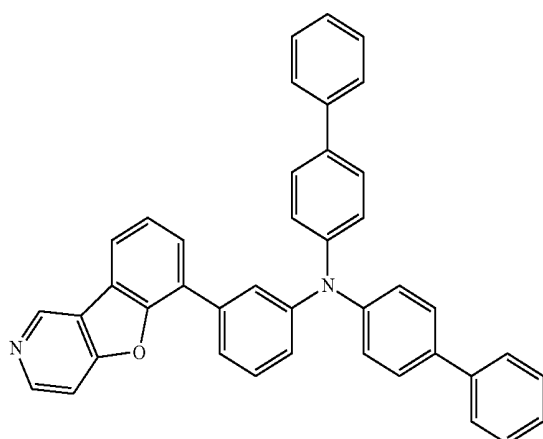
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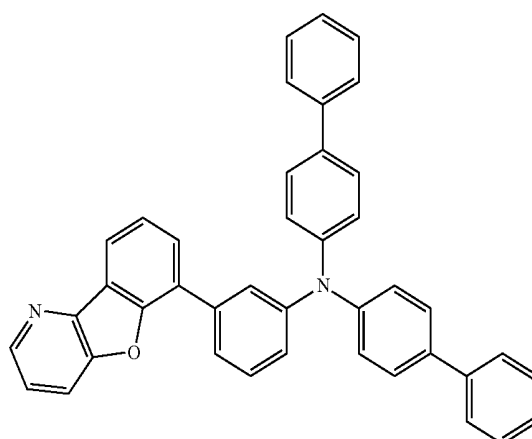
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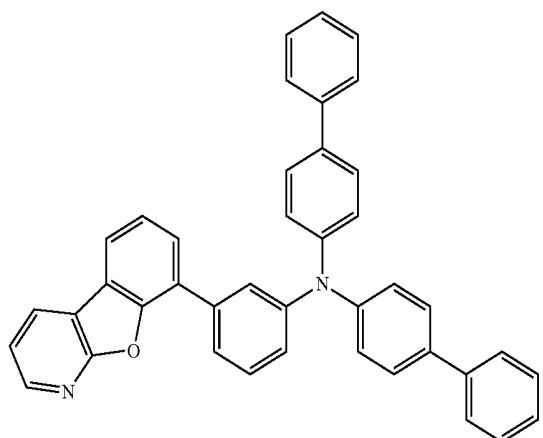
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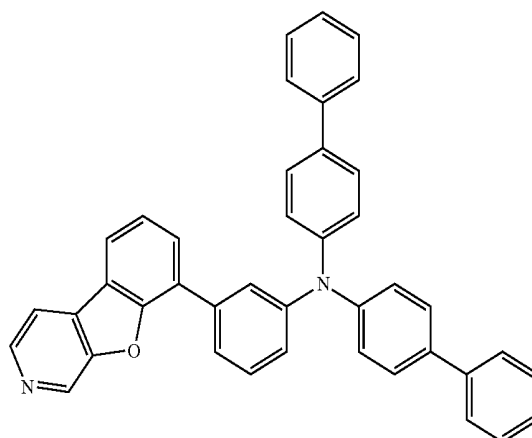


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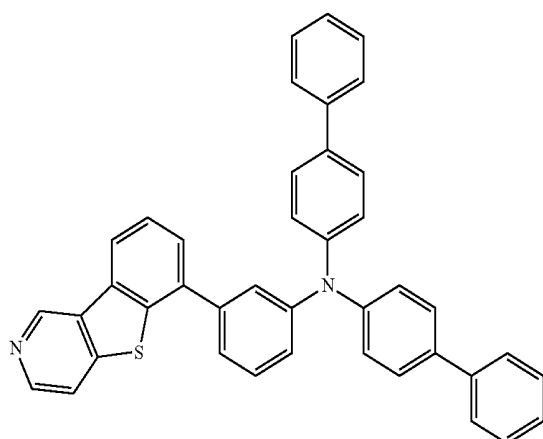
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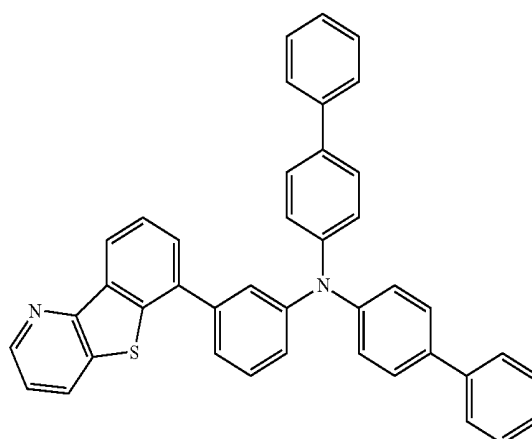
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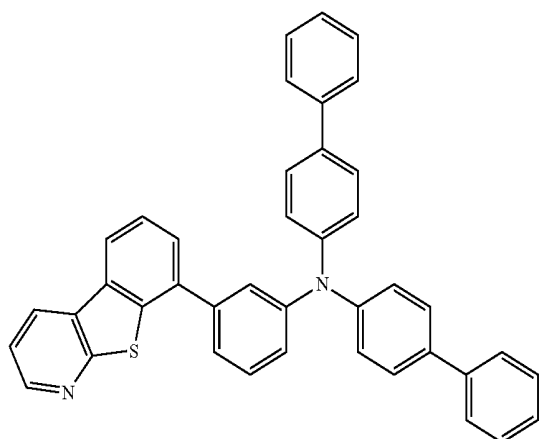
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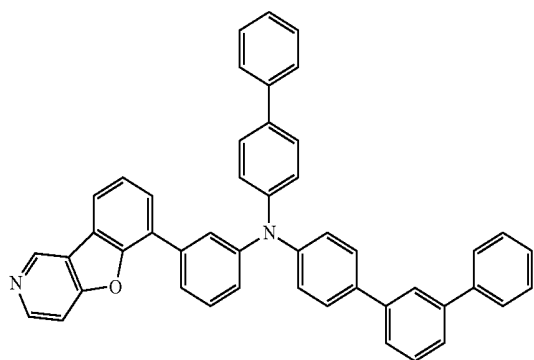
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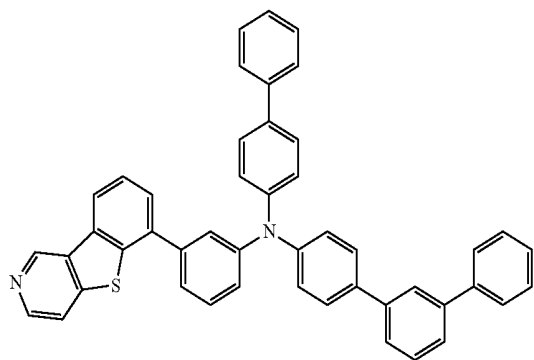
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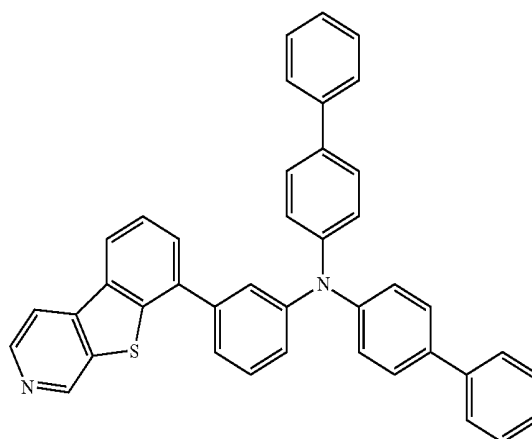


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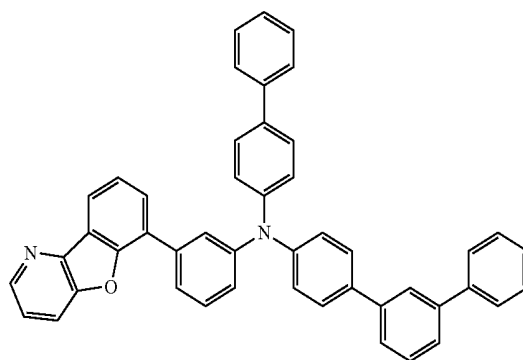


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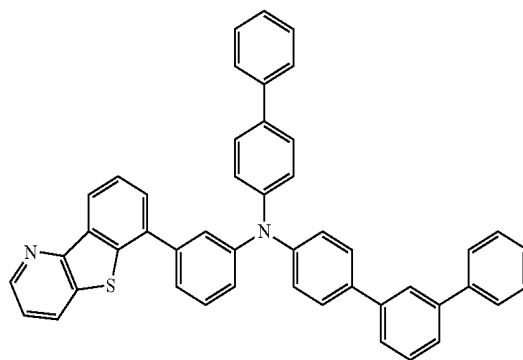
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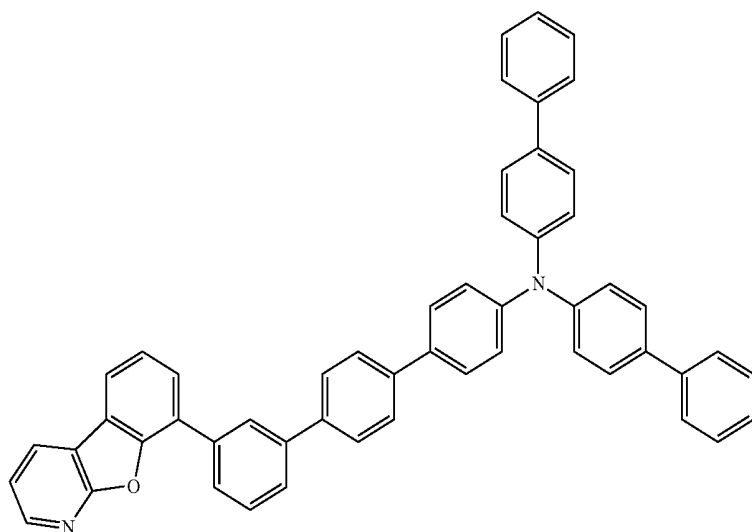
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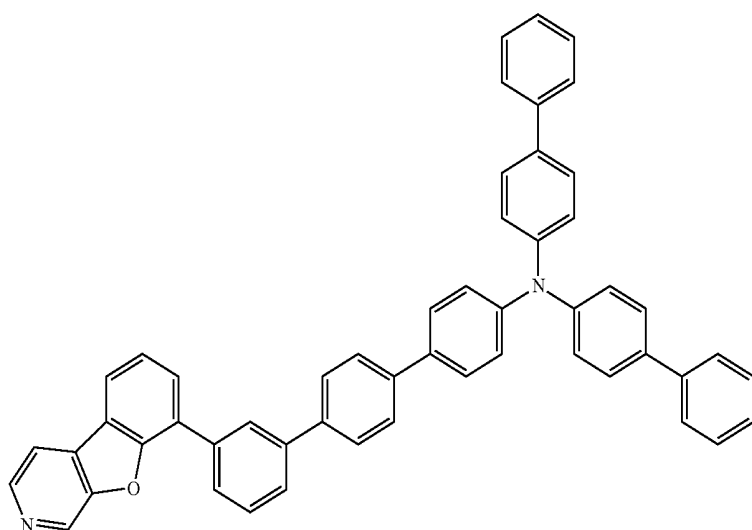
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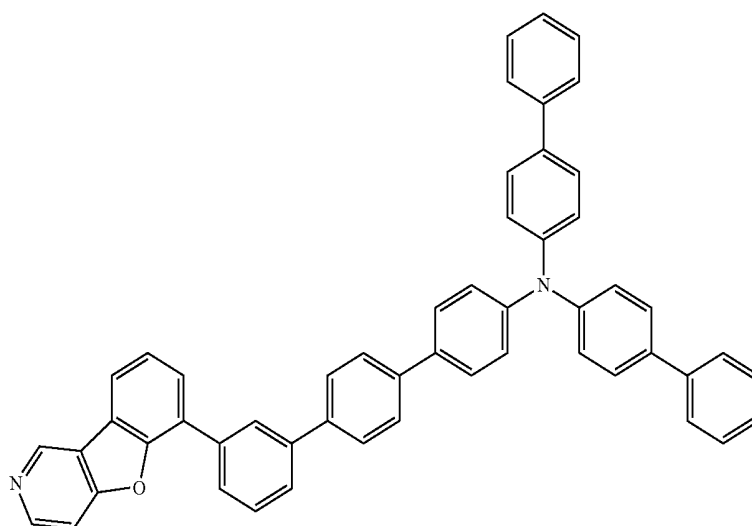
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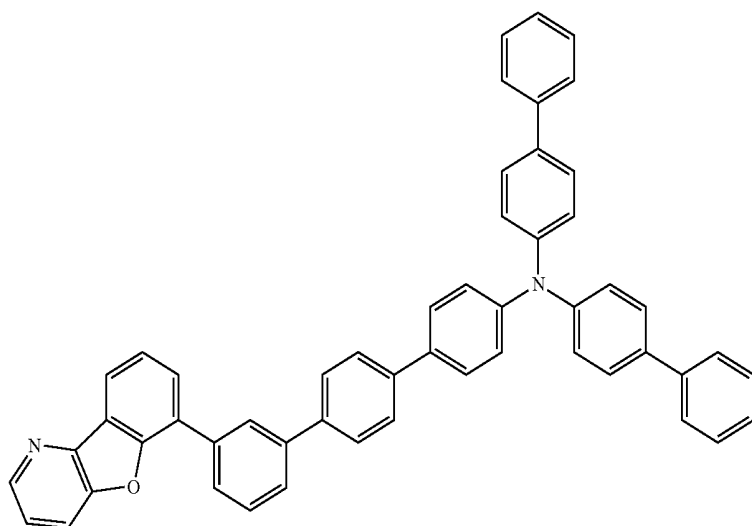
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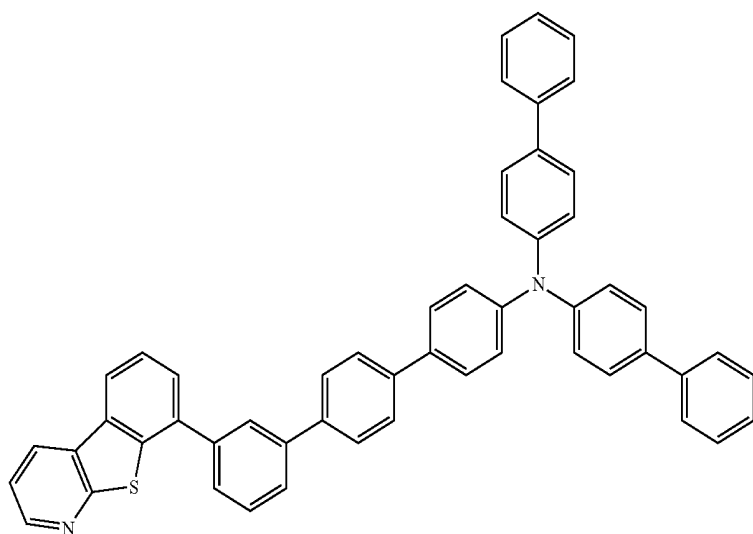


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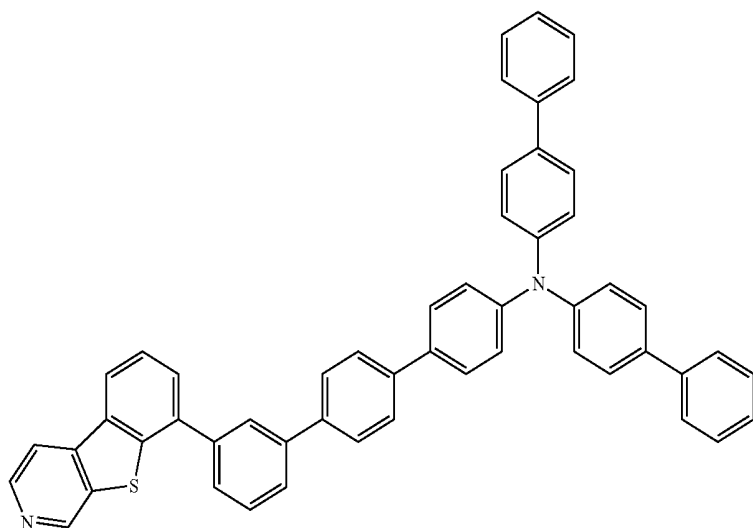
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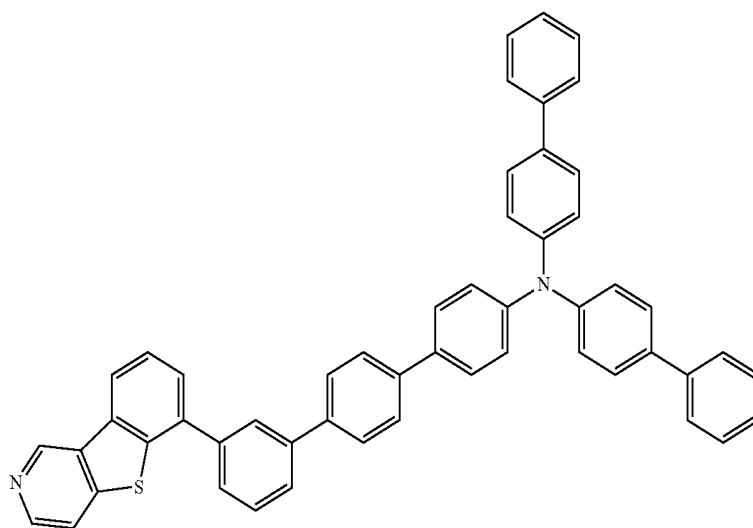
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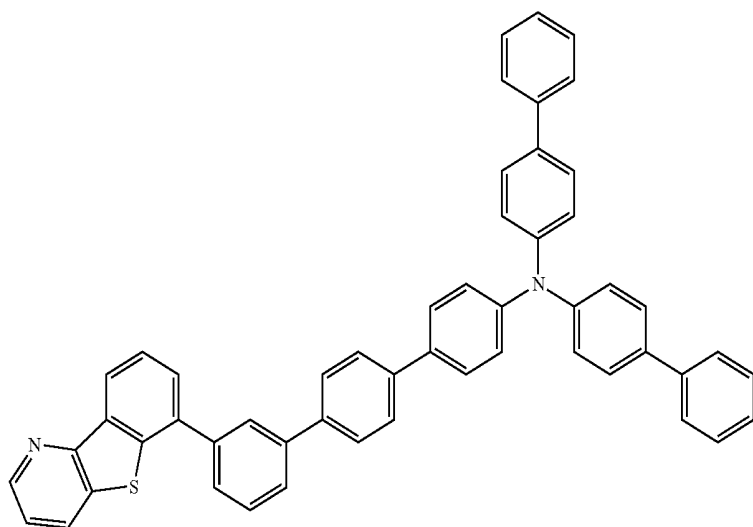


