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(54) ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT MATERIALS AND DEVICES

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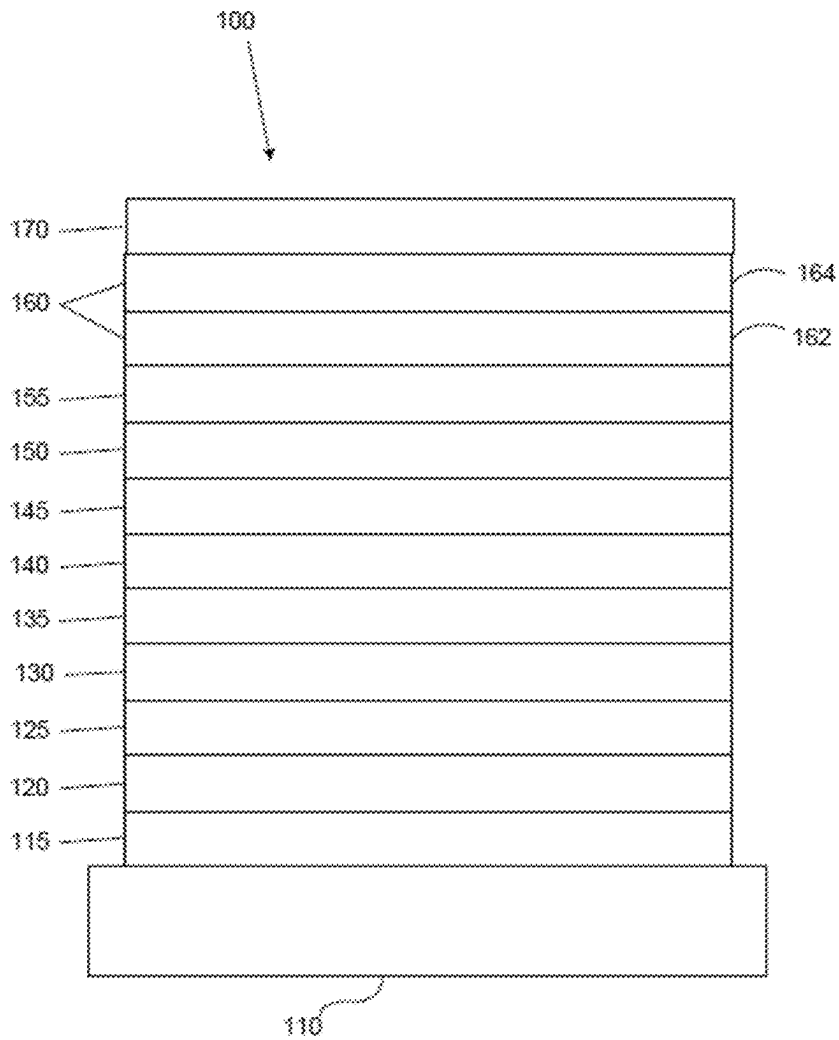
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided are novel silane derived compounds. Also provided are OLEDs and related consumer products that contain these novel silane derived compounds. Further provided are formulations comprising these novel silane derived compounds.



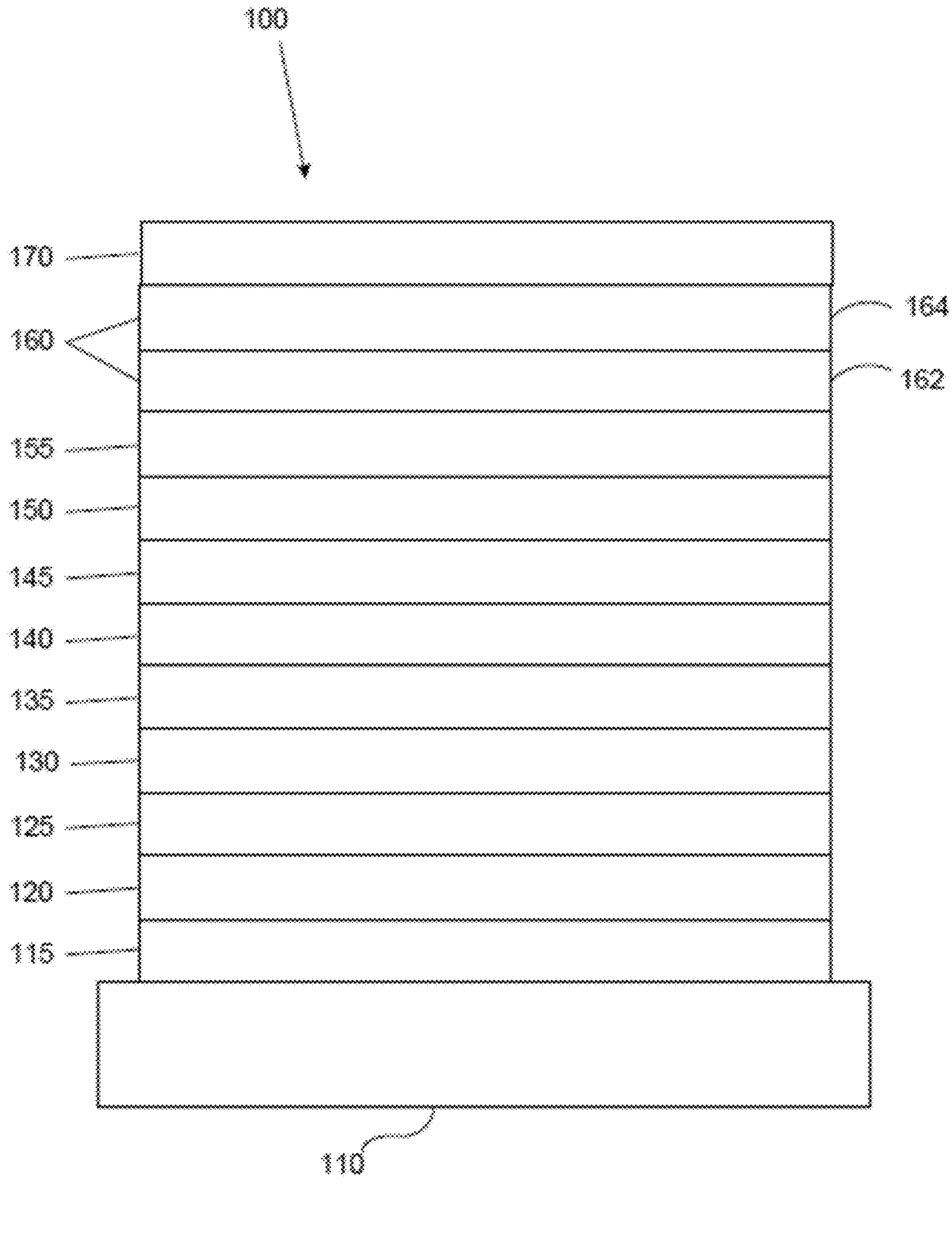


FIG. 1

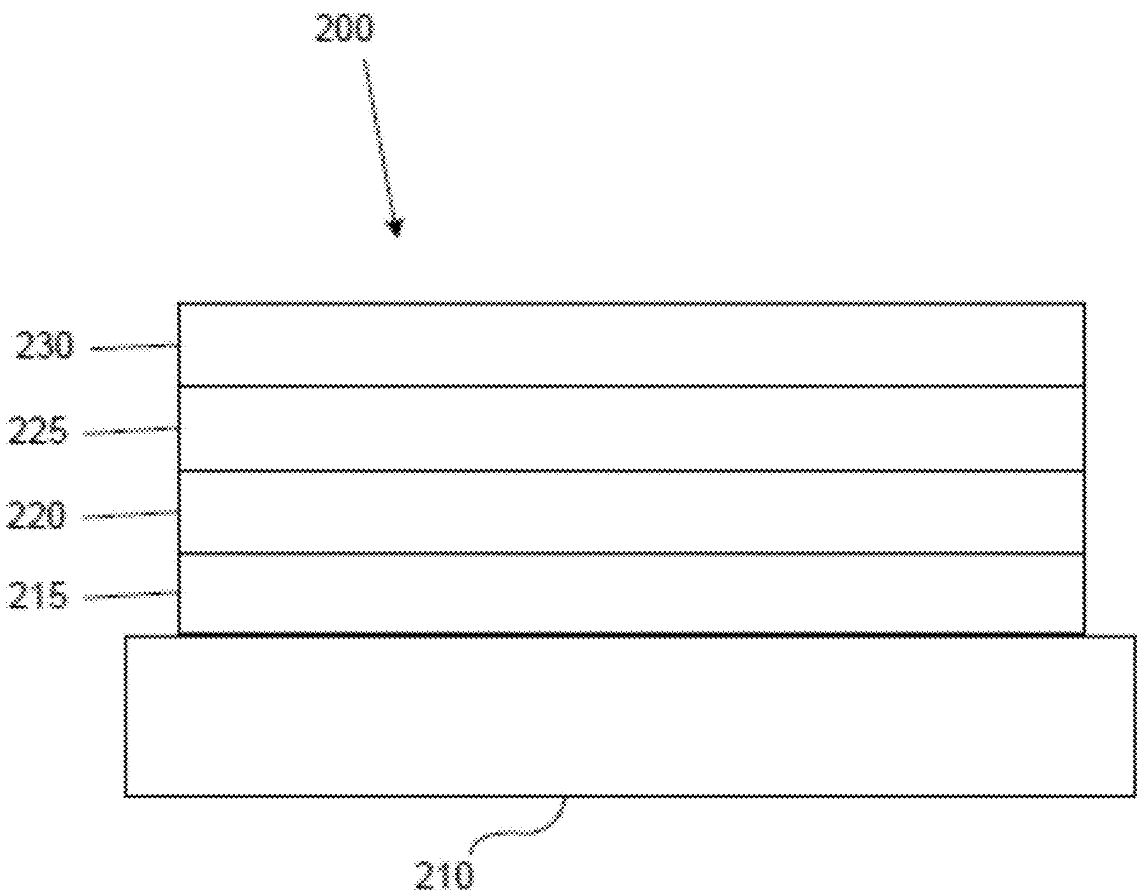


FIG. 2

ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT MATERIALS AND DEVICES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation application of copending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/910,870, filed Jun. 24, 2020, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (e) to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/881,432, filed on Aug. 1, 2019, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure generally relates to organic compounds and formulations and their various uses including as hosts and transporting compounds in devices such as organic light emitting diodes and related electronic devices.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Opto-electronic devices that make use of organic materials are becoming increasingly desirable for various reasons. Many of the materials used to make such devices are relatively inexpensive, so organic opto-electronic devices have the potential for cost advantages over inorganic devices. In addition, the inherent properties of organic materials, such as their flexibility, may make them well suited for particular applications such as fabrication on a flexible substrate. Examples of organic opto-electronic devices include organic light emitting diodes/devices (OLEDs), organic phototransistors, organic photovoltaic cells, and organic photodetectors. For OLEDs, the organic materials may have performance advantages over conventional materials.

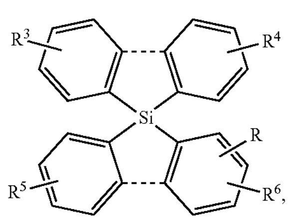
[0004] OLEDs make use of thin organic films that emit light when voltage is applied across the device. OLEDs are becoming an increasingly interesting technology for use in applications such as flat panel displays, illumination, and backlighting.

[0005] One application for phosphorescent emissive molecules is a full color display. Industry standards for such a display call for pixels adapted to emit particular colors, referred to as "saturated" colors. In particular, these standards call for saturated red, green, and blue pixels. Alternatively, the OLED can be designed to emit white light. In conventional liquid crystal displays emission from a white backlight is filtered using absorption filters to produce red, green and blue emission. The same technique can also be used with OLEDs. The white OLED can be either a single emissive layer (EML) device or a stack structure. Color may be measured using CIE coordinates, which are well known to the art.

SUMMARY

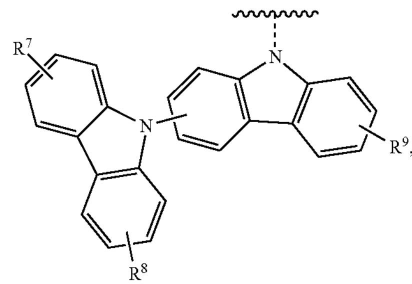
[0006] In one aspect, the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula I shown below:

Formula I

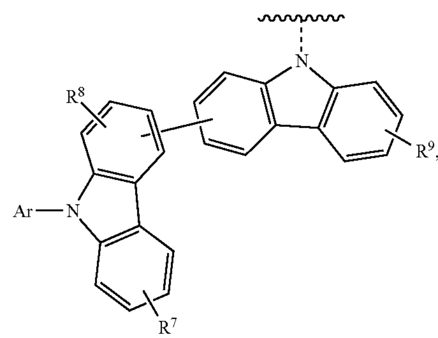


wherein the two dashed lines can be either a single bond or no bond, at least one of the two dashed lines is a single bond: R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated phenyl ring: each R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 is independently a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents defined herein; and R is a structure represented by Formula II, Formula III, or Formula IV as shown below:

Formula II

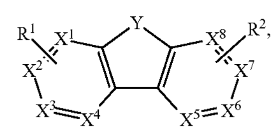


Formula III



and

Formula IV



wherein each R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 is independently selected from a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents defined herein; R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated ring: Ar is a 6-membered aromatic ring: X^1-X^8 are each independently C or N: at least two of X^1-X^8 are N: any one of X^1-X^8 that is C can be joined to the structure of Formula I through a direct bond; and Y is O, S, or NR', wherein R' is a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents defined herein.

[0007] In another aspect, the present disclosure provides a formulation comprising a compound of Formula I as described herein.

[0008] In yet another aspect, the present disclosure provides an OLED having an organic layer comprising a compound of Formula I as described herein.

[0009] In yet another aspect, the present disclosure provides a consumer product comprising an OLED with an organic layer comprising a compound of Formula I as described herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] FIG. **1** shows an organic light emitting device.

[0011] FIG. **2** shows an inverted organic light emitting device that does not have a separate electron transport layer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. Terminology

[0012] Unless otherwise specified, the below terms used herein are defined as follows:

[0013] As used herein, the term “organic” includes polymeric materials as well as small molecule organic materials that may be used to fabricate organic opto-electronic devices. “Small molecule” refers to any organic material that is not a polymer, and “small molecules” may actually be quite large. Small molecules may include repeat units in some circumstances. For example, using a long chain alkyl group as a substituent does not remove a molecule from the “small molecule” class. Small molecules may also be incorporated into polymers, for example as a pendent group on a polymer backbone or as a part of the backbone. Small molecules may also serve as the core moiety of a dendrimer, which consists of a series of chemical shells built on the core moiety. The core moiety of a dendrimer may be a fluorescent or phosphorescent small molecule emitter. A dendrimer may be a “small molecule,” and it is believed that all dendrimers currently used in the field of OLEDs are small molecules.

[0014] As used herein, “top” means furthest away from the substrate, while “bottom” means closest to the substrate. Where a first layer is described as “disposed over” a second layer, the first layer is disposed further away from substrate. There may be other layers between the first and second layer, unless it is specified that the first layer is “in contact with” the second layer. For example, a cathode may be described as “disposed over” an anode, even though there are various organic layers in between.

[0015] As used herein, “solution processable” means capable of being dissolved, dispersed, or transported in and/or deposited from a liquid medium, either in solution or suspension form.

[0016] A ligand may be referred to as “photoactive” when it is believed that the ligand directly contributes to the photoactive properties of an emissive material. A ligand may be referred to as “ancillary” when it is believed that the ligand does not contribute to the photoactive properties of an emissive material, although an ancillary ligand may alter the properties of a photoactive ligand.

[0017] As used herein, and as would be generally understood by one skilled in the art, a first “Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital” (HOMO) or “Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital” (LUMO) energy level is “greater than” or “higher than” a second HOMO or LUMO energy level if the first energy level is closer to the vacuum energy level. Since ionization potentials (IP) are measured as a negative energy relative to a vacuum level, a higher HOMO energy level corresponds to an IP having a smaller absolute value (an IP that is less negative). Similarly, a higher LUMO energy level corresponds to an electron affinity (EA) having a smaller absolute value (an EA that is less negative). On a conventional energy level diagram, with the vacuum level at the top, the LUMO energy level of a material is higher than the HOMO energy level of the same material. A “higher” HOMO or LUMO energy level appears closer to the top of such a diagram than a “lower” HOMO or LUMO energy level.

[0018] As used herein, and as would be generally understood by one skilled in the art, a first work function is “greater than” or “higher than” a second work function if the first work function has a higher absolute value. Because work functions are generally measured as negative numbers relative to vacuum level, this means that a “higher” work function is more negative. On a conventional energy level diagram, with the vacuum level at the top, a “higher” work function is illustrated as further away from the vacuum level in the downward direction. Thus, the definitions of HOMO and LUMO energy levels follow a different convention than work functions.

[0019] The terms “halo,” “halogen,” and “halide” are used interchangeably and refer to fluorine. chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

[0020] The term “acyl” refers to a substituted carbonyl radical (C(O)—R_s).

[0021] The term “ester” refers to a substituted oxycarbonyl (—O—C(O)—R_s or —C(O)—O—R_s) radical.

[0022] The term “ether” refers to an —OR_s radical.

[0023] The terms “sulfanyl” or “thio-ether” are used interchangeably and refer to a —SR_s radical.

[0024] The term “sulfinyl” refers to a —S(O)—R_s radical.

[0025] The term “sulfonyl” refers to a —SO_2—R_s radical.

[0026] The term “phosphino” refers to a —$P(R_s)_3$ radical, wherein each R_s can be same or different.

[0027] The term “silyl” refers to a —$Si(R_s)_3$ radical, wherein each R_s can be same or different.

[0028] In each of the above, R_s can be hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy; aryloxy; amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combination thereof. Preferred R_s is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combination thereof.

[0029] The term “alkyl” refers to and includes both straight and branched chain alkyl radicals. Preferred alkyl groups are those containing from one to fifteen carbon atoms and includes methyl, ethyl, propyl, 1-methylethyl, butyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl, pentyl, 1-methylbutyl. 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 1.2-dimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, and the like. Additionally, the alkyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0030] The term “cycloalkyl” refers to and includes monocyclic, polycyclic, and spiro alkyl radicals. Preferred cycloalkyl groups are those containing 3 to 12 ring carbon atoms and includes cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, bicyclo[3.1.1]heptyl, spiro[4.5]decyl, spiro[5.5]undecyl, adamantyl, and the like. Additionally, the cycloalkyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0031] The terms “heteroalkyl” or “heterocycloalkyl” refer to an alkyl or a cycloalkyl radical, respectively: having at least one carbon atom replaced by a heteroatom. Optionally the at least one heteroatom is selected from O. S. N. P. B. Si and Se, preferably. O. S or N. Additionally: the heteroalkyl or heterocycloalkyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0032] The term “alkenyl” refers to and includes both straight and branched chain alkene radicals. Alkenyl groups are essentially alkyl groups that include at least one carbon-

carbon double bond in the alkyl chain. Cycloalkenyl groups are essentially cycloalkyl groups that include at least one carbon-carbon double bond in the cycloalkyl ring. The term "heteroalkenyl" as used herein refers to an alkenyl radical having at least one carbon atom replaced by a heteroatom. Optionally the at least one heteroatom is selected from O. S. N. P. B. Si, and Se, preferably. O. S. or N. Preferred alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, or heteroalkenyl groups are those containing two to fifteen carbon atoms. Additionally, the alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, or heteroalkenyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0033] The term "alkynyl" refers to and includes both straight and branched chain alkyne radicals. Preferred alkynyl groups are those containing two to fifteen carbon atoms. Additionally, the alkynyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0034] The terms "aralkyl" or "arylalkyl" are used interchangeably and refer to an alkyl group that is substituted with an aryl group. Additionally, the aralkyl group may be optionally substituted.

[0035] The term "heterocyclic group" refers to and includes aromatic and non-aromatic cyclic radicals containing at least one heteroatom. Optionally the at least one heteroatom is selected from O. S. N. P. B. Si, and Sc, preferably. O. S. or N. Hetero-aromatic cyclic radicals may be used interchangeably with heteroaryl. Preferred hetero-non-aromatic cyclic groups are those containing 3 to 7 ring atoms which includes at least one hetero atom, and includes cyclic amines such as morpholino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, and the like, and cyclic ethers/thio-ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiophene, and the like. Additionally, the heterocyclic group may be optionally substituted.

[0036] The term "aryl" refers to and includes both single-ring aromatic hydrocarbyl groups and polycyclic aromatic ring systems. The polycyclic rings may have two or more rings in which two carbons are common to two adjoining rings (the rings are "fused") wherein at least one of the rings is an aromatic hydrocarbyl group. e.g., the other rings can be cycloalkyls, cycloalkenyls, aryl, heterocycles, and/or heteroaryls. Preferred aryl groups are those containing six to thirty carbon atoms, preferably six to twenty carbon atoms, more preferably six to twelve carbon atoms. Especially preferred is an aryl group having six carbons, ten carbons or twelve carbons. Suitable aryl groups include phenyl, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, tetraphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, and azulene, preferably phenyl, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, fluorene, and naphthalene. Additionally: the aryl group may be optionally substituted.

[0037] The term "heteroaryl" refers to and includes both single-ring aromatic groups and polycyclic aromatic ring systems that include at least one heteroatom. The heteroatoms include, but are not limited to O. S. N. P. B. Si. and Se. In many instances. O. S. or N are the preferred heteroatoms. Hetero-single ring aromatic systems are preferably single rings with 5 or 6 ring atoms, and the ring can have from one to six heteroatoms. The hetero-polycyclic ring systems can have two or more rings in which two atoms are common to two adjoining rings (the rings are "fused") wherein at least one of the rings is a heteroaryl. e.g., the other rings can be cycloalkyls, cycloalkenyls, aryl, heterocycles, and/or heteroaryls. The hetero-polycyclic aromatic ring systems can have from one to six heteroatoms per ring of the polycyclic aromatic ring system. Preferred heteroaryl groups are those containing three to thirty carbon atoms, preferably three to twenty carbon atoms, more preferably three to twelve carbon atoms. Suitable heteroaryl groups include dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuropyridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine, preferably dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, imidazole, pyridine, triazine, benzimidazole. 1.2-azaborine. 1.3-azaborine. 1.4-azaborine, borazine, and aza-analogs thereof. Additionally, the heteroaryl group may be optionally substituted.

[0038] Of the aryl and heteroaryl groups listed above, the groups of triphenylene, naphthalenc, anthracene, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, imidazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, triazine, and benzimidazole, and the respective aza-analogs of each thereof are of particular interest.

[0039] The terms alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, heterocyclic group, aryl, and heteroaryl, as used herein, are independently unsubstituted, or independently substituted, with one or more general substituents.

[0040] In many instances, the general substituents are selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy: aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0041] In some instances, the preferred general substituents are selected from the group consisting of deuterium, fluorine, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, alkoxy; aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, and combinations thereof.

[0042] In some instances, the preferred general substituents are selected from the group consisting of deuterium, fluorine, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy; aryloxy; amino, silyl, aryl, heteroaryl, sulfanyl, and combinations thereof.

[0043] In yet other instances, the more preferred general substituents are selected from the group consisting of deuterium, fluorine, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and combinations thereof.

[0044] The terms "substituted" and "substitution" refer to a substituent other than H that is bonded to the relevant position, e.g., a carbon or nitrogen. For example, when R^1 represents mono-substitution, then one R^1 must be other than H (i.e., a substitution). Similarly, when R^1 represents di-substitution, then two of R^1 must be other than H. Similarly, when R^1 represents no substitution, R^1, for example, can be a hydrogen for available valencies of ring atoms, as in carbon atoms for benzene and the nitrogen atom in pyrrole, or simply represents nothing for ring atoms with fully filled valencies, e.g., the nitrogen atom in pyridine. The maximum number of substitutions possible in a ring structure will depend on the total number of available valencies in the ring atoms.

[0045] As used herein, "combinations thereof" indicates that one or more members of the applicable list are combined to form a known or chemically stable arrangement that one of ordinary skill in the art can envision from the applicable list. For example, an alkyl and deuterium can be combined to form a partial or fully deuterated alkyl group: a halogen and alkyl can be combined to form a halogenated alkyl substituent; and a halogen, alkyl, and aryl can be combined to form a halogenated arylalkyl. In one instance, the term substitution includes a combination of two to four of the listed groups. In another instance, the term substitution includes a combination of two to three groups. In yet another instance, the term substitution includes a combination of two groups. Preferred combinations of substituent groups are those that contain up to fifty atoms that are not hydrogen or deuterium, or those which include up to forty atoms that are not hydrogen or deuterium, or those that include up to thirty atoms that are not hydrogen or deuterium. In many instances, a preferred combination of substituent groups will include up to twenty atoms that are not hydrogen or deuterium.

[0046] The "aza" designation in the fragments described herein, i.e. aza-dibenzofuran, aza-dibenzothiophene, etc. means that one or more of the C—H groups in the respective aromatic ring can be replaced by a nitrogen atom, for example, and without any limitation, azatriphenylene encompasses both dibenzo[f.h]quinoxaline and dibenzo[f.h] quinoline. One of ordinary skill in the art can readily envision other nitrogen analogs of the aza-derivatives described above, and all such analogs are intended to be encompassed by the terms as set forth herein.

[0047] As used herein, "deuterium" refers to an isotope of hydrogen. Deuterated compounds can be readily prepared using methods known in the art. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 8,557,400, Patent Pub. No. WO 2006/095951, and U.S. Pat. Application Pub. No. US 2011/0037057, which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties, describe the making of deuterium-substituted organometallic complexes. Further reference is made to Ming Yan, et al., *Tetrahedron* 2015, 71, 1425-30 and Atzrodt et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* (*Reviews*) 2007, 46, 7744-65, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, describe the deuteration of the methylene hydrogens in benzyl amines and efficient pathways to replace aromatic ring hydrogens with deuterium, respectively.

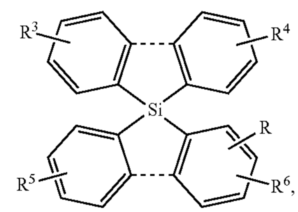
[0048] It is to be understood that when a molecular fragment is described as being a substituent or otherwise attached to another moiety, its name may be written as if it were a fragment (e.g. phenyl, phenylene, naphthyl, dibenzofuryl) or as if it were the whole molecule (e.g. benzene, naphthalene, dibenzofuran). As used herein, these different ways of designating a substituent or attached fragment are considered to be equivalent.

[0049] In some instance, a pair of adjacent substituents can be optionally joined or fused into a ring. The preferred ring is a five, six, or seven-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring, includes both instances where the portion of the ring formed by the pair of substituents is saturated and where the portion of the ring formed by the pair of substituents is unsaturated. As used herein, "adjacent" means that the two substituents involved can be on the same ring next to each other, or on two neighboring rings having the two closest available substitutable positions, such as 2,2' positions in a biphenyl, or 1,8 position in a naphthalene, as long as they can form a stable fused ring system.

B. The Compounds of the Present Disclosure

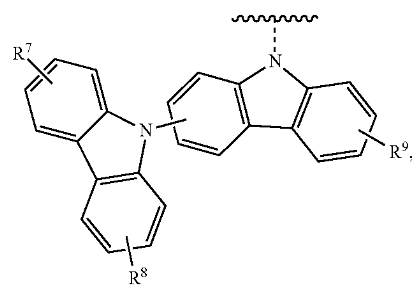
[0050] The present disclosure provides a compound of Formula I shown below:

Formula I

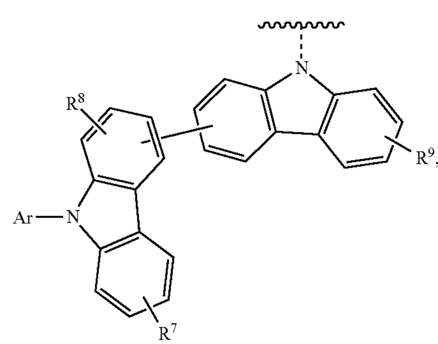


wherein, the two dashed lines can be either a single bond or no bond, at least one of the two dashed lines is a single bond: R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated phenyl ring: each R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 is independently a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above; and R is a structure represented by Formula II, Formula III, or Formula IV as shown below:

Formula II

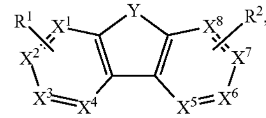


Formula III



and

Formula IV

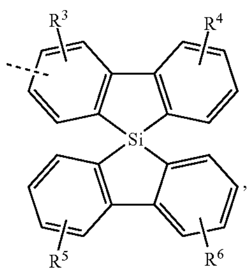


wherein, each R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 is independently selected from a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above: R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated ring: Ar is a 6-membered aromatic ring: X^1-X^8 are each independently C or N: at least two of X^1-X^8 are N: any one of X^1-X^8 that is C can be joined to the structure of Formula I through a direct bond; and Y is O, S, or NR', wherein R' is a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above.

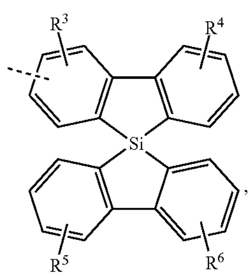
[0051] In some embodiments of the compound, R is a structure of Formula II or Formula III.

[0052] In some embodiments, the compound has a structure selected from the group consisting of

Formula V

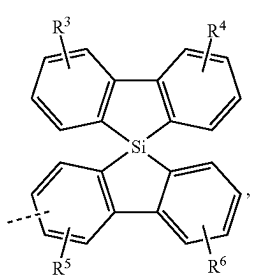


Formula VI



and

Formula VII



and the structure of Formula IV is directly bonded to the structures of Formula V, Formula VI, and Formula VII through one of X^1-X^8, wherein R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 are as defined above.

[0053] In some of the above embodiments, R^A, R^B, and R^C can be each independently a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above.

[0054] In some of the above embodiments, R^A, R^B, and R^C can be each independently a hydrogen or a substituent consisting of the preferred general substituents as defined above.

[0055] In some embodiments of Formula IV, Y is O or S.

[0056] In some embodiments of Formula IV, two of X^1-X^8 are N.

[0057] In some embodiments of Formula IV, X^2 and X^4 are N, and the remainder of X^1-X^8 are C.

[0058] In some embodiments of Formula IV, X^5 and X^7 are N, and the remainder of X^1-X^8 are C.

[0059] In some embodiments of Formula IV, at least one R^1 substituent is aryl.

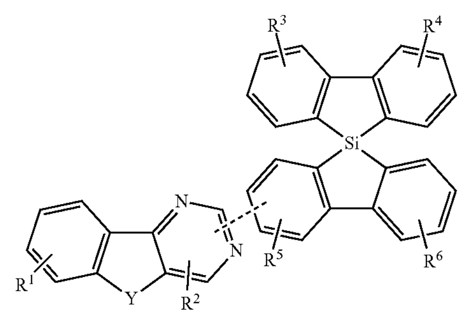
[0060] In some embodiments of Formula IV, at least three R^2 substituents are hydrogen.

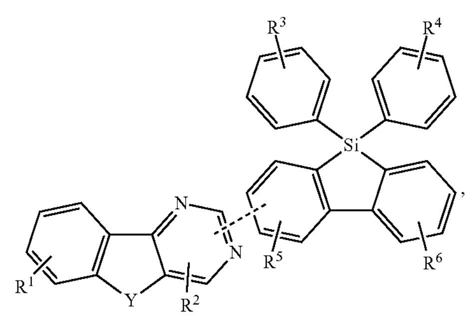
[0061] In some of the above embodiments, R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 are each hydrogen.

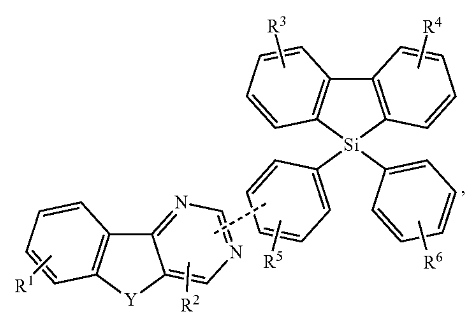
[0062] In some of the above embodiments, at least one R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 substituent is aryl.

