

蓝色有机薄膜电致发光材料 及器件的研究

作 者:郑新友

专 业:材料学

师: 蒋雪茵



上海大学出版社

2003 年上海大学博士学位论文

蓝色有机薄膜电致发光材料及 器件的研究

作 者: 郑新友 专 业: 材料学

导师: 蒋雪茵

Shanghai University Doctoral Dissertation (2003)

Study of Blue Organic Thin Film Electroluminescent Materials and Devices

Candidate: Zheng Xinyou

Major: Materials Science

Supervisor: Prof. Jiang Xueyin

Shanghai University Press

• Shanghai •

上海大学

本论文经答辩委员会全体委员审查,确认符合上海大学博士学位论文质量要求.

答辩委员会名单:

主任:	夏义本	教授, 上海大学材料学院	201800
委员:	侯立松	研究员, 上海光学精密机械研究所	201800
	叶如华	研究员, 长春光学精密机械与物理研究	所
			130022
	许少鸿	研究员, 上海大学材料学院	201800
	孙润光	教授, 上海大学材料学院	201800
导师:	蒋雪茵	教授, 上海大学材料学院	201800

评阅人名单:

余景鲲

张建成

褚君浩	研究员, 上海技术物理研究所	200083
刘普霖	研究员, 上海技术物理研究所	200083
叶如华	研究员, 长春光学精密机械与物理研究所	130022
人名单:		
许少鸿	研究员, 上海大学电子信息工程系	201800
张志林	教授, 上海大学电子信息工程系	201800

教授, 上海大学电子信息工程系

200072

201800

教授, 上海大学物理系

答辩委员会对论文的评语

有机薄膜电致发光(OLED)是目前平板显示领域的一个研究热点,由于蓝色发光是实现白色和全彩色的基本要素,本文选择蓝色有机薄膜电致发光材料及器件研究属于前沿性课题,同时具有重要的学术意义及实用意义.

作者合成了一系列性能不同的蓝色发光材料,包括空穴传输材料(NPB和CBP)、苯乙烯类和联苯乙烯类蓝色发光材料(DPVB和DPVBi等)、苯乙烯的蓝色掺杂剂(BCzVB)以及多种金属配合物类材料,以此为基础制备了OLED器件.其创新之处有:①对DPVB和DPVBi进行改性,以萘基取代苯基合成了热性能更加稳定的NPVB及NPVBi;②合成并纯化了CBP,并利用新型器件结构得到了CBP的蓝紫色发光,这一结果为首次报道;③合成了性能优良的蓝色掺杂剂BCzVB,并将该掺杂剂分别掺入ADN和CBP中获得高亮度、高效率、高色纯度的器件;④以蓝光材料DPVBi为基质单一掺杂红光染料DCJTB,利用不完全能量传递,得到了白色发光器件;③研究比较了三类金属配合物发光材料的发光性质,分析了分子结构对发光性能的影响。

作者阅读了大量的中外文献资料,对 OLED 国内外发展动态有了一个全面的了解,并确定以蓝色有机发光材料及器件为研究方向,表明作者具有很强的 OLED 材料合成、创新能力和扎实的专业基础知识.论文的写作条理清楚、结构紧凑、分析透彻,达到博士论文水平,是一篇优秀的博士论文. 在答辩中叙述清楚,回答问题正确.

答辩委员会表决结果

经答辩委员会表决,全票同意通过郑新友同学的博士学位 论文答辩,建议授予工学博士学位.

答辩委员会主席: **夏义本** 2003 年 6 月 19 日

摘 要

有机薄膜电致发光的研究是当前平板显示领域的国际热门课题. 有机薄膜电致发光显示具有主动发光、结构简单、高亮度、高效率、宽视角、响应速度快、温度范围宽、低压直流驱动等特性,可以制成大面积甚至可以制成塑料软膜,作为新一代平板显示技术具有极大的潜力和市场竞争力.