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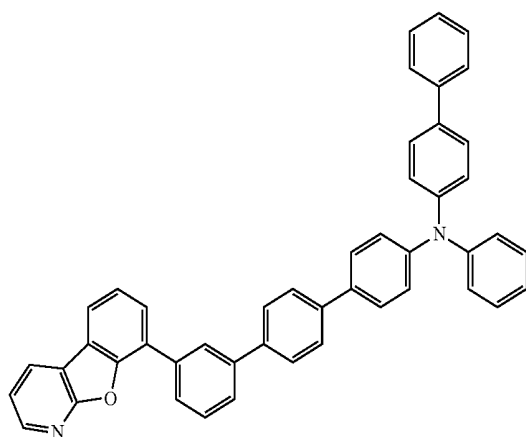
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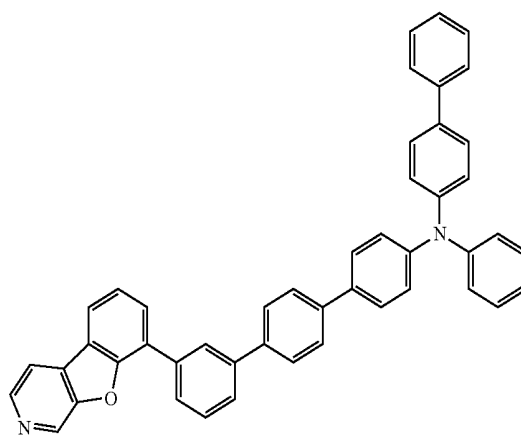
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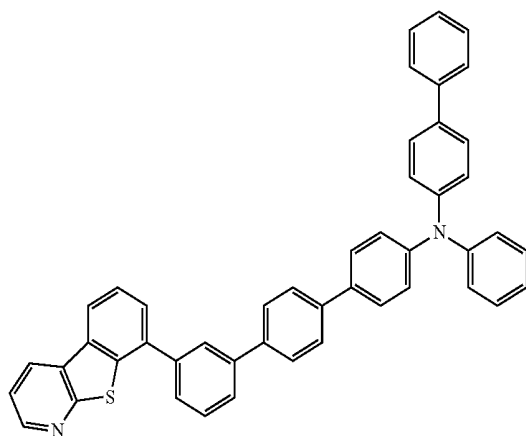
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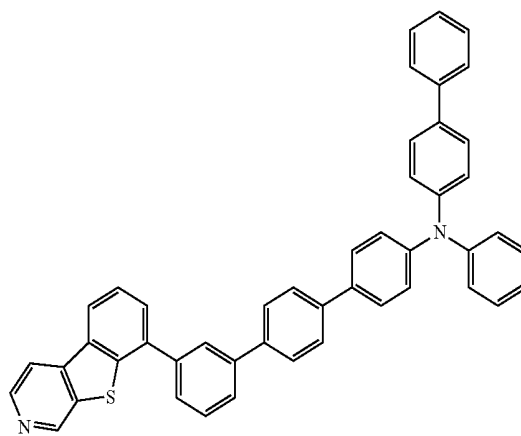
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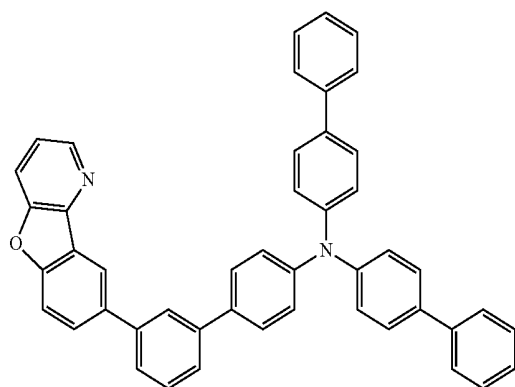
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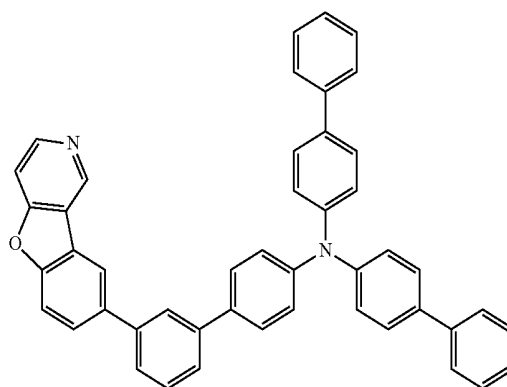
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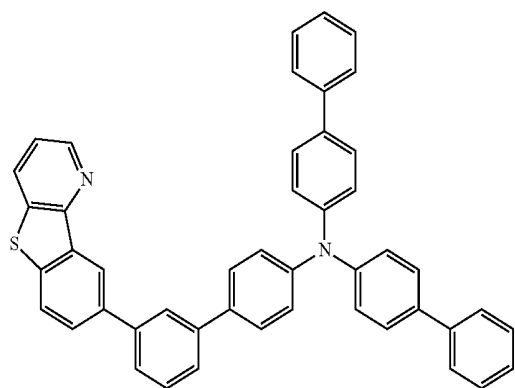
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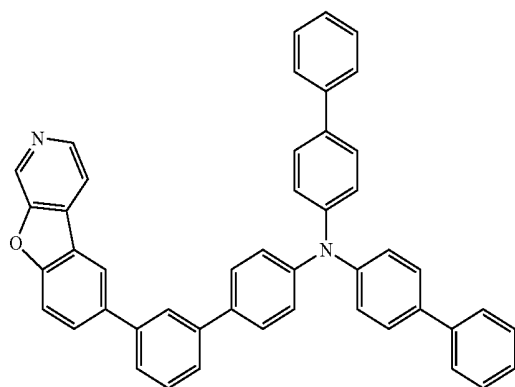
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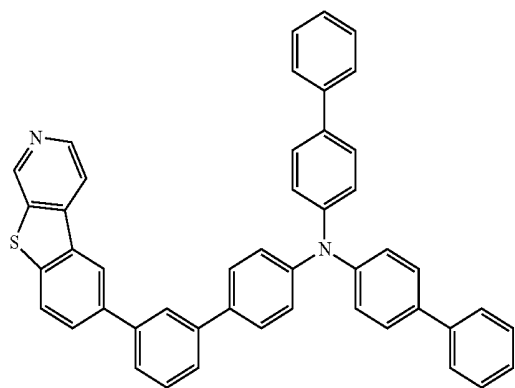
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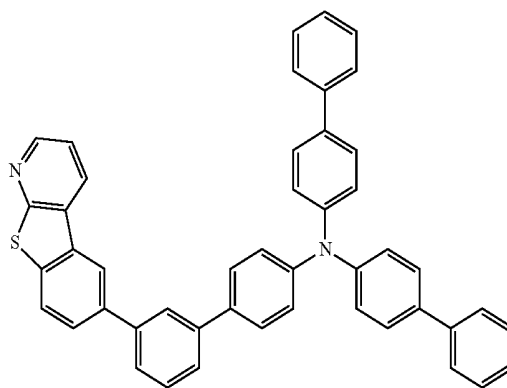


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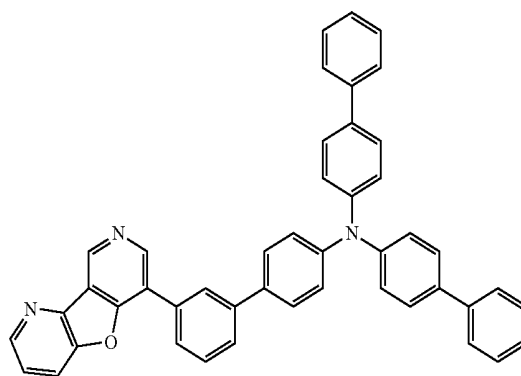
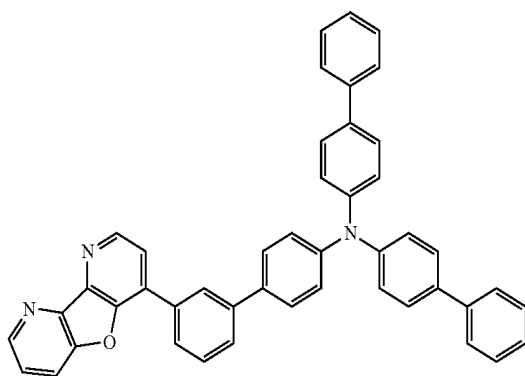
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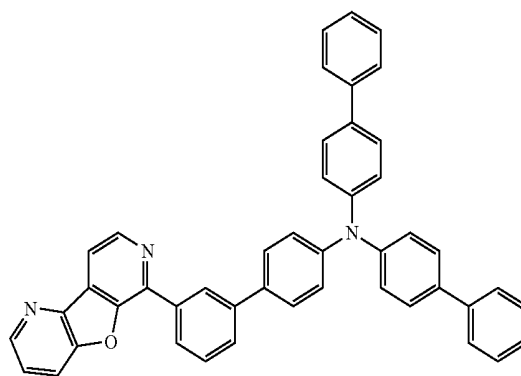
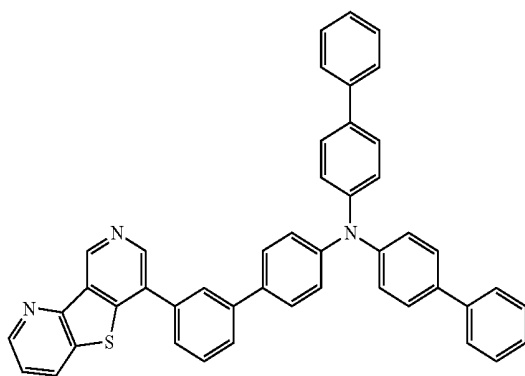
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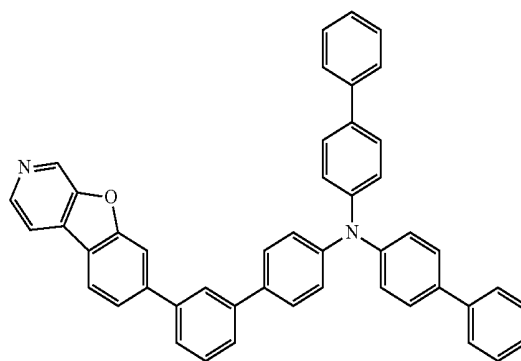
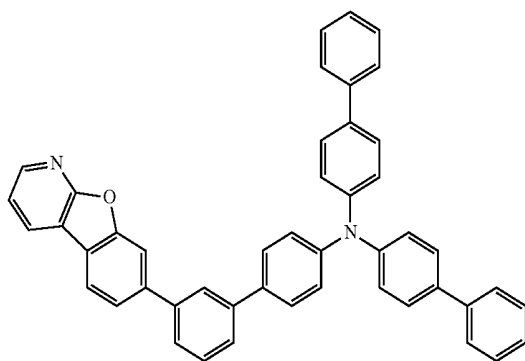
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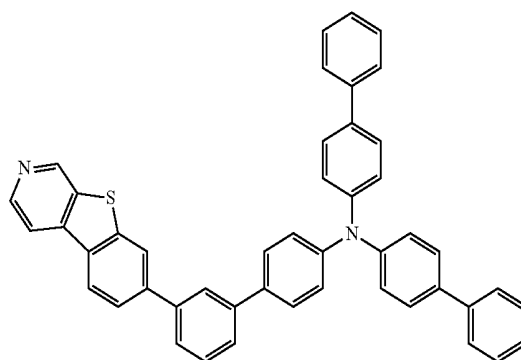
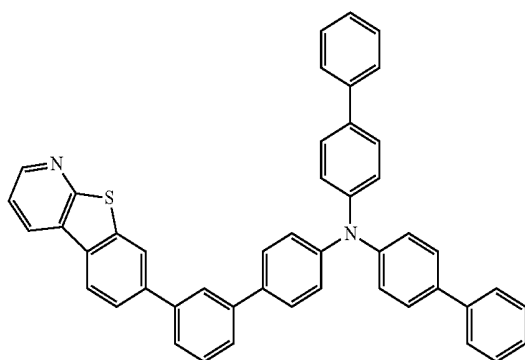
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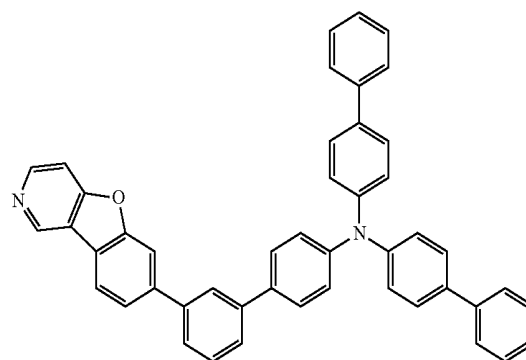
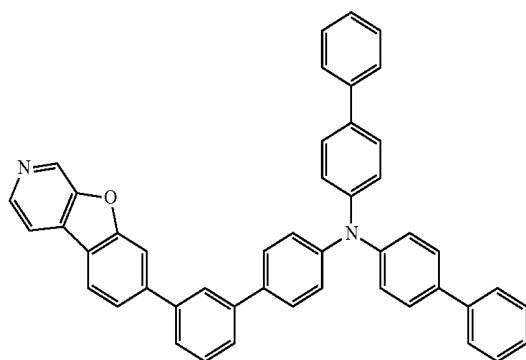
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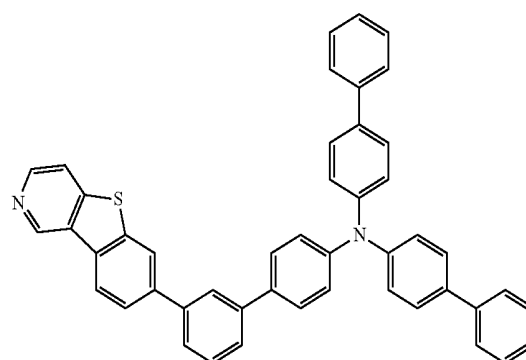
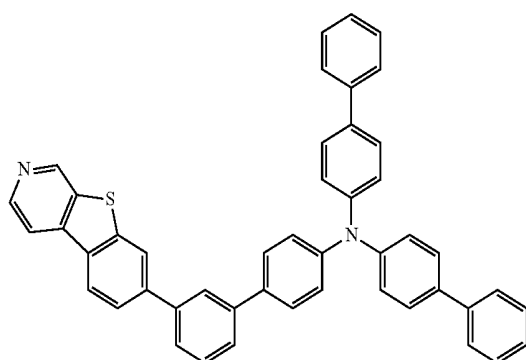
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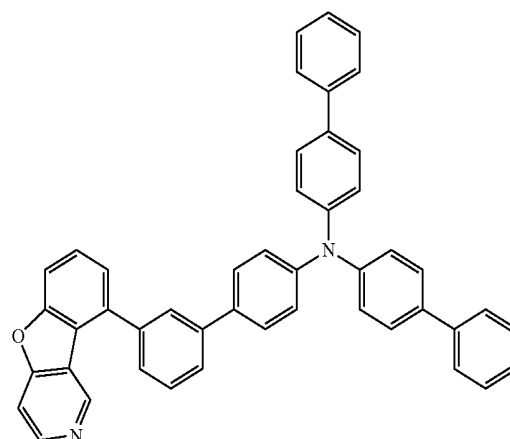
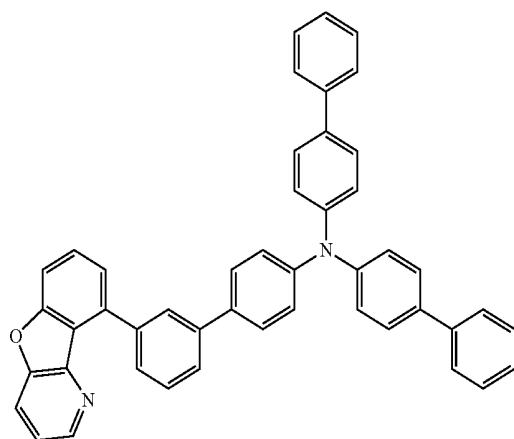
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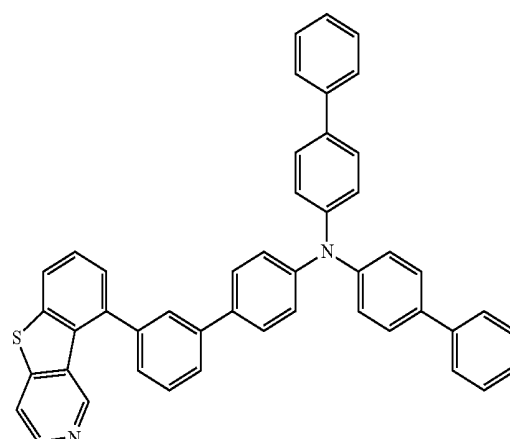
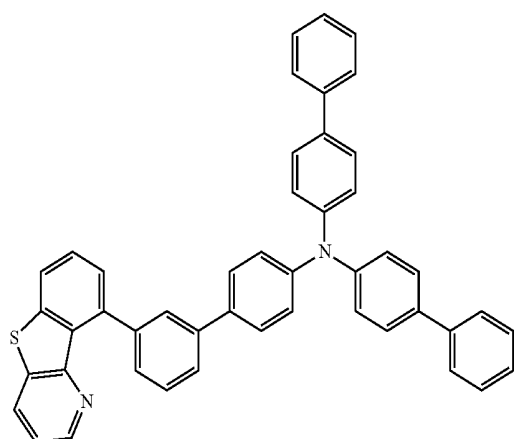
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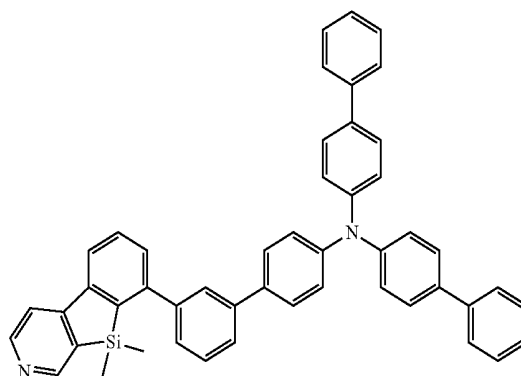
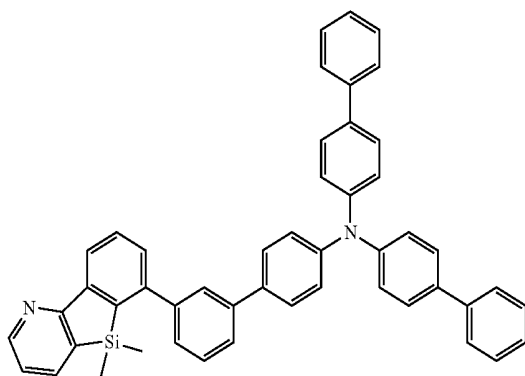
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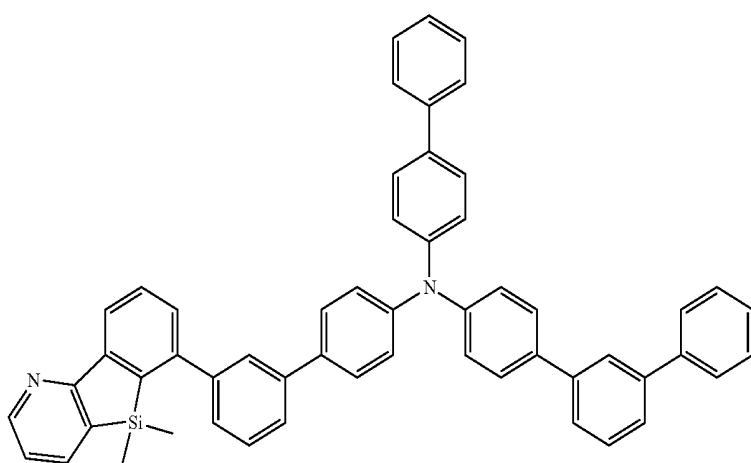
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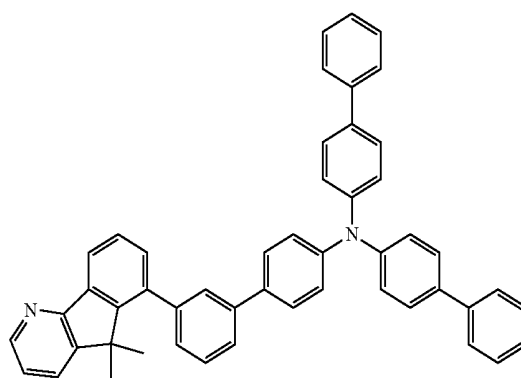
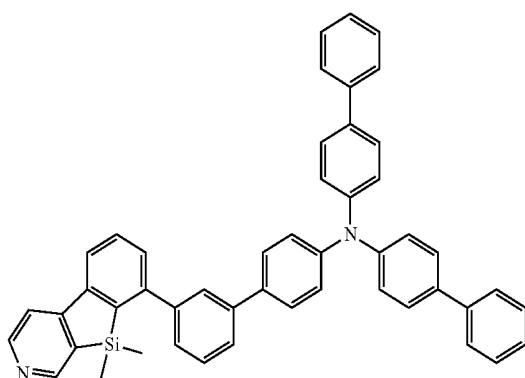