[0063] In some embodiments of Formula IV, Y is NR, wherein R is aryl

[0064] In some of the above embodiments, the compound can be selected from the group consisting of:







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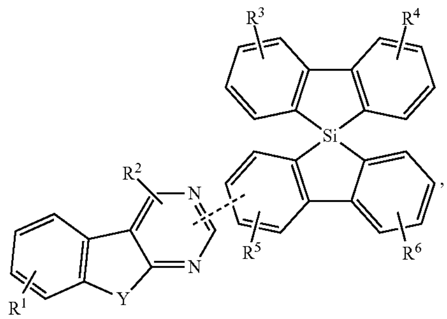

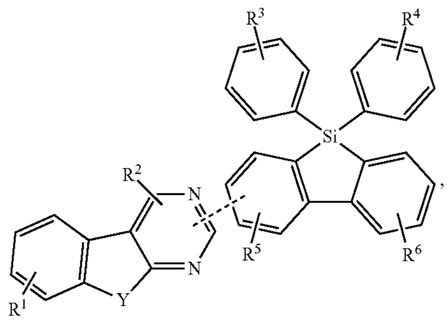

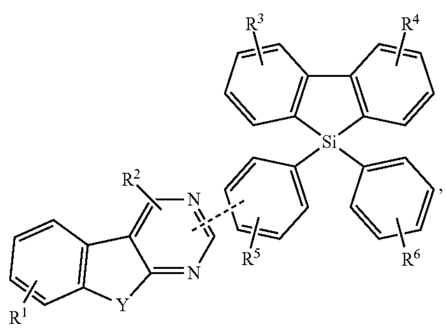

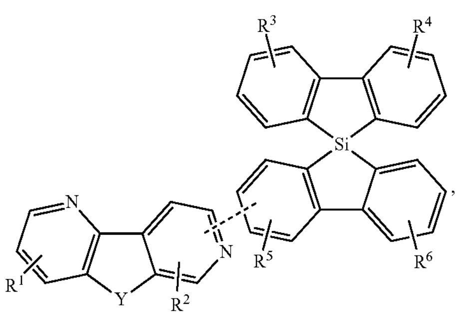

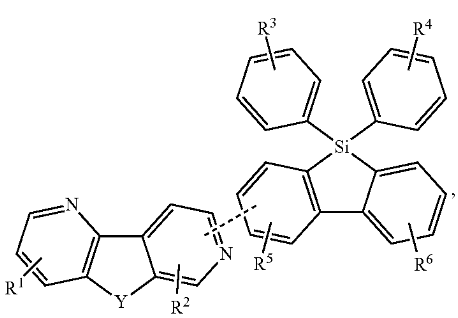

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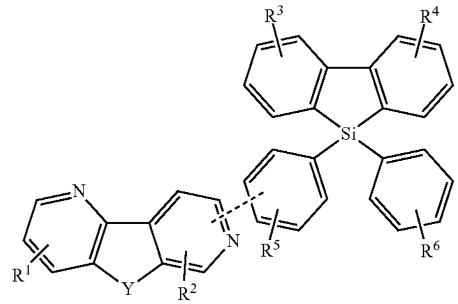

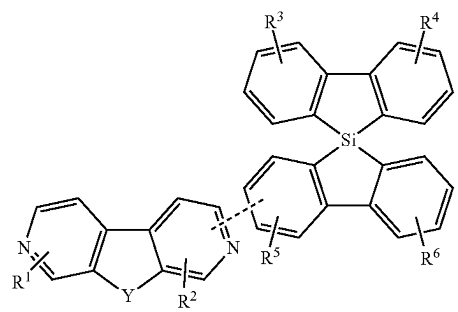

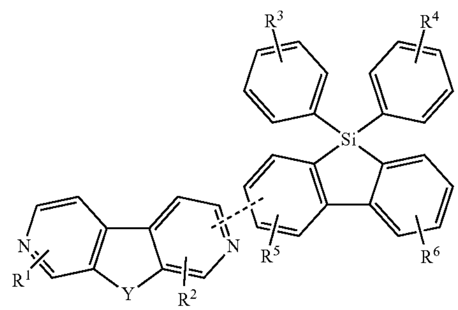

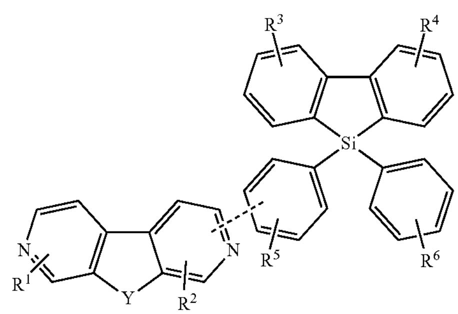

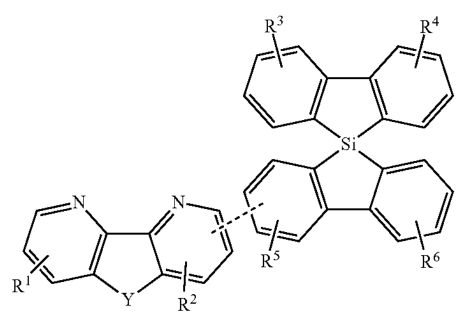

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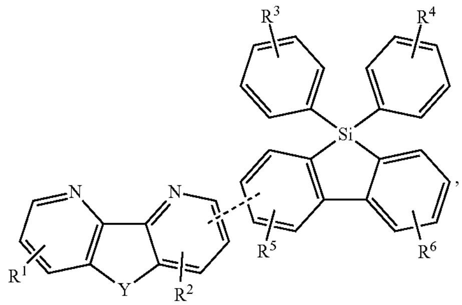

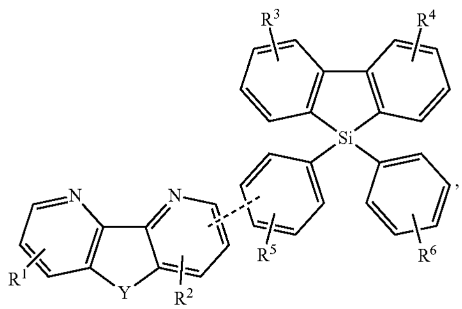

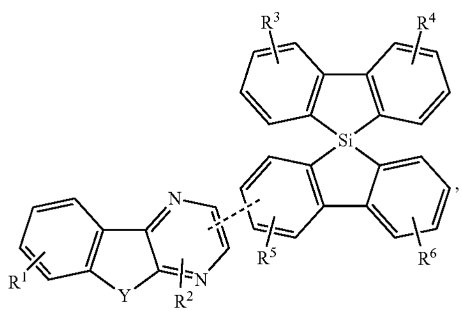

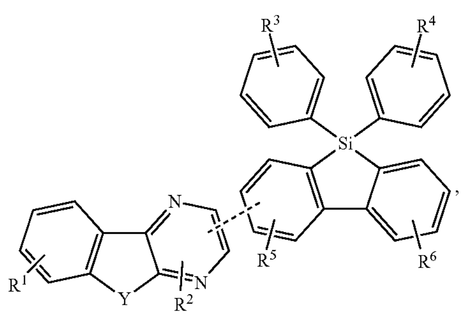

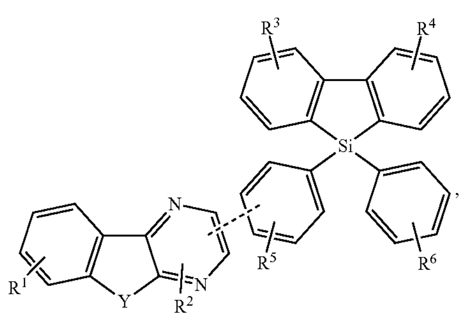

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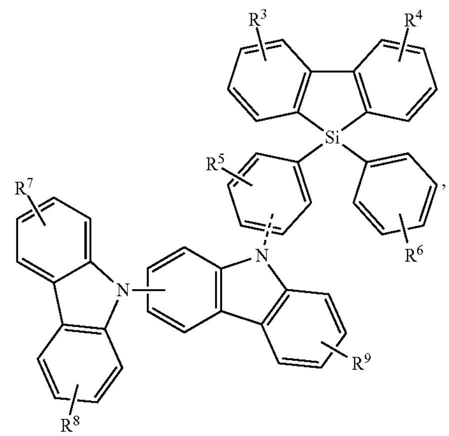

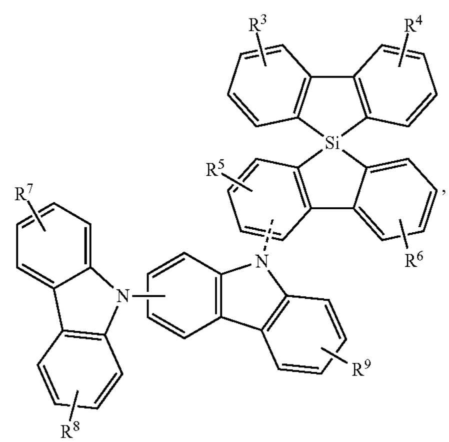

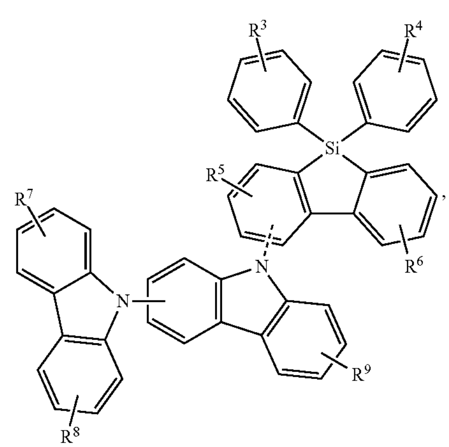

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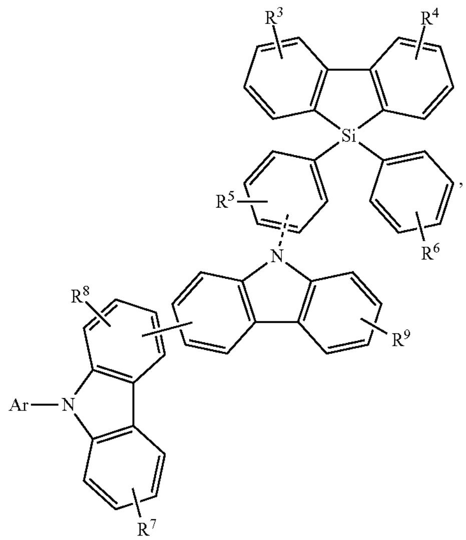
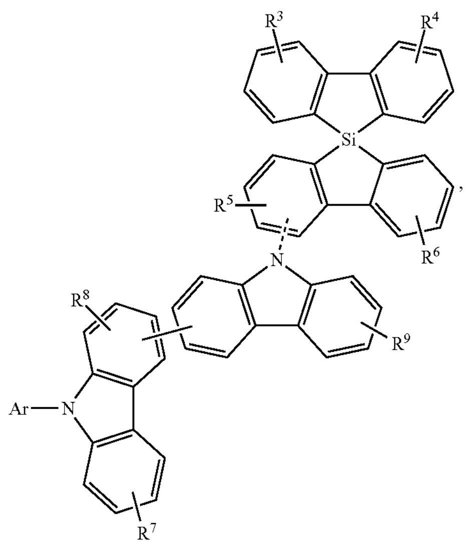
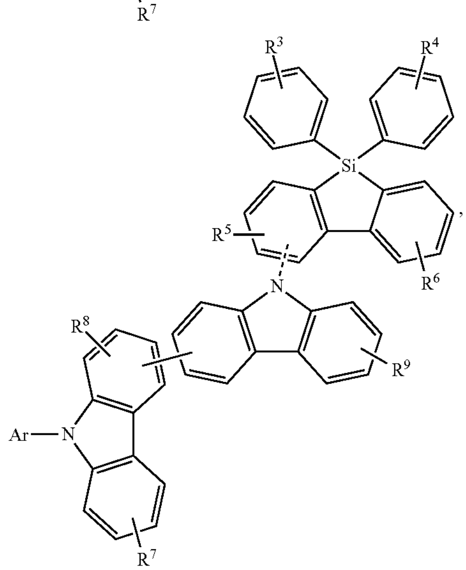
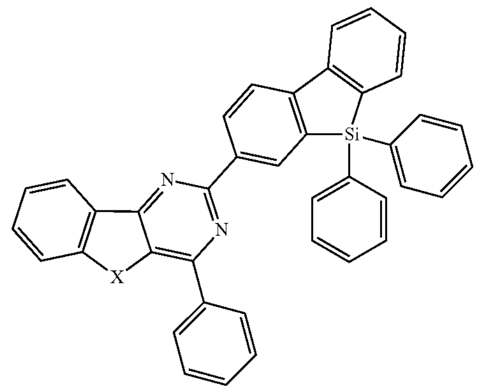


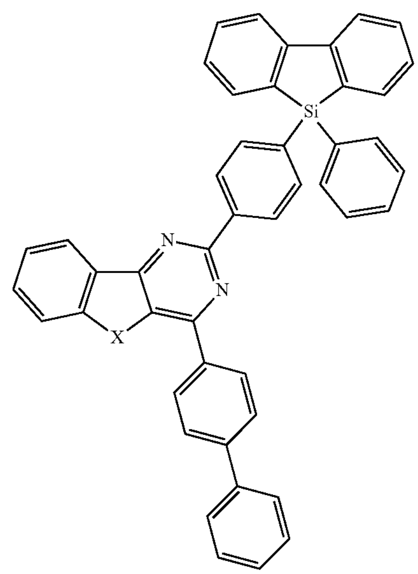


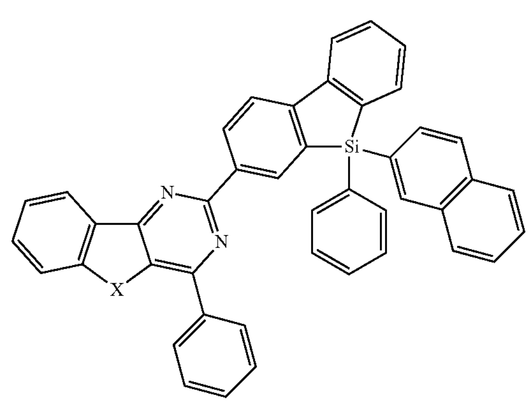


wherein R^1. R^2. R^3. R^4, R^5 and R^6, and Y are all defined the same as above.

[0065] In some embodiments, the compound of Formula I can be selected from the group consisting of:







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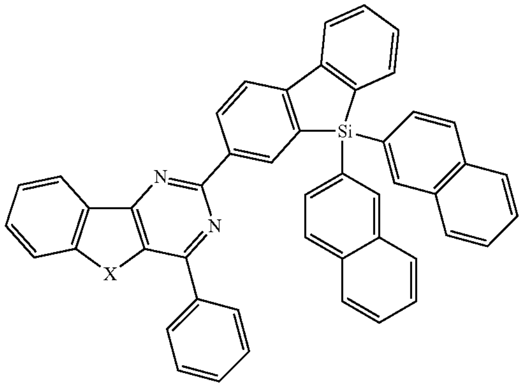
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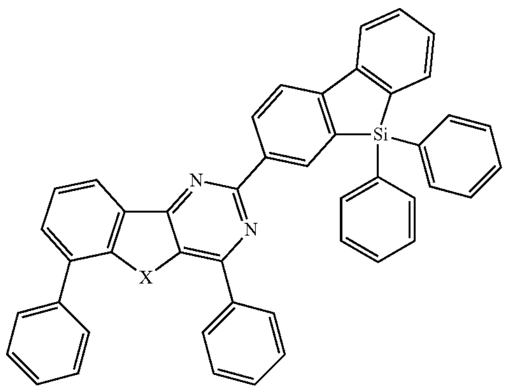
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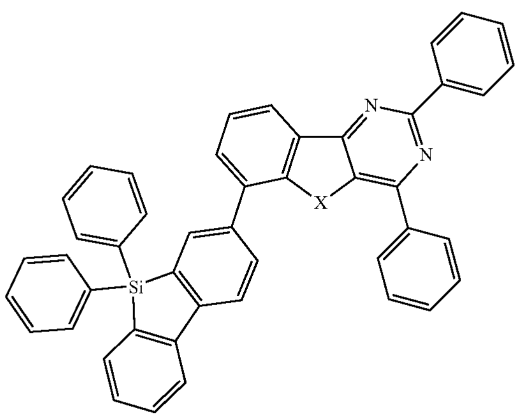
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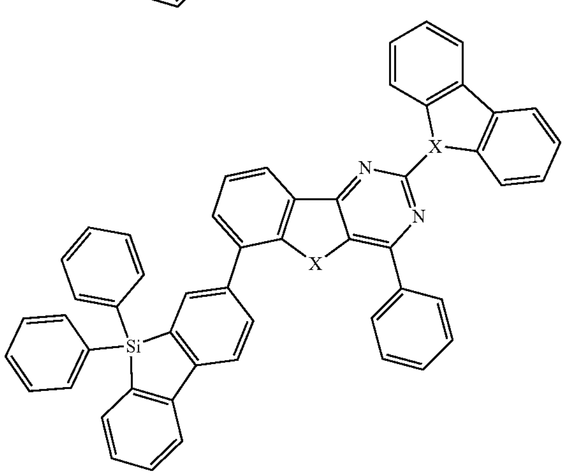
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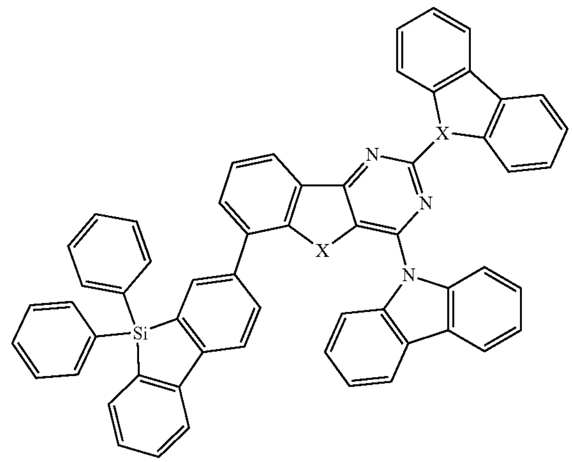
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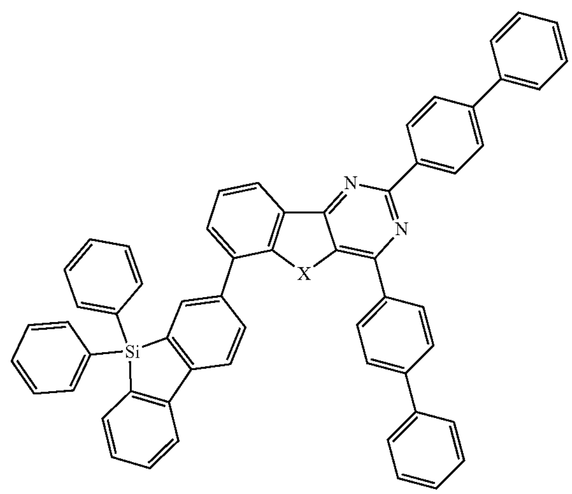
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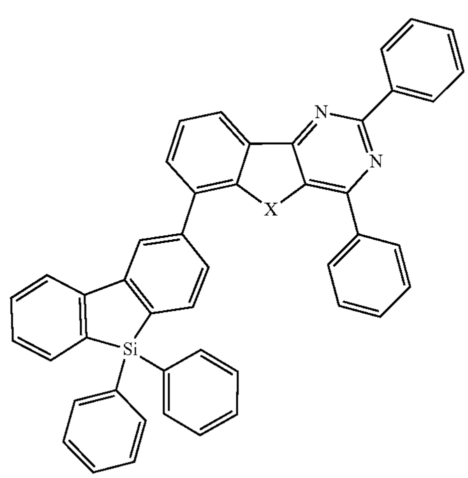
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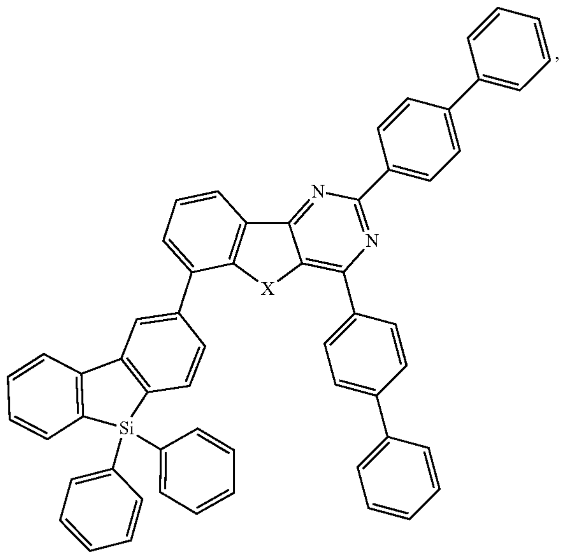

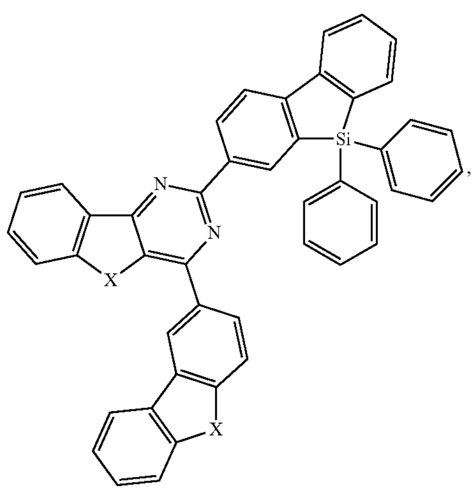

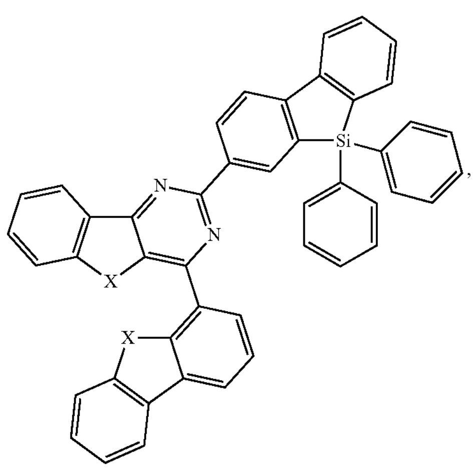

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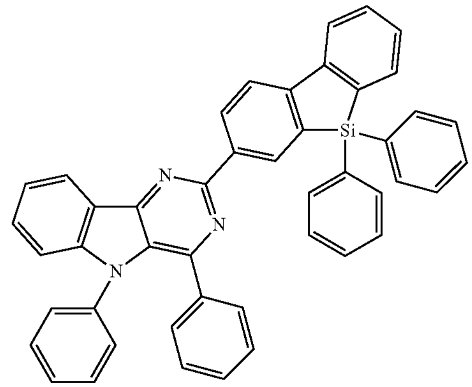

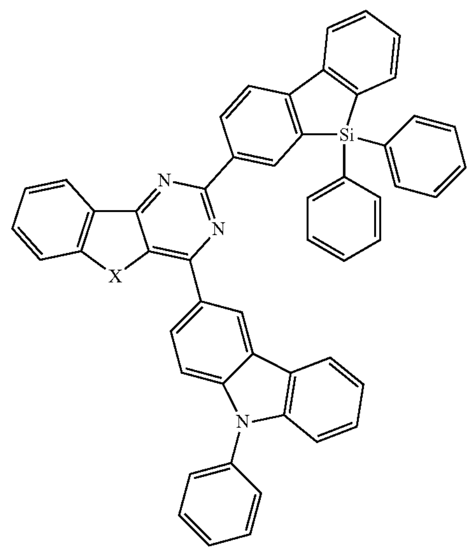

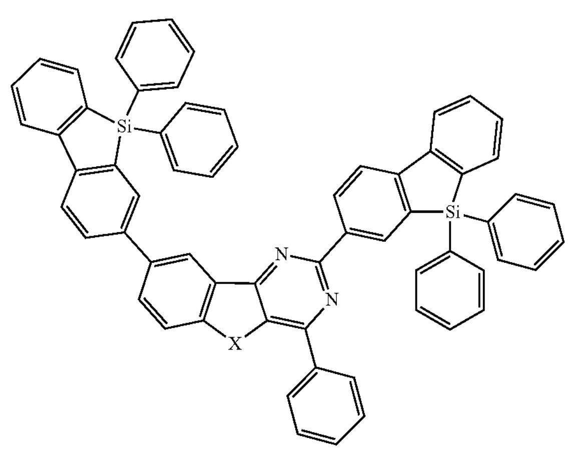

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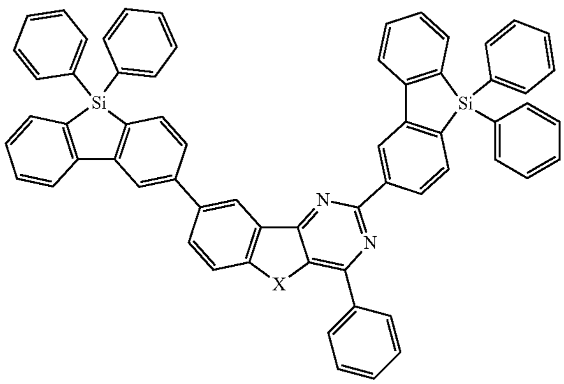

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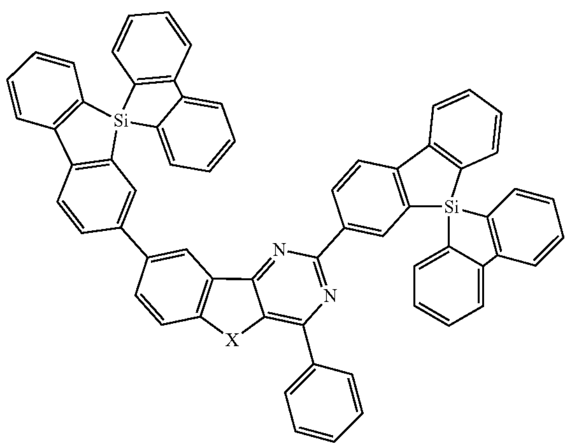

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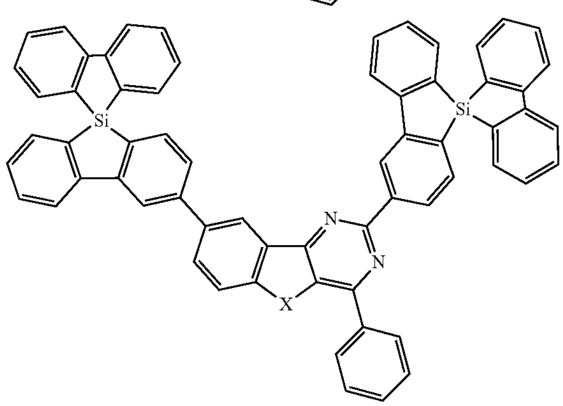

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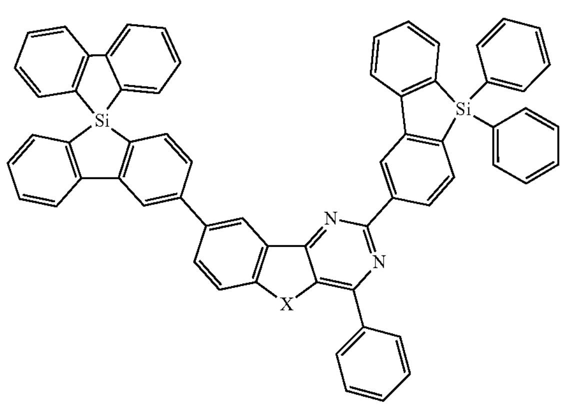

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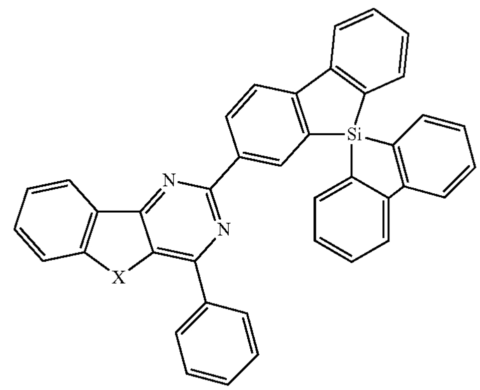

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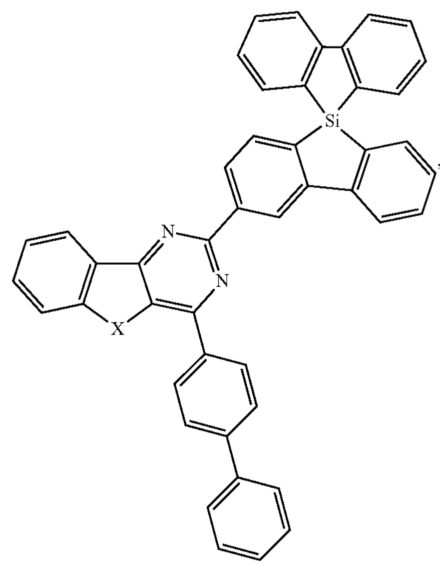

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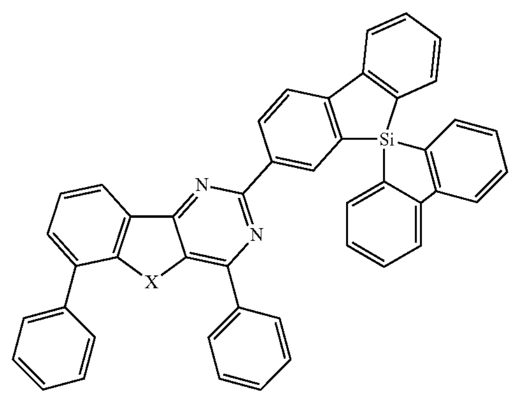

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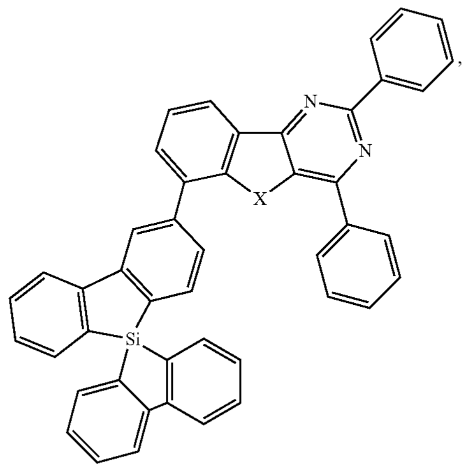

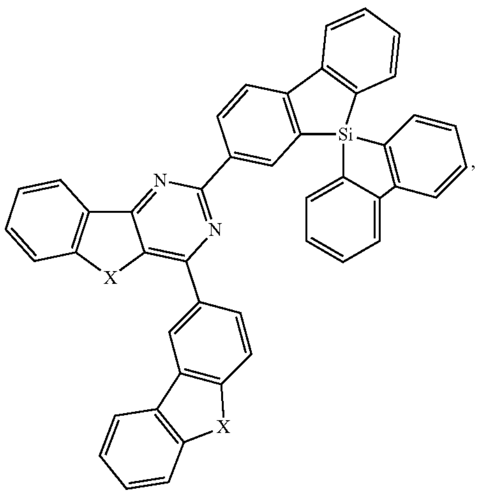

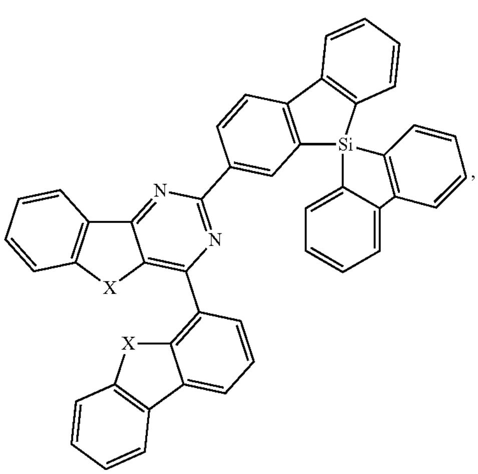

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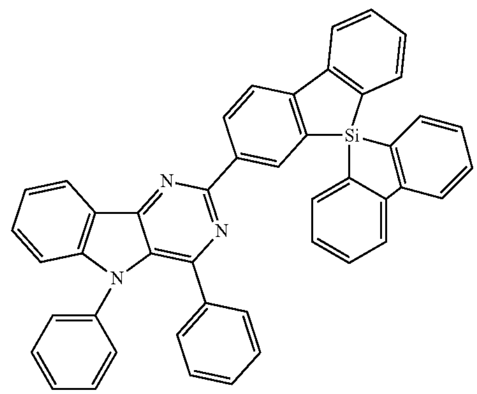