本文主要对蓝色有机薄膜电致发光材料及器件进行了研究,合成了多种蓝色发光材料,并制备了有关电致发光器件,实现了这些材料的电致发光;研究了材料分子结构与其发光性能的关系;研究了空穴传输材料 CBP 掺杂蓝光染料 BCzVB 和蓝光材料 ADN 掺杂 BCzVB 的发光性质;利用蓝光材料 DPVBi 掺杂红光染料,得到了白色发光器件;研究了三类金属配合物类发光材料的发光性质.研究的主要内容有:

合成了空穴传输材料 NPB,以 NPB 为空穴传输层和发光层,以 PBD 作为空穴阻挡材料,采用空穴阻挡层器件结构,获得了色度纯正的 NPB 的特征蓝色发光.

合成了宽带隙的空穴传输材料 CBP, 器件以 CBP 为空穴传输层和发光层,以 TPBi 作为空穴阻挡层,首次实现了 CBP的蓝紫色电致发光,该器件实现了较好的亮度和效率.

合成了四种苯乙烯和联苯乙烯类蓝色有机发光材料DPVB、NPVB、DPVBi、NPVBi. 其中 NPVB 和 NPVBi 为未见报道的材料,四种材料都具有很好的真空成膜性能. 分别研究了它们的电致发光性质,对材料热稳定性与其分子结构的关系

进行了分析. 在相同器件制备条件下,以 NPVB 作发光层的器件比以 DPVB 作发光层的器件,发光色度随电流密度的变化具有更好的稳定性,这归因于 NPVB 的热稳定性比 DPVB 提高. 由于 NPVBi 比 DPVBi 具有较高的玻璃化转变温度,使其具有更好的热稳定性,以 NPVBi 作发光层的器件,得到了色纯度较好的蓝色发光,器件发光色度不随电流密度的升高而变化,具有较好热稳定性的 NPVBi 具备了成为性能良好的蓝色发光材料的条件.

首次研究了以 CBP 为基质掺杂蓝色掺杂剂 BCzVB 的发光性质. CBP 掺杂 BCzVB 作发光层制备的蓝色器件,BCzVB 的最佳掺杂质量浓度可达 6%,通过掺杂明显提高了器件的亮度和效率,光谱也没有出现红移,而且色度基本不随掺杂浓度的增加而变化. 以蓝光材料 ADN 为基质掺杂 BCzVB,也明显提高了器件的亮度和效率,BCzVB 的最佳掺杂质量浓度为 5%. 与常用的蓝色掺杂剂 Perylene 相比,BCzVB 能够实现较高浓度的掺杂,具有较轻的浓度猝灭现象.

首次研究了 DPVBi 掺杂红光染料 DCJTB 的发光性质. 采用较为简单的器件结构,在 DPVBi 中掺杂 DCJTB 作发光层,器件实现了白色发光. 白色器件的光谱随电压升高蓝色成分相对于红色成分的比例略有增加,对此现象进行了理论分析. 该白光器件结构较为简单,在一种基质(DPVBi)中掺杂一种染料(DCJTB)作发光层,实验工艺条件容易控制,避免了一种基质掺杂多种染料或在多层中进行掺杂的器件结构的复杂性,这对于在有机电致发光的大规模产业化中的应用是很有益的.

研究了三类金属有机配合物类发光材料的发光性质,从它 们的电致发光色度来看都属于蓝绿色发光. 比较了 LiBq₄ 与 LiB(qm)₄、Liq 与 Liqm 的发光性质,对它们的电致发光光谱比 Alq 明显蓝移的原因进行了分析.

研究了电子传输层 Alq 的厚度对以 LiBq₄ 作发光层的器件电致发光注人特性的影响. 电子传输层的厚度一般应取 5 nm 左右,这样既避免电子传输层的发光,又能提高电子注人,降低器件的工作电压.