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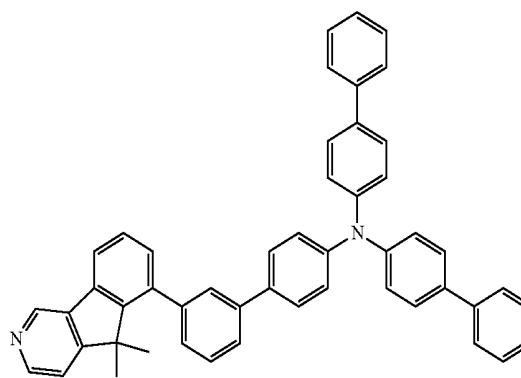
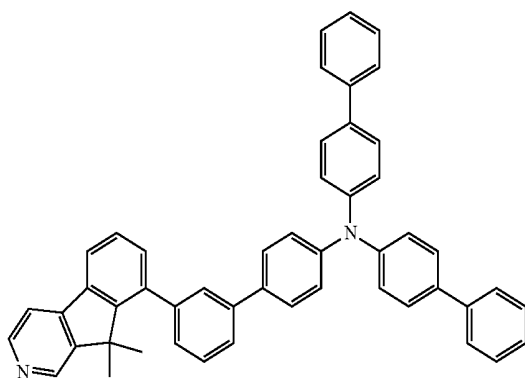
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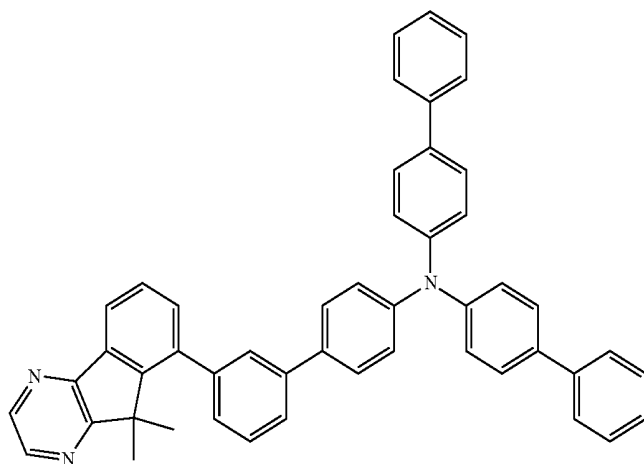


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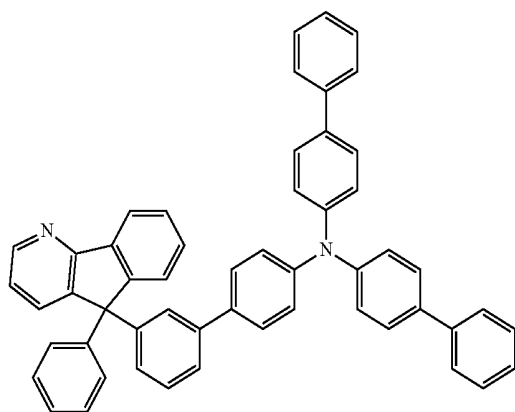
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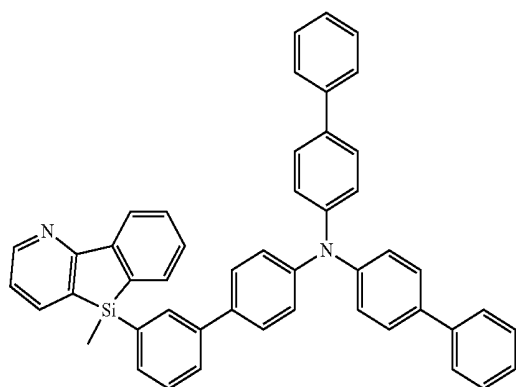
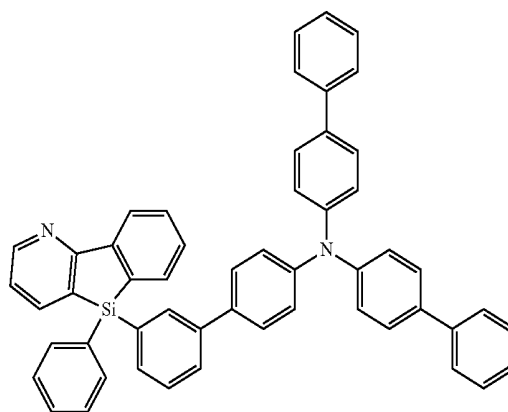
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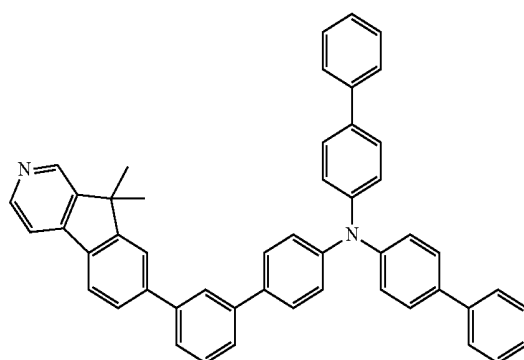
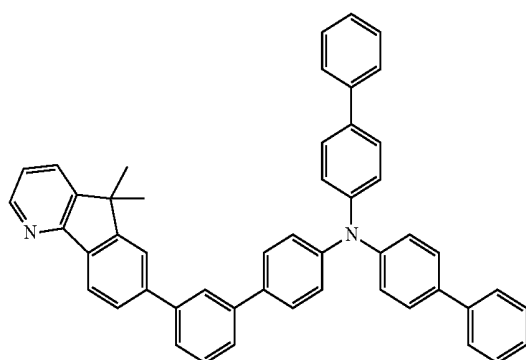
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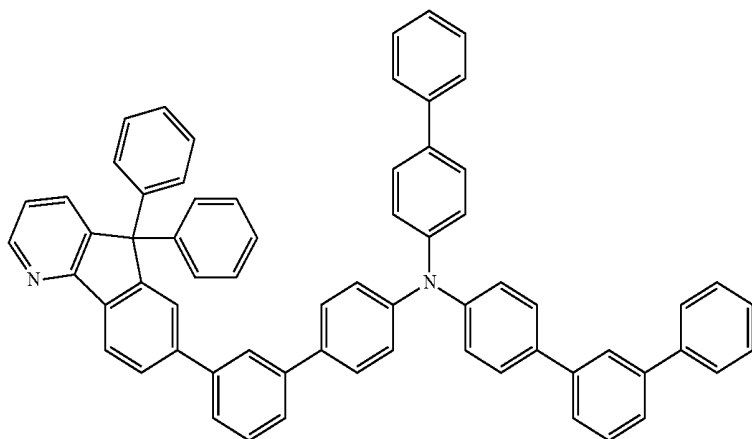


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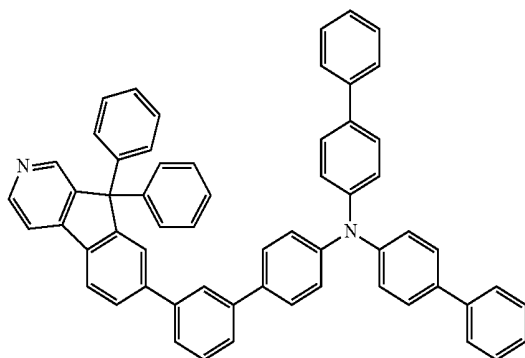
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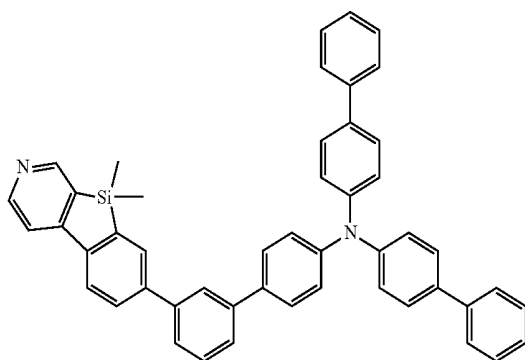
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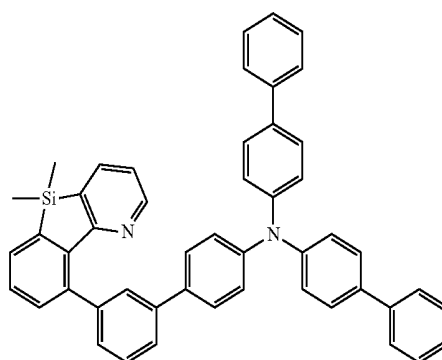
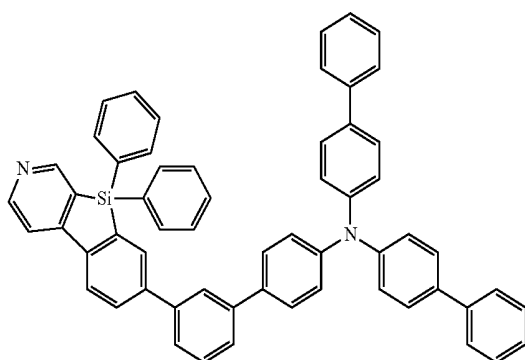
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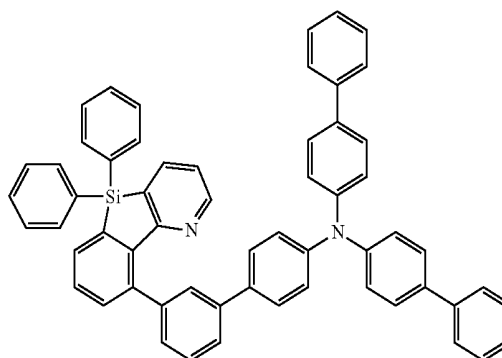
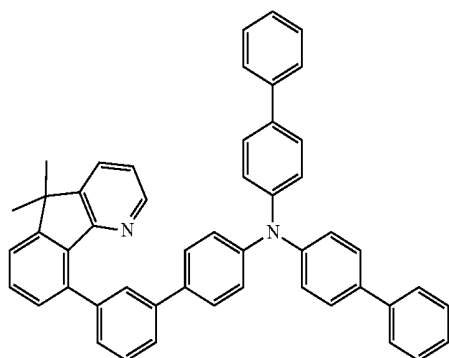


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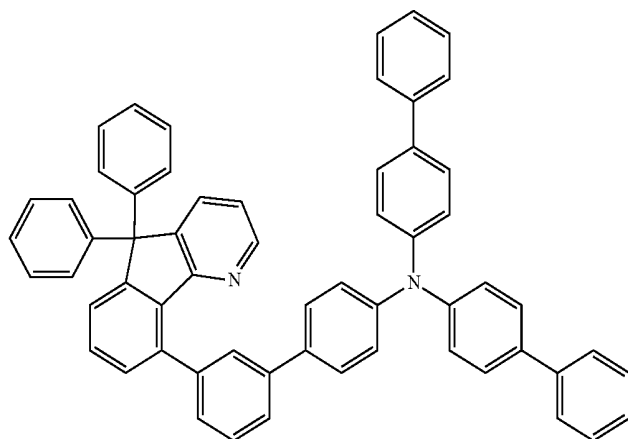
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The material for an organic EL device according to
embodiments of the present disclosure may be used in at
least one layer of stacking layers disposed between the
emission layer and the anode of an organic EL device.
Accordingly, the amorphous properties of the material may
be improved, the mobility of charge may be increased, and
the long life of the organic EL device may be realized. In
addition, since the electron tolerance of the material
increases, durability may be increased, and the life of the
organic EL device may be increased further.

A layer including the material for an organic EL device
according to embodiments of the present disclosure may
preferably be adjacent to (e.g., physically contacting) the
emission layer among stacking layers disposed between the
emission layer and the anode of the organic EL device. The
deterioration due to electrons of a layer disposed between
the layer including the material for an organic EL device
according to embodiments of the present disclosure and the
anode may be effectively restrained or reduced by disposing
the layer including the material for an organic EL device
according to embodiments of the present disclosure adjacent
to (e.g., physically contacting) the emission layer.

(Organic EL Device)

An organic EL device using a material for an organic EL
device according to embodiments of the present disclosure
will be explained with reference to the drawings. FIG. 1 is
a schematic diagram illustrating an organic EL device **100**
according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. The
organic EL device **100** may include, for example, a substrate
102, an anode **104**, a hole injection layer **106**, a hole
transport layer **108**, an emission layer **110**, an electron
transport layer **112**, an electron injection layer **114** and a
cathode **116**. In an embodiment, the material for an organic

EL device according to embodiments of the present disclo-
sure may be used in at least one layer of stacking layers
disposed between the emission layer and the anode.

Here, an example in which the material for an organic EL
device according to embodiments of the present disclosure
is used in the hole transport layer **108** will be described as
an embodiment.

The substrate **102** may be a transparent glass substrate, a
semiconductor substrate formed using silicon, a flexible
substrate of a resin, and/or the like.

The anode **104** may be disposed on the substrate **102** and
may be formed using indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc
oxide (IZO), and/or the like.