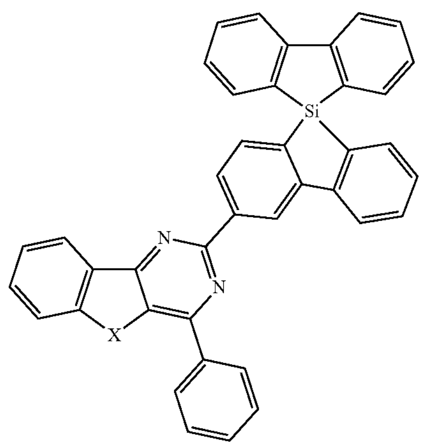

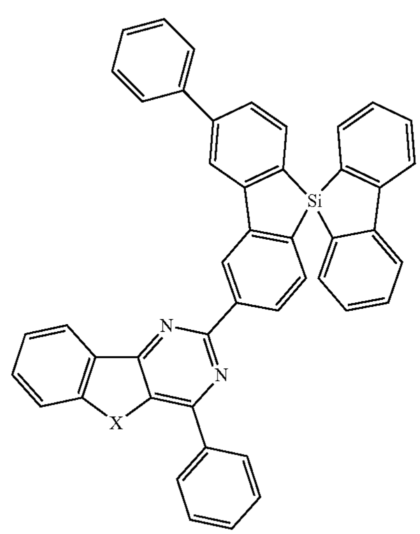

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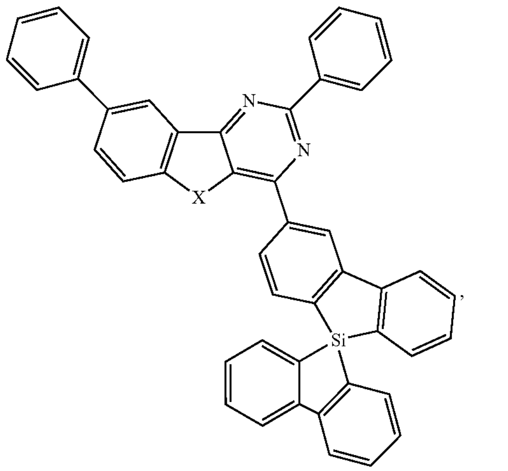

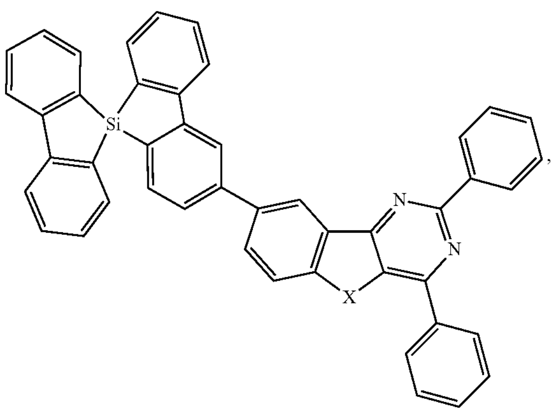

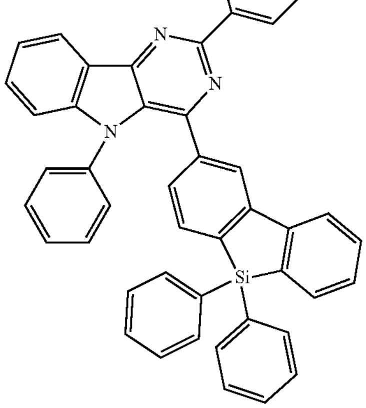

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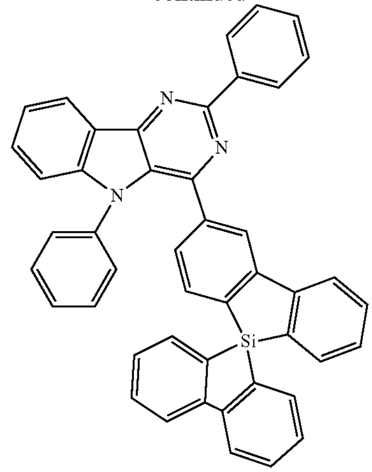

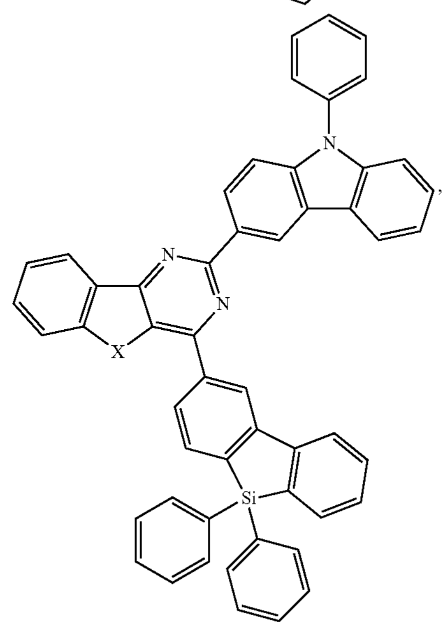

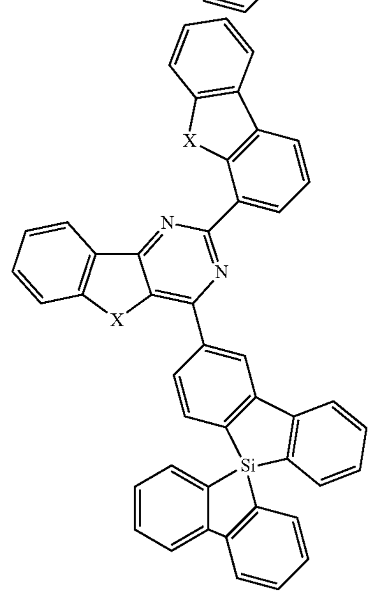

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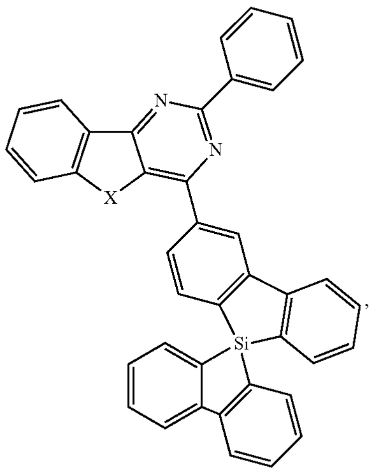

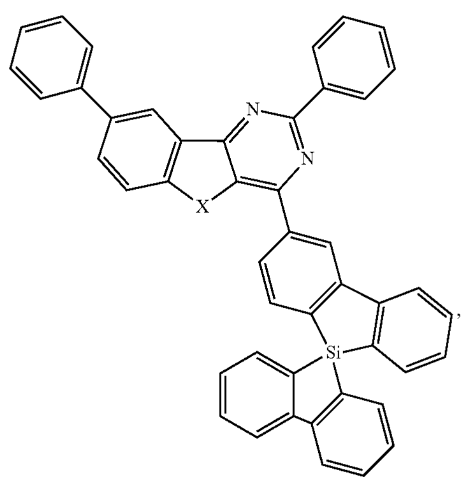

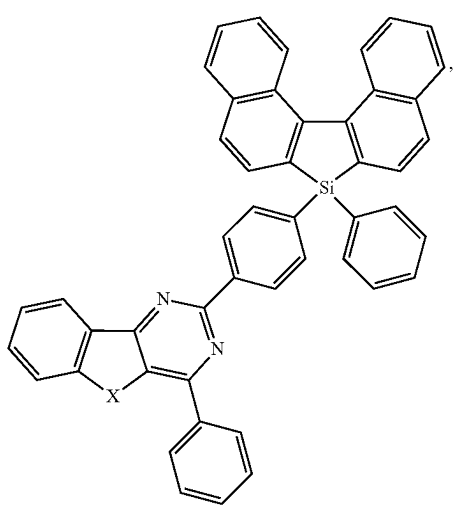

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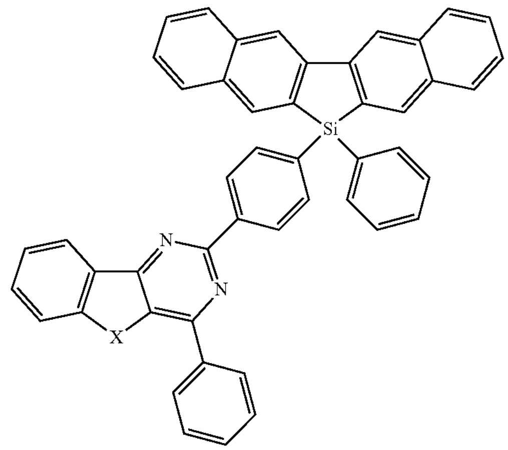

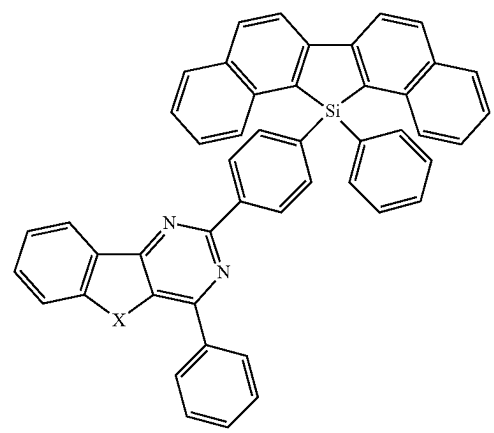

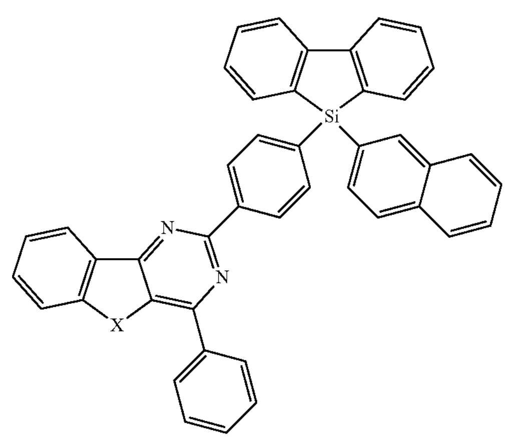

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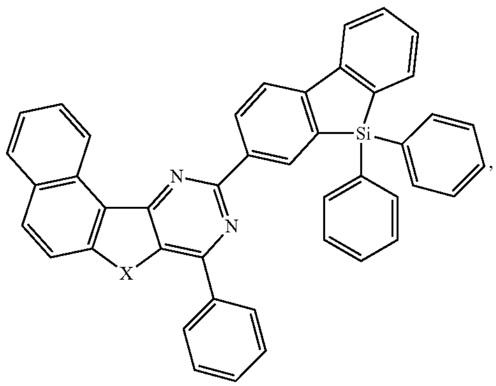

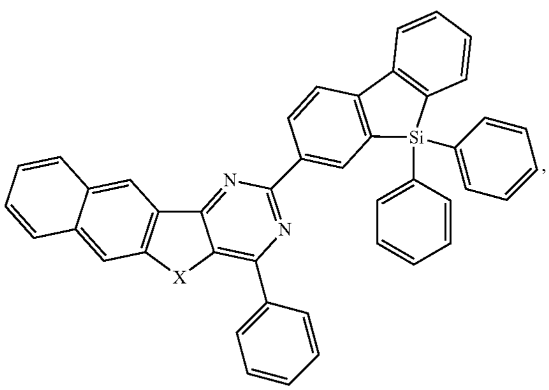

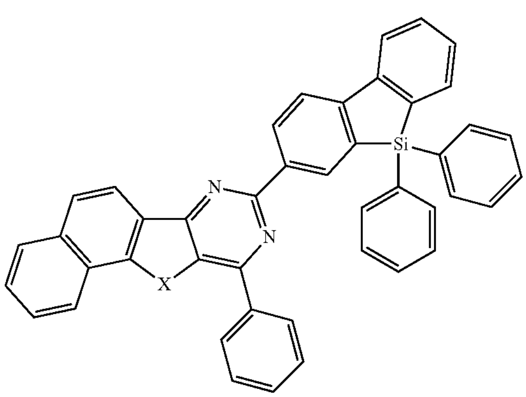

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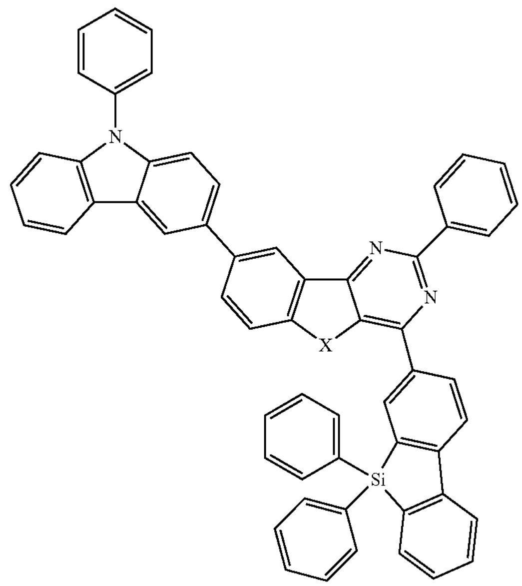

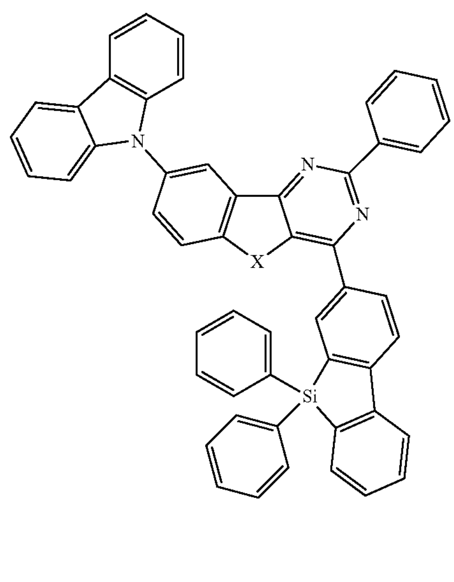

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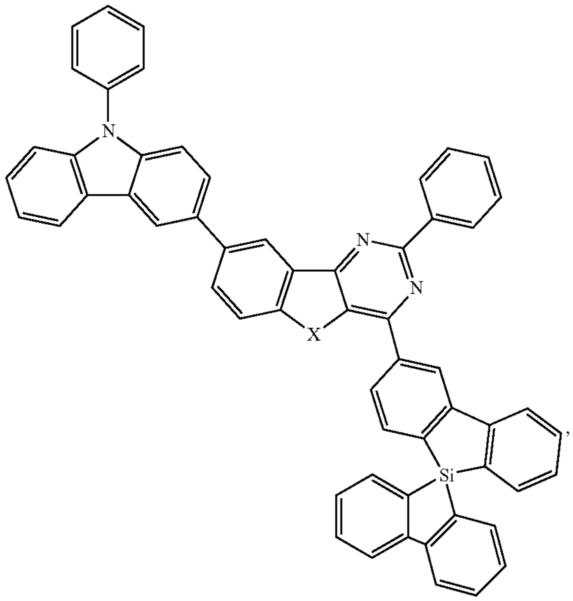

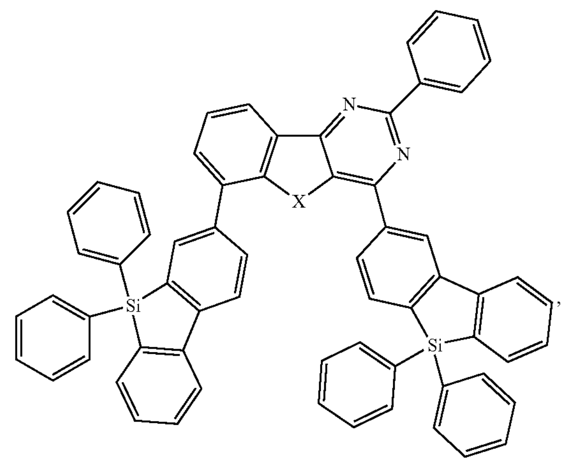

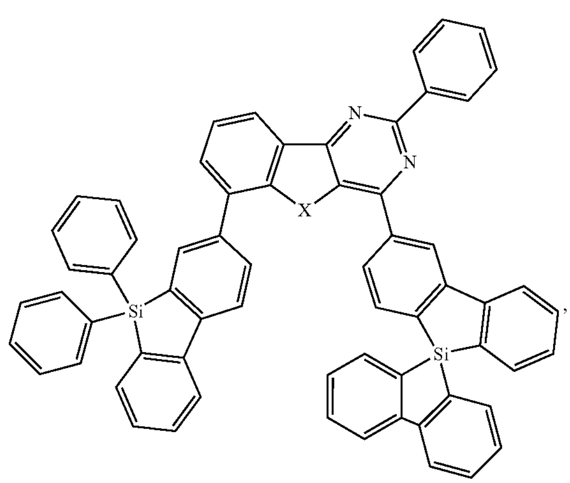

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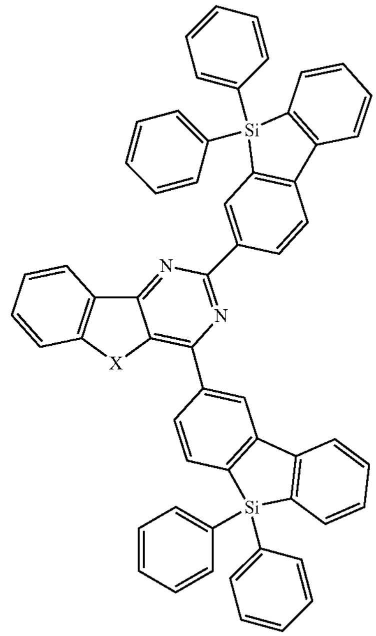

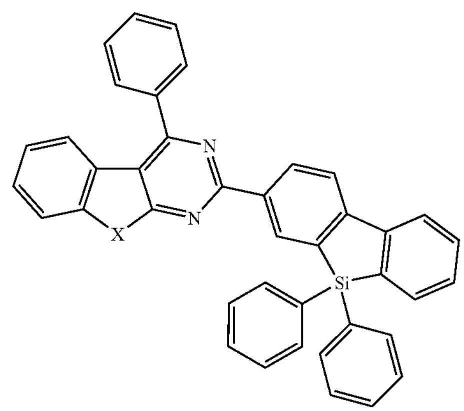

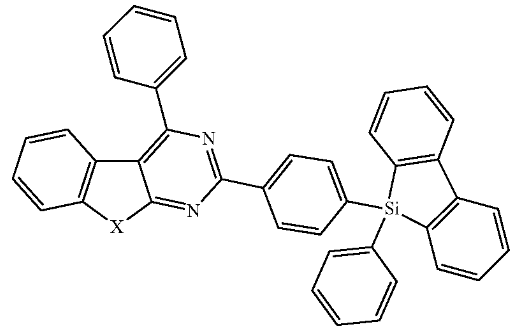

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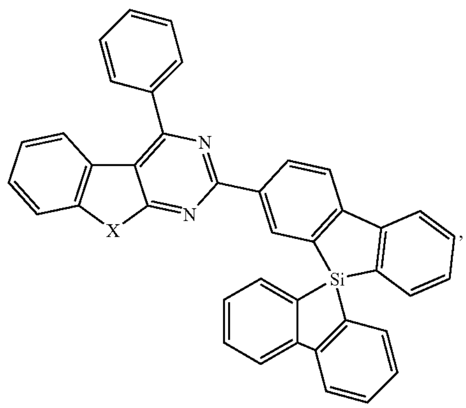

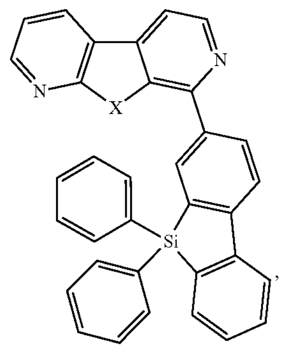

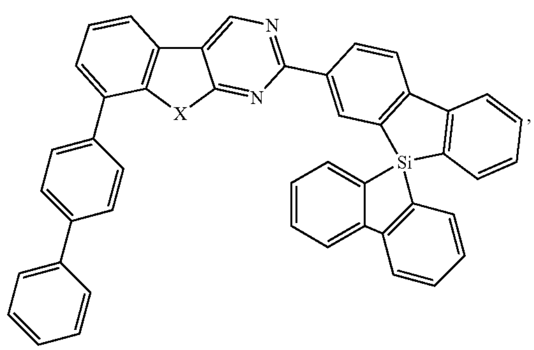

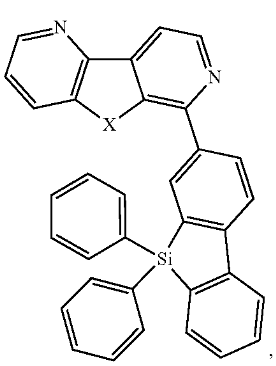

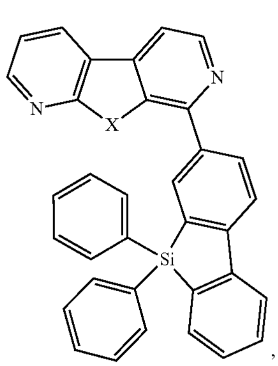

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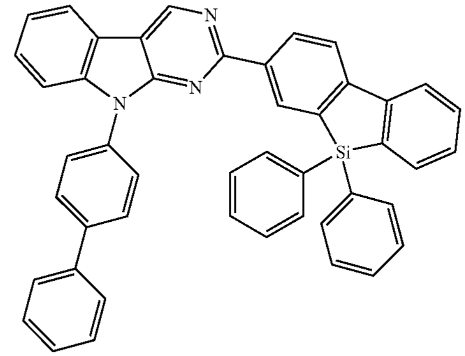

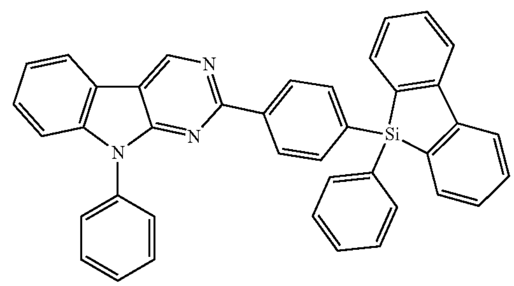

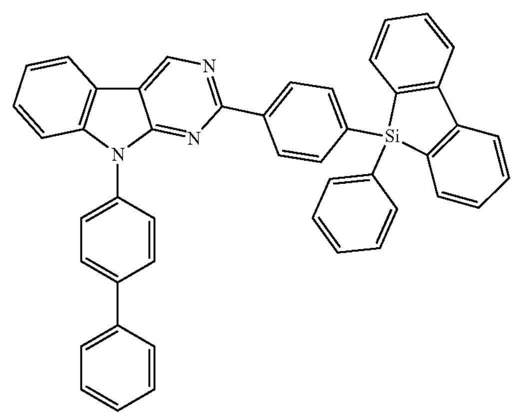

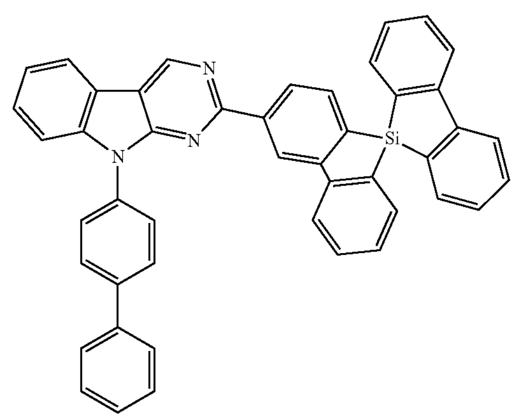

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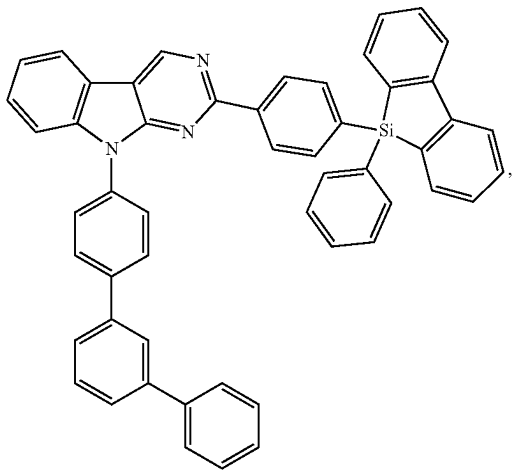

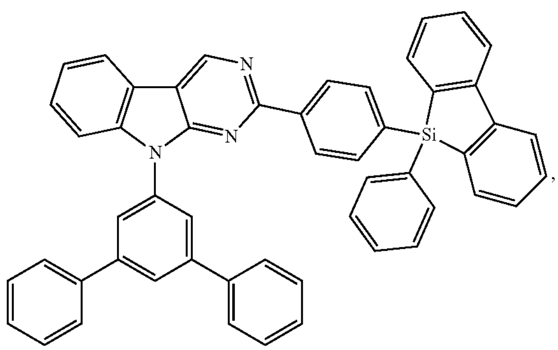

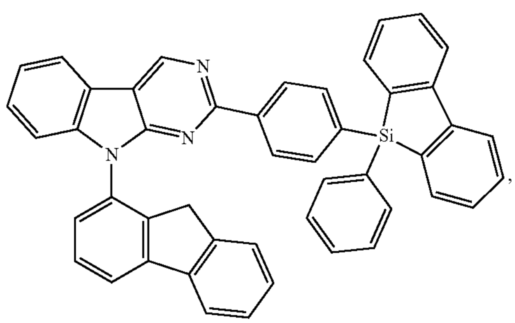

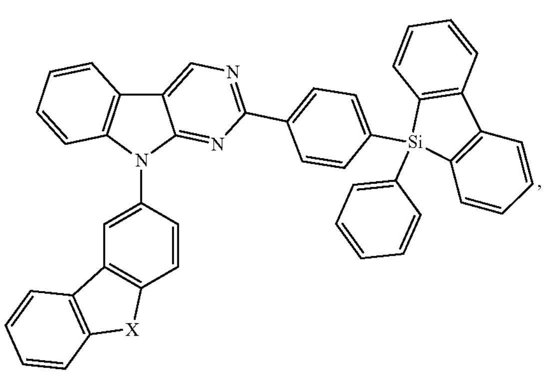

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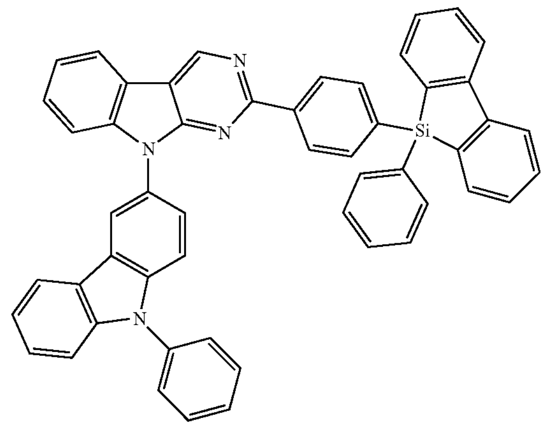

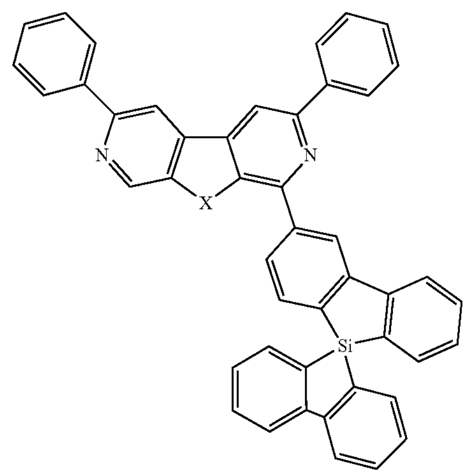

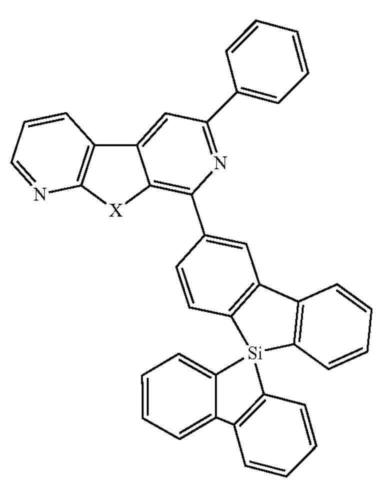

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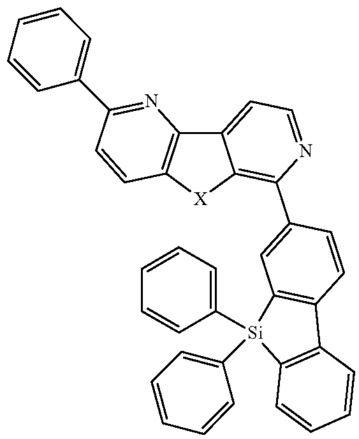

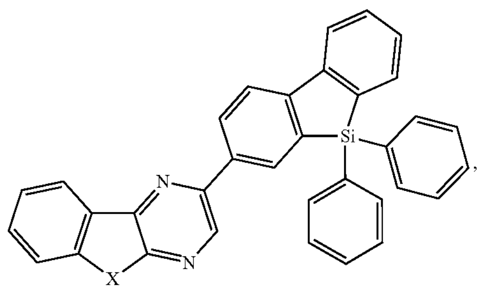

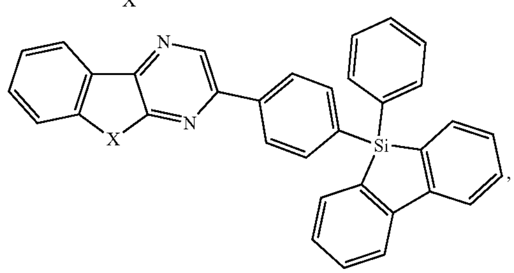

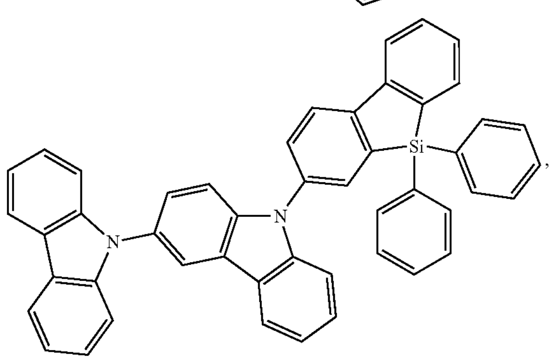

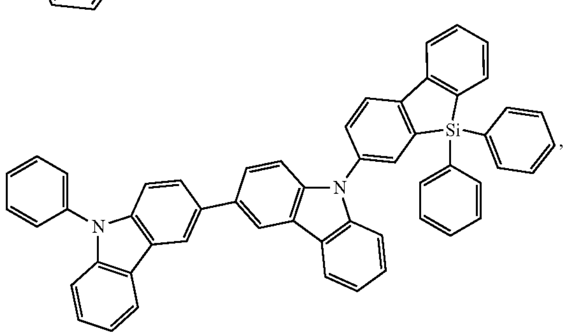

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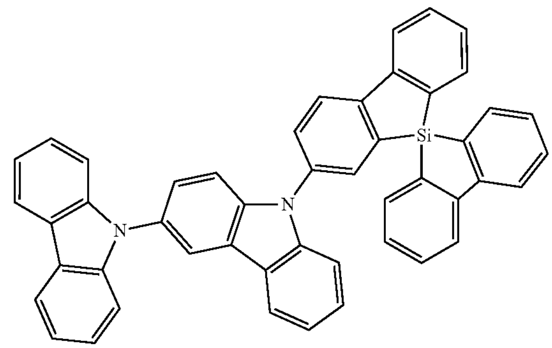