通过对四种 BAIq 类发光材料发光性质的研究,认为第二配体对光致发光光谱影响较明显,而对电致发光光谱影响却很小,这可能是应归因于光激发产生的光致发光光谱与电场下产生的电致发光光谱的发光方式不同. 对于电致发光光谱来说,起主要作用的可能是第一配体(即 2-甲基-8-羟基喹啉),而第二配体对其影响很小,只对器件的亮度、效率、稳定性有影响.

关键词 有机薄膜电致发光,蓝色,材料,器件

Abstract

For recent years, organic thin film electroluminescence(EL) has been a hot topic for research, development and industrialization in the field of flat-panel display technology all around the world. In comparison to other displays, organic EL technology has such advantages as super thin, active luminescence, high brightness, wide viewing angle, fast response, wide temperature range, low price, full color and flexible screen, *etc.*, showing especially their superiority in the field of small and medium size panel.

Blue organic thin film EL materials and devices were investigated in this paper. Many blue organic EL materials were synthesized, corresponding EL devices using these blue emitter as emitting layers were fabricated, and EL of these materials themselves were achieved. The connections of molecule structures and EL properties were discussed. Luminescent properties of hole 4,4'-bis(9-carbazolyl)-1,1'-biphenyl(CBP) transporting material doped with blue dopant 1,4-bis[2-(3-N-ethyl carbazolyl) vinyl] benzene(BCzVB) and 9,10-di(2'-naphthyl) anthracene(ADN) doped with BCzVB were studied. A white organic light emitting diode(OLED) having an emitting layer consisting of a blue host 4, 4'-bis(2, 2-diphenylvinyl)-1, 1'-biphenyl (DPVBi) and a red dopant 4-(dicyanomethylene)-2-t-butyl-6(1,1,7,7-tetramethyljulolid-yl-9-enyl) -4H-pyran (DCJTB) was achieved. Luminescent properties of three

kinds of metal complex EL materials were studied. The main contents and conclusions are as follows:

Hole transporting material N,N'-bis(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl -1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine(NPB) was synthesized. A blue OLED with NPB as a emitting layer and PBD as a blocking layer was prepared. The blue EL of NPB with a good blue purity was achieved. Hole transporting material CBP was synthesized with higher yield. A blue-violet OLED with CBP as a emitting layer and TPBi as a blocking layer was prepared and high luminance and efficiency was realized. Blue-violet light emission originating from CBP was realized in OLED for the first time.

Four blue EL materials—distyrylarylene derivatives: 1,4'-bis (2,2-diphenylvinyl)-benzene(DPVB)、1,4'-bis[2,2-(1-naphthyl, phenyl) vinyl] benzene(NPVB)、DPVBi、4,4'-bis[2,2-(1-naphthyl, phenyl) vinyl]-1,1'-biphenyl(NPVBi) were synthesized. To our knowledge, NPVB and NPVBi were not reported before. The EL properties of the four blue materials were studied. The relation between thermal stability and molecular structure was discussed. NPVB showed better thermal stability than DPVB, and NPVBi showed better thermal stability than DPVBi.

In particular, the CIE corrdinates of the OLED utilizing NPVBi as emitting layer could keep better stability all the time under different current density. So that the novel distyrylarylene derivative NPVBi is expectable as a new candidate for blue light emitter in OLED.

The luminescence of CBP doped blue dopant BCzVB was first

reported. The enhancement of efficiency by doping BCzVB into emitting layer CBP was achieved, it is due to energy transfer from CBP molecular excitons to BCzVB molecules. A series of blue OLEDs with the emitting layer consisting of CBP doped by different weight concentration BCzVB were prepared, and their EL properties were studied. When doping weight concentration of BCzVB was 6%, the OLED had best luminance and luminous efficiency, and showing independence of CIE color coordinates on current density. The enhancement of efficiency by doping BCzVB into emitting layer blue material ADN was also achieved. The OLED had best luminance and current efficiency when doping weight concentration of BCzVB was 5%.

Particularly, as a blue dopant, BCzVB can realize higher doping concentration. Meanwhile the reason why the concentration quenching of BCzVB is far less than that of Perylene is also discussed.