The hole injection layer (HIL) **106** may be formed using
any suitable material available in the art, and may be formed
to a thickness in a range from about 10 nm to about 150 nm.
For example, triphenylamine-containing poly ether ketone
(TPAPEK), 4-isopropyl-4'-methyldiphenyliodoniumtetrakis
(pentafluorophenyl)borate (PPBI), N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis-
[4-(phenyl-m-trile-amino)-phenyl]-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine
(DNTPD), a phthalocyanine compound such as copper
phthalocyanine, 4,4',4''-tris(3-methylphenylphenylamino)
triphenylamine (m-MTDATA), N,N'-di(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-
diphenylbenzidine (NPB), 4,4',4''-tris{N,N'-
diphenylamino}triphenylamine (TDATA), 4,4',4''-tris(N,N'-
2-naphthylphenylamino)triphenylamine (2-TNATA),
polyaniline/dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid (PANI/DBSA),
poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)/poly(4-styrenesulfonate)
(PEDOT/PSS), polyaniline/camphorsulfonic acid (PANI/
CSA), polyaniline/poly(4-styrenesulfonate (PANI/PSS),
and/or the like, may be included.

The hole transport layer (HTL) **108** may be formed on the
hole injection layer **106** using the material for an organic EL

device according to embodiments of the present disclosure to a thickness in a range from about 10 nm to about 150 nm. The hole transport layer **108** including the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure may be formed by a vacuum evaporation method (e.g., an evaporation deposition method).

The emission layer (EL) **110** may be formed on the hole transport layer **108** using any suitable host material available in the art, and may be formed to a thickness in a range from about 10 nm to about 60 nm. The host material used in the emission layer **110** may include, for example, tris(8-quinolinolato)aluminum (Alq3), 4,4'-N,N'-dicarbazole-biphenyl (CBP), poly(n-vinylcarbazole) (PVK), 9,10-di(naphthalene-2-yl)anthracene (ADN), 4,4',4''-tris(N-carbazolyl)triphenylamine (TCTA), 1,3,5-tris(N-phenylbenzimidazole-2-yl)benzene (TPBI), 3-tert-butyl-9,10-di(naphtho-2-yl)anthracene (TBADN), distyrylarylene (DSA), 4,4'-bis(9-carbazole)-2,2'-dimethyl-biphenyl (dmCBP), and/or the like.

The emission layer **110** may include as a dopant material, styryl derivatives (such as 1,4-bis[2-(3-N-ethylcarbazolyl)vinyl]benzene (BCzVB), 4-(di-p-tolylamino)-4'-[(di-p-tolylamino)styryl]stilbene (DPAVB), N-(4-((E)-2-(6-((E)-4-(di-phenylamino)styryl)naphthalene-2-yl)vinyl)phenyl-N-phenylbenzeneamine (N-BDAVBI)), perylene and the derivatives thereof (such as 2,5,8,11-tetra-t-butylperylene (TBPe)), pyrene and the derivatives thereof (such as 1,1-dipyrene, 1,4-dipyrenylbenzene, 1,4-bis(N,N-diphenylamino)pyrene), and/or the like, without limitation.

The electron transport layer (ETL) **112** may be formed on the emission layer **110** to a thickness in a range from about 15 nm to about 50 nm using tris(8-hydroxyquinolato)aluminum (Alq3) or a material having a nitrogen-containing aromatic ring (for example, a material including a pyridine ring such as 1,3,5-tri[(3-pyridyl)-phen-3-yl]benzene, a material including a triazine ring such as 2,4,6-tris(3'-(pyridine-3-yl)biphenyl-3-yl)1,3,5-triazine, and/or a material including an imidazole derivative such as 2-(4-N-Phenylbenzoimidazolyl-1-ylphenyl)-9,10-dinaphthylanthracene).

The electron injection layer (EIL) **114** may be formed on the electron transport layer **112** to a thickness in a range from

about 0.3 nm to about 9 nm using a material including, for example, lithium fluoride (LiF), lithium-8-quinolinato (LiQ), and/or the like.

The cathode **116** may be disposed on the electron injection layer **114** and may be formed using a metal such as aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), lithium (Li), magnesium (Mg) and/or calcium (Ca), and/or a transparent material such as ITO and/or IZO.

Each electrode and each layer constituting the organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure as described above may be formed by selecting an appropriate or suitable layer forming method according to a material such as a vacuum evaporation method (e.g., an evaporation deposition method), a sputtering method, various suitable coating methods, and/or the like. In addition, the hole transport layer **108** formed using the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure may be formed by the vacuum evaporation method (e.g., an evaporation deposition method).

In the organic EL device **100** according to embodiments of the present disclosure, a hole transport layer capable of realizing long life may be formed using the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

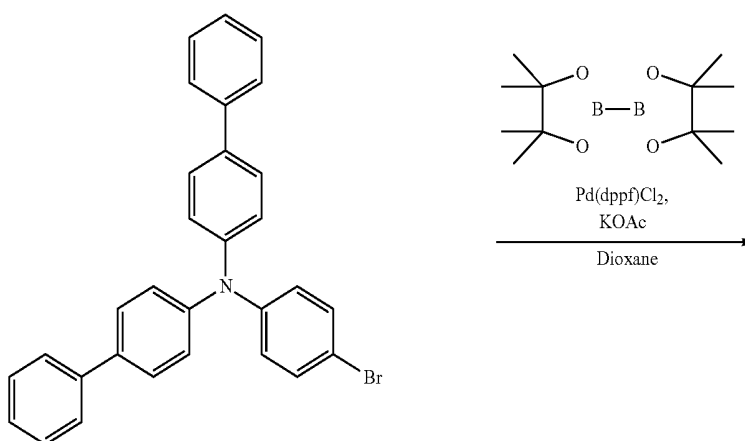
In addition, in the organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure, the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure may be used as a material of the hole injection layer. As described above, an organic EL device with long life may be manufactured by using the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure in at least one layer of stacking layers disposed between the emission layer and the anode.

In addition, the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure may also be applied in an organic EL device of an active matrix type (or kind) using a TFT.

(Manufacturing Method)

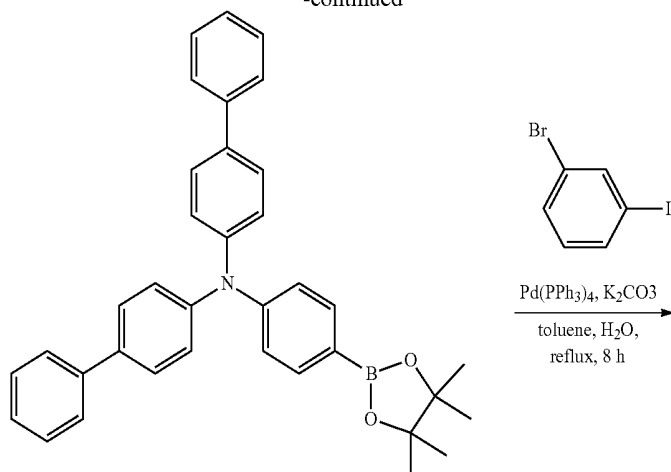
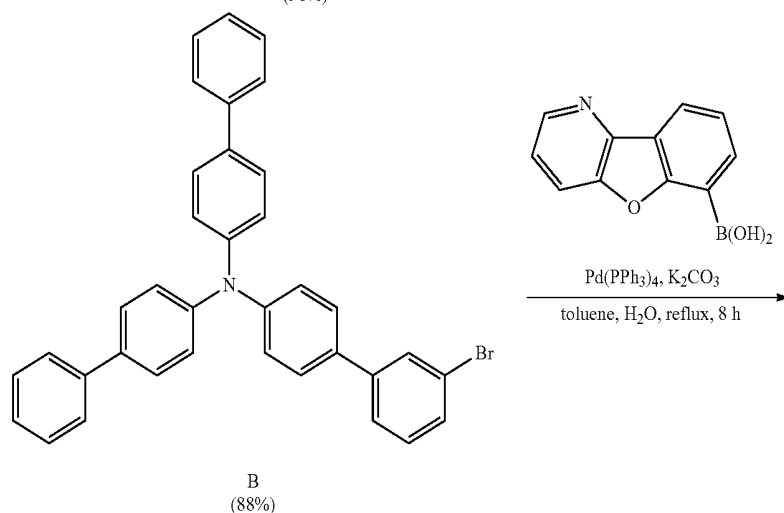
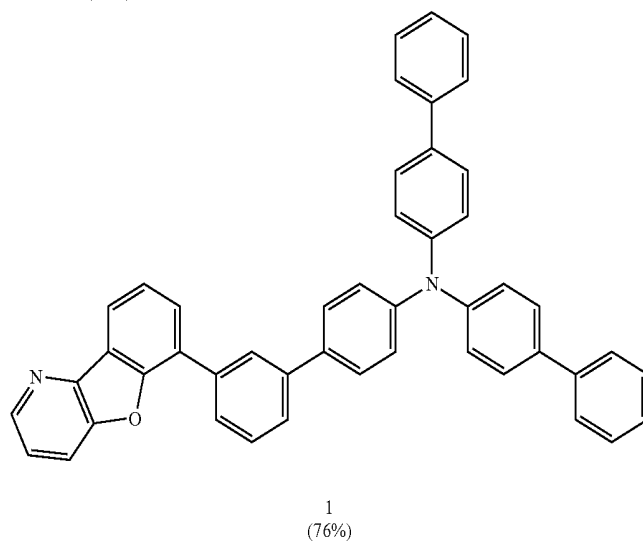
The material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure may be synthesized, for example, as follows.

Synthetic Method of Compound 1



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A
(98%)B
(88%)

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(Synthesis of Compound A)

Under an Ar atmosphere, 53.8 g of N-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl-N-(4-bromophenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-amine, 6.46 g of $\text{Pd(dppf)Cl}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$, 33.3 g of KOAc and 33.0 g of bis (pinacolato)diboron were added to a 2 L flask, followed by degassing under vacuum and stirring in a dioxane solvent at

about 100° C. for about 12 hours. Then, the solvent was distilled (evaporated off), CH_2Cl_2 and water were added thereto, an organic phase was separated, and magnesium sulfate and activated clay were added thereto. Filtration with suction was performed, and solvent was distilled (evaporated off). The crude product thus obtained was separated by

silica gel column chromatography (a mixture solvent of dichloromethane/hexane) to produce 56.8 g (Yield 98%) of Compound A as a white solid. The molecular weight of Compound A measured by Fast Atom Bombardment Mass Spectrometry (FAB-MS) was 523.

(Synthesis of Compound B)

Under an Ar atmosphere, 10.0 g of Compound A, 6.00 g of 1-iodo-3-bromobenzene, 1.54 g of Pd(PPh₃)₄ and 5.25 g of potassium carbonate were added to a 300 mL, three-necked flask, followed by heating and stirring in a mixture solvent of 450 mL of toluene and 60 mL of water at about 90° C. for about 8 hours. After air cooling, water was added thereto, an organic layer was separated, and solvent was distilled (evaporated off). The crude product thus obtained was separated by silica gel column chromatography (a mixture solvent of dichloromethane and hexane) and recrystallized using a mixture solvent of toluene and hexane to produce 9.29 g (Yield 88%) of Compound B as a white solid. The molecular weight of Compound B measured by FAB-MS was 553.

(Synthesis of Compound 1)

Under an Ar atmosphere, 2.00 g of Compound B, 0.81 g of benzofuro[3,2-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid, 0.42 g of Pd(PPh₃)₄ and 1.11 g of potassium carbonate were added to a 300 mL, three-necked flask, followed by heating and stirring in a mixture solvent of 90 mL of toluene and 40 mL of water at about 90° C. for about 8 hours. After air cooling, water was added thereto, an organic layer was separated, and solvent was distilled (evaporated off). The crude product thus obtained was separated by silica gel column chromatography (a mixture solvent of dichloromethane and hexane) and recrystallized using a mixture solvent of toluene and hexane to produce 1.76 g (Yield 76%) of Compound 1 as a white solid. The molecular weight of Compound 1 measured by FAB-MS was 640. In addition, the chemical shift values (δ) of Compound 1 measured by proton Nuclear Magnetic Spectroscopy with a CDCl₃ standard (¹H-NMR (CDCl₃)) were 8.47-8.41 (m, 7H), 8.20 (d, 1H, J=7.80 Hz), 8.07-7.98 (m, 3H), 7.57-7.50 (m, 11H), 7.45-7.34 (m, 3H), 6.96 (d, 1H, J=7.76 Hz), 6.90-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.59 (d, 2H, J=7.82 Hz), and 6.58 (d, 1H, J=7.70 Hz).

In addition, the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure may be synthesized, for example, as follows.

(Synthesis of Compound 2)

Compound 2 was synthesized by substantially the same method as the synthetic method of Compound 1 except for using benzofuro[2,3-c]pyridine-10-boronic acid instead of benzofuro[3,2-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid. In addition, the chemical shift values (δ) of Compound 2 measured by ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) were 8.45-8.41 (m, 7H), 8.30 (d, 1H, J=7.80 Hz), 8.07-7.98 (m, 3H), 7.57-7.51 (m, 11H), 7.48-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.08 (d, 1H, J=7.76 Hz), 6.99-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.77 (d, 2H, J=7.82 Hz), and 6.68 (d, 1H, J=7.70 Hz).

(Synthesis of Compound 3)

Compound 3 was synthesized by substantially the same method as the synthetic method of Compound 1 except for using benzofuro[2,3-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid instead of benzofuro[3,2-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid. In addition, the chemical shift values (δ) of Compound 3 measured by ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) were 8.52-8.45 (m, 7H), 8.40 (d, 1H, J=7.90 Hz), 8.17-7.88 (m, 3H), 7.67-7.55 (m, 11H), 7.42-7.28 (m, 3H), 6.88 (d, 1H, J=7.56 Hz), 6.90-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.59 (d, 2H, J=7.82 Hz), and 6.48 (d, 1H, J=7.60 Hz).

(Synthesis of Compound 5)

Compound 5 was synthesized by substantially the same method as the synthetic method of Compound 1 except for

using benzothieno[3,2-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid instead of benzofuro[3,2-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid. In addition, the chemical shift values (δ) of Compound 5 measured by ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) were 8.35-8.31 (m, 7H), 8.17 (d, 1H, J=7.80 Hz), 8.07-8.00 (m, 3H), 7.77-7.59 (m, 11H), 7.44-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.08 (d, 1H, J=7.76 Hz), 6.90-6.85 (m, 2H), 6.77 (d, 2H, J=7.88 Hz), and 6.59 (d, 1H, J=7.90 Hz).

(Synthesis of Compound 33)

Compound 33 was synthesized by substantially the same method as the synthetic method of Compound 1 except for using benzofuro[2,3-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid instead of benzofuro[3,2-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid. In addition, the chemical shift values (δ) of Compound 33 measured by ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) were 8.45-8.40 (m, 7H), 8.21 (d, 1H, J=7.80 Hz), 8.06-7.97 (m, 3H), 7.56-7.50 (m, 14H), 6.98 (d, 1H, J=7.76 Hz), 6.90-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.69 (d, 2H, J=7.82 Hz), and 6.55 (d, 1H, J=7.70 Hz).

(Synthesis of Compound 45)

Compound 45 was synthesized by substantially the same method as the synthetic method of Compound 1 except for using furo[3,2-b:4,5-b']pyridine-10-boronic acid instead of benzofuro[3,2-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid. In addition, the chemical shift values (δ) of Compound 45 measured by ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) were 8.68-8.60 (m, 6H), 8.35 (d, 1H, J=7.60 Hz), 8.07-7.98 (m, 3H), 7.77-7.50 (m, 11H), 7.40-7.28 (m, 3H), 6.98 (d, 1H, J=7.76 Hz), 6.90-6.80 (m, 2H), 6.70 (d, 2H, J=7.82 Hz), and 6.59 (d, 1H, J=7.80 Hz).

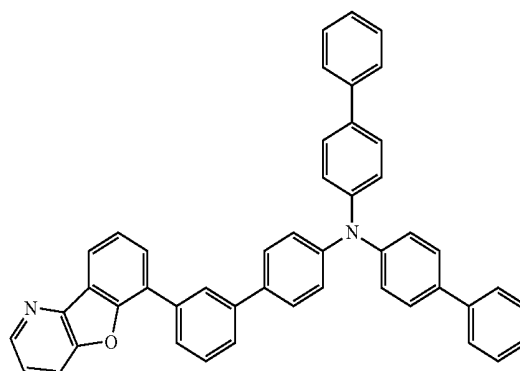
(Synthesis of Compound 49)

Compound 49 was synthesized by substantially the same method as the synthetic method of Compound 1 except for using benzofuro[3,2-b]pyridine-9-boronic acid instead of benzofuro[3,2-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid. In addition, the chemical shift values (δ) of Compound 49 measured by ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) were 8.55-8.41 (m, 7H), 8.23 (d, 1H, J=7.90 Hz), 8.05-7.95 (m, 3H), 7.67-7.54 (m, 11H), 7.44-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.11 (d, 1H, J=7.74 Hz), 6.90-6.83 (m, 2H), 6.71 (d, 2H, J=7.82 Hz), and 6.59 (d, 1H, J=7.85 Hz).

(Synthesis of Compound 57)

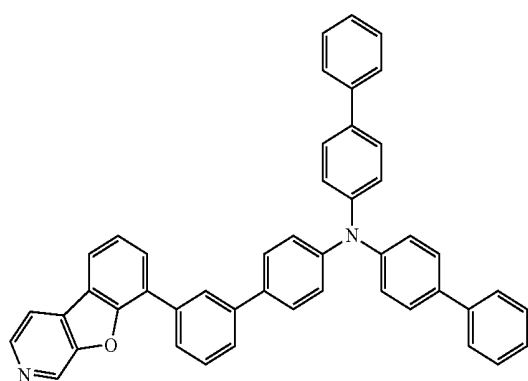
Compound 57 was synthesized by substantially the same method as the synthetic method of Compound 1 except for using benzofuro[3,2-b]pyridine-7-boronic acid instead of benzofuro[3,2-b]pyridine-10-boronic acid. In addition, the chemical shift values (δ) of Compound 57 measured by ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) were 8.36-8.31 (m, 7H), 8.22 (d, 1H, J=7.20 Hz), 8.05-7.92 (m, 3H), 7.67-7.58 (m, 11H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.08 (d, 1H, J=7.76 Hz), 6.80-6.71 (m, 2H), 6.59 (d, 2H, J=7.82 Hz), and 6.46 (d, 1H, J=7.80 Hz).