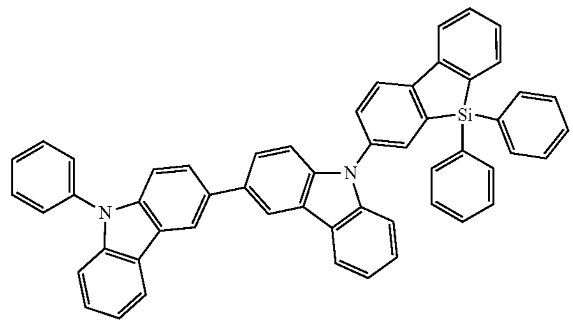

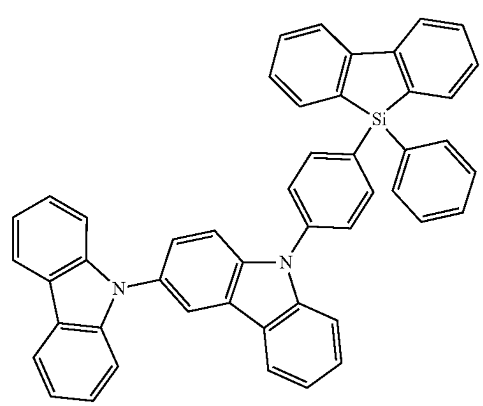

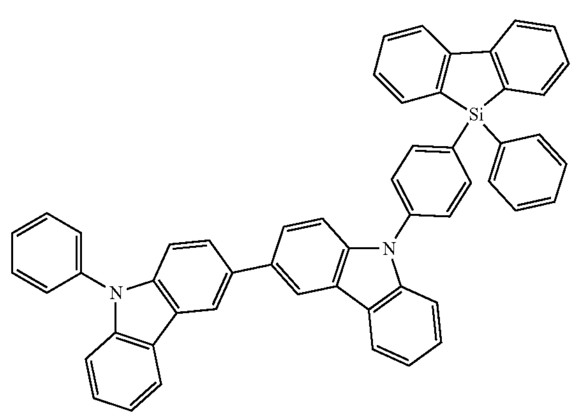

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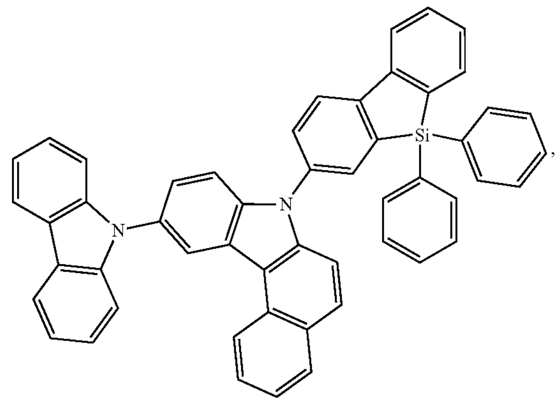

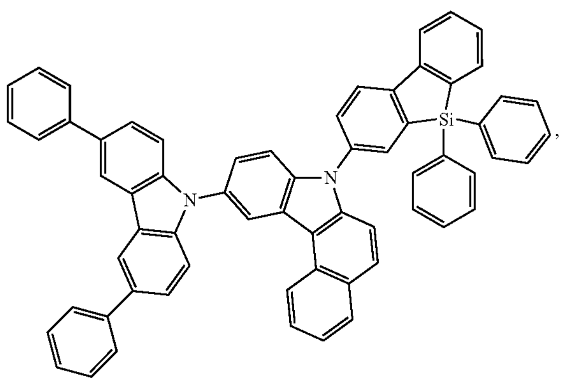

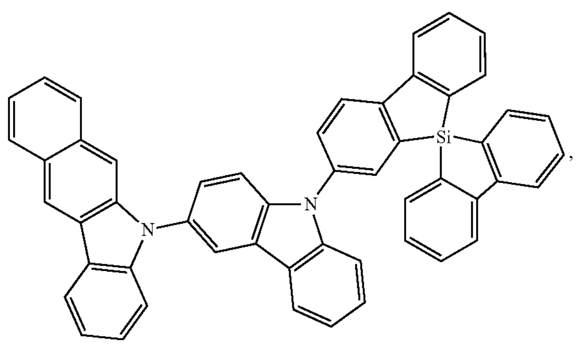

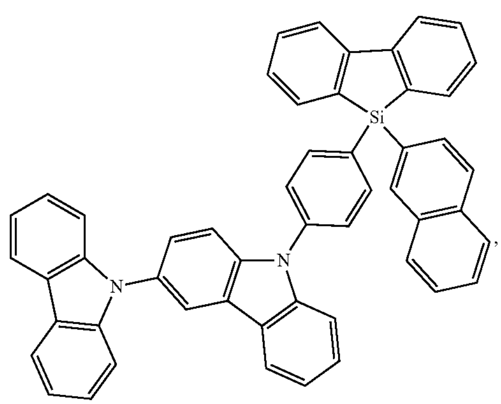

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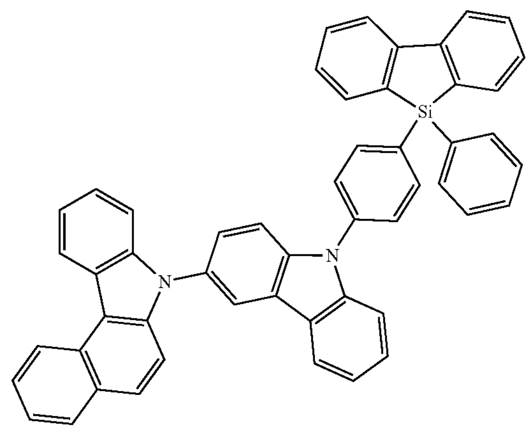

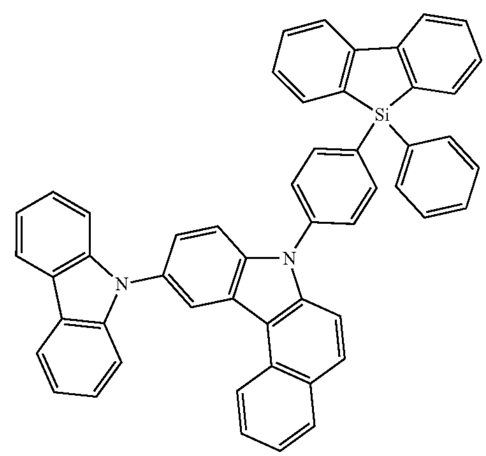

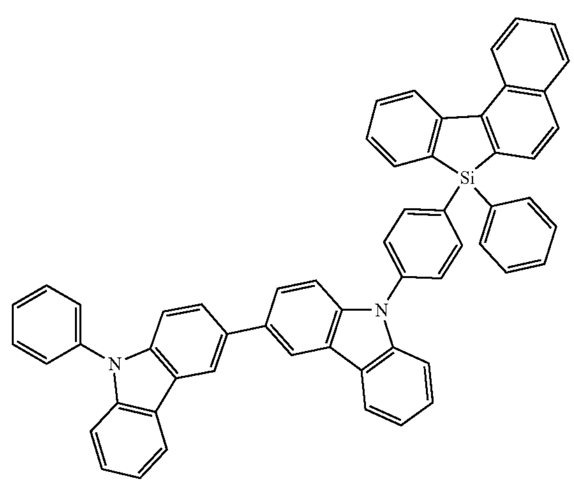

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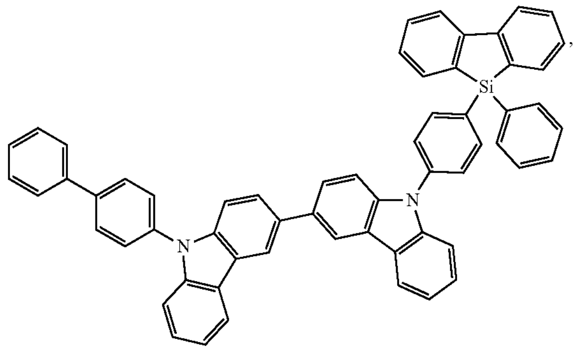

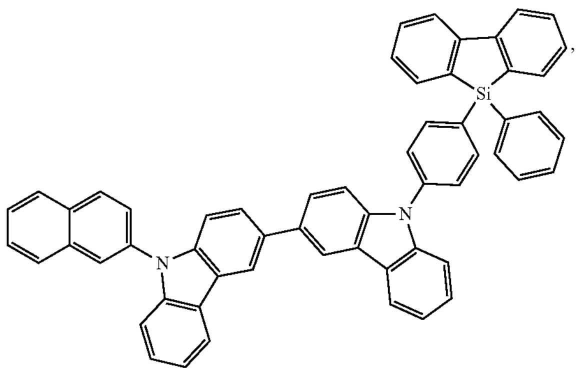

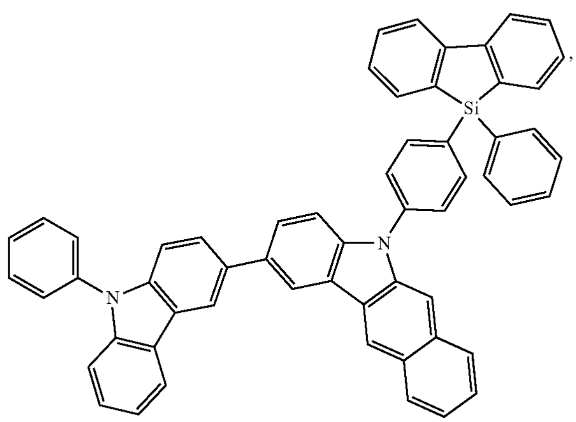

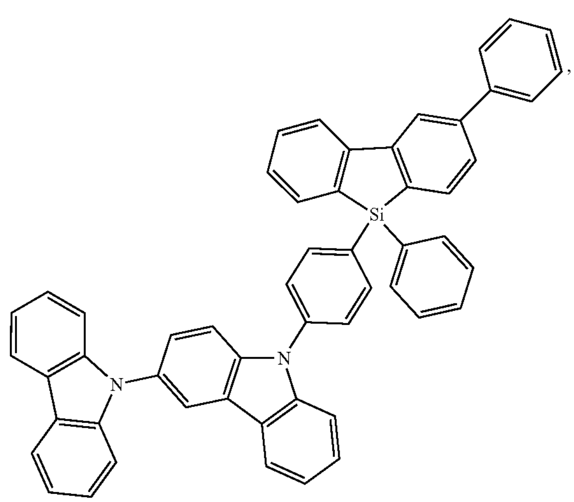

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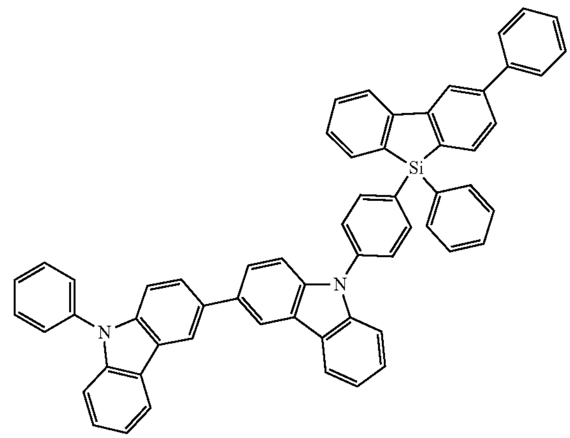

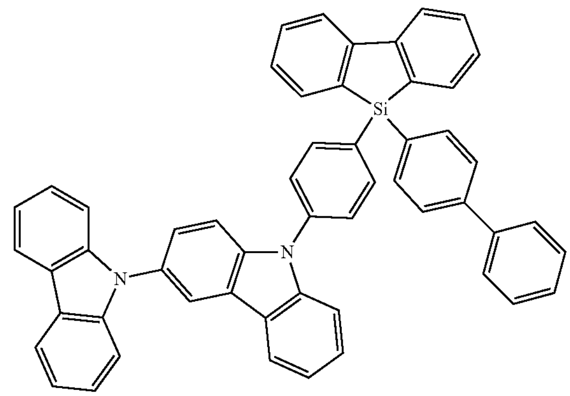

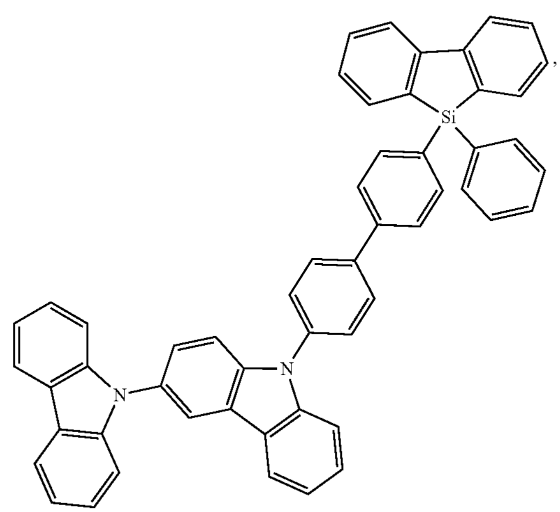

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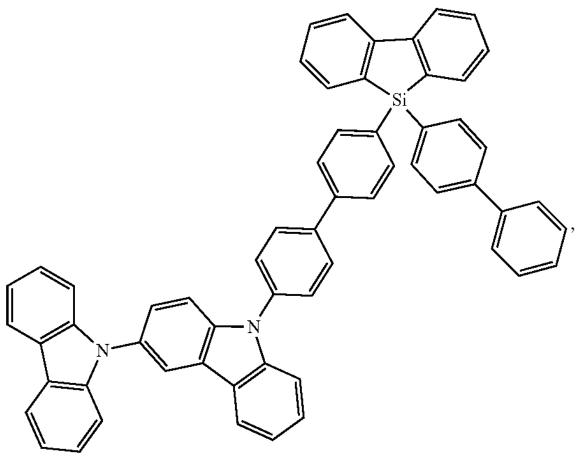

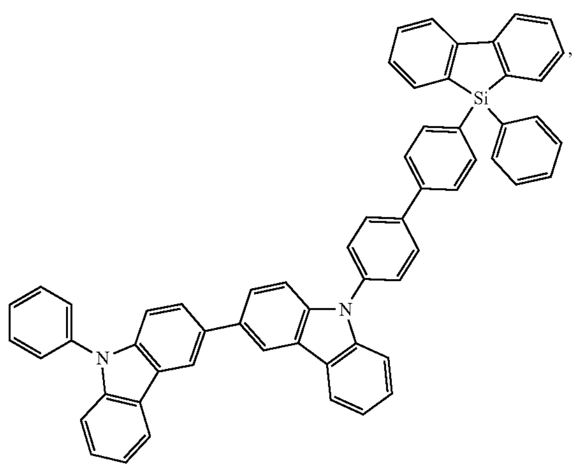

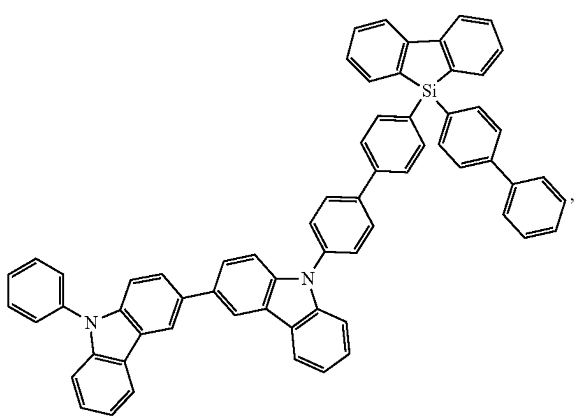

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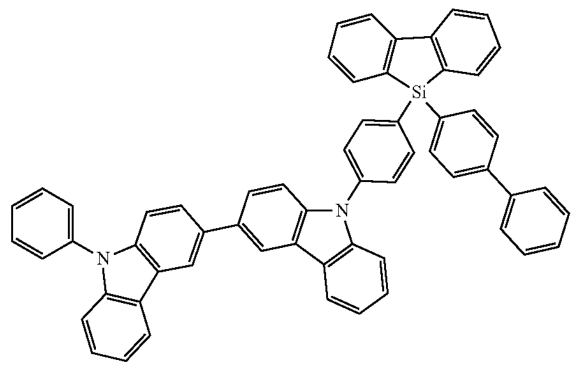

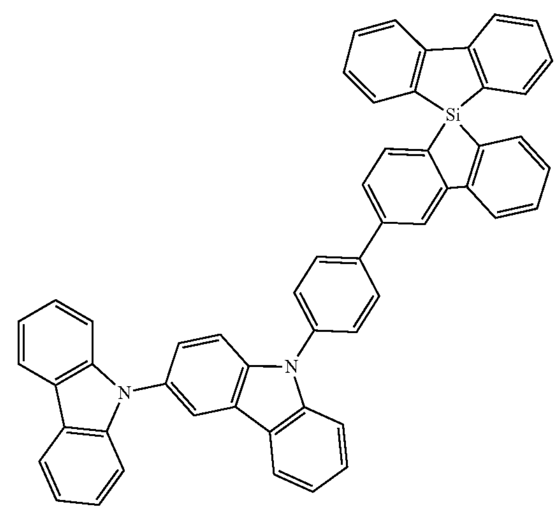

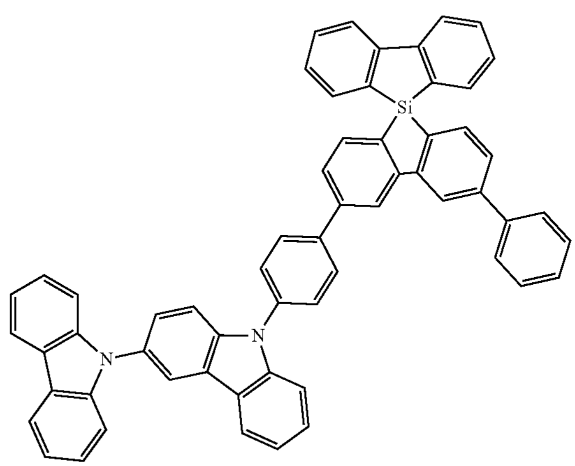

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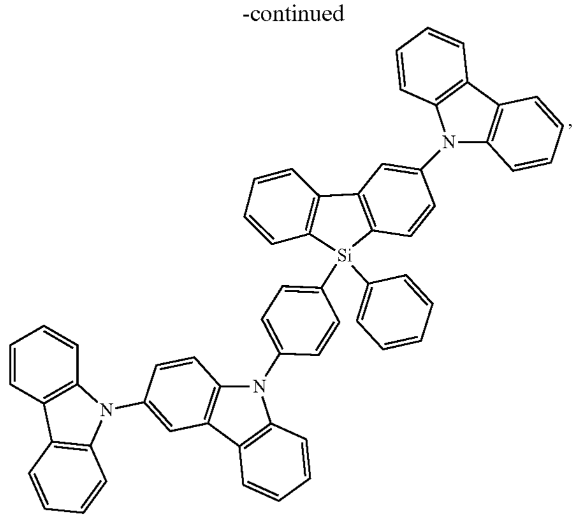

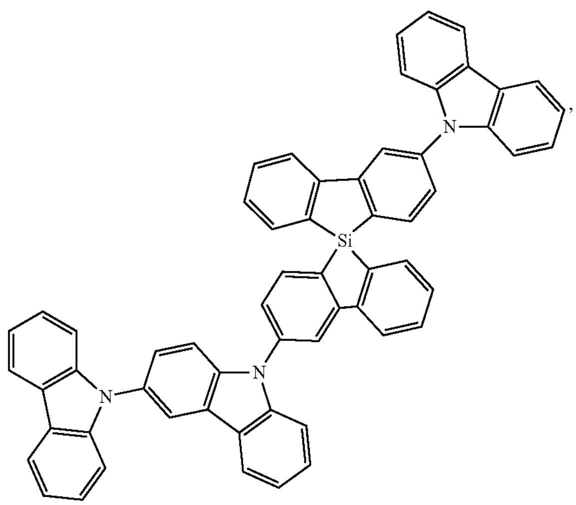

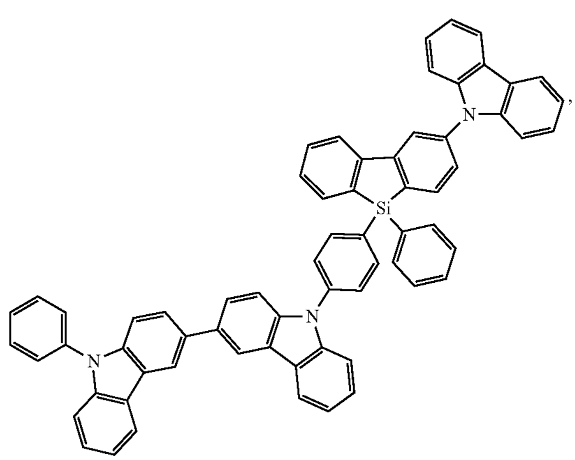

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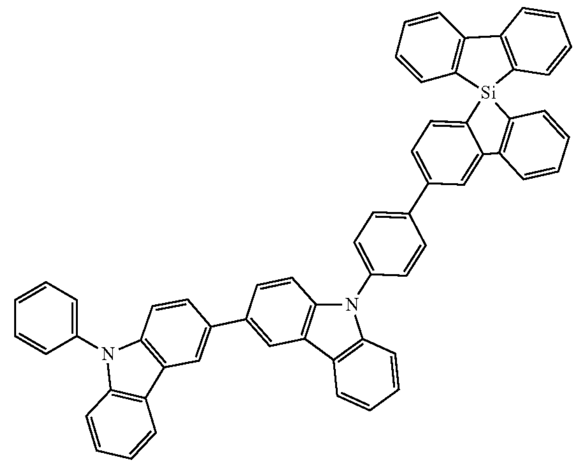

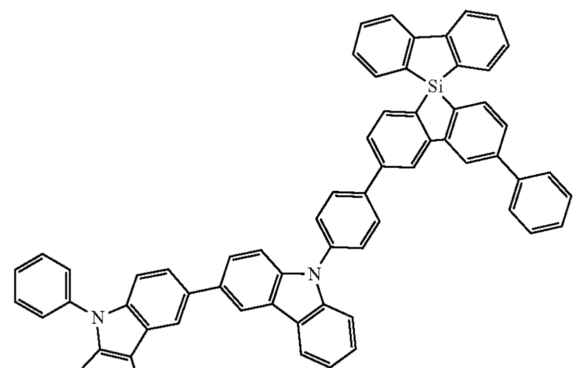

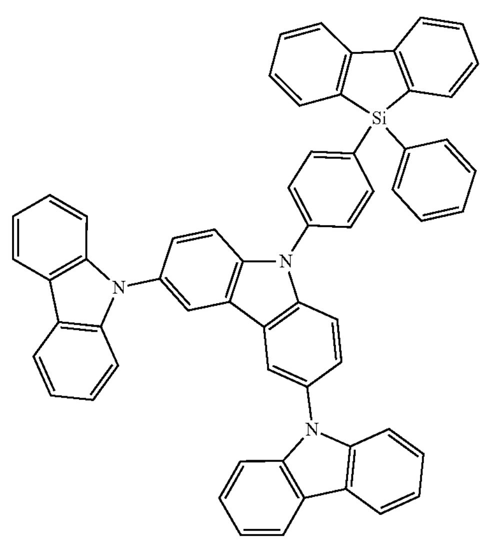

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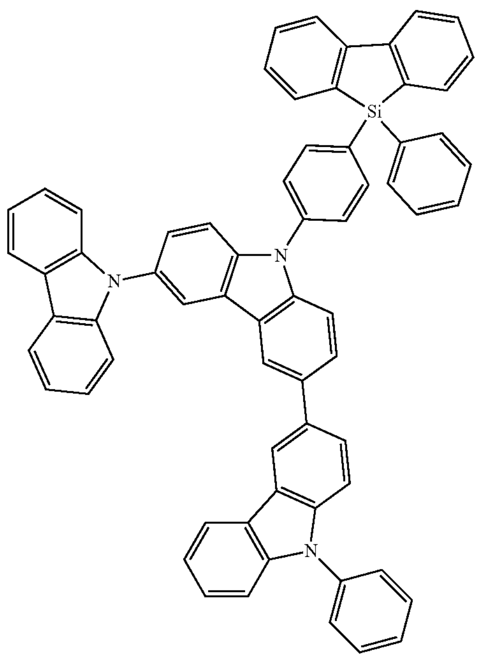

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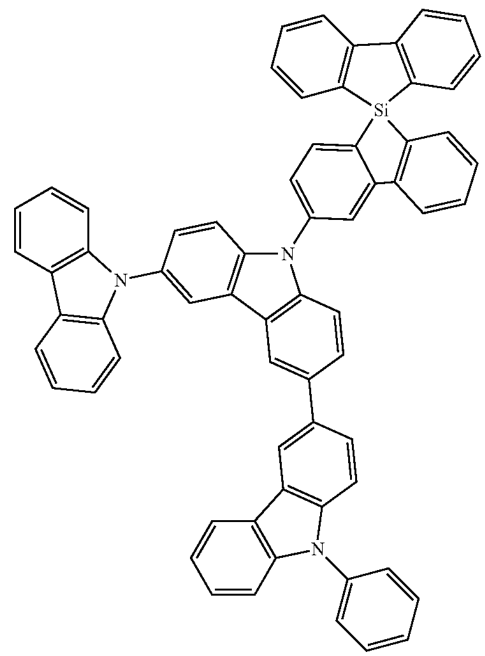

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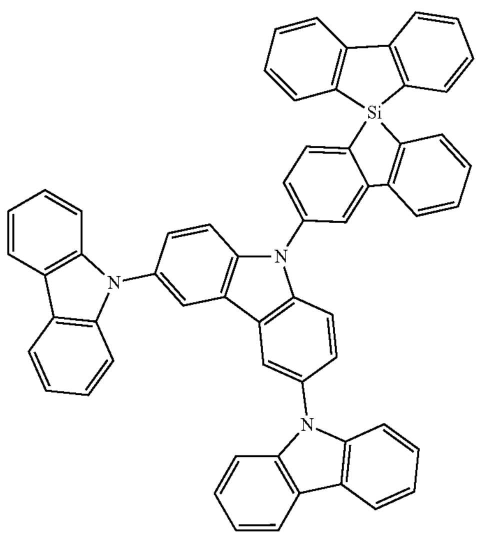

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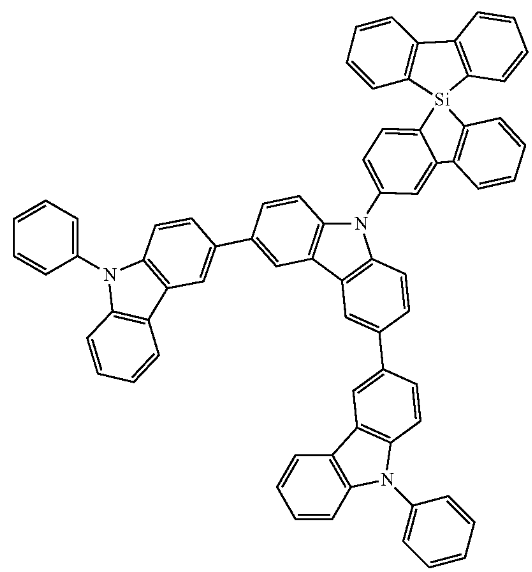

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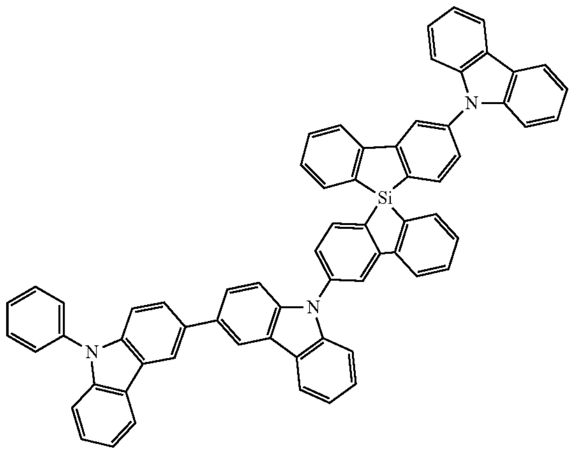

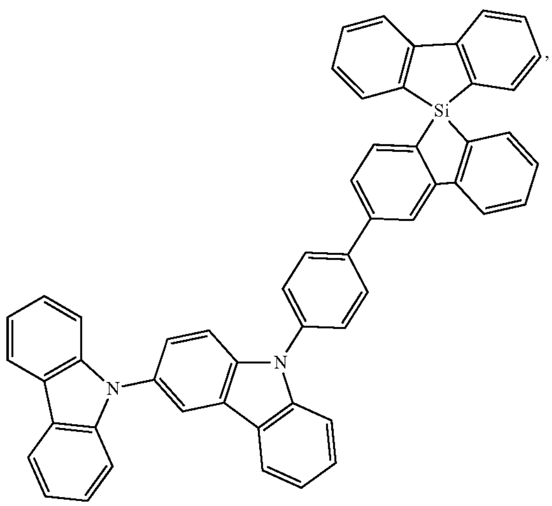

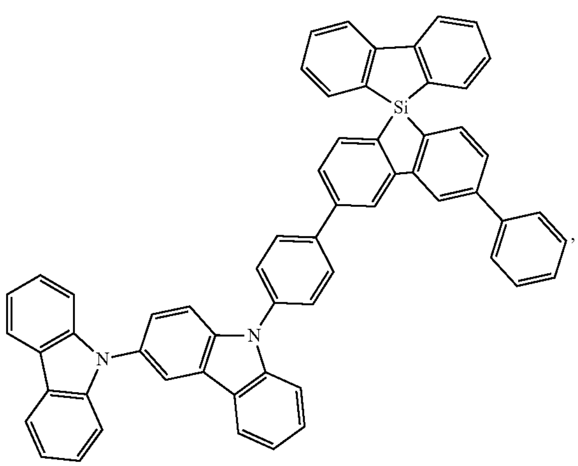

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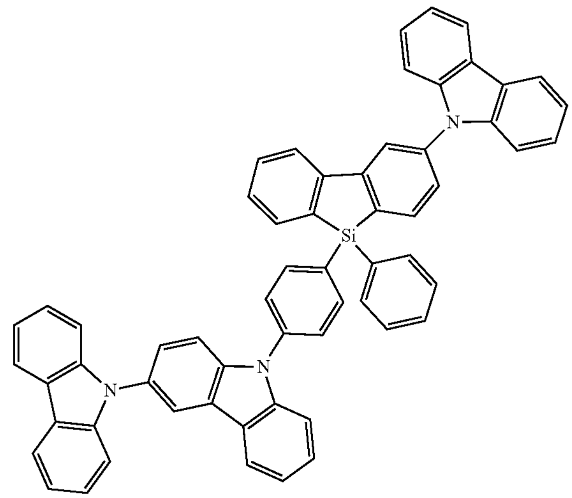

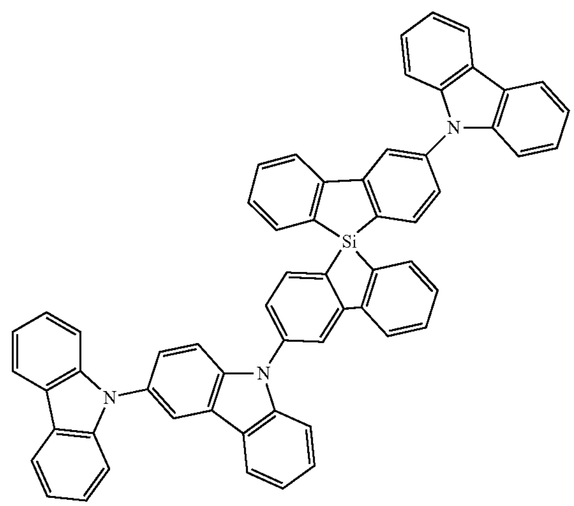

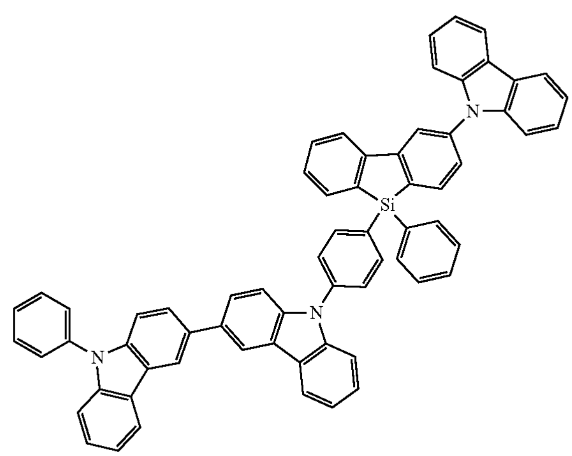

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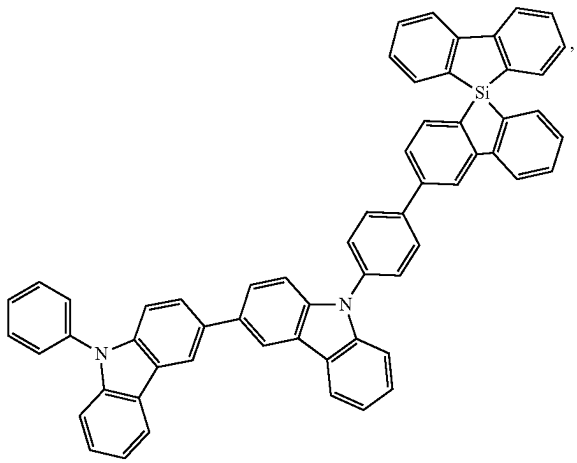

