

NEW STRUCTURES TADF EMITTERS FOR THIRD GENERATION ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODES

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Nowadays, there has been a lot of interest in third-generation organic light-emitting diodes characterized by thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) [1]. This mechanism has been recently discovered and this is why the search for TADF materials and the formation of OLEDs using them are relevant in modern optoelectronics [2].

In this study, a new generation of electroactive compounds containing a 1,8-naphthalimide moiety were synthesized and characterized. These compounds were used in the emitting layers of organic light-emitting diodes as emitters. The structures of materials 1–3 are shown in Figure 1.

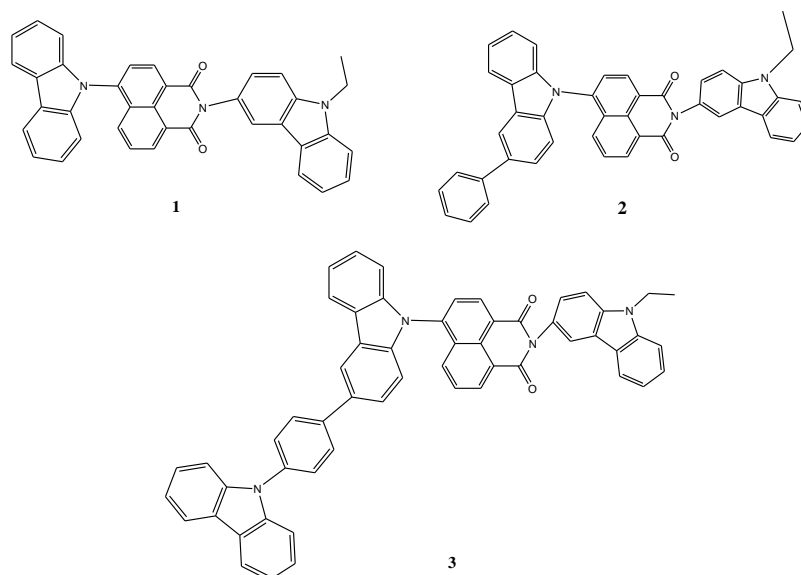


Fig. 1. Structures of compounds 1–3.

The materials demonstrated high thermal stability (246–366 °C) and their glass transition temperatures ranged from 133 to 160 °C. The compounds have been tested as emitters in organic light emitting diodes with a commercial host of di(N-carbazolyl)biphenyl (CBP). Between all the prepared devices, the best prototype was OLED using CBP host in the emissive layer and 7.5% of N-(9-ethylcarbazol-3-yl)-4-{3-[4-(carbazol-9-yl)phenyl]carbazol-9-yl}-1,8-naphthalimide as TADF emitter. The device has demonstrated a maximum luminance of 2377 cd/m², achieved 10 cd/A current efficiency, 9 lm/W power efficiency and 2.39 % maximum external quantum efficiency.

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References

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