Organic EL devices of Examples 1 to 8 were manufactured using Compound 1, Compound 2, Compound 3, Compound 5, Compound 33, Compound 45, Compound 49 and Compound 57, respectively, as the hole transport materials of organic EL devices as described with respect to FIG. 2.



43

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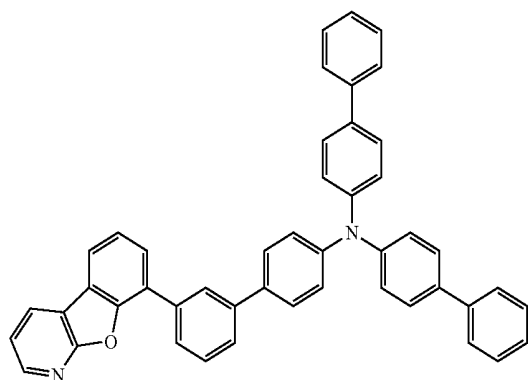
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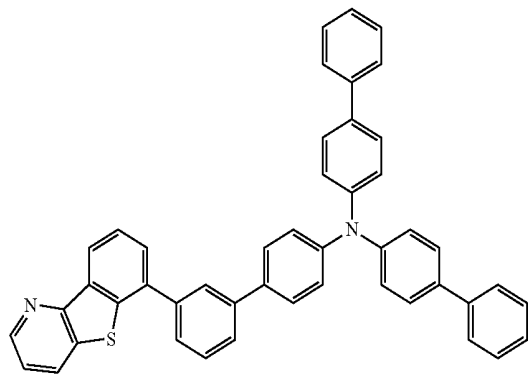


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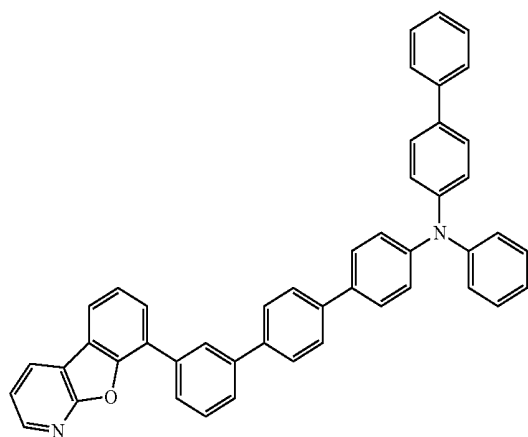
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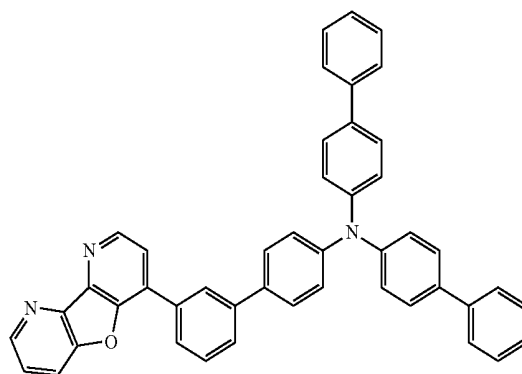
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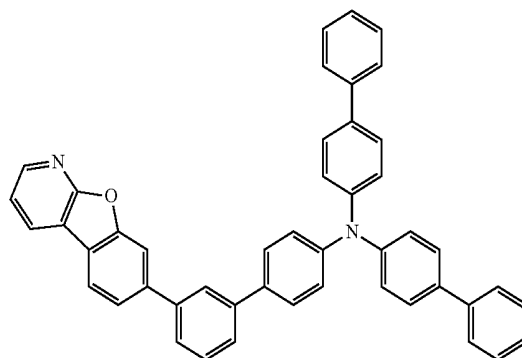
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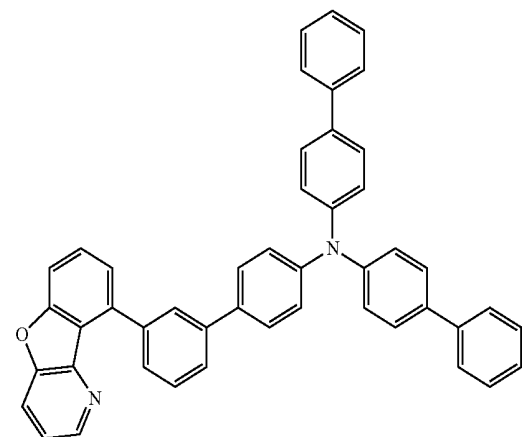


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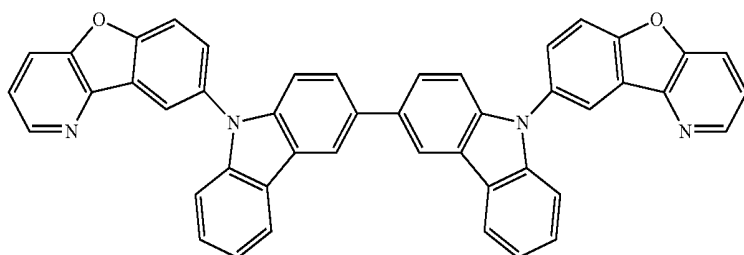
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In addition, organic EL devices of Comparative Examples 1 to 3 were manufactured in substantially the same manner as described with respect to Examples 1 to 8 except for using the following Comparative Compounds C1 to C3, respectively, as the hole transport materials of a hole transport layer.

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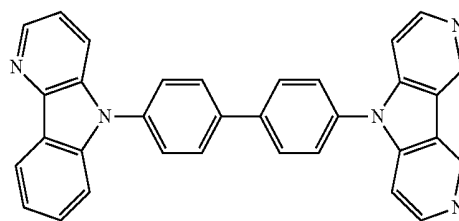
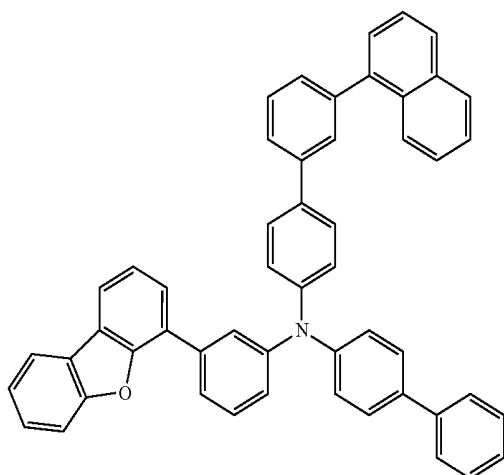
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C1



C2

C3



An organic EL device **200** according to embodiments of the present disclosure is shown in FIG. 2. In this embodiment, a transparent glass substrate was used as a substrate **202**, an anode **204** was formed using ITO to a layer thickness of about 150 nm, a hole injection layer **206** was formed using 2-TNATA to a layer thickness of about 60 nm, a hole transport layer **208** was formed to a layer thickness of about 30 nm, an emission layer **210** was formed using ADN doped with 3% TBP to a layer thickness of about 25 nm, an electron transport layer **212** was formed using Alq3 to a layer thickness of about 25 nm, an electron injection layer **214** was formed using LiF to a layer thickness of about 1 nm, and a cathode **216** was formed using Al to a layer thickness of about 100 nm.

For the organic EL devices **200** thus manufactured, a driving voltage and half life were evaluated. The voltage was obtained at about 10 mA/cm², and the half life was represented by time necessary for decreasing luminance to half (50%) from an initial luminance of about 1,000 cd/m². The evaluation results are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Manufacturing examples of device	Electron transport layer	Voltage (V)	Half Life LT50 (h)
Example 1	Compound 1	5.7	2,500
Example 2	Compound 2	5.8	2,450
Example 3	Compound 3	5.6	2,500
Example 4	Compound 5	5.7	2,400
Example 5	Compound 33	5.7	2,450
Example 6	Compound 45	5.9	2,300
Example 7	Compound 49	5.9	2,350
Example 8	Compound 57	5.7	2,350
Comparative Example 1	Comparative Compound C1	7.3	1,700
Comparative Example 2	Comparative Compound C2	7.1	1,500
Comparative Example 3	Comparative Compound C3	7.6	1,300

47

Referring to the results in Table 1, the organic EL devices of Examples 1 to 8 were recognized to have longer life when compared to those of Comparative Examples 1 to 3. In Examples 1 to 8, the electron tolerance of the hole transport layer was improved, and the life was increased by introducing an electron accepting azadibenzoheterole part to a hole transport amine (e.g., by including an electron accepting azadibenzoheterole group in a hole transport amine).

From the results in Table 1, it would be recognized that a case of using the material for an organic EL device of embodiments of the present disclosure as the hole transport material provided longer life than a case of using the comparative compound as the hole transport material. In the material for an organic EL device of embodiments of the present disclosure, the azadibenzoheterole part (the azadibenzoheterole group) was introduced (included) at the meta (m) position of a phenylene group combined with an amine. Thus, the properties of the amine such as long life may be maintained, the amorphous properties of the material may be improved, and long life may be realized. In addition, by introducing (including) the electron accepting azadibenzoheterole part (the electron accepting azadibenzoheterole group), the electron tolerance of the material for an organic EL device may be increased, the durability of the material may be improved, and the life of the organic EL device may be increased further.

In a material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure, the amorphous properties of the material may be improved, and the electron tolerance thereof may be improved by introducing (including) an azadibenzoheterole part (an azadibenzoheterole group) at the meta (m) position of a phenylene group combined with an amine. Thus, the mobility of charge may be increased, and long life may be realized. In addition, since the material for an organic EL device according to embodiments of the present disclosure has a wide energy gap, application to a green emission region and a red emission region may be possible.

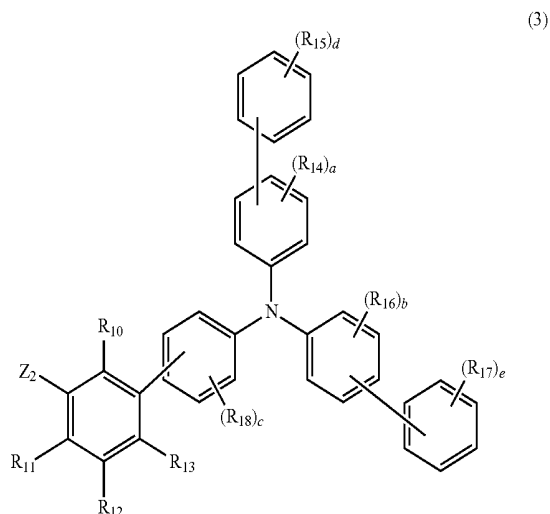
The above-disclosed subject matter is to be considered illustrative and not restrictive, and the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications, enhancements, and other embodiments that fall within the true spirit and scope of the inventive concept. Thus, to the maximum extent allowed by law, the scope of the inventive concept is to be determined by the broadest permissible interpretation of the following claims and their equivalents, and shall not be restricted or limited by the foregoing detailed description.

What is claimed is:

1. A material for an organic electroluminescent (EL) device comprising a material represented by Formula (3):

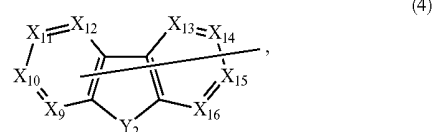
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Formula 3



wherein R₁₀ to R₁₈ are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, an alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom, a to c are each independently an integer from 0 to 4, d and e are each independently an integer from 0 to 5, and Z₂ is a monovalent group represented by Formula (4):

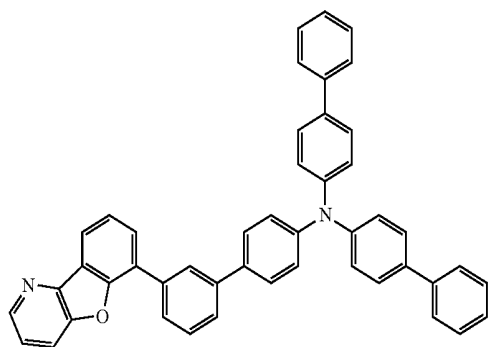
Formula 4



wherein X₉ to X₁₆ are each independently N or CR₁₉, at least one of X₉ to X₁₆ is N, Y₂ is O, S, CR₂₀R₂₁ or SiR₂₂R₂₃, and R₁₉ to R₂₃ are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaryl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms for forming a ring, an alkyl group having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted silyl group, a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom or a deuterium atom.

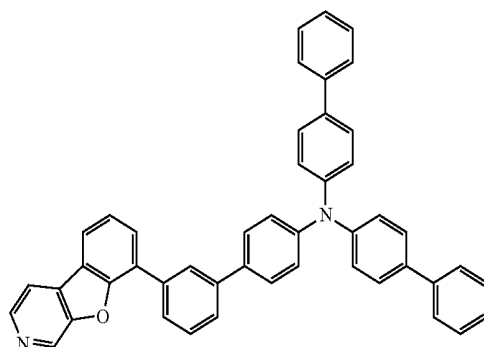
2. A material for an organic electroluminescent (EL) device comprising a material represented by one of Compounds 1 to 84:

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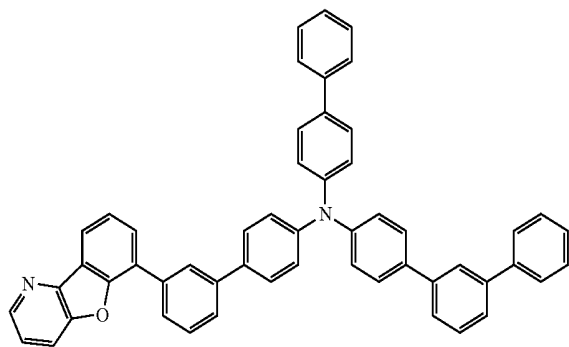
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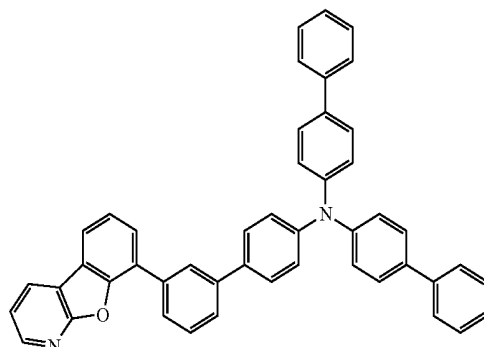


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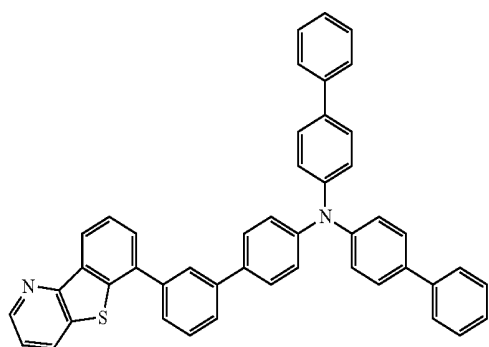
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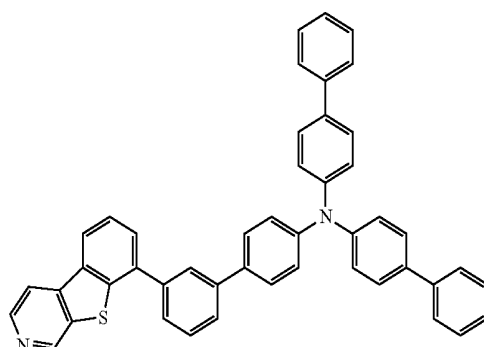
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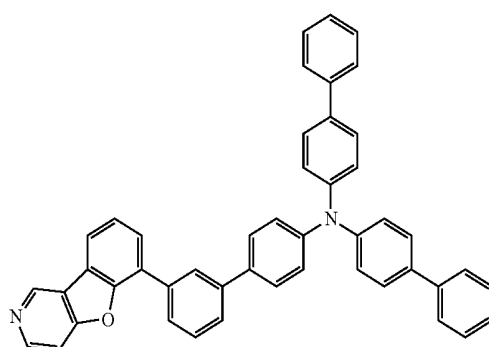
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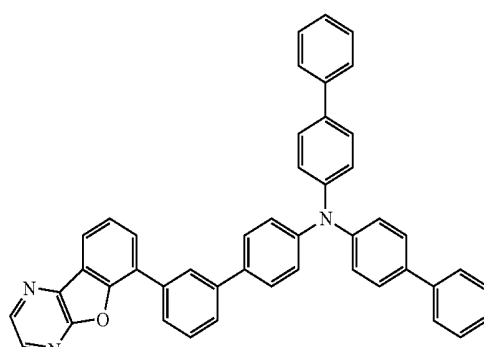
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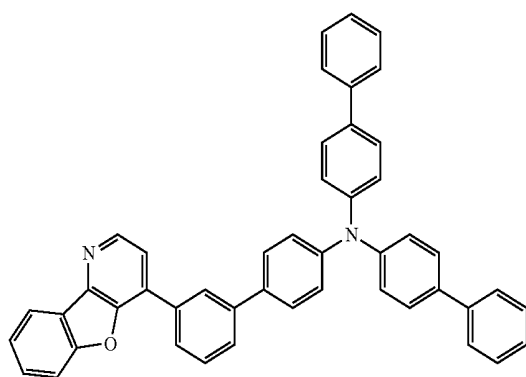
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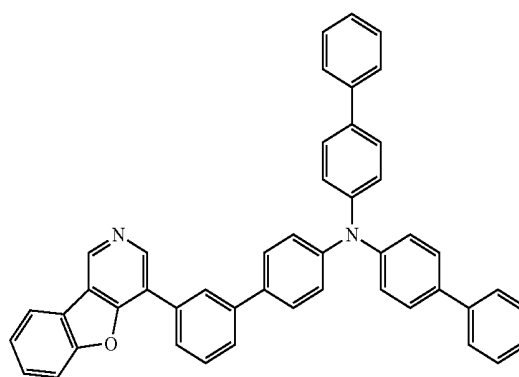