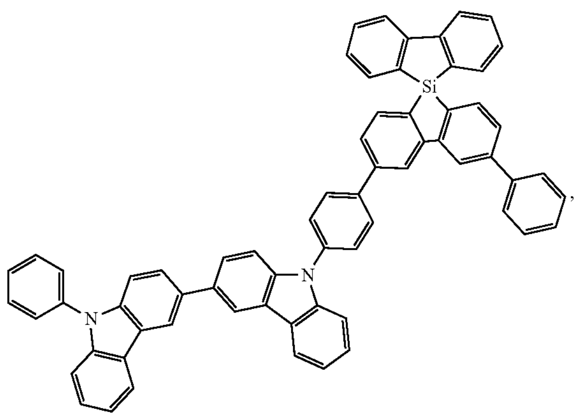

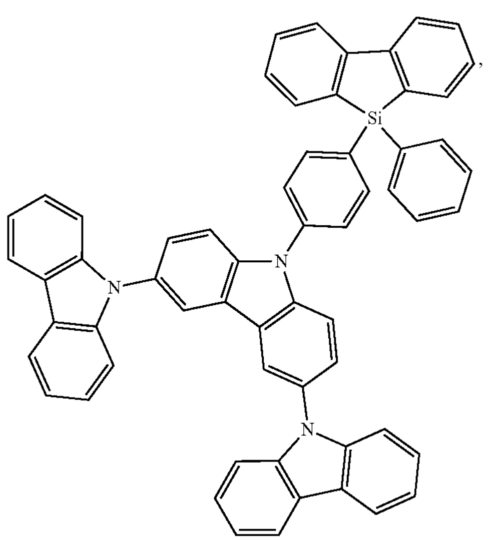

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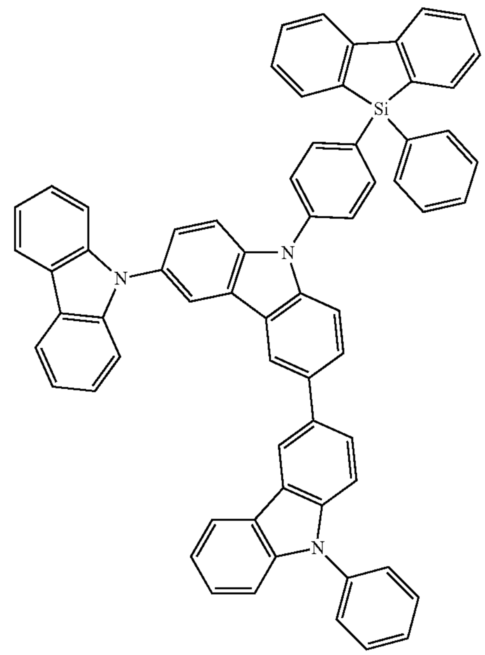

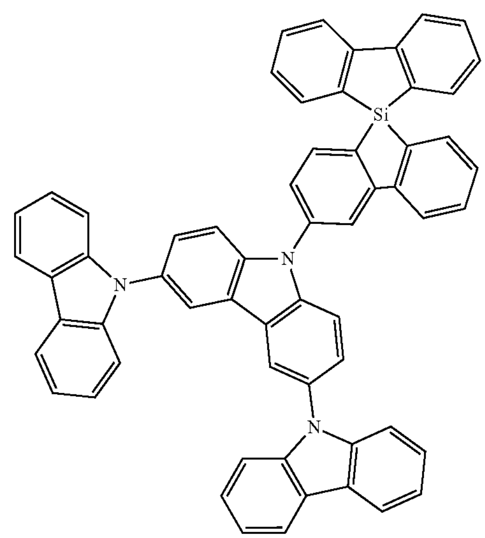

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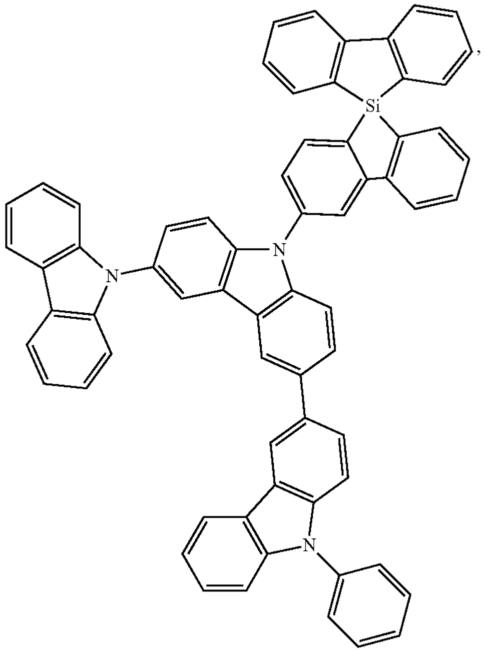

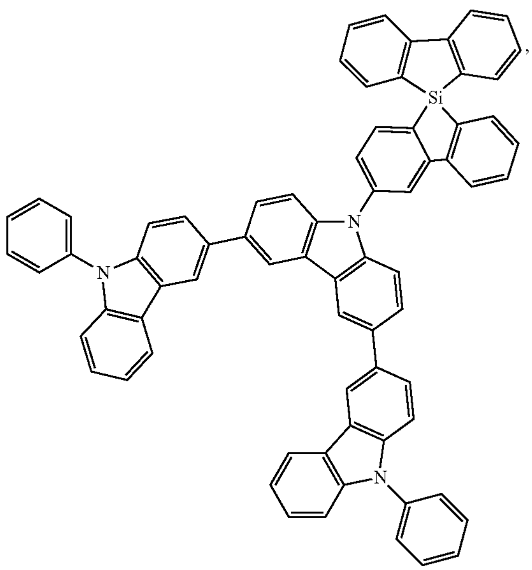

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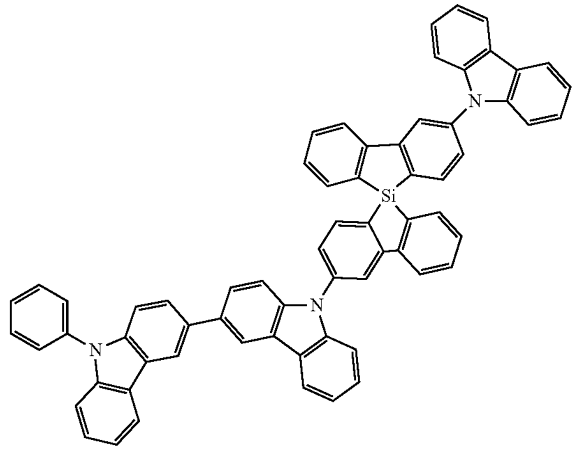

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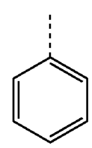

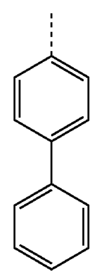

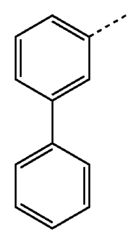

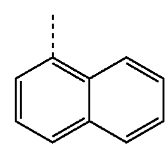

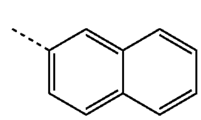

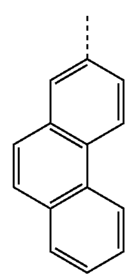

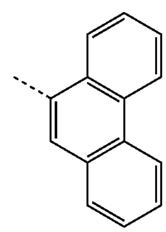

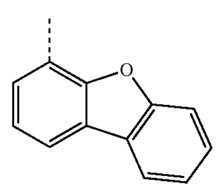

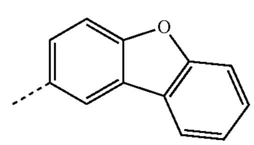

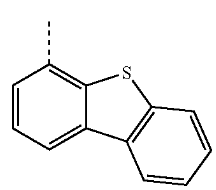

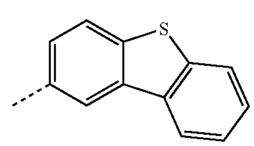

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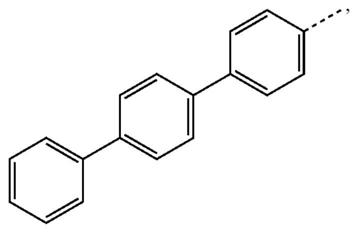

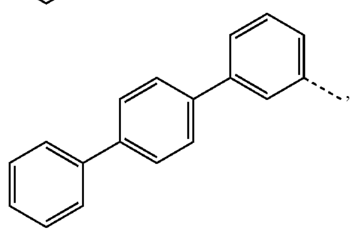

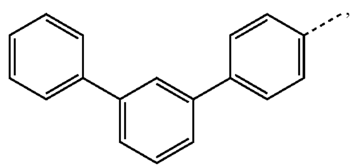

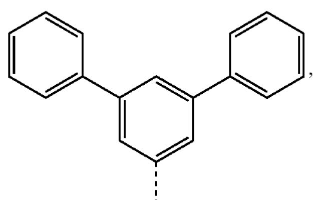

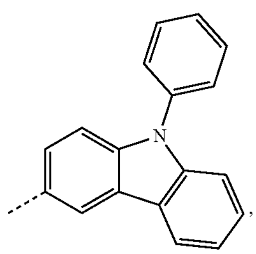

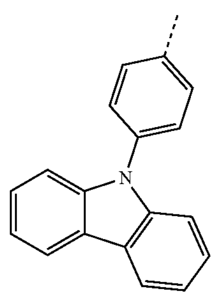

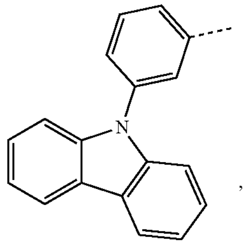

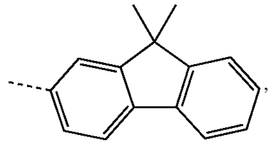

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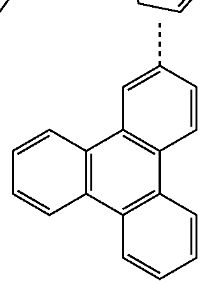
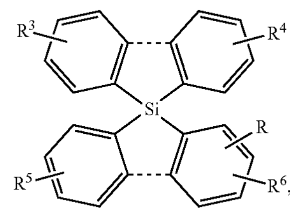


C. The OLEDs and the Devices of the Present Disclosure

[0066] In another aspect, the present disclosure also provides an OLED comprising a first organic layer that may contain any compound as disclosed in the above compounds section of the present disclosure.

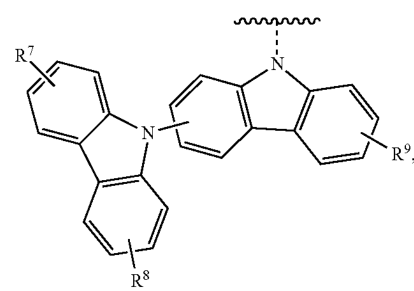
[0067] In some embodiments, the OLED comprises an anode, a cathode, and a first organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode, wherein the first organic layer comprises a compound of Formula I as shown below:

Formula I

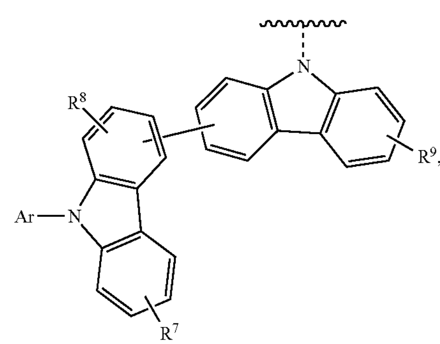


wherein the two dashed lines can be either a single bond or no bond, at least one of the two dashed lines is a single bond; R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated phenyl ring: each R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 is independently a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above; and R is a structure represented by Formula II, Formula III, or Formula IV shown below:

Formula II



Formula III



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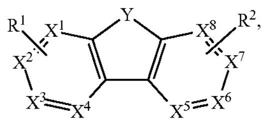
Formula IV



wherein each R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 is independently selected from a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above: R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 each independently represent zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitution to its associated ring: Ar is a 6-membered aromatic ring: X^1-X^8 are each independently C or N; at least two of X^1-X^8 are N: any one of X^1-X^8 that is C can be joined to the structure of Formula I through a direct bond; and Y is O, S, or NR', wherein R' is a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above.

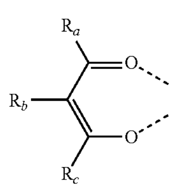
[0068] In some embodiments, the first organic layer may be an emissive layer and the compound as described herein may be an emissive dopant or a non-emissive dopant.

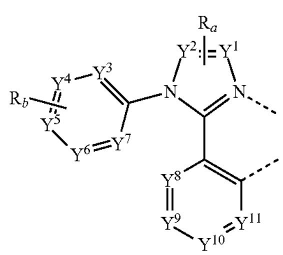
[0069] In some embodiments, the compound may be a fluorescent emitter.

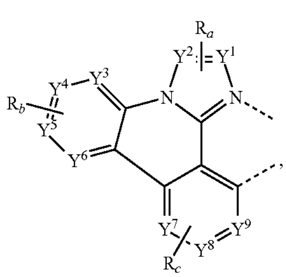
[0070] In some embodiments, the first organic layer may further comprise a phosphorescent sensitizer, and the compound is a fluorescent acceptor.

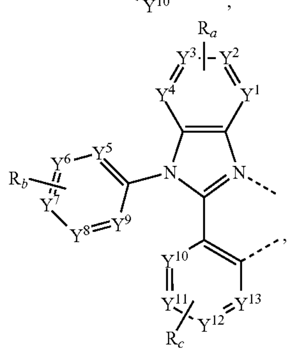
[0071] In some embodiments, the OLED may comprise a second organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode, wherein the second organic layer comprises a phosphorescent sensitizer, and the compound is a fluorescent acceptor.

[0072] In some embodiments, the phosphorescent sensitizer may be a transition metal complex having at least one ligand or part of the ligand if the ligand is more than bidentate selected from the group consisting of:









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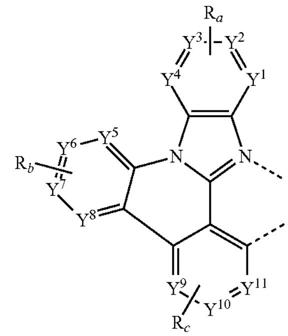

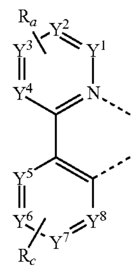

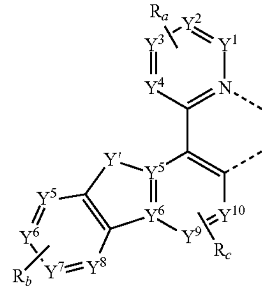

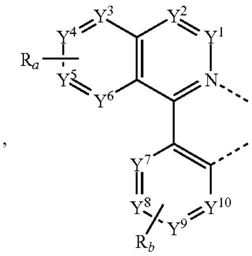

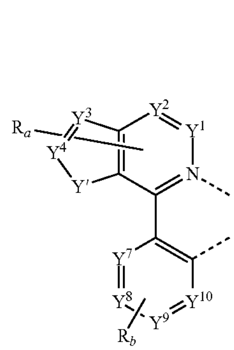

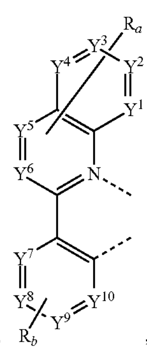

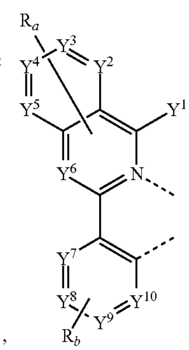

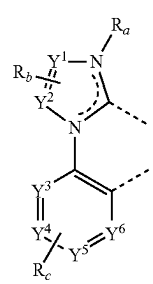

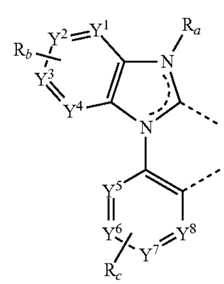

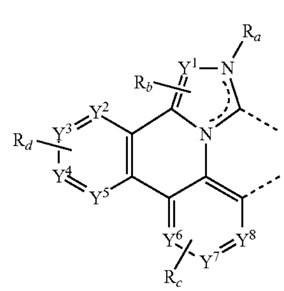

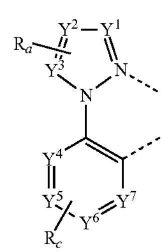

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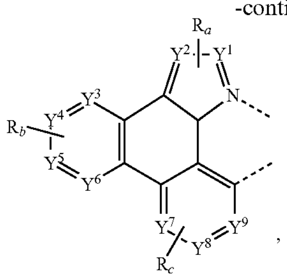

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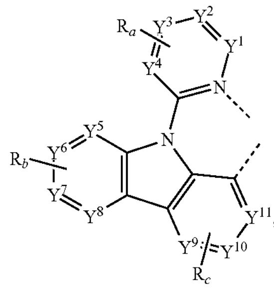

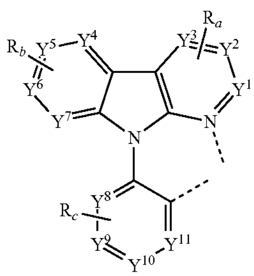

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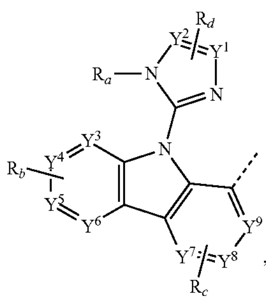
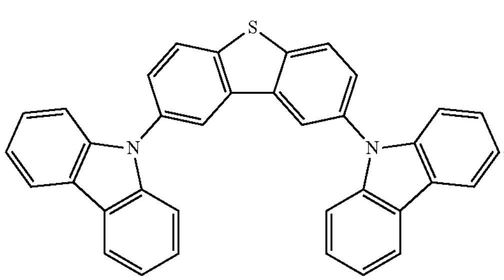


,

wherein each Y^1 to Y^{13} are independently selected from the group consisting of carbon and nitrogen; Y' is selected from the group consisting of BR_e, NR_e, PR_e, O, S, Se, C═O, S═O, SO_2, CR_eR_f, SiR_eR_f, and GeR_eR_f; R_e and R_f are optionally fused or joined to form a ring; each R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d independently represent from zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitution to its associated ring; R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e and R_f are each independently hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and two adjacent substituents of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_a are optionally fused or joined to form a ring or form a multidentate ligand.

[0073] In some embodiments, one or more organic layers, disposed between the anode and cathode, comprise a host, wherein the host comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of anthracene, naphthalene, triphenylene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, azatriphenylene, azacarbazole, aza-dibenzothiophene, aza-dibenzofuran, and aza-dibenzoselenophene.

[0074] In some embodiments, the host may be selected from the HOST Group consisting of:



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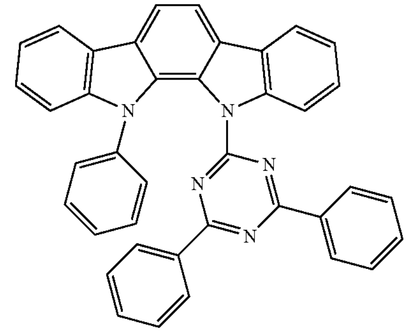

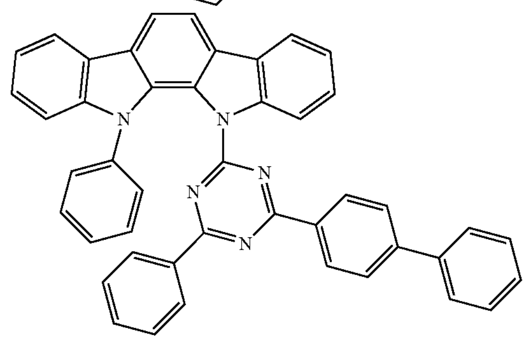

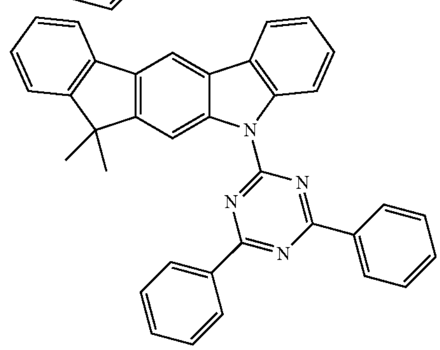

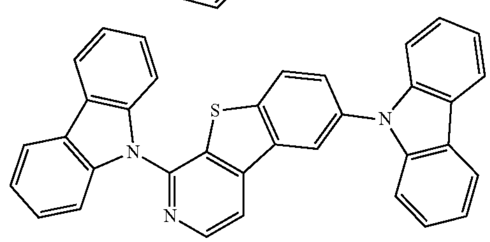

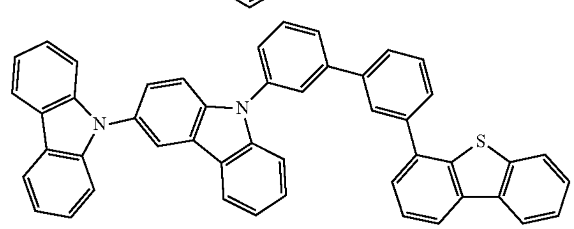

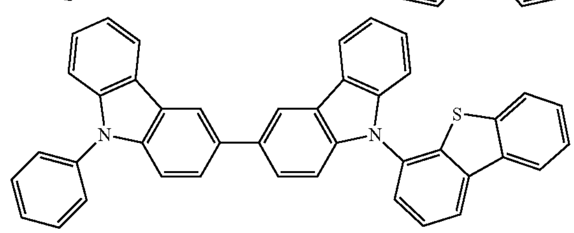

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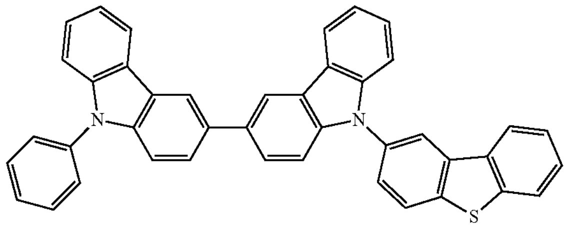

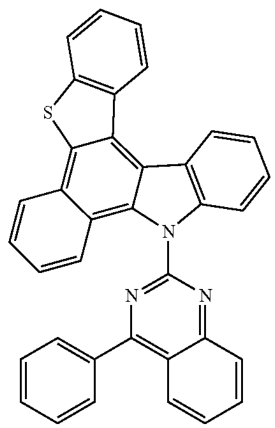

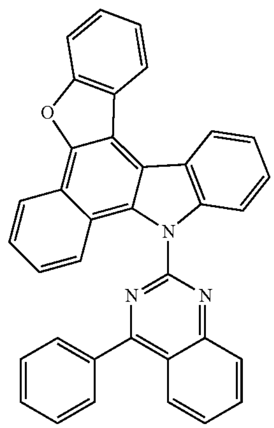

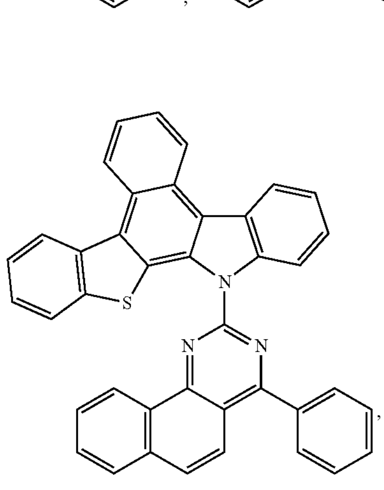

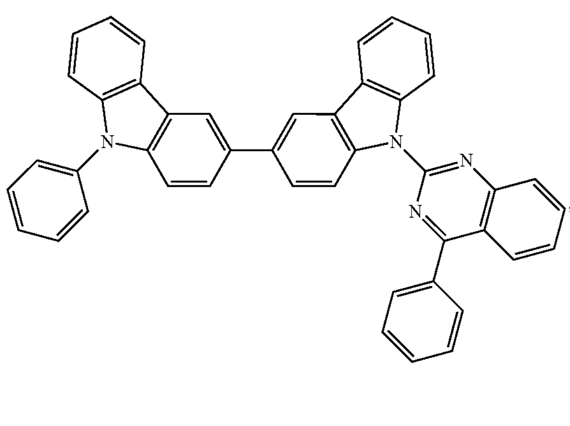

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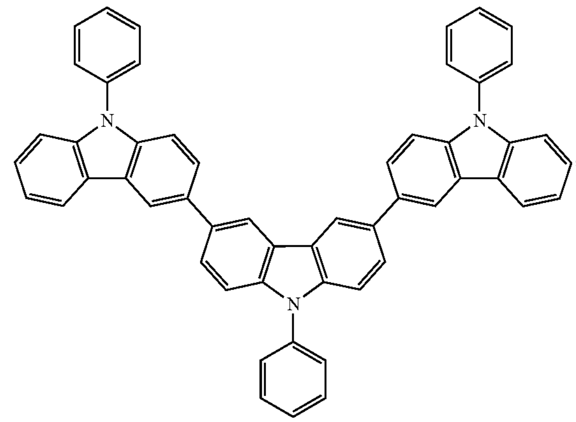

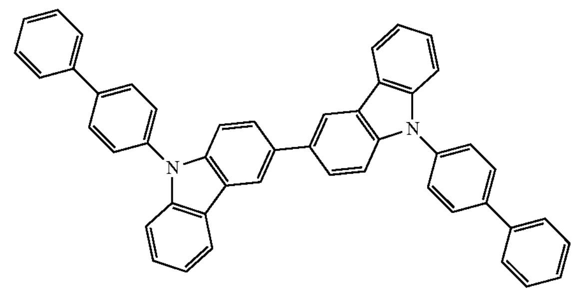

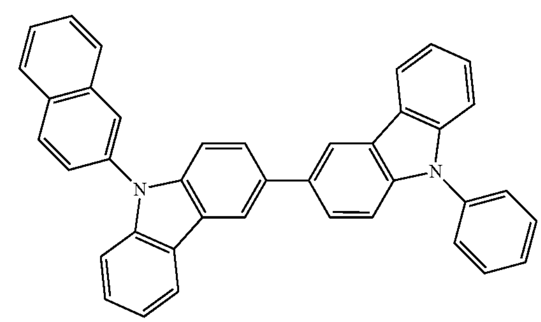

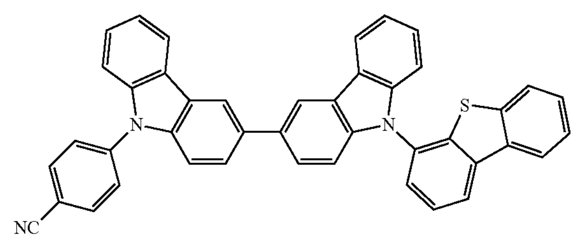

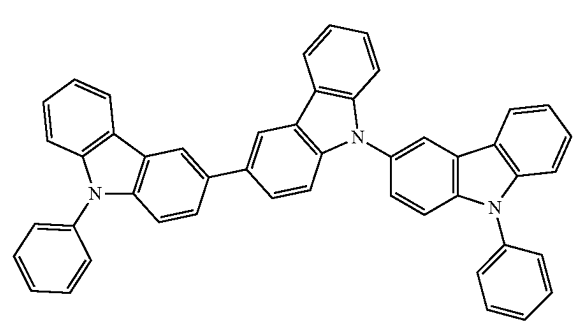

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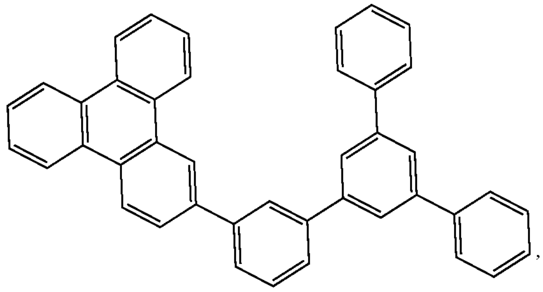

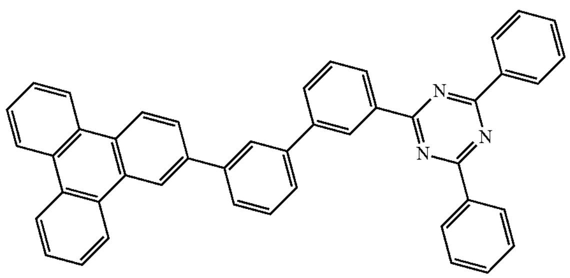

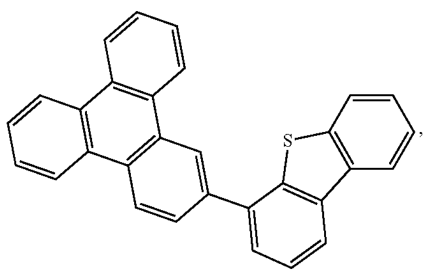

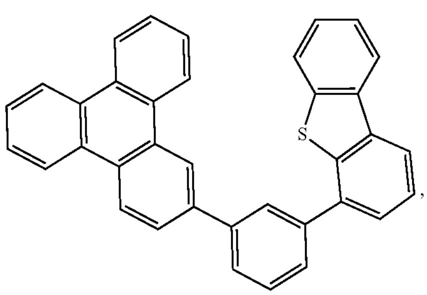

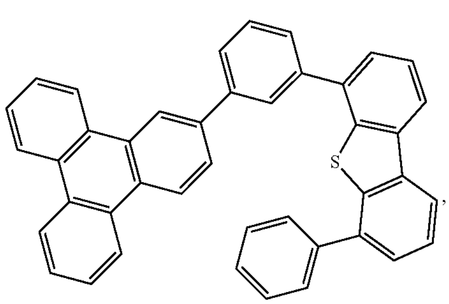

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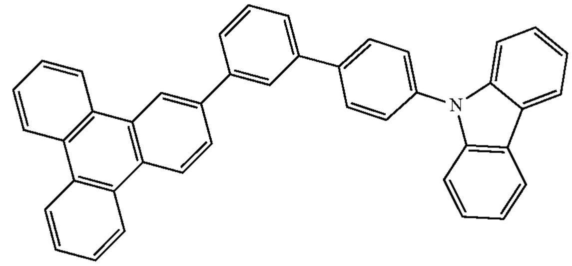

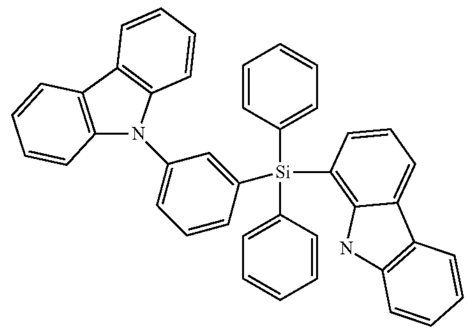

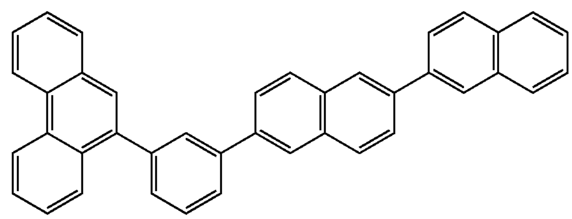

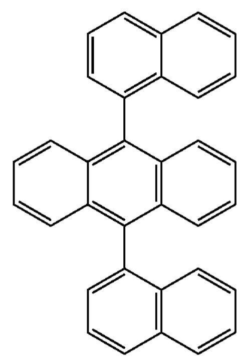

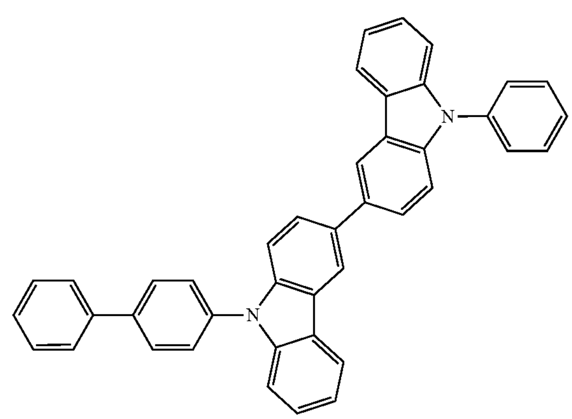

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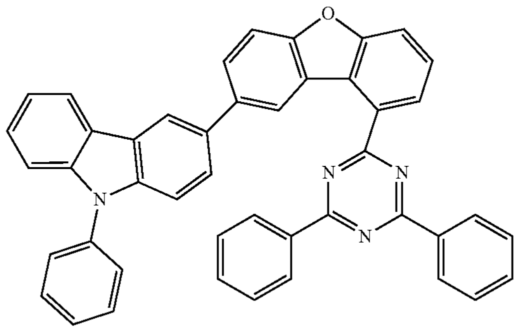

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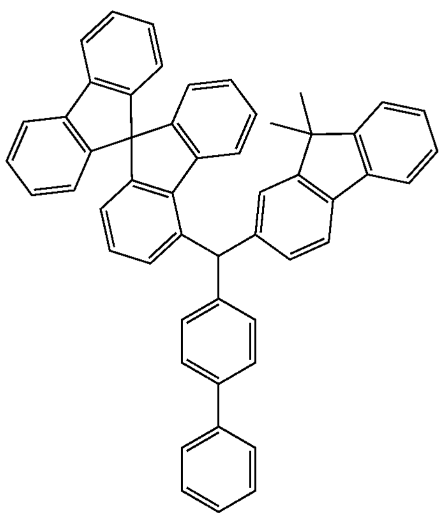

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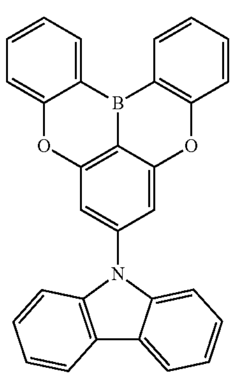


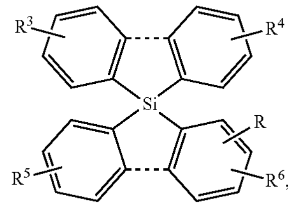
,

and combinations thereof.