The photoluminescence(PL) and EL properties of blue emitting material DPVBi doped by red dopant DCJTB with different weight concentration were investigated for the first time. According to the PL of DPVBi doped by DCJTB with different weight concentration, the OLEDs were demonstrated with the emitting layer consisting of DPVBi doped with DCJTB. White light emission could be produced when the concentration of DCJTB was 0.125%. The white device showed a little increase in relative intensity of blue emission with increasing applied voltage. This phenomenon is explained by the Fowler-Nordheim carrier tunnelling injection

theory. The consistent results of PL and EL indicate that the white light emission mainly originates from energy transfer from DPVBi to DCJTB.

Luminescent properties of three kinds of metal complex EL materials were studied. The EL of these metal complexes all belong to bluish green color according to their CIE coordinates. Luminescent properties of Liq and Liq $_{\rm m}$, LiBq $_{\rm 4}$ and LiB(q $_{\rm m}$) $_{\rm 4}$ were compared, and the reason why their EL spectra had blue shift compared with Alq was also analyzed.

The effects for thickness of electron transporting layer(ETL) Alq on properties of electron injection of OLEDs using LiBq₄ as an emitting layer were discussed. In general, thickness of ETL should select about 5nm, which can not only avoid emergence of luminescence of ETL, but also improve the electron injection and reduce operating voltage of OLEDs.

By comparing luminescent properties of four BAlq EL materials, it is thought that the second ligand has obvious influence on PL spectrum of BAlq material, but has less influence on its EL spectrum. It appears that this phenomenon should be due to the different luminescent mechanisms of PL spectrum produced by photo-excitation and EL spectrum produced by electric field. The first ligand (*i.e.* 2-methyl-8-hydroxyquino-line) plays a main role in making EL spectrum of BAlq material blue-shift, however, the second ligand has less influence on EL spectrum, and only has influence on luminance, efficiency and stability of device.

Key words organic thin film electroluminescence, blue, materials, devices

目 录

1
4
5
8
11
19
26
32
33
39
44
46
48
61
74
91
93
95

2003 年上海大学博士学位论文

	4.2	结果与讨论	96
	4.3	小结	04
第五	章	金属配合物类发光材料及器件的研究1	06
	5.1	LiBq4 和 LiB(q _m)4 的发光性质研究1	07
	5.2	Liq 和 Liqm的合成及发光性质研究 ······1	18
	5.3	BAlq 类发光材料的合成及发光性质研究 ·······12	24
	5.4	小结	34
第六	章	结 论1	36
附	图	1	39
参考	文南	t ·····10	56
致	谢	18	88

引言

当今社会已进入信息时代,人们对作为信息显示载体的显示器要求越来越高,各种便携式通讯设备,如手机、PDA、笔记本电脑等成为人们方便交流信息的工具. 传统的体积庞大的阴极射线管的显示方式已不能满足信息社会便携移动的要求,显示技术的发展正逐步趋向于平板显示. 目前平板显示技术主要包括: 液晶、场发射、等离子体、电致发光等显示技术. 作为平板显示的液晶显示技术发展最为成熟,但它存在着视角小、响应速度慢、被动式发光、适用温度范围窄等缺点. 场发射显示技术目前存在着电子发射尖端制造、电极间的隔离、器件的真空封装与维持等技术上的困难. 等离子体显示还存在效率低、功耗大及小屏幕显示时分辨率低等问题.

有机薄膜电致发光显示作为新一代平板显示器件,具有结构简单、低压直流驱动、主动发光、高亮度、高效率、视角大、响应速度快(纳秒级),可以制成大面积显示屏甚至可以制成塑料软膜. 它比液晶具有更多的优越性: 不需背光源、响应速度更快、视角更大、功耗更低、投资小,而且具有与集成电路相匹配的直流低电压驱动的特性. 有机化合物可通过分子设计的方法合成种类繁多、数量巨大的有机发光材料,在发光材料方面有充分的选择余地,这也是以有机发光材料为发光中心的有机电致发光器件的一个巨大优势.