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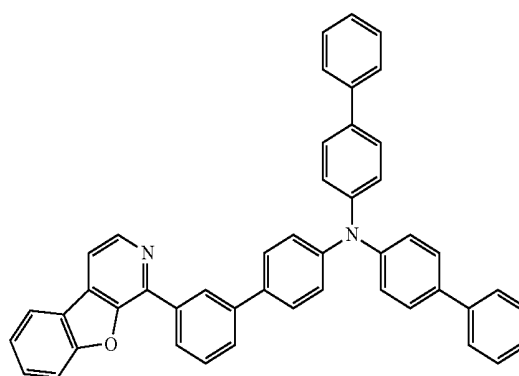
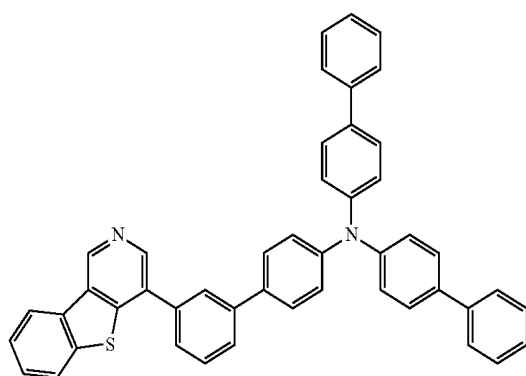
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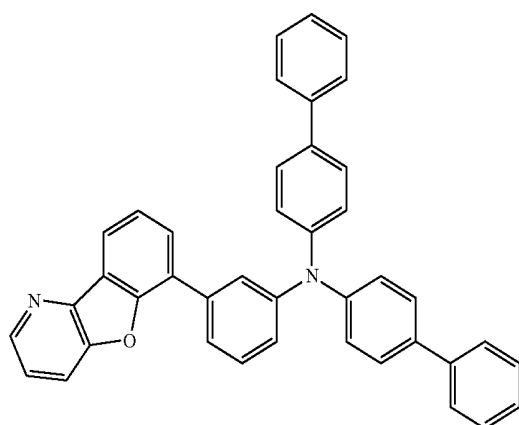
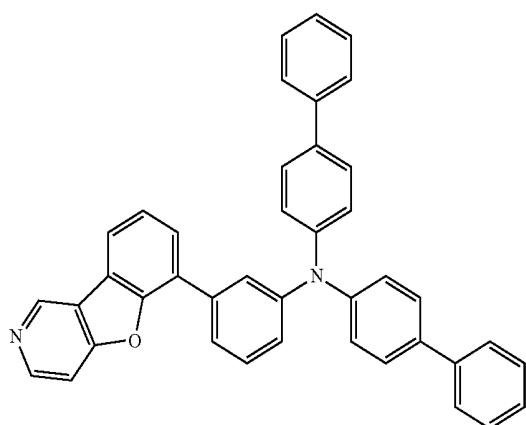
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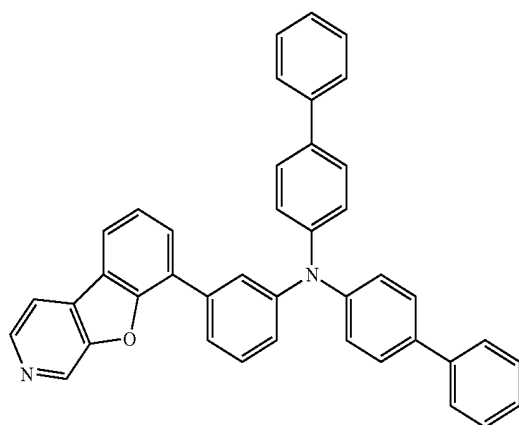
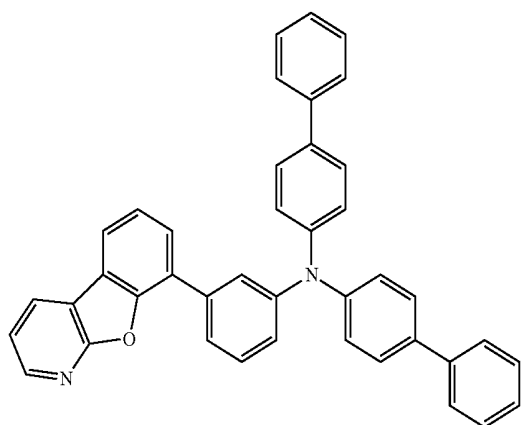
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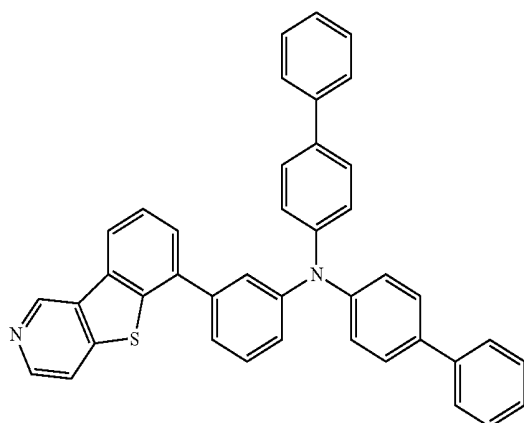
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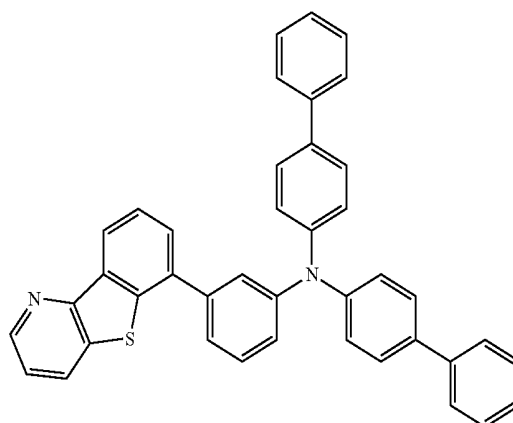
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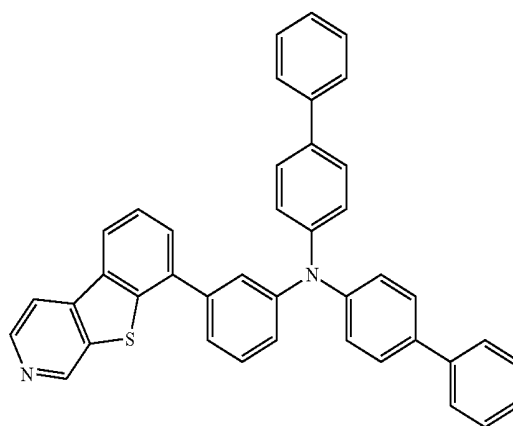
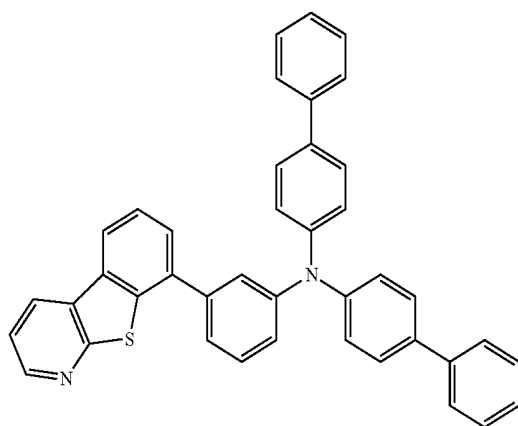
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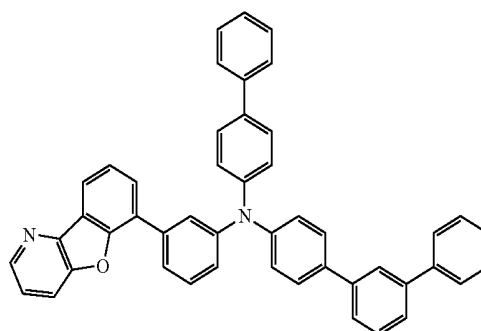
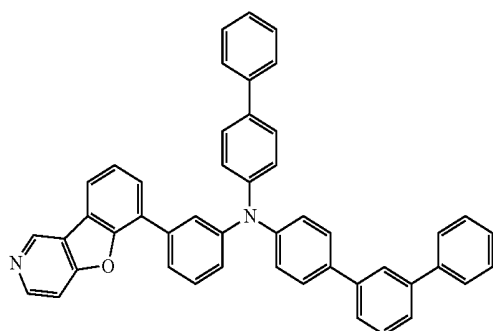
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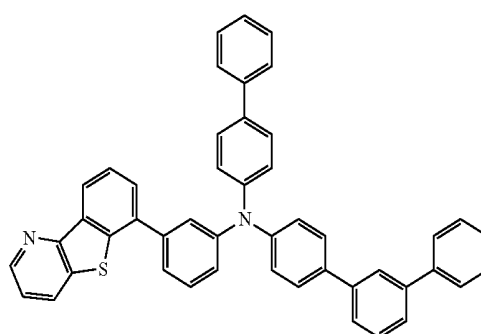
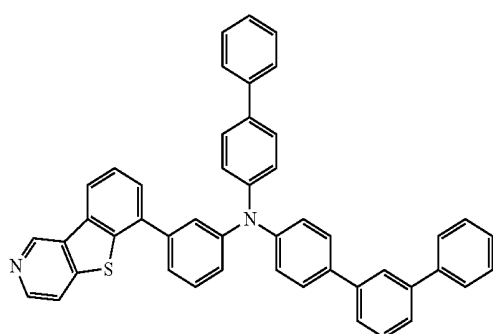
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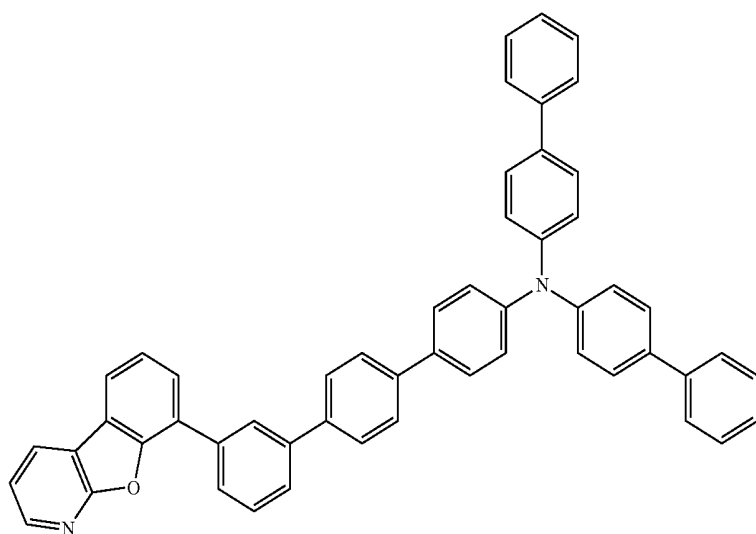


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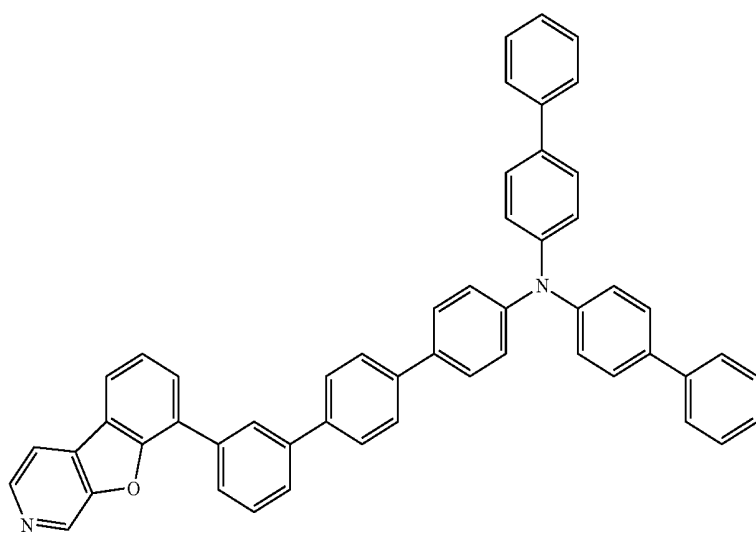
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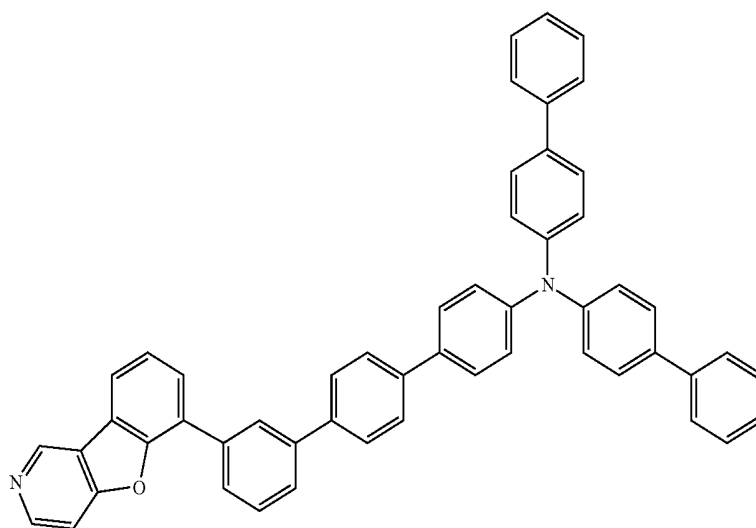
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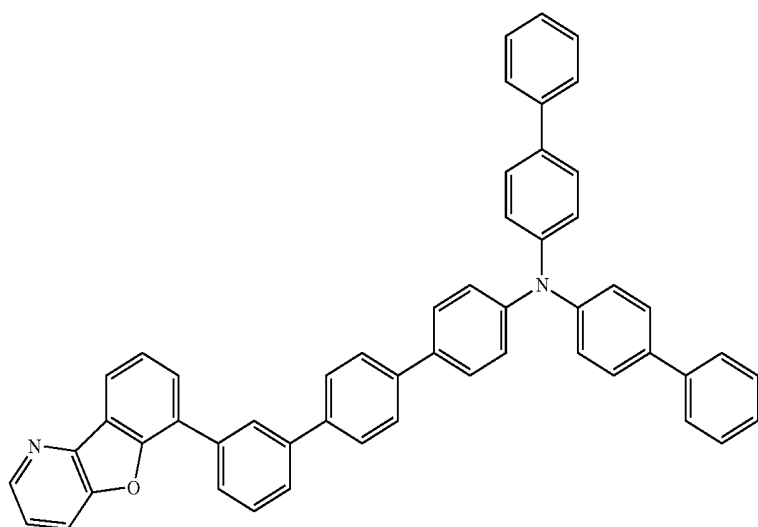
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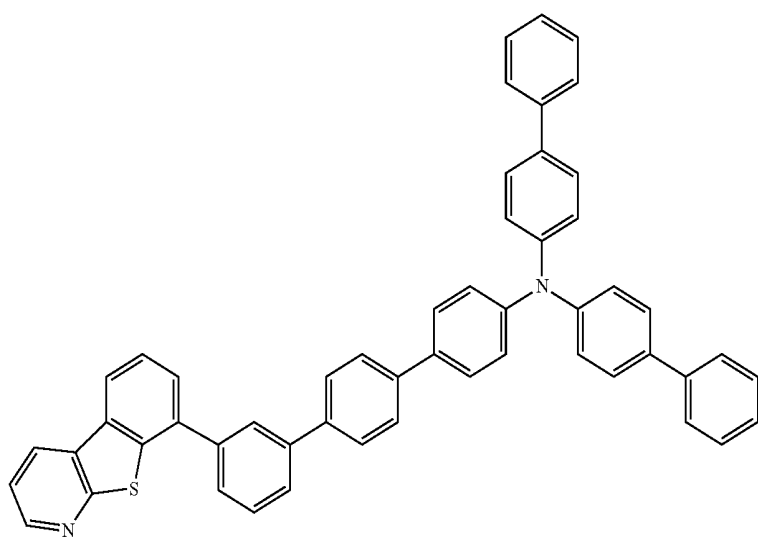
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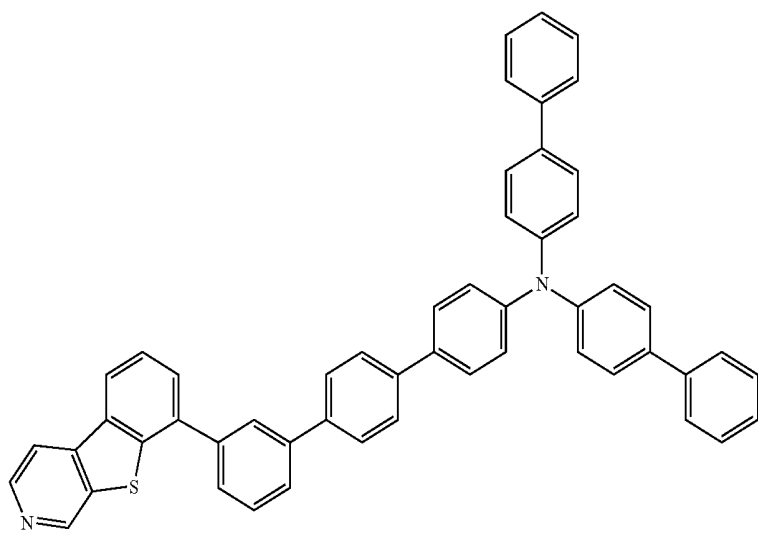
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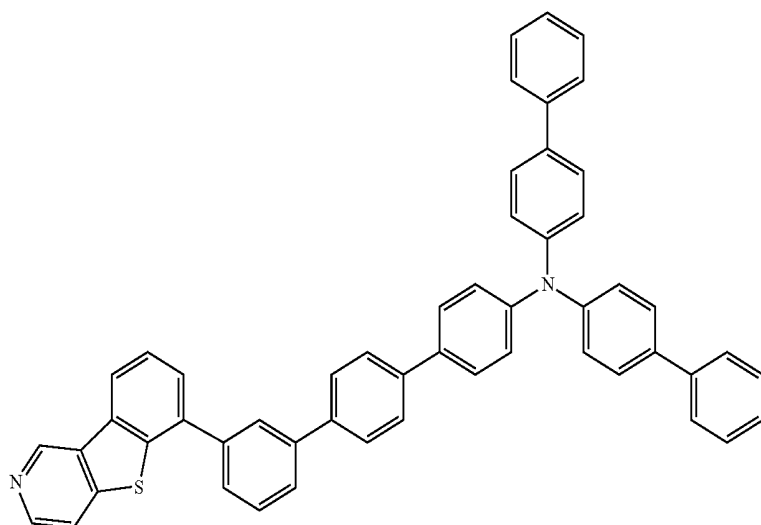