[0075] In yet another aspect, the OLED of the present disclosure may also comprise an emissive region containing a compound as disclosed in the above compounds section of the present disclosure.

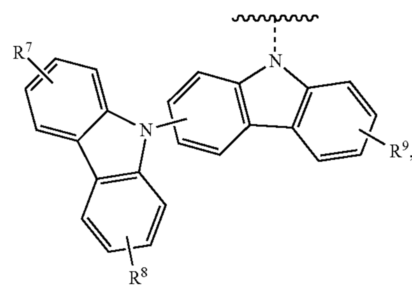
[0076] In some embodiments, the emissive region can comprise a compound of Formula I as shown below:

Formula I

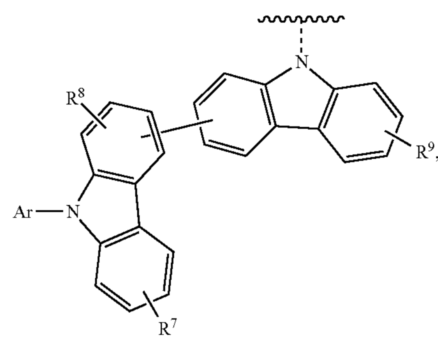


wherein the two dashed lines can be either a single bond or no bond, at least one of the two dashed lines is a single bond; R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated phenyl ring; each R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 is independently a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above; and R is a structure represented by Formula II, Formula III, or Formula IV shown below:

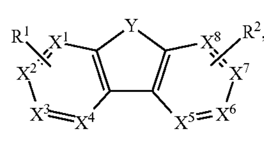
Formula II



Formula III



Formula IV



wherein each R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 is independently selected from a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above: R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 each independently represent zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitution to its associated ring: Ar is a 6-membered aromatic ring: X^1-X^8

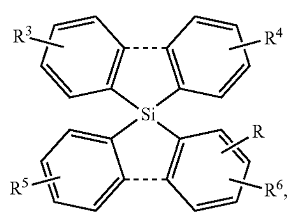
are each independently C or N: at least two of X^1-X^8 are N: any one of X^1-X^8 that is C can be joined to the structure of Formula I through a direct bond; and Y is O, S, or NR', wherein R' is a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above.

[0077] In some embodiments of the emissive region, the compound can be an emissive dopant or a non-emissive dopant. In some embodiments, the emissive region further comprises a host, wherein the host contains at least one group selected from the group consisting of metal complex, triphenylene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-triphenylene, azacarbazole, aza-dibenzothiophene, aza-dibenzofuran, and aza-dibenzoselenophene. In some embodiments, the host is selected from the group consisting of the structures listed in the HOST Group defined herein . . .

[0078] In yet another aspect, the present disclosure also provides a consumer product comprising an organic light-emitting device (OLED) having an anode: a cathode; and an organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode, wherein the organic layer may comprise a compound as disclosed in the above compounds section of the present disclosure.

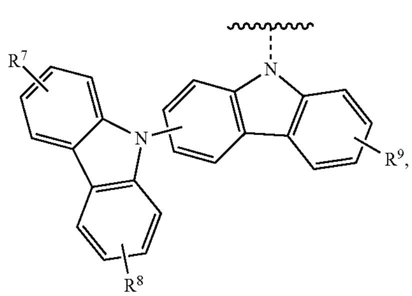
[0079] In some embodiments, the consumer product comprises an organic light-emitting device (OLED) having an anode: a cathode; and an organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode, wherein the organic layer can comprise a compound of Formula I as shown below:

Formula I



wherein the two dashed lines can be either a single bond or no bond, at least one of the two dashed lines is a single bond; R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated phenyl ring: each R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 is independently a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above; and R is a structure represented by Formula II, Formula III, or Formula IV shown below:

Formula II



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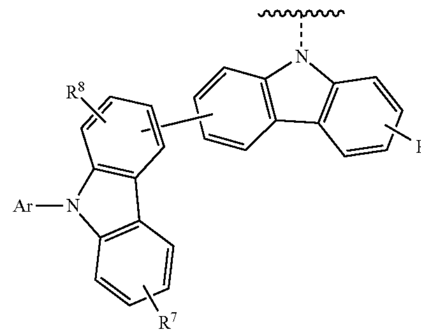
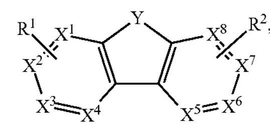
Formula III



and

Formula IV



wherein each R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 is independently selected from a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above: R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 each independently represent zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitution to its associated ring: Ar is a 6-membered aromatic ring: X^1-X^8 are each independently C or N; at least two of X^1-X^8 are N; any one of X^1-X^8 that is C can be joined to the structure of Formula I through a direct bond; and Y is O, S, or NR', wherein R' is a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of the general substituents as defined above.

[0080] In some embodiments, the consumer product can be one of a flat panel display, a computer monitor, a medical monitor, a television, a billboard, a light for interior or exterior illumination and/or signaling, a heads-up display, a fully or partially transparent display, a flexible display, a laser printer, a telephone, a cell phone, tablet, a phablet, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a wearable device, a laptop computer, a digital camera, a camcorder, a viewfinder, a micro-display that is less than 2 inches diagonal, a 3-D display, a virtual reality or augmented reality display, a vehicle, a video wall comprising multiple displays tiled together, a theater or stadium screen, a light therapy device, and a sign.

[0081] Generally, an OLED comprises at least one organic layer disposed between and electrically connected to an anode and a cathode. When a current is applied, the anode injects holes and the cathode injects electrons into the organic layer(s). The injected holes and electrons each migrate toward the oppositely charged electrode. When an electron and hole localize on the same molecule, an "exciton," which is a localized electron-hole pair having an excited energy state, is formed. Light is emitted when the exciton relaxes via a photoemissive mechanism. In some cases, the exciton may be localized on an excimer or an exciplex. Non-radiative mechanisms, such as thermal relaxation, may also occur, but are generally considered undesirable.

[0082] Several OLED materials and configurations are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,844,363, 6,303,238, and 5,707,745, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

[0083] The initial OLEDs used emissive molecules that emitted light from their singlet states ("fluorescence") as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,769,292, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety: Fluorescent emission generally occurs in a time frame of less than 10 nanoseconds.

[0084] More recently; OLEDs having emissive materials that emit light from triplet states ("phosphorescence") have been demonstrated. Baldo et al., "Highly Efficient Phosphorescent Emission from Organic Electroluminescent Devices," Nature, vol. 395, 151-154, 1998: ("Baldo-I") and Baldo et al., "Very high-efficiency green organic light-emitting devices based on electrophosphorescence." Appl. Phys. Lett., vol. 75, No. 3, 4-6 (1999) ("Baldo-II"), are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Phosphorescence is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704 at cols. 5-6, which are incorporated by reference.

[0085] FIG. **1** shows an organic light emitting device **100**. The figures are not necessarily drawn to scale. Device **100** may include a substrate **110**, an anode **115**, a hole injection layer **120**, a hole transport layer **125**, an electron blocking layer **130**, an emissive layer **135**, a hole blocking layer **140**, an electron transport layer **145**, an electron injection layer **150**, a protective layer **155**, a cathode **160**, and a barrier layer **170**. Cathode **160** is a compound cathode having a first conductive layer **162** and a second conductive layer **164**. Device **100** may be fabricated by depositing the layers described, in order. The properties and functions of these various layers, as well as example materials, are described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704 at cols. 6-10, which are incorporated by reference.

[0086] More examples for each of these layers are available. For example, a flexible and transparent substrate-anode combination is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,844,363, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety: An example of a p-doped hole transport layer is m-MTDATA doped with F_4-TCNQ at a molar ratio of 50:1, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Examples of emissive and host materials are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,303,238 to Thompson et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety: An example of an n-doped electron transport layer is BPhen doped with Li at a molar ratio of 1:1, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,703,436 and 5,707,745, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, disclose examples of cathodes including compound cathodes having a thin layer of metal such as Mg: Ag with an overlying transparent, electrically-conductive, sputter-deposited ITO layer. The theory and use of blocking layers is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 6,097,147 and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Examples of injection layers are provided in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. A description of protective layers may be found in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety;

[0087] FIG. **2** shows an inverted OLED **200**. The device includes a substrate **210**, a cathode **215**, an emissive layer **220**, a hole transport layer **225**, and an anode **230**. Device **200** may be fabricated by depositing the layers described, in order. Because the most common OLED configuration has a cathode disposed over the anode, and device **200** has cathode **215** disposed under anode **230**, device **200** may be referred to as an "inverted" OLED. Materials similar to those described with respect to device **100** may be used in the corresponding layers of device **200**. FIG. **2** provides one example of how some layers may be omitted from the structure of device **100**.

[0088] The simple layered structure illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **2** is provided by way of non-limiting example, and it is understood that embodiments of the present disclosure may be used in connection with a wide variety of other structures. The specific materials and structures described are exemplary in nature, and other materials and structures may be used. Functional OLEDs may be achieved by combining the various layers described in different ways, or layers may be omitted entirely; based on design, performance, and cost factors. Other layers not specifically described may also be included. Materials other than those specifically described may be used. Although many of the examples provided herein describe various layers as comprising a single material, it is understood that combinations of materials, such as a mixture of host and dopant, or more generally a mixture, may be used. Also, the layers may have various sublayers. The names given to the various layers herein are not intended to be strictly limiting. For example, in device **200**, hole transport layer **225** transports holes and injects holes into emissive layer **220**, and may be described as a hole transport layer or a hole injection layer. In one embodiment, an OLED may be described as having an "organic layer" disposed between a cathode and an anode. This organic layer may comprise a single layer, or may further comprise multiple layers of different organic materials as described, for example, with respect to FIGS. **1** and **2**.

[0089] Structures and materials not specifically described may also be used, such as OLEDs comprised of polymeric materials (PLEDs) such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,247,190 to Friend et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety: By way of further example, OLEDs having a single organic layer may be used. OLEDs may be stacked, for example as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,707,745 to Forrest et al, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. The OLED structure may deviate from the simple layered structure illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **2**. For example, the substrate may include an angled reflective surface to improve outcoupling, such as a mesa structure as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,091,195 to Forrest et al., and/or a pit structure as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,834,893 to Bulovic et al., which are incorporated by reference in their entireties.

[0090] Unless otherwise specified, any of the layers of the various embodiments may be deposited by any suitable method. For the organic layers, preferred methods include thermal evaporation, ink-jet, such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6.013.982 and 6.087.196, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, organic vapor phase deposition (OVPD), such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,337,102 to Forrest et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety; and deposition by organic vapor jet printing (OVJP), such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,431,968, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Other suitable deposition methods include spin coating and other solution based processes. Solution based processes are preferably carried out in nitrogen or an inert atmosphere. For the other layers, preferred methods include thermal evaporation. Preferred patterning methods include deposition through a mask, cold welding such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6.294.398 and 6.468.819, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, and patterning associated with some of the deposition methods such as ink-jet and organic vapor jet printing (OVJP). Other methods may also be used. The materials to be deposited may be modified to make them compatible with a particular deposition method. For example, substituents such as alkyl and aryl groups, branched or unbranched, and preferably containing at least 3 carbons, may be used in small molecules to enhance their ability to undergo solution processing. Substituents having 20 carbons or more may be used, and 3-20 carbons are a preferred range. Materials with asymmetric structures may have better solution processability than those having symmetric structures, because asymmetric materials may have a lower tendency to recrystallize. Dendrimer substituents may be used to enhance the ability of small molecules to undergo solution processing.

[0091] Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure may further optionally comprise a barrier layer. One purpose of the barrier layer is to protect the electrodes and organic layers from damaging exposure to harmful species in the environment including moisture, vapor and/or gases, etc. The barrier layer may be deposited over, under or next to a substrate, an electrode, or over any other parts of a device including an edge. The barrier layer may comprise a single layer, or multiple layers. The barrier layer may be formed by various known chemical vapor deposition techniques and may include compositions having a single phase as well as compositions having multiple phases. Any suitable material or combination of materials may be used for the barrier layer. The barrier layer may incorporate an inorganic or an organic compound or both. The preferred barrier layer comprises a mixture of a polymeric material and a non-polymeric material as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,968,146. PCT Pat. Application Nos. PCT/US2007/023098 and PCT/US2009/042829, which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. To be considered a "mixture", the aforesaid polymeric and non-polymeric materials comprising the barrier layer should be deposited under the same reaction conditions and/or at the same time. The weight ratio of polymeric to non-polymeric material may be in the range of 95:5 to 5:95. The polymeric material and the non-polymeric material may be created from the same precursor material. In one example, the mixture of a polymeric material and a non-polymeric material consists essentially of polymeric silicon and inorganic silicon.

[0092] Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure can be incorporated into a wide variety of electronic component modules (or units) that can be incorporated into a variety of electronic products or intermediate components. Examples of such electronic products or intermediate components include display screens, lighting devices such as discrete light source devices or lighting panels, etc. that can be utilized by the end-user product manufacturers. Such electronic component modules can optionally include the driving electronics and/or power source(s). Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure can be incorporated into a wide variety of consumer products that have one or more of the electronic component modules (or units) incorporated therein. A consumer product comprising an OLED that includes the compound of the present disclosure in the organic layer in the OLED is disclosed. Such consumer products would include any kind of products that include one or more light source(s) and/or one or more of some type of visual displays. Some examples of such consumer products include flat panel displays, curved displays, computer monitors, medical monitors, televisions, billboards, lights for interior or exterior illumination and/or signaling, heads-up displays, fully or partially transparent displays, flexible displays, rollable displays, foldable displays, stretchable displays, laser printers, telephones, mobile phones, tablets, phablets, personal digital assistants (PDAs), wearable devices, laptop computers, digital cameras, camcorders, viewfinders, micro-displays (displays that are less than 2 inches diagonal). 3-D displays, virtual reality or augmented reality displays, vehicles, video walls comprising multiple displays tiled together, theater or stadium screen, a light therapy device, and a sign. Various control mechanisms may be used to control devices fabricated in accordance with the present disclosure, including passive matrix and active matrix. Many of the devices are intended for use in a temperature range comfortable to humans, such as 18° C. to 30° C. and more preferably at room temperature (20-25° C.), but could be used outside this temperature range, for example, from −40° C. to +80° C.

[0093] More details on OLEDs. and the definitions described above, can be found in U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0094] The materials and structures described herein may have applications in devices other than OLEDs. For example, other optoelectronic devices such as organic solar cells and organic photodetectors may employ the materials and structures. More generally, organic devices, such as organic transistors, may employ the materials and structures.

[0095] In some embodiments, the OLED has one or more characteristics selected from the group consisting of being flexible, being rollable, being foldable, being stretchable, and being curved. In some embodiments, the OLED is transparent or semi-transparent. In some embodiments, the OLED further comprises a layer comprising carbon nanotubes.

[0096] In some embodiments, the OLED further comprises a layer comprising a delayed fluorescent emitter. In some embodiments, the OLED comprises a RGB pixel arrangement or white plus color filter pixel arrangement. In some embodiments, the OLED is a mobile device, a hand held device, or a wearable device. In some embodiments, the OLED is a display panel having less than 10 inch diagonal or 50 square inch area. In some embodiments, the OLED is a display panel having at least 10 inch diagonal or 50 square inch area. In some embodiments, the OLED is a lighting panel.

[0097] In some embodiments, the compound can be an emissive dopant. In some embodiments, the compound can produce emissions via phosphorescence, fluorescence, thermally activated delayed fluorescence, i.e., TADF (also referred to as E-type delayed fluorescence: see. e.g., U.S. application Ser. No. 15/700,352, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety), triplet-triplet annihilation, or combinations of these processes. In some embodiments, the emissive dopant can be a racemic mixture, or can be enriched in one enantiomer. In some embodiments, the compound can be homoleptic (each ligand is the same). In some embodiments, the compound can be heteroleptic (at least one ligand is different from others). When there are more than one ligand coordinated to a metal, the ligands can all be the same in some embodiments. In some other embodiments, at least one ligand is different from the other ligands. In some embodiments, every ligand can be different from each other. This is also true in embodiments where a ligand being coordinated to a metal can be linked with other ligands being coordinated to that metal to form a tridentate, tetradentate, pentadentate, or hexadentate ligands. Thus, where the coordinating ligands are being linked together, all of the ligands can be the same in some embodiments, and at least one of the ligands being linked can be different from the other ligand(s) in some other embodiments.

[0098] In some embodiments, the compound can be used as one component of an exciplex to be used as a sensitizer.

[0099] In some embodiments, the sensitizer is a single component, or one of the components to form an exciplex.

[0100] According to another aspect, a formulation comprising the compound described herein is also disclosed.

[0101] The OLED disclosed herein can be incorporated into one or more of a consumer product, an electronic component module, and a lighting panel. The organic layer can be an emissive layer and the compound can be an emissive dopant in some embodiments, while the compound can be a non-emissive dopant in other embodiments.

[0102] In yet another aspect of the present disclosure, a formulation that comprises the novel compound disclosed herein is described. The formulation can include one or more components selected from the group consisting of a solvent, a host, a hole injection material, hole transport material, electron blocking material, hole blocking material, and an electron transport material, disclosed herein.

[0103] The present disclosure encompasses any chemical structure comprising the novel compound of the present disclosure, or a monovalent or polyvalent variant thereof. In other words, the inventive compound, or a monovalent or polyvalent variant thereof, can be a part of a larger chemical structure. Such chemical structure can be selected from the group consisting of a monomer, a polymer, a macromolecule, and a supramolecule (also known as supermolecule). As used herein, a "monovalent variant of a compound" refers to a moiety that is identical to the compound except that one hydrogen has been removed and replaced with a bond to the rest of the chemical structure. As used herein, a "polyvalent variant of a compound" refers to a moiety that is identical to the compound except that more than one hydrogen has been removed and replaced with a bond or bonds to the rest of the chemical structure. In the instance of a supramolecule, the inventive compound can also be incorporated into the supramolecule complex without covalent bonds.

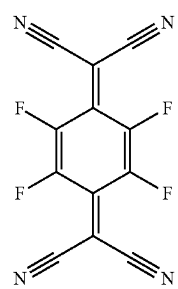
D. Combination of the Compounds of the Present Disclosure with Other Materials

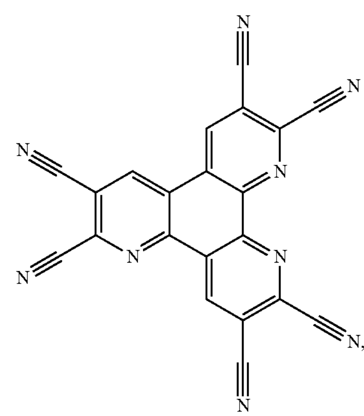
[0104] The materials described herein as useful for a particular layer in an organic light emitting device may be used in combination with a wide variety of other materials present in the device. For example, emissive dopants disclosed herein may be used in conjunction with a wide variety of hosts, transport layers, blocking layers, injection layers, electrodes and other layers that may be present. The materials described or referred to below are non-limiting examples of materials that may be useful in combination with the compounds disclosed herein, and one of skill in the art can readily consult the literature to identify other materials that may be useful in combination.

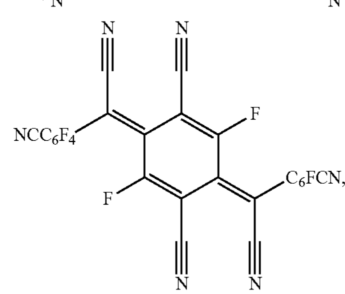
a) Conductivity Dopants:

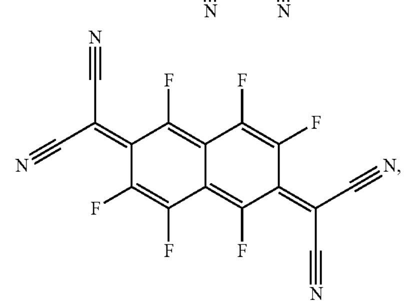
[0105] A charge transport layer can be doped with conductivity dopants to substantially alter its density of charge carriers, which will in turn alter its conductivity. The conductivity is increased by generating charge carriers in the matrix material, and depending on the type of dopant, a change in the Fermi level of the semiconductor may also be achieved. Hole-transporting layer can be doped by p-type conductivity dopants and n-type conductivity dopants are used in the electron-transporting layer.

[0106] Non-limiting examples of the conductivity dopants that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are exemplified below together with references that disclose those materials: EP01617493, EP01968131, EP2020694, EP2684932, US20050139810, US20070160905, US20090167167, US2010288362, WO06081780, WO2009003455, WO2009008277, WO2009011327, WO2014009310, US2007252140, US2015060804, US20150123047, and US2012146012.









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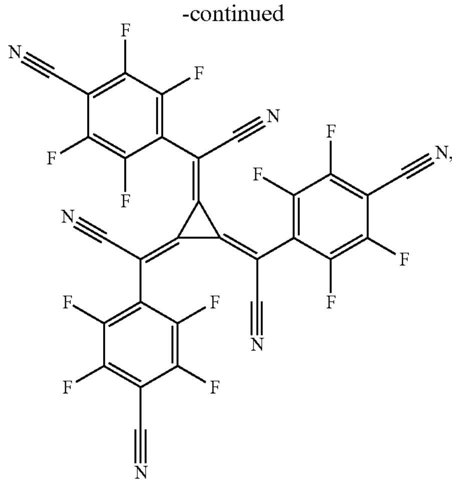

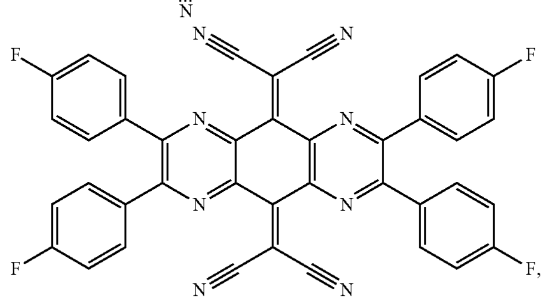

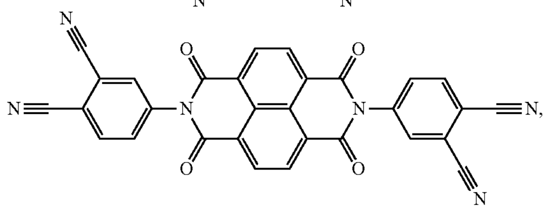

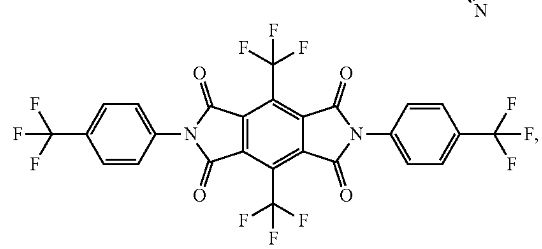

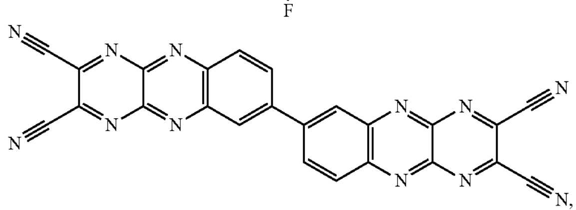

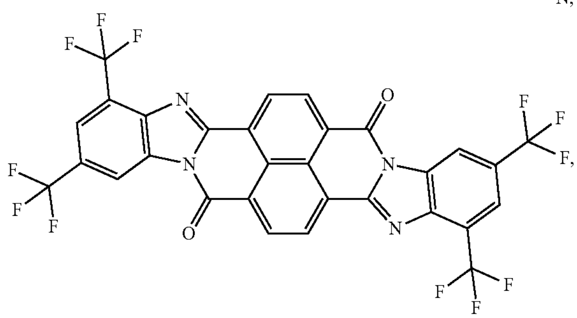

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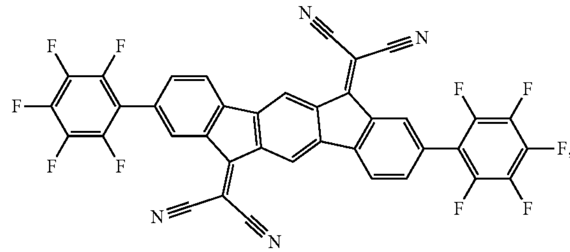

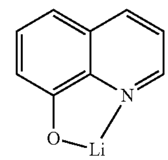

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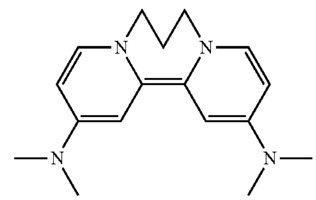

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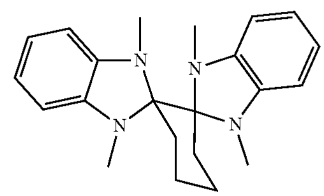
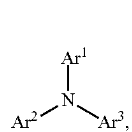
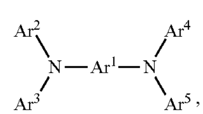


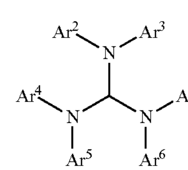
b) HIL/HTL:

[0107] A hole injecting/transporting material to be used in the present disclosure is not particularly limited, and any compound may be used as long as the compound is typically used as a hole injecting/transporting material. Examples of the material include, but are not limited to: a phthalocyanine or porphyrin derivative: an aromatic amine derivative: an indolocarbazole derivative: a polymer containing fluorohydrocarbon: a polymer with conductivity dopants: a conducting polymer, such as PEDOT/PSS: a self-assembly monomer derived from compounds such as phosphonic acid and silane derivatives: a metal oxide derivative, such as MoO_x: a p-type semiconducting organic compound, such as 1,4,5,8,9,12-Hexaazatriphenylenehexacarbonitrile: a metal complex, and a cross-linkable compounds.

[0108] Examples of aromatic amine derivatives used in HIL or HTL include, but not limit to the following general structures:







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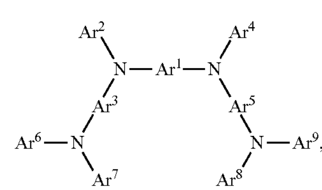

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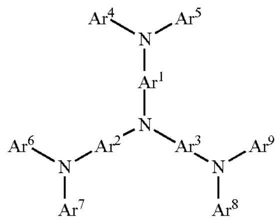
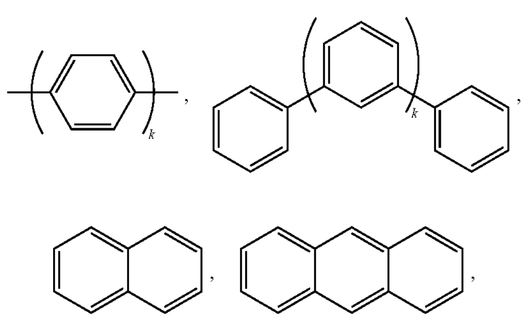


[0109] Each of Ar^1 to Ar^9 is selected from the group consisting of aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic compounds such as benzene, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, and azulene: the group consisting of aromatic heterocyclic compounds such as dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuropyridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine; and the group consisting of 2 to 10 cyclic structural units which are groups of the same type or different types selected from the aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic group and the aromatic heterocyclic group and are bonded to each other directly or via at least one of oxygen atom, nitrogen atom, sulfur atom, silicon atom, phosphorus atom, boron atom, chain structural unit and the aliphatic cyclic group. Each Ar may be unsubstituted or may be substituted by a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acids, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0110] In one aspect, Ar^1 to Ar^9 is independently selected from the group consisting of:



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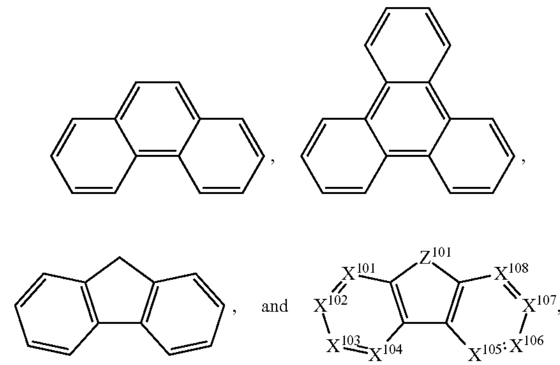
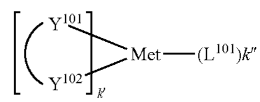


wherein k is an integer from 1 to 20; X^{101} to X^{108} is C (including CH) or N: Z^{101} is NAr^1, O, or S: Ar^1 has the same group defined above.

[0111] Examples of metal complexes used in HIL or HTL include, but are not limited to the following general formula:

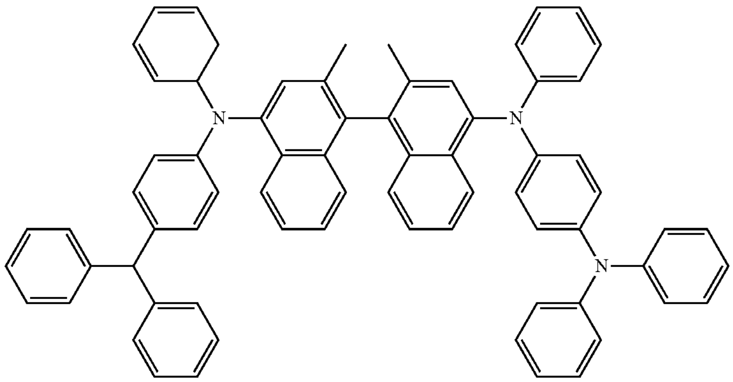


wherein Met is a metal, which can have an atomic weight greater than 40: $(Y^{101}\text{-}Y^{102})$ is a bidentate ligand, Y^{101} and Y^{102} are independently selected from C, N, O, P, and S: L^{101} is an ancillary ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal; and k'+k" is the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

[0112] In one aspect, $(Y^{101}\text{-}Y^{102})$ is a 2-phenylpyridine derivative. In another aspect, $(Y^{101}\text{-}Y^{102})$ is a carbene ligand. In another aspect, Met is selected from Ir, Pt, Os, and Zn. In a further aspect, the metal complex has a smallest oxidation potential in solution vs. Fc^+/Fc couple less than about 0.6 V.

[0113] Non-limiting examples of the HIL and HTL materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are exemplified below together with references that disclose those materials: CN102702075, DE102012005215, EP01624500, EP01698613, EP01806334, EP01930964, EP01972613, EP01997799, EP02011790, EP02055700, EP02055701, EP1725079, EP2085382, EP2660300, EP650955, JP07-073529, JP2005112765, JP2007091719, JP2008021687, JP2014-009196, KR20110088898, KR20130077473, TW201139402, U.S. Pat. No. 6,517,957, US20020158242, US20030162053, US20050123751, US20060182993, US20060240279, US20070145888, US20070181874, US20070278938, US20080014464, US20080091025, US20080106190, US20080124572, US20080145707, US20080220265, US20080233434, US20080303417, US2008107919, US20090115320, US20090167161, US2009066235, US2011007385, US20110163302, US2011240968, US2011278551, US2012205642, US2013241401, US20140117329, US2014183517, U.S.

Pat. Nos. 5,061,569, 5,639,914, WO05075451, WO07/25714, WO08023550, WO08023759, WO2009145016, WO2010061824, WO2011075644, WO2012177006, WO2013018530, WO2013039073, WO2013087142, WO2013118812, WO2013120577, WO2013157367. WO2013175747. WO2014002873. WO2014015935. WO2014015937. WO2014030872. WO2014030921. WO2014034791. WO2014104514. WO2014157018.