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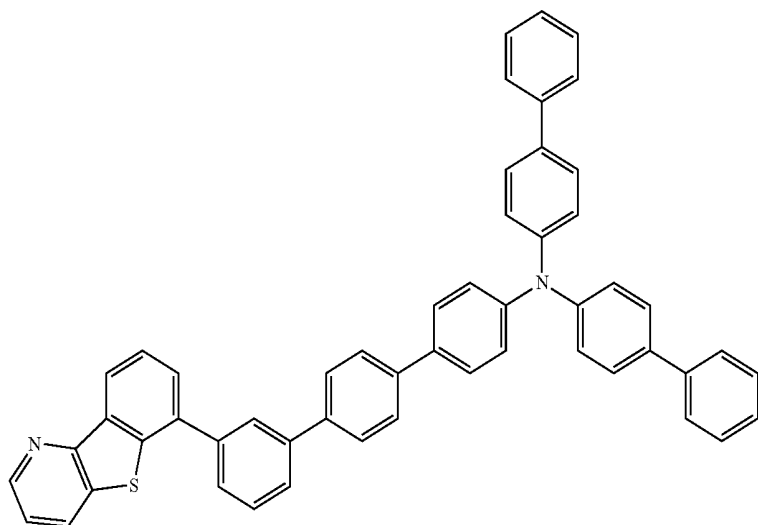
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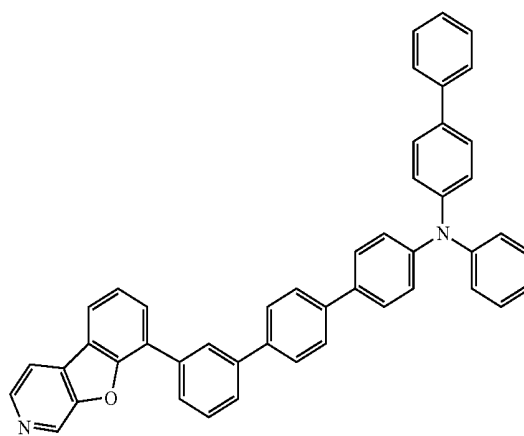
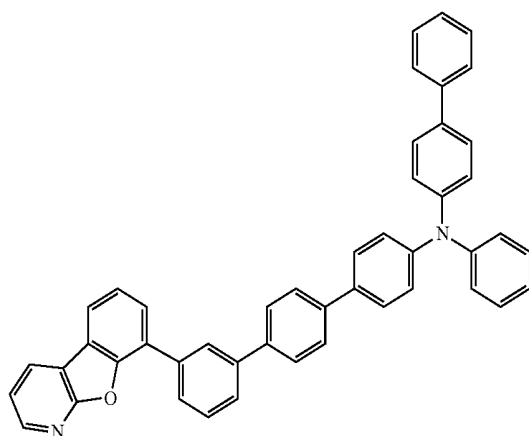


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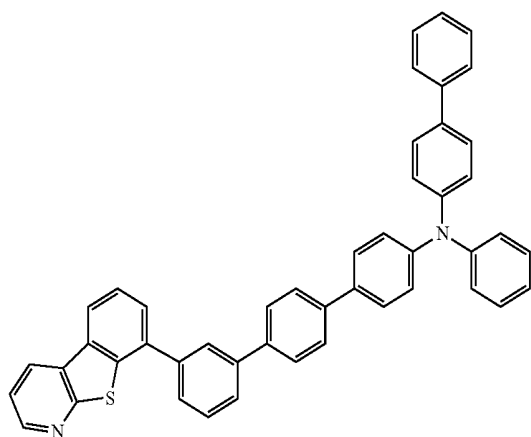
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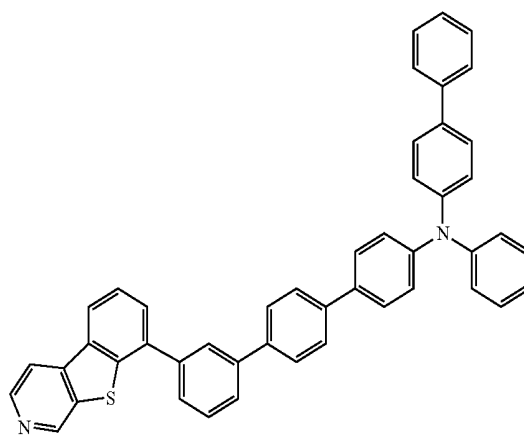
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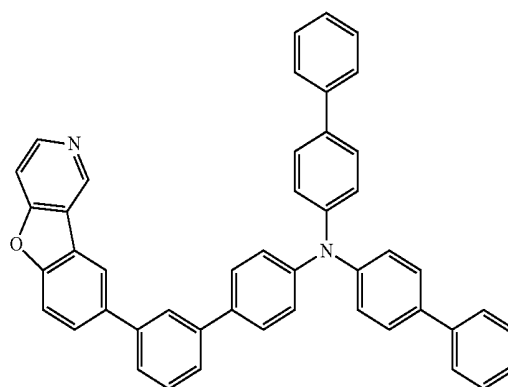
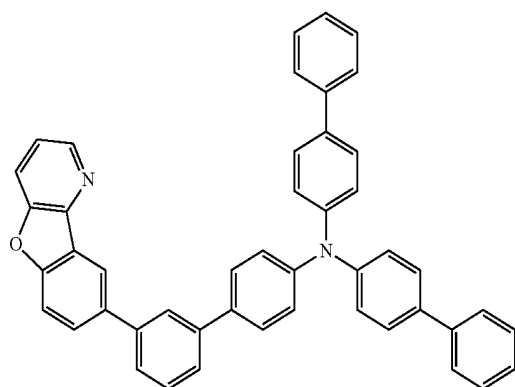
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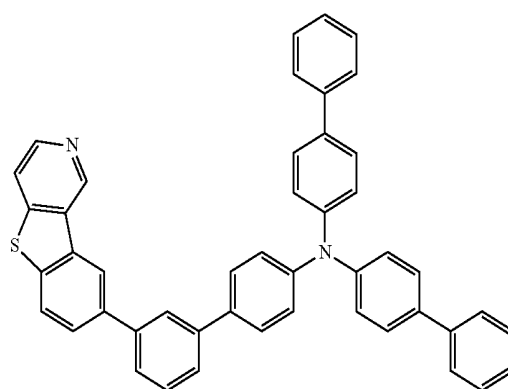
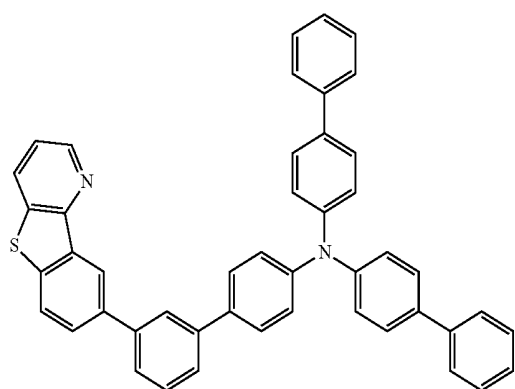
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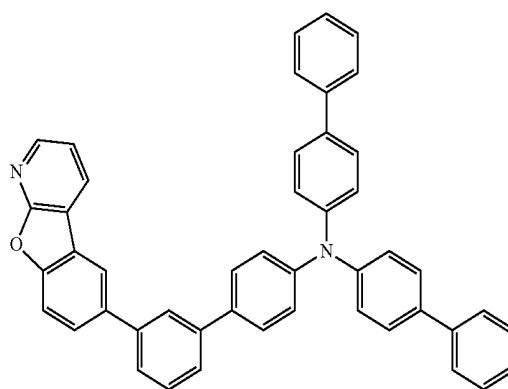
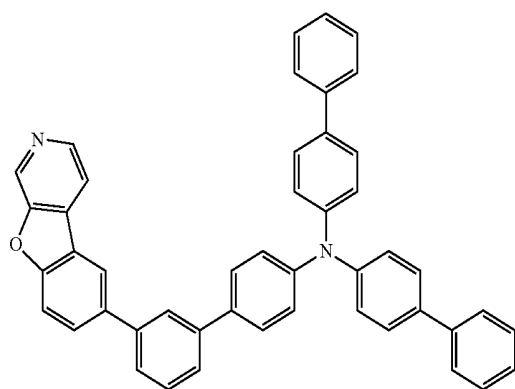
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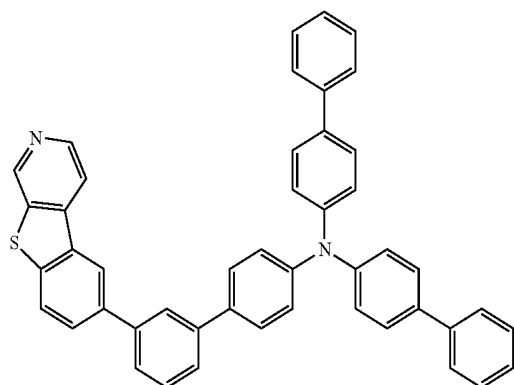


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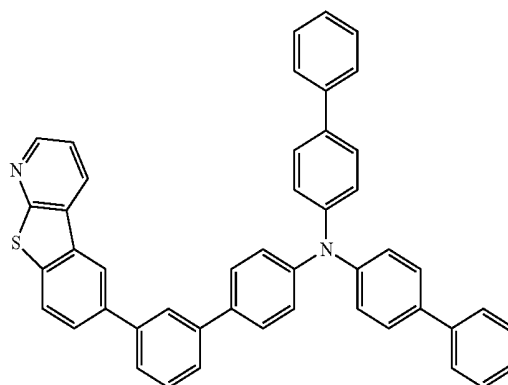
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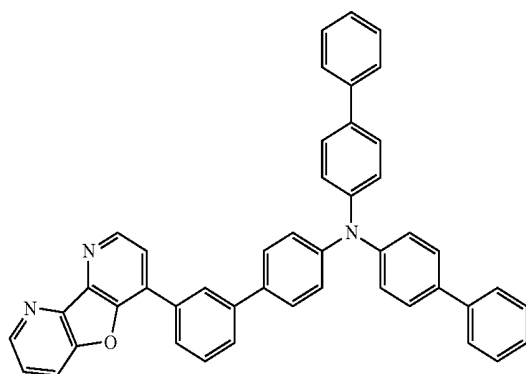
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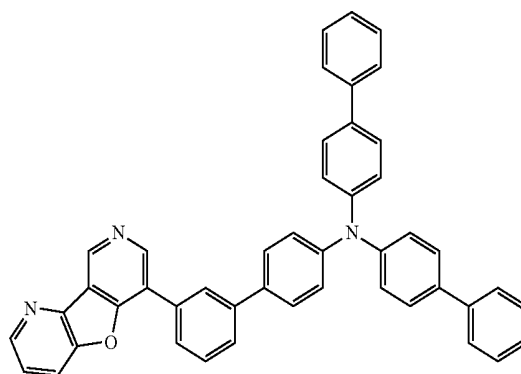


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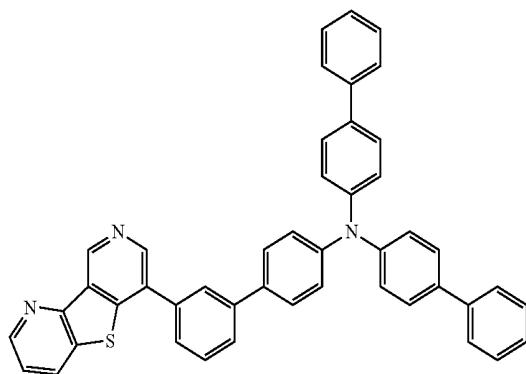
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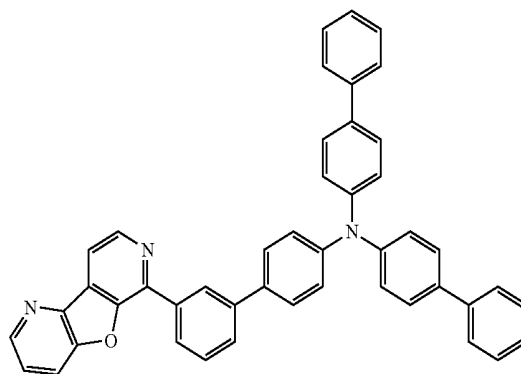
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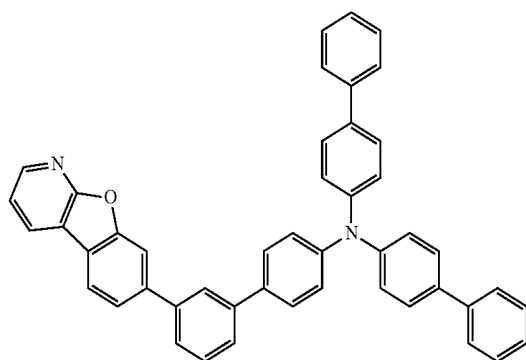
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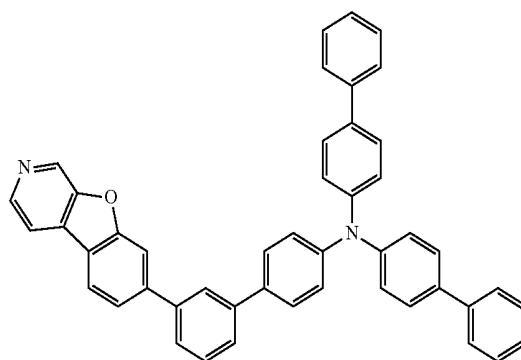
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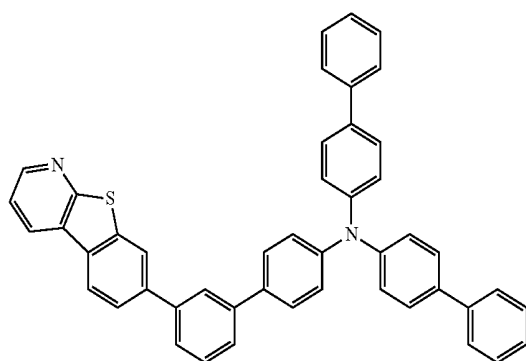
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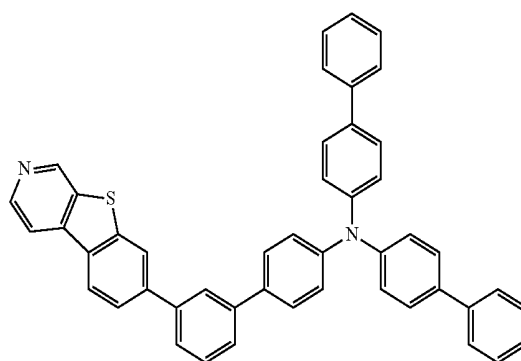
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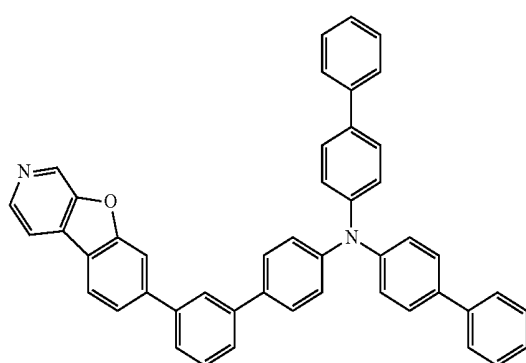
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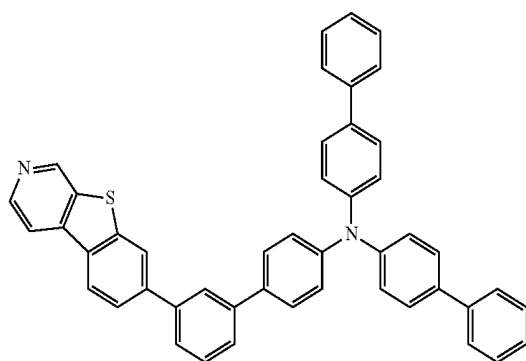
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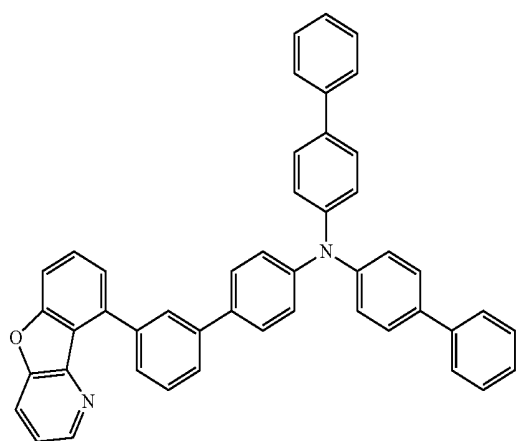
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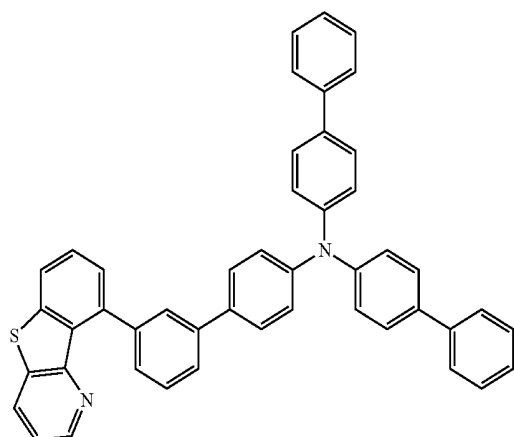
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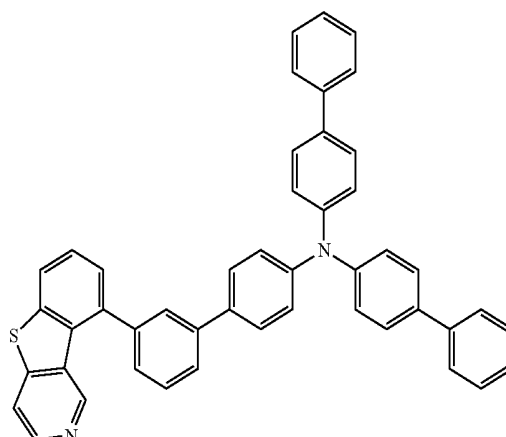
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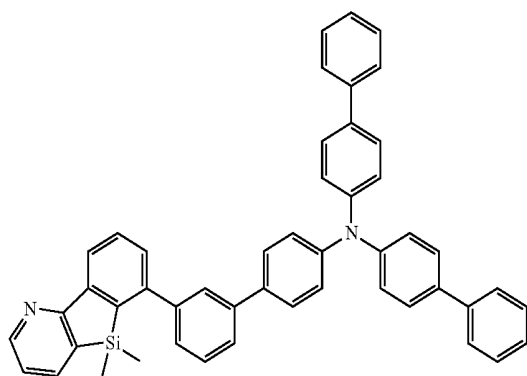
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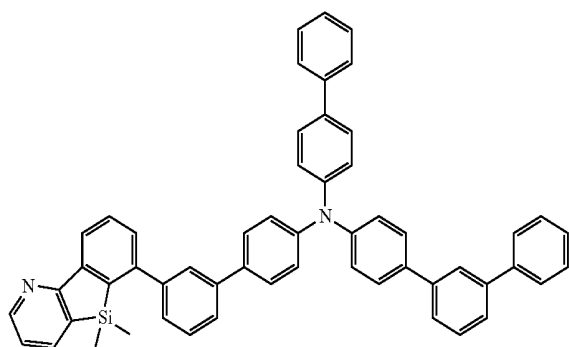
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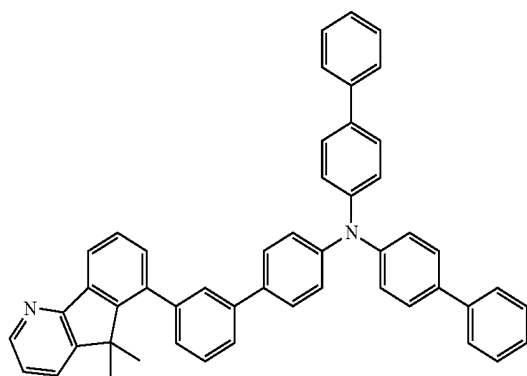
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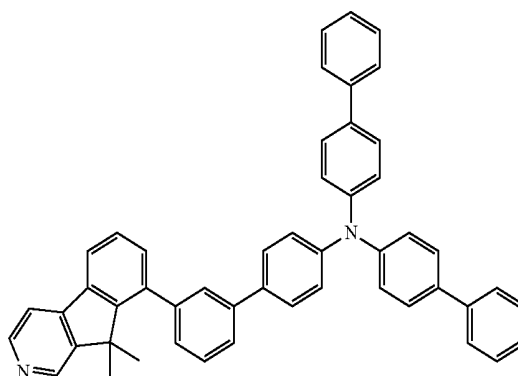


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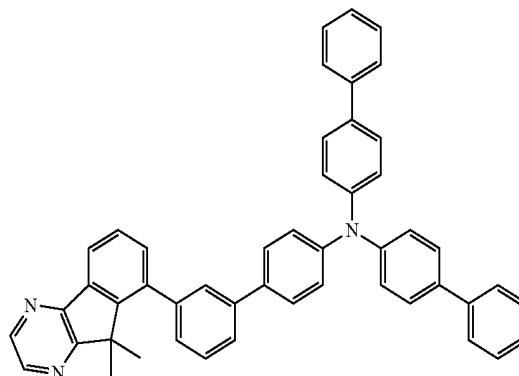
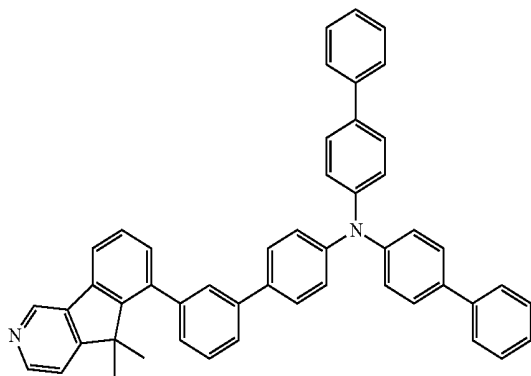
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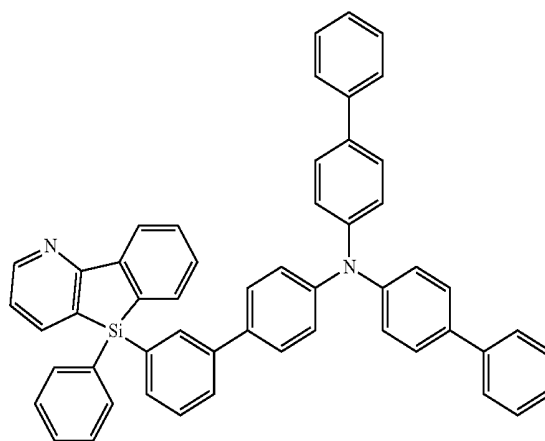
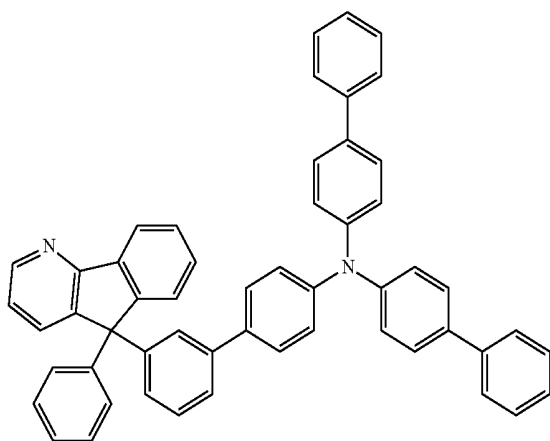
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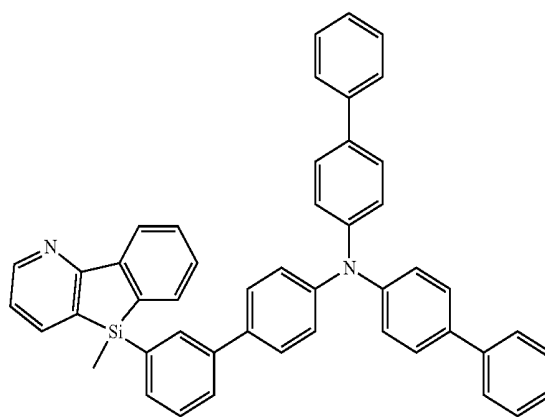
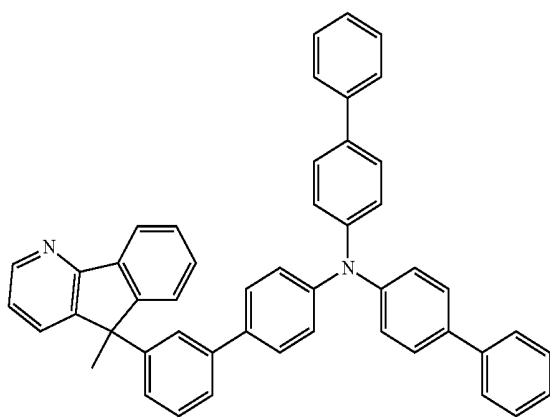
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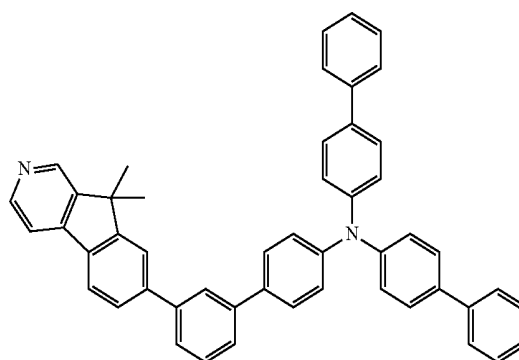
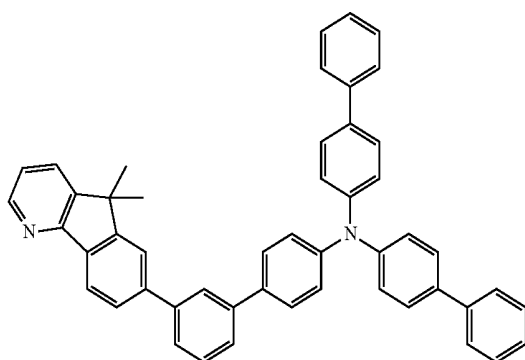
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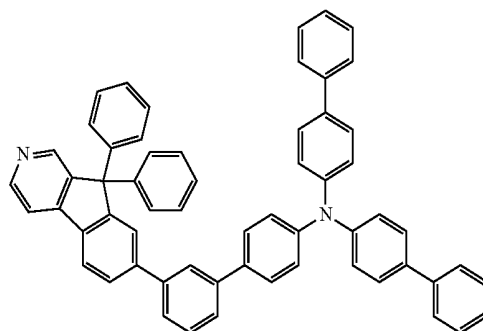
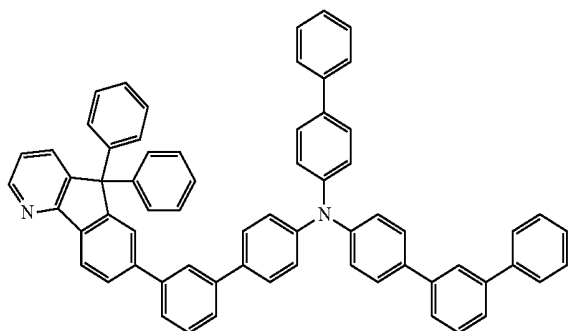
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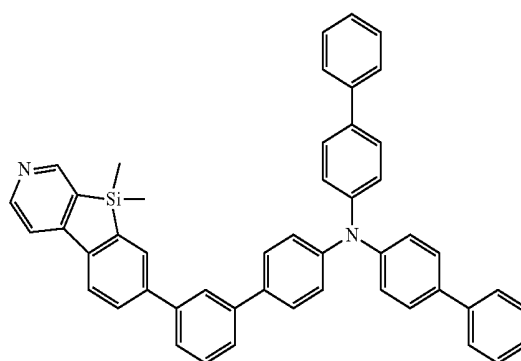
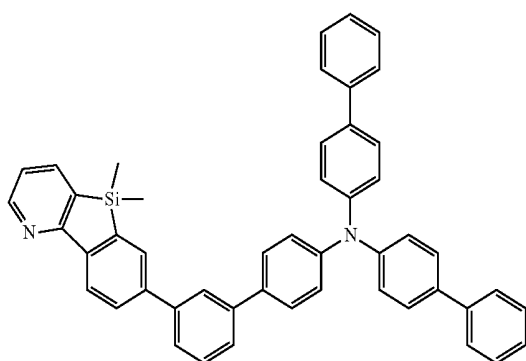
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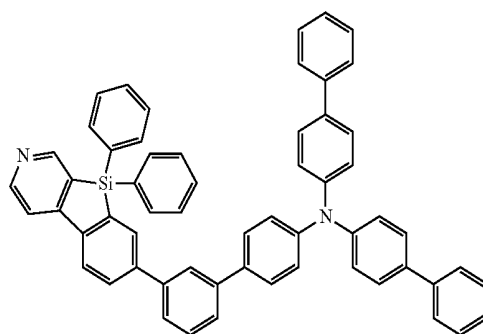
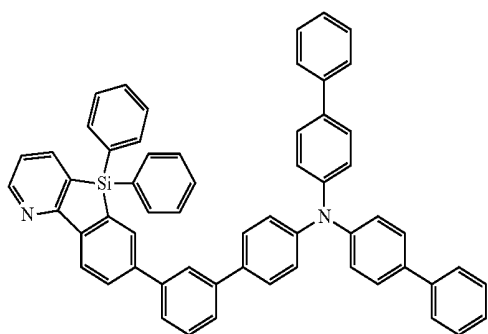
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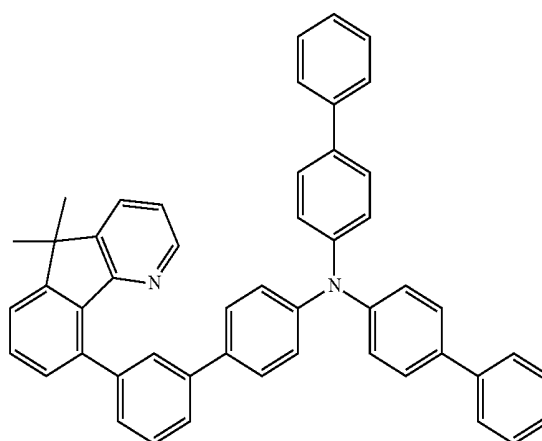
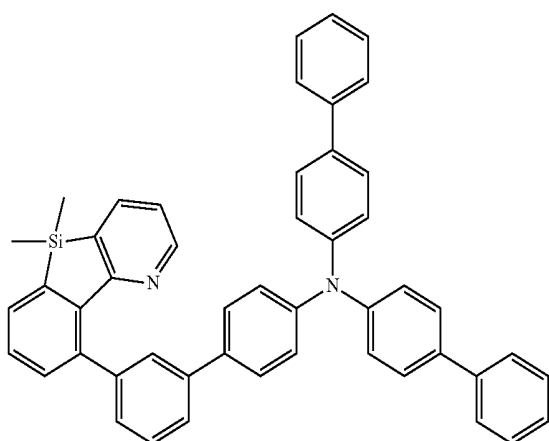
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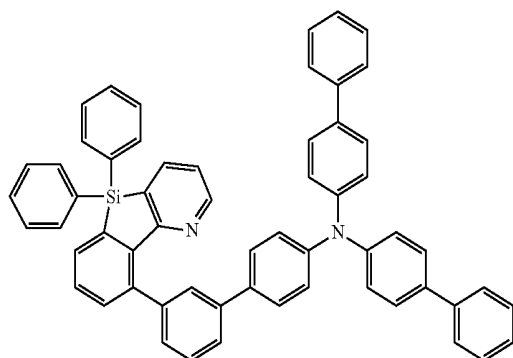


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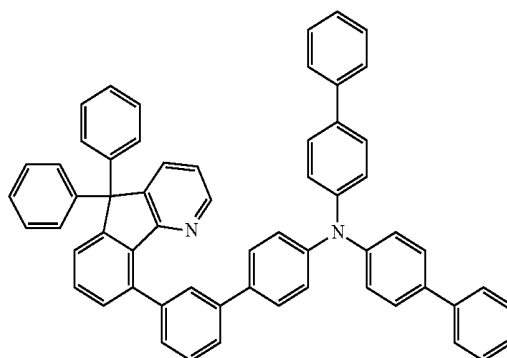
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3. An organic electroluminescent (EL) device comprising
a material of claim 1, wherein the material is included in at
least one layer of stacking layers between an emission layer 20
and an anode.

4. An organic electroluminescent (EL) device comprising
a material of claim 2, wherein the material is included in at
least one layer of stacking layers between an emission layer
and an anode. 25

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于有机电致发光器件的材料和使用其的有机电致发光器件		
公开(公告)号	US10084140	公开(公告)日	2018-09-25
申请号	US14/856415	申请日	2015-09-16
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星显示有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	ITOI HIROAKI		
发明人	ITOI, HIROAKI		
IPC分类号	H01L51/50 H01L51/00 C07D491/048 C07D495/04 H01L51/52		
CPC分类号	H01L51/0061 C07D491/048 C07D495/04 H01L51/0071 H01L51/5206 H01L51/0094 H01L51/5012 H01L51/5056		
审查员(译)	CLARK , GREGORYð		
优先权	2014215597 2014-10-22 JP		
其他公开文献	US20160118594A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供用于有机电致发光器件的材料和包括该材料的有机电致发光器件。
用于有机电致发光器件的材料由下式 (1) 表示。包括该材料的材料和有机电致发光器件可以具有长寿命。该材料可以包括在亚苯基的间位 (m) 位置的氮杂二苯并噻唑部分，其通过直接键合或连接基团L 1 与胺的氮原子N结合。