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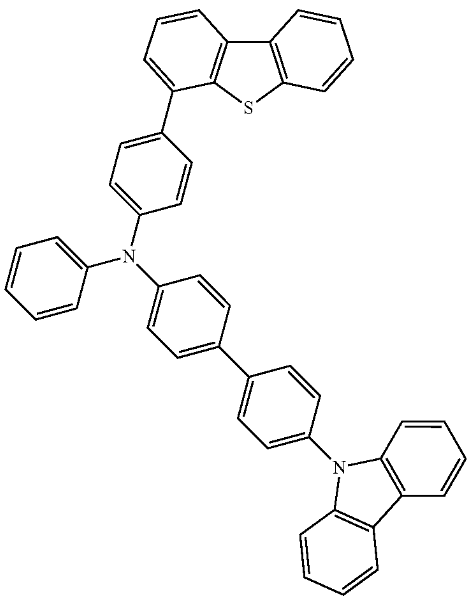

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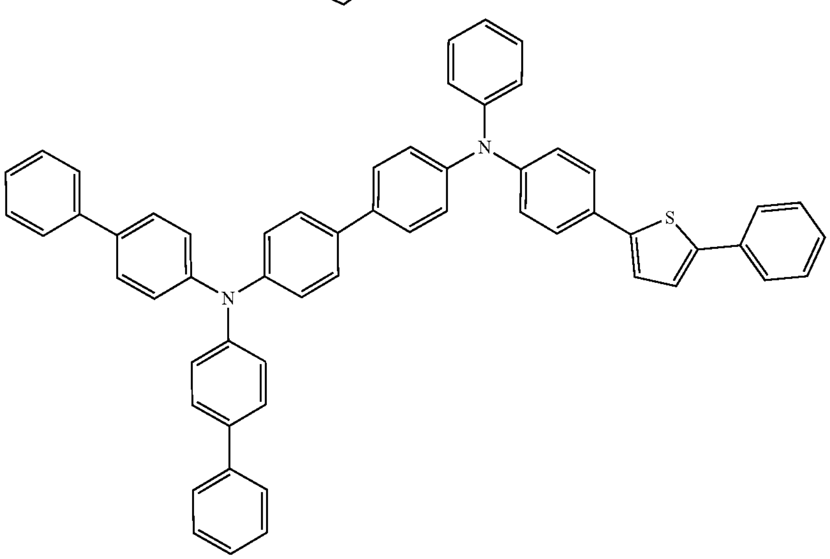

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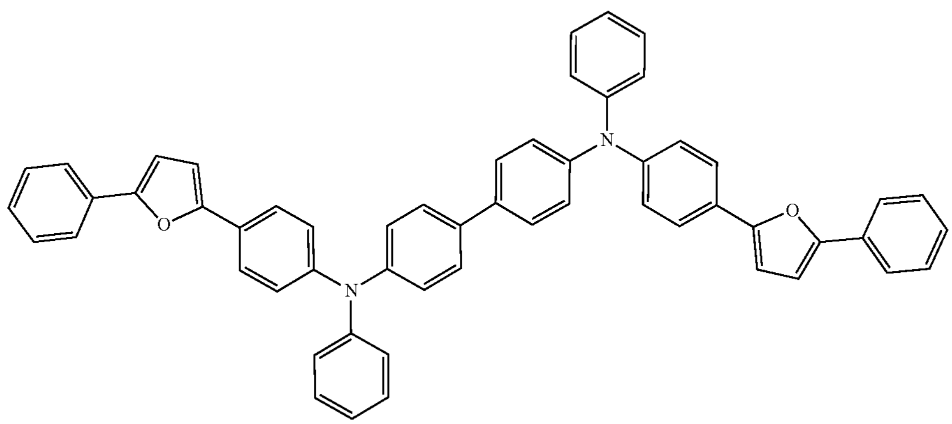

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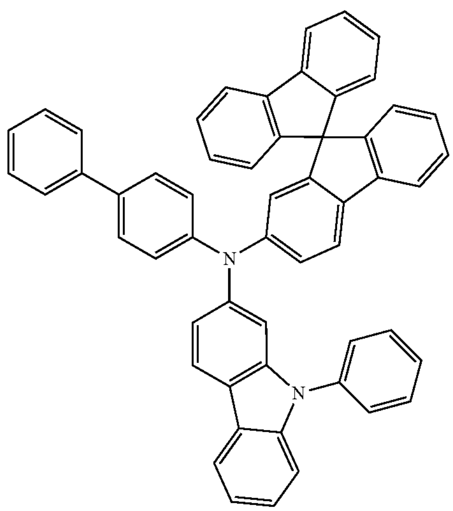

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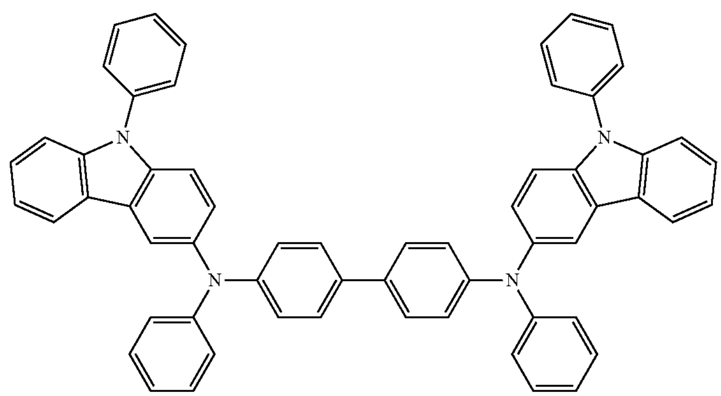

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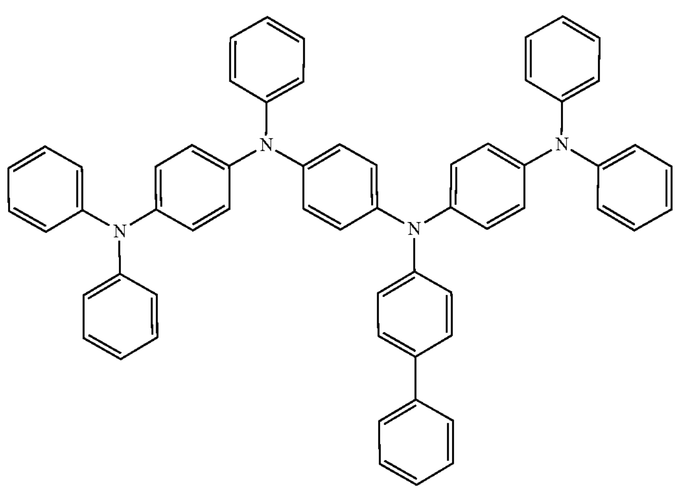

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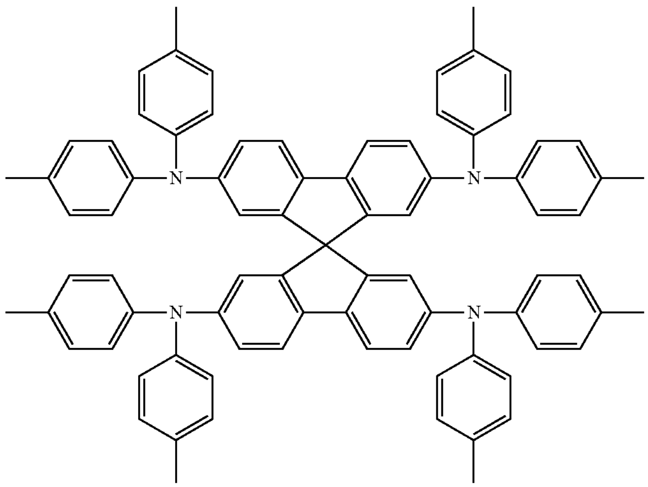

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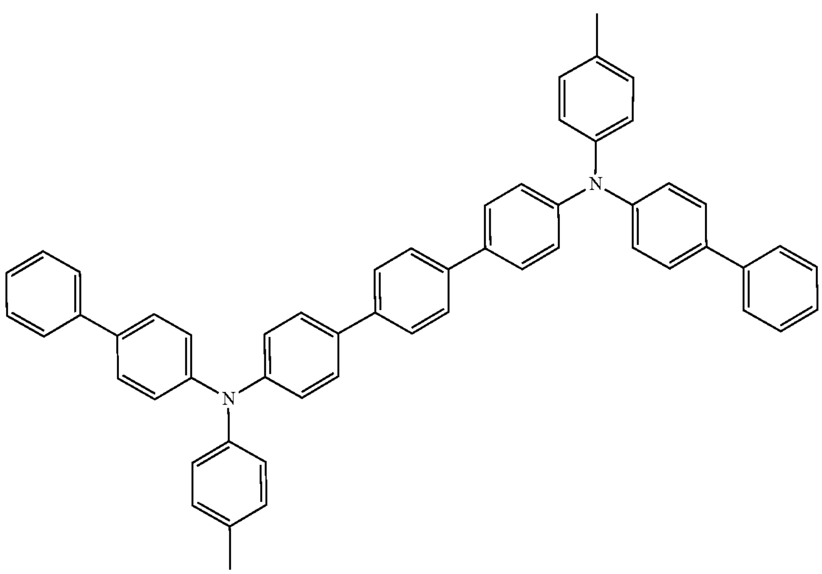

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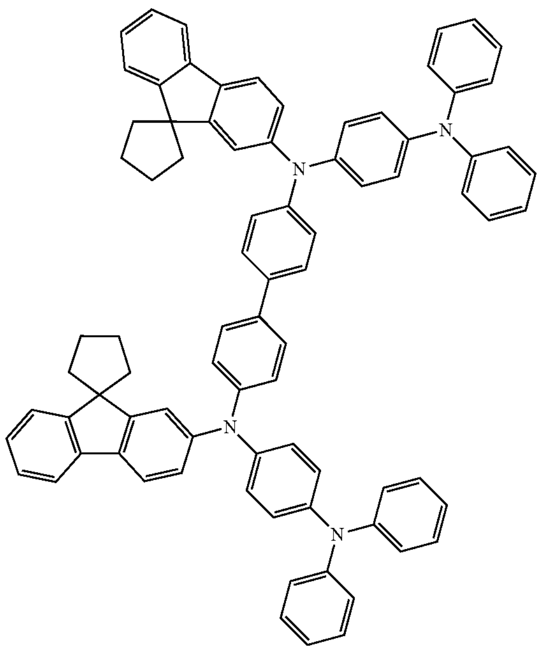

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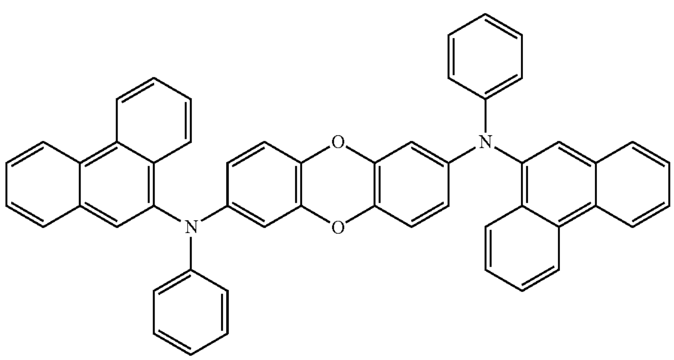

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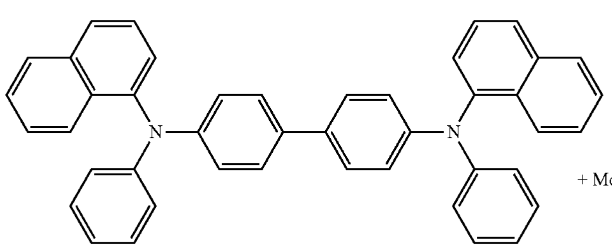

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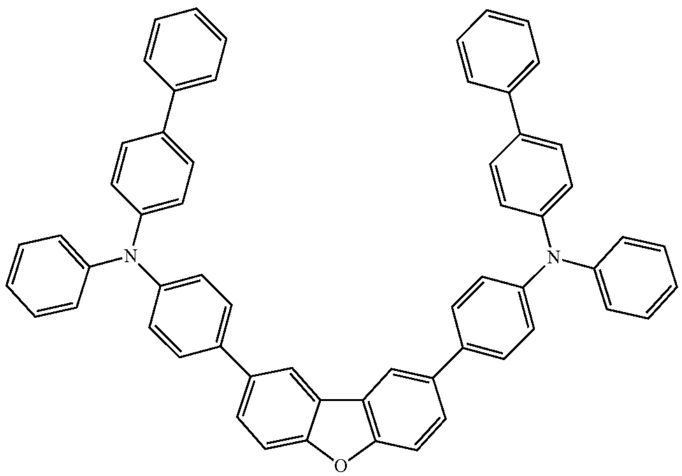

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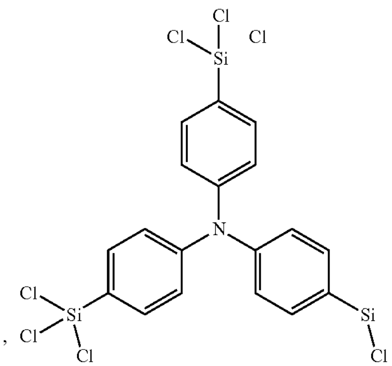

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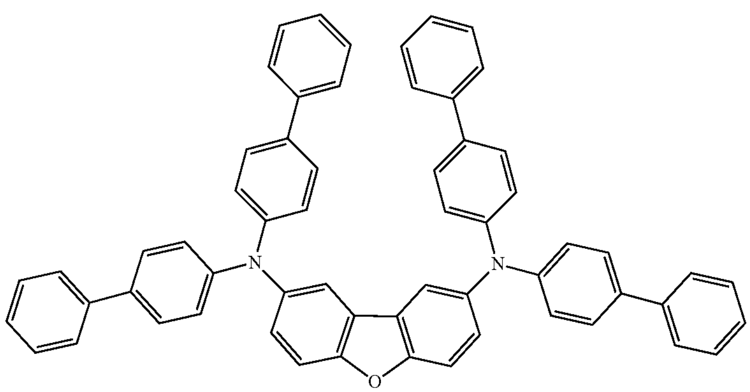

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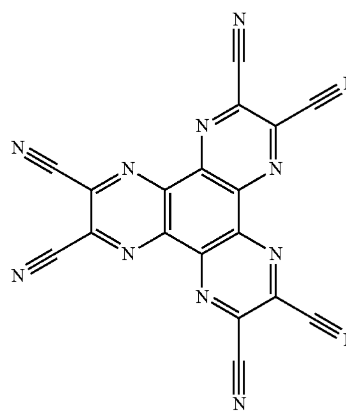

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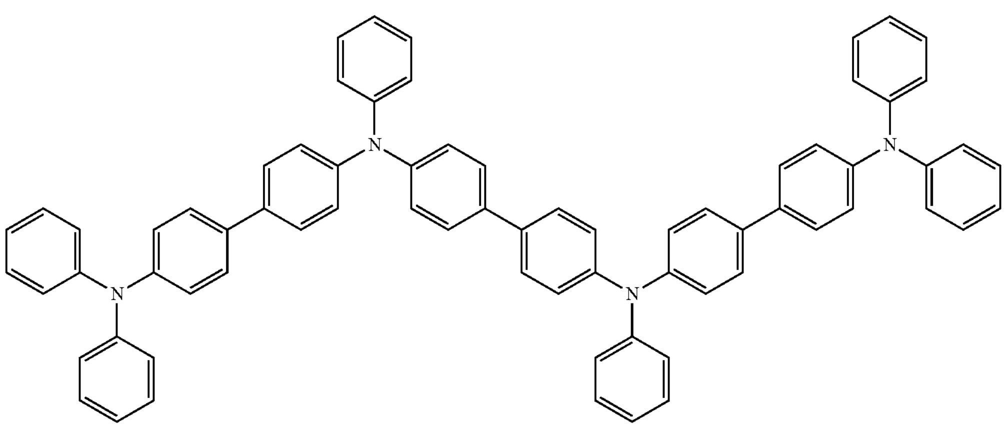

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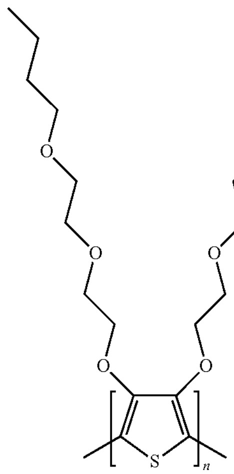

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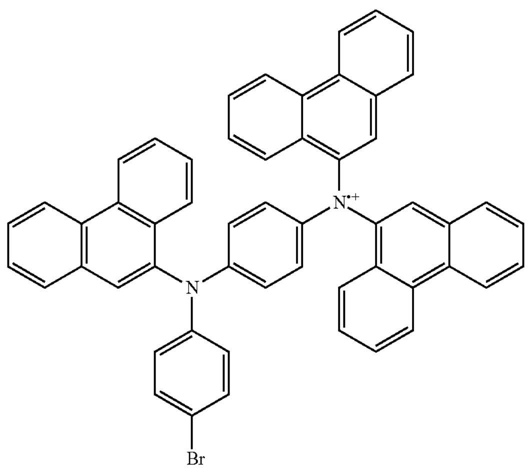

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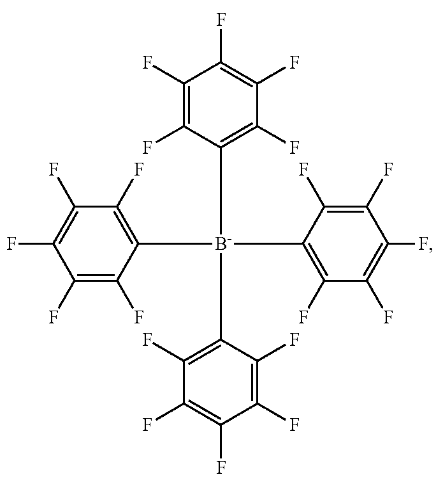

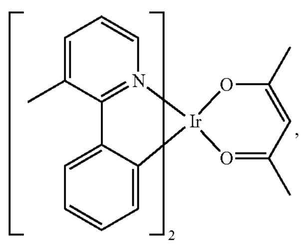

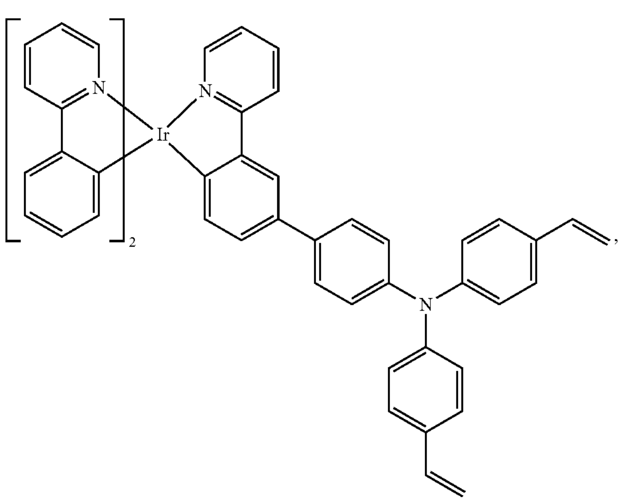

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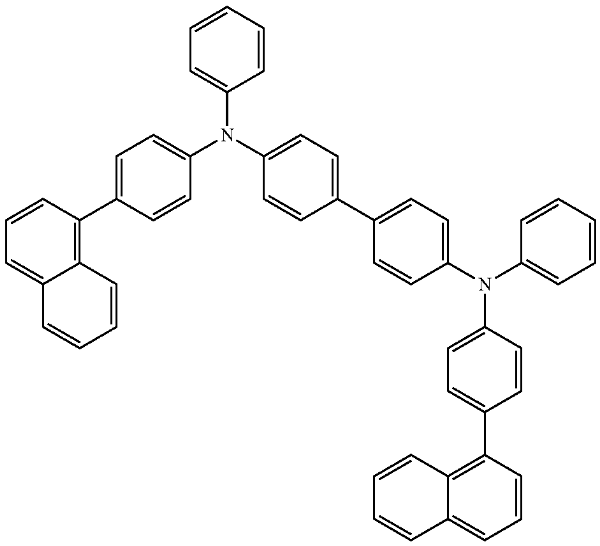

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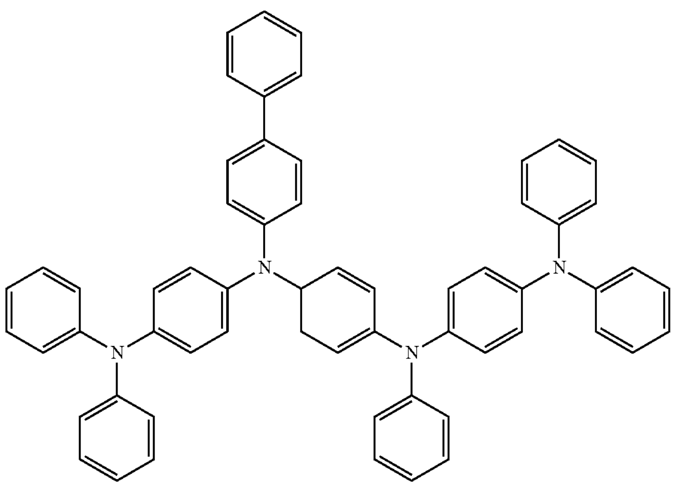

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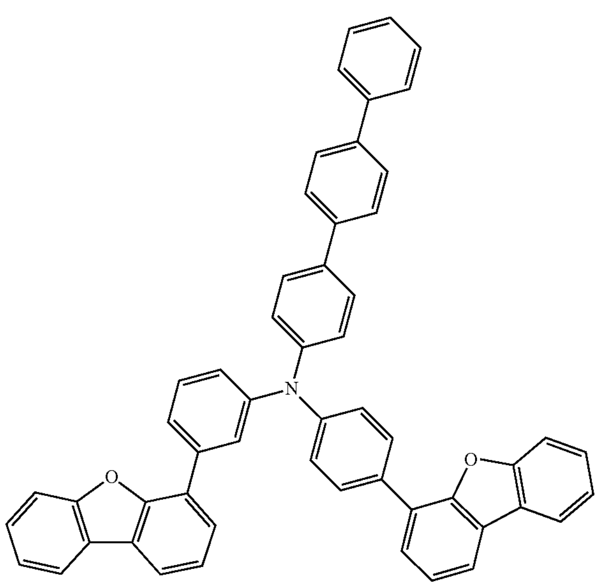

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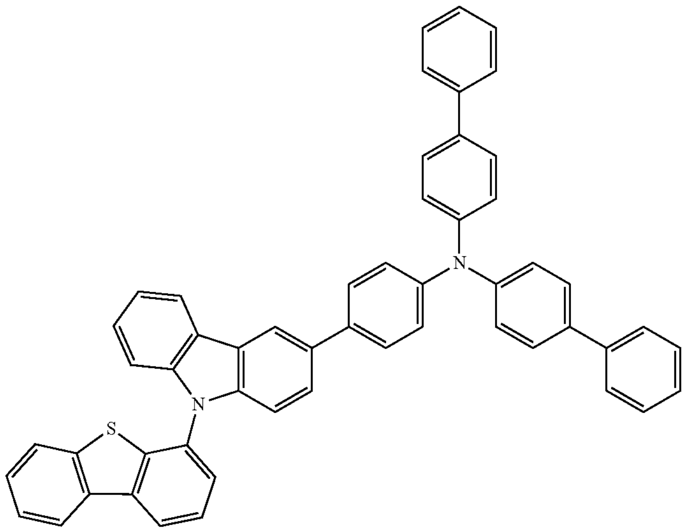

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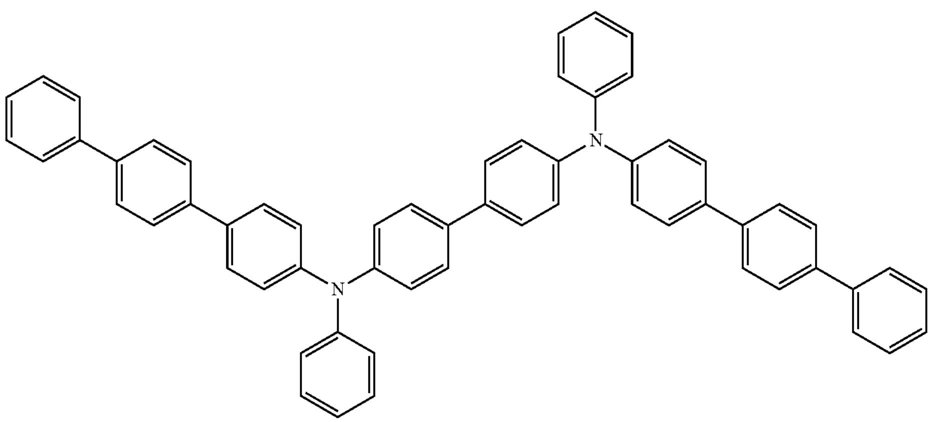

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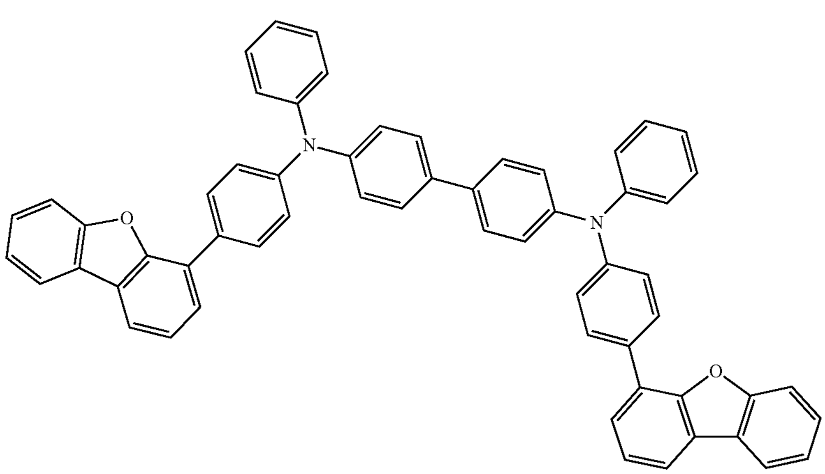

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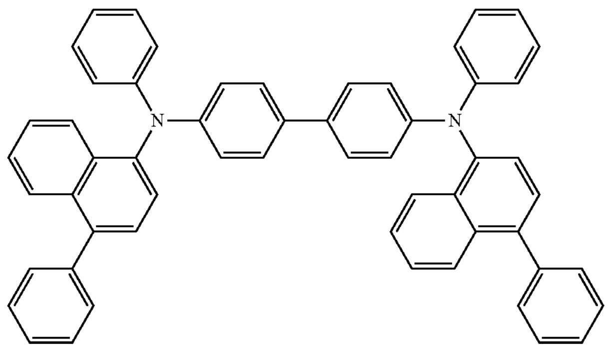

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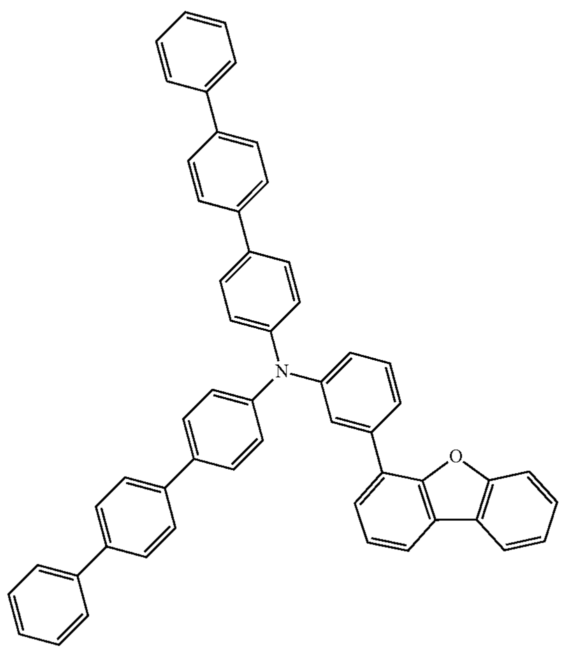

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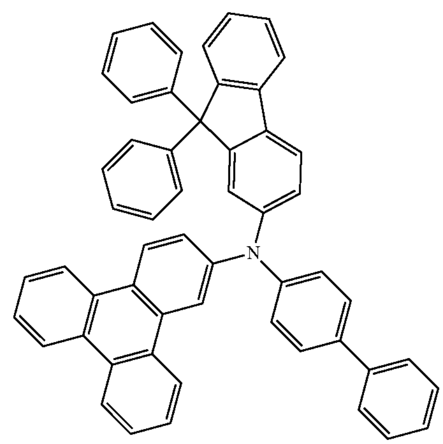

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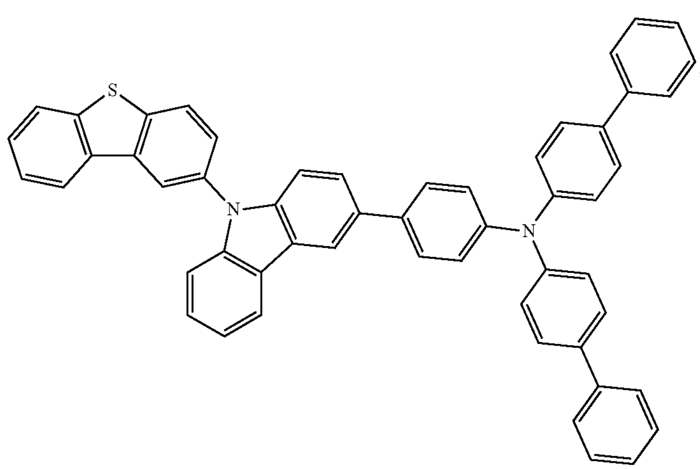

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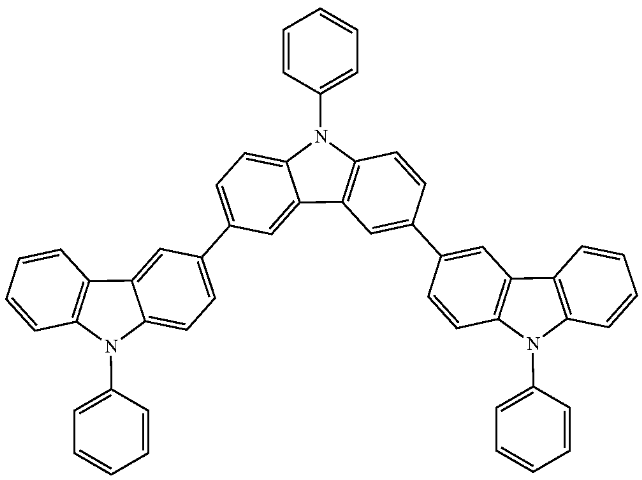

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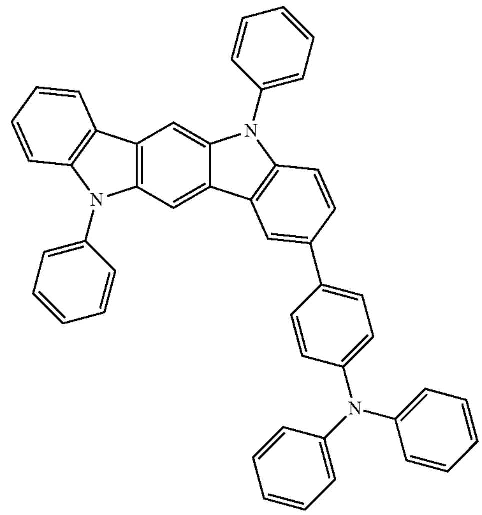

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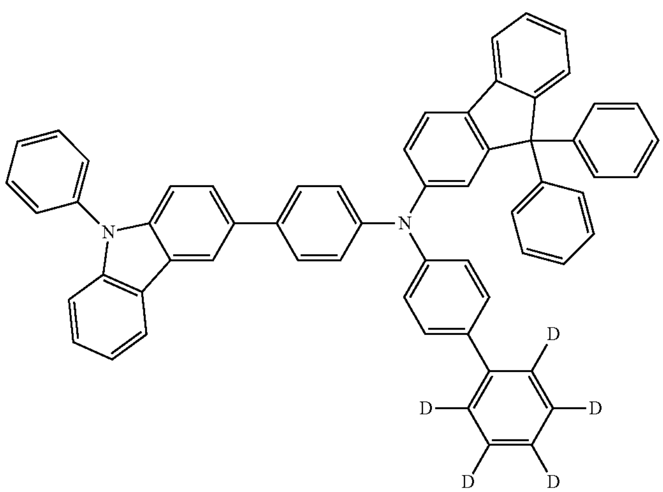

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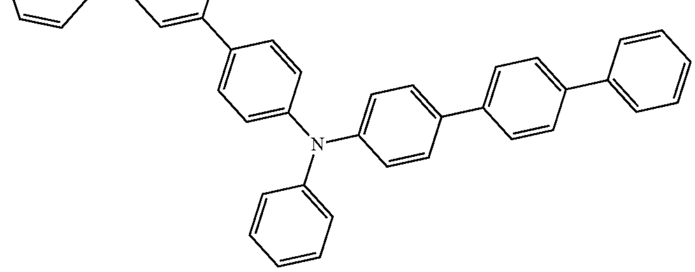

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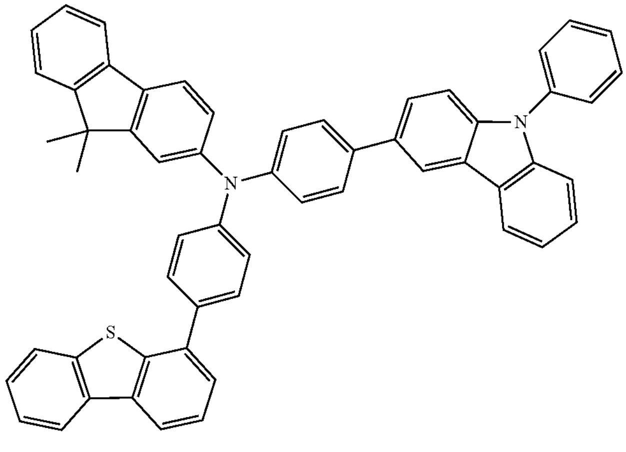
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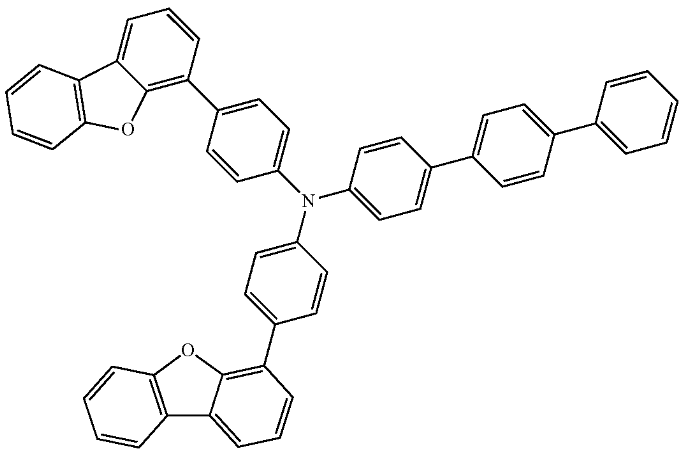
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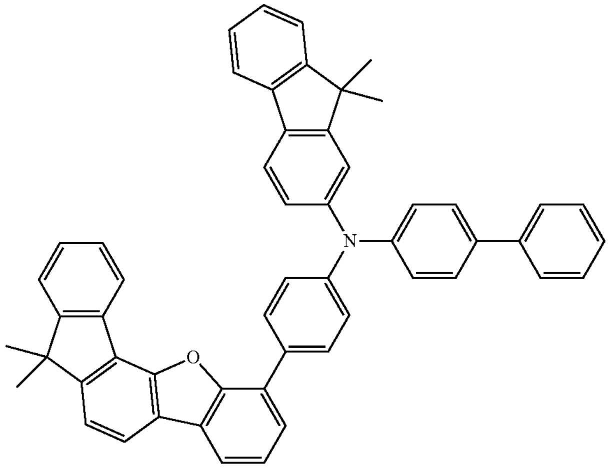
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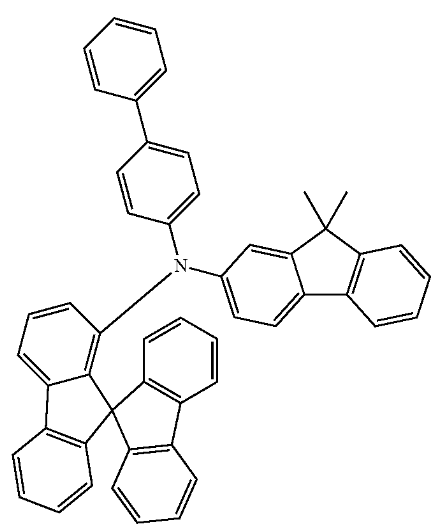
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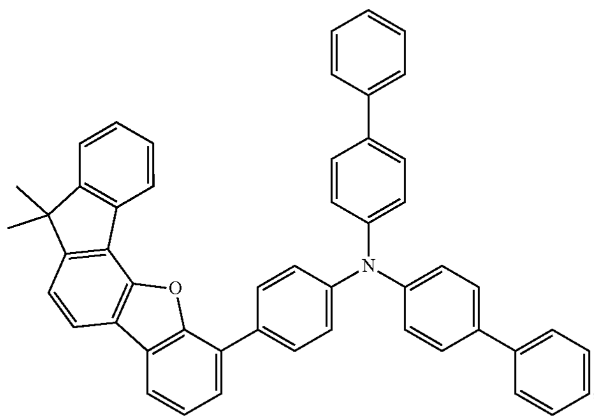
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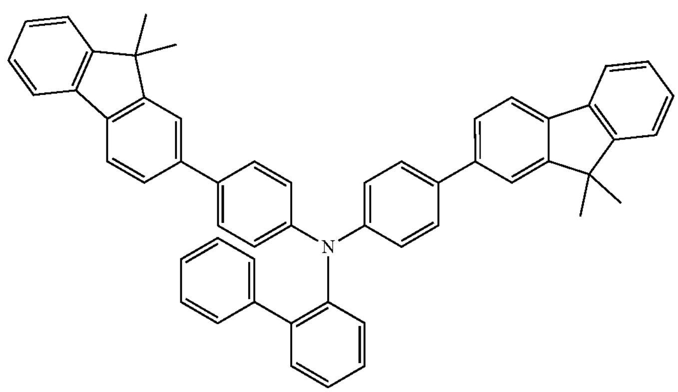
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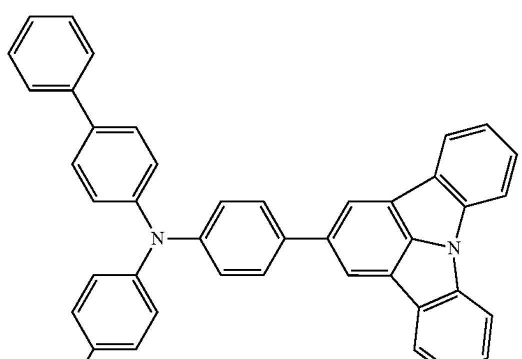
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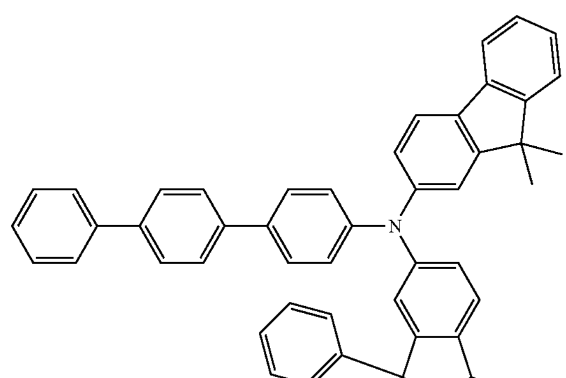
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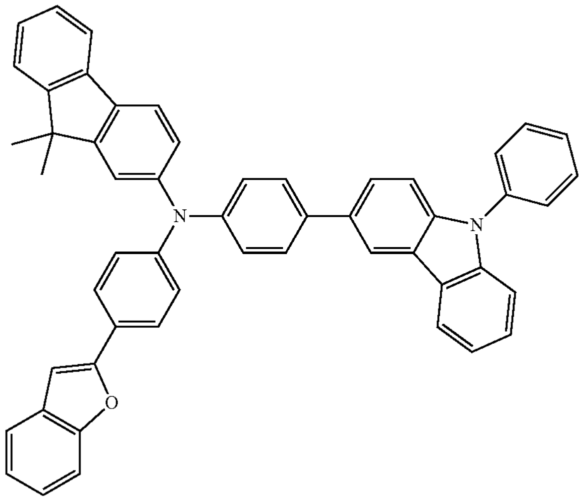

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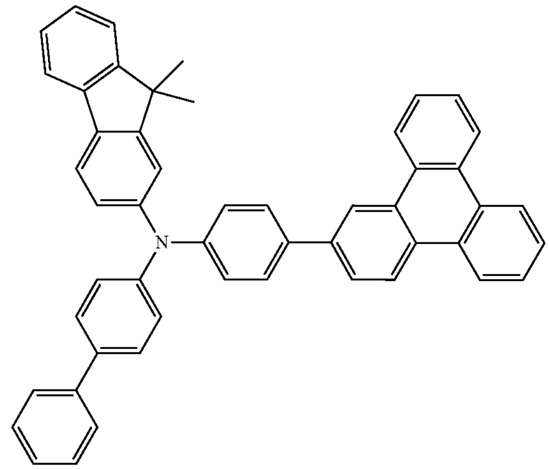

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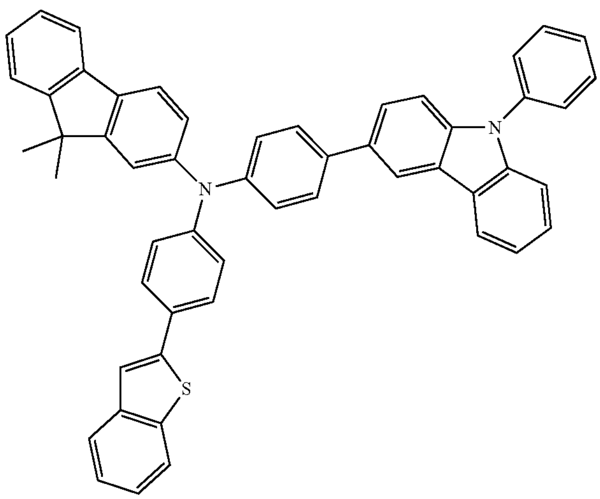

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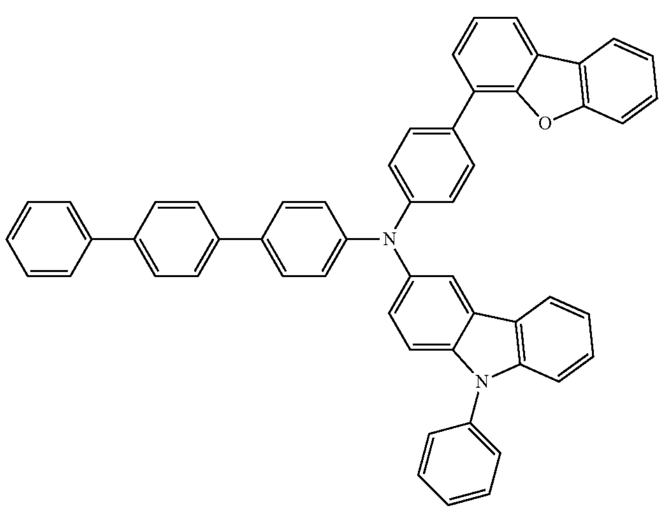

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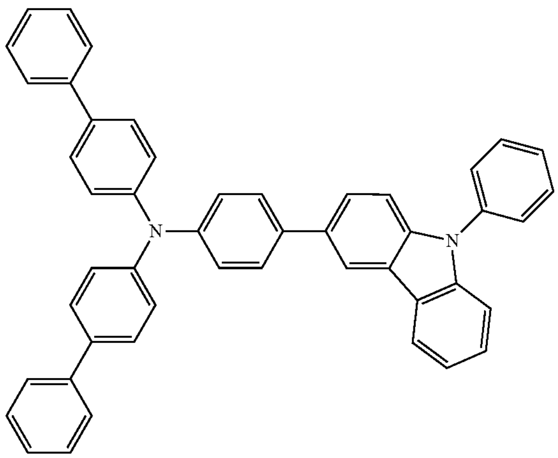

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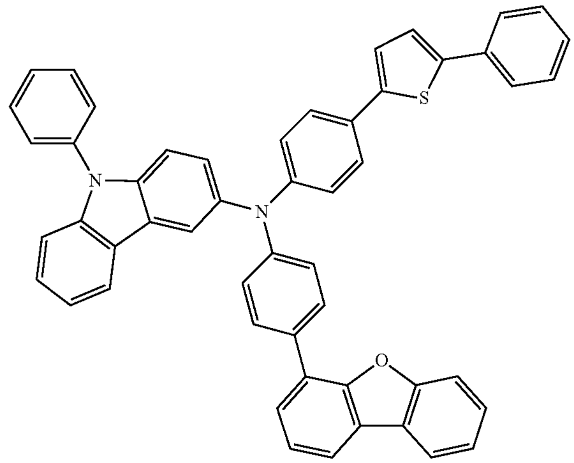

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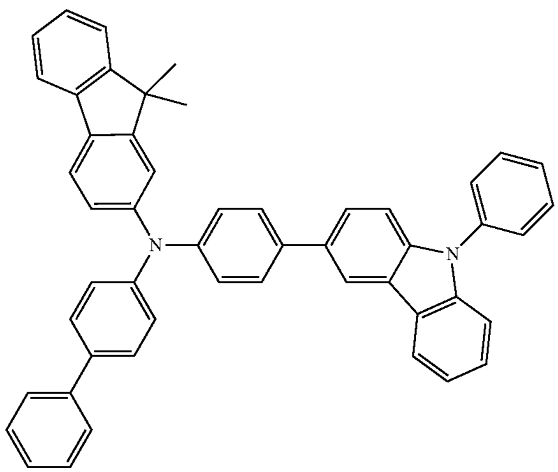

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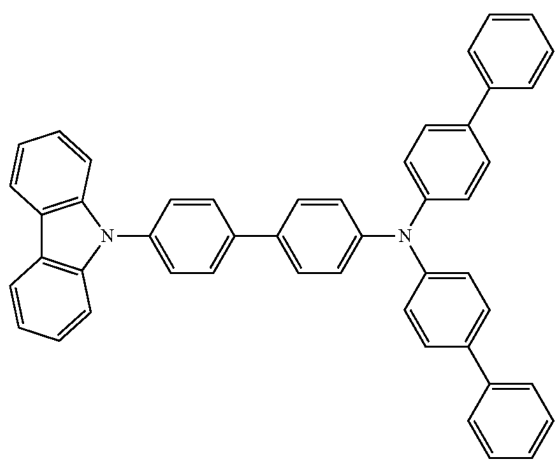

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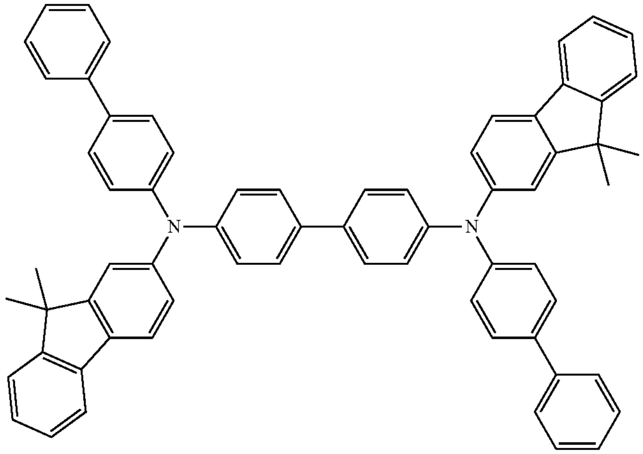

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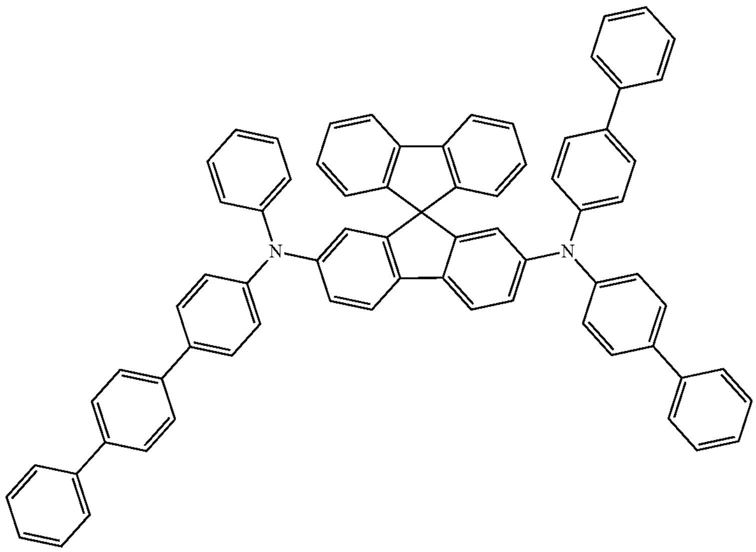
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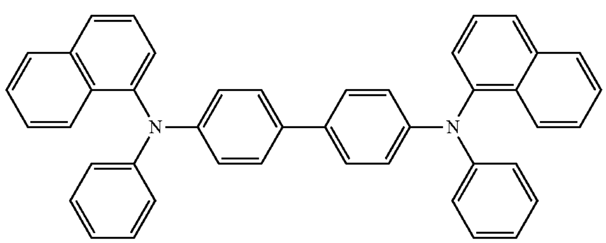
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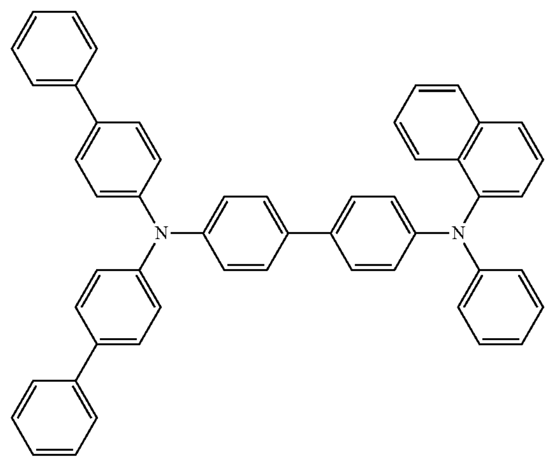
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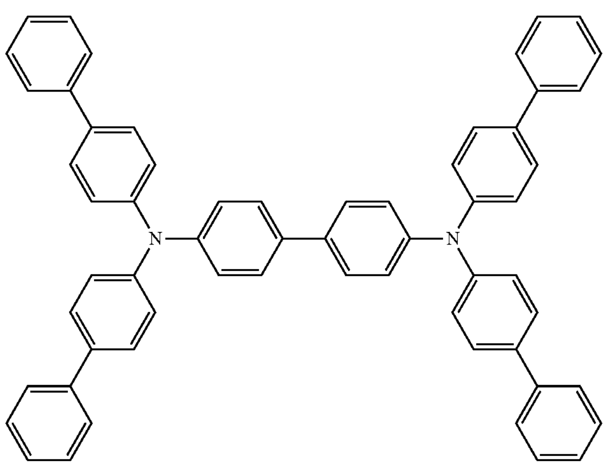
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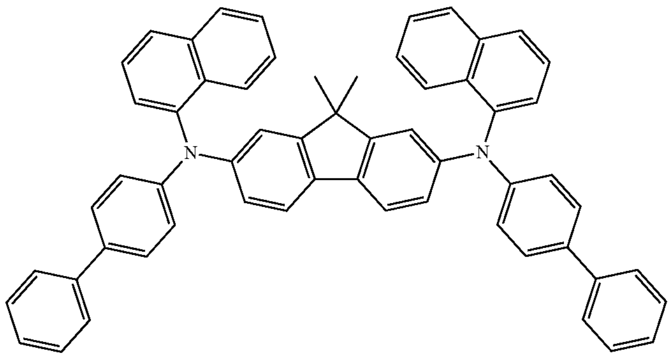

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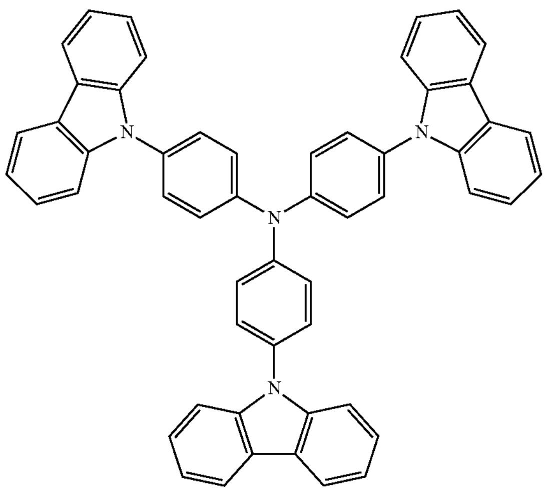

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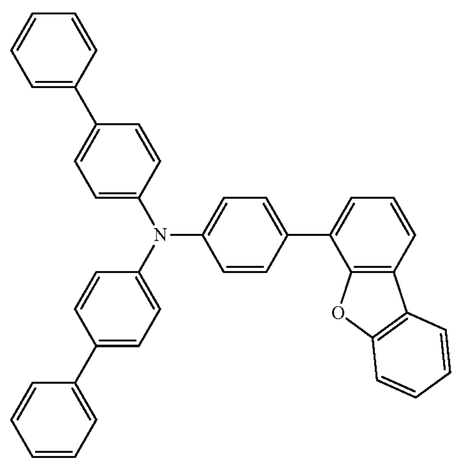

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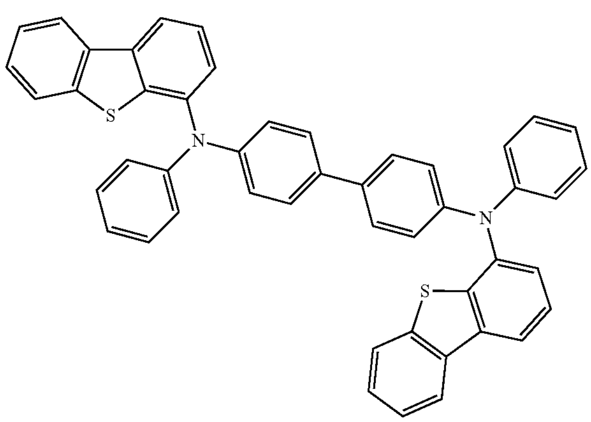

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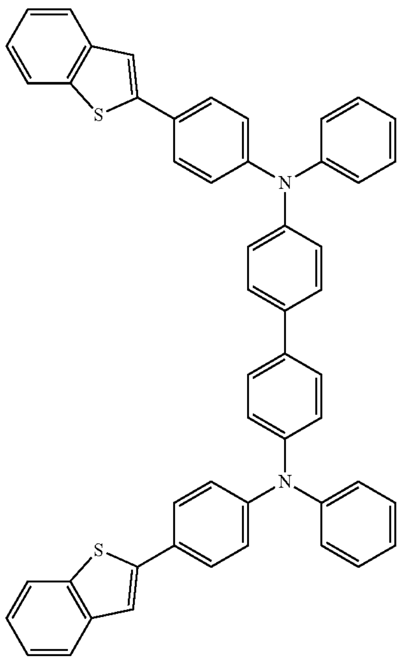

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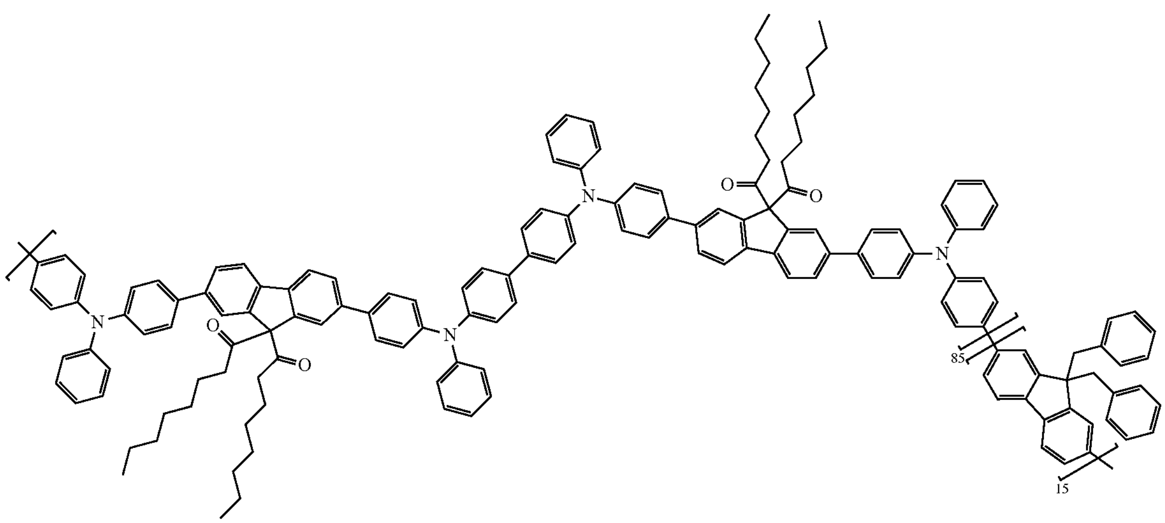

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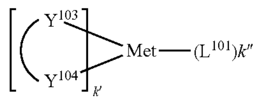
c) EBL:

[0114] An electron blocking layer (EBL) may be used to reduce the number of electrons and/or excitons that leave the emissive layer. The presence of such a blocking layer in a device may result in substantially higher efficiencies, and/or longer lifetime, as compared to a similar device lacking a blocking layer. Also, a blocking layer may be used to confine emission to a desired region of an OLED. In some embodiments, the EBL material has a higher LUMO (closer to the vacuum level) and/or higher triplet energy than the emitter closest to the EBL interface. In some embodiments, the EBL material has a higher LUMO (closer to the vacuum level) and/or higher triplet energy than one or more of the hosts closest to the EBL interface. In one aspect, the compound used in EBL contains the same molecule or the same functional groups used as one of the hosts described below.

d) Hosts:

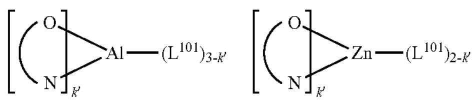
[0115] The light emitting layer of the organic EL device of the present disclosure preferably contains at least a metal complex as light emitting material, and may contain a host material using the metal complex as a dopant material. Examples of the host material are not particularly limited, and any metal complexes or organic compounds may be used as long as the triplet energy of the host is larger than that of the dopant. Any host material may be used with any dopant so long as the triplet criteria is satisfied.

[0116] Examples of metal complexes used as host are preferred to have the following general formula:



wherein Met is a metal: (Y^{103}-Y^{104}) is a bidentate ligand, Y^{103} and Y^{104} are independently selected from C, N, O, P, and S: L^{101} is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal; and k'+k" is the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

[0117] In one aspect, the metal complexes are:

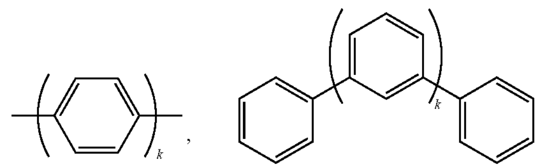


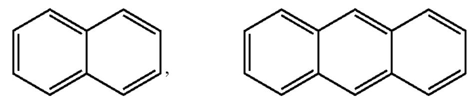
wherein (O—N) is a bidentate ligand, having metal coordinated to atoms O and N.

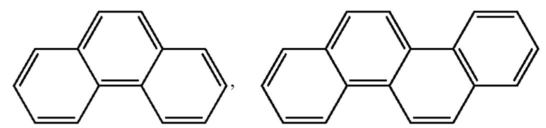
[0118] In another aspect, Met is selected from Ir and Pt. In a further aspect, (Y^{103}-Y^{104}) is a carbene ligand.

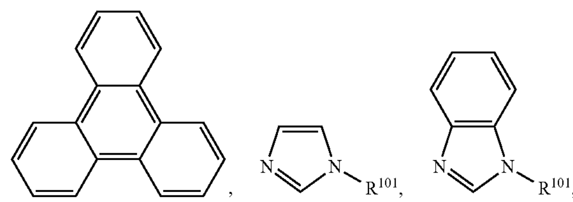
[0119] In one aspect, the host compound contains at least one of the following groups selected from the group consisting of aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic compounds such as benzene, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, tetraphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, and azulene: the group consisting of aromatic heterocyclic compounds such as dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuropyridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine; and the group consisting of 2 to 10 cyclic structural units which are groups of the same type or different types selected from the aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic group and the aromatic heterocyclic group and are bonded to each other directly or via at least one of oxygen atom, nitrogen atom, sulfur atom, silicon atom, phosphorus atom, boron atom, chain structural unit and the aliphatic cyclic group. Each option within each group may be unsubstituted or may be substituted by a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acids, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

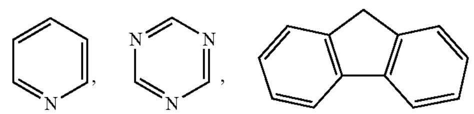
[0120] In one aspect, the host compound contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:

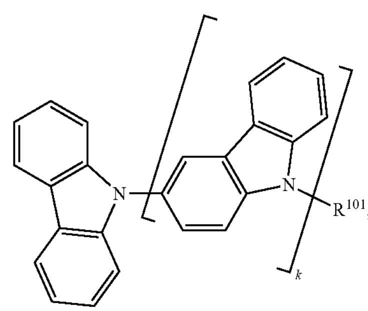


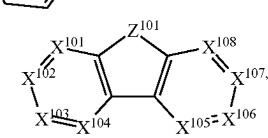


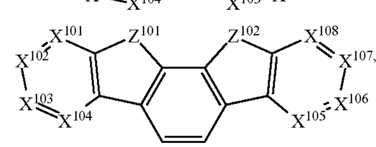


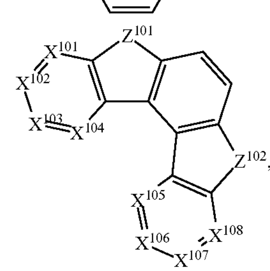












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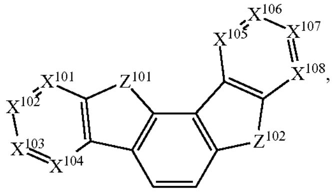

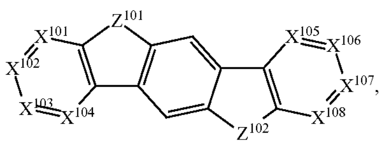

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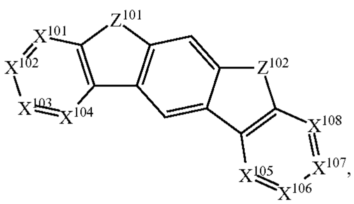
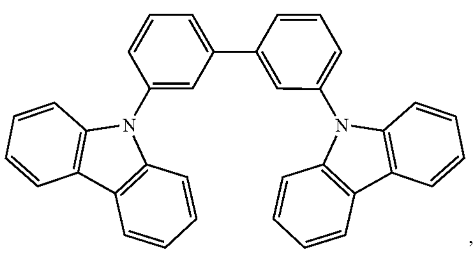
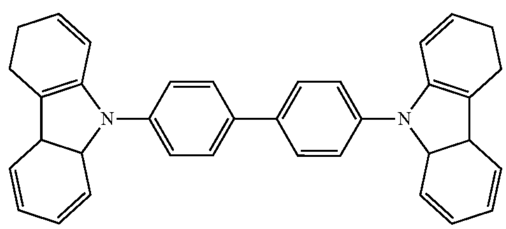
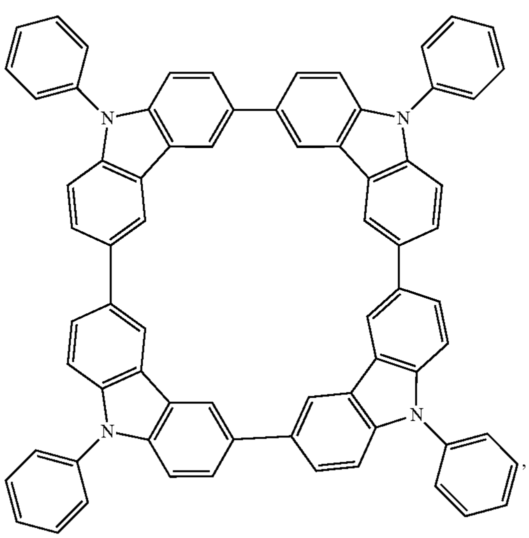


wherein R^{101} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acids, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, and when it is aryl or heteroaryl, it has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above. k is an integer from 0 to 20 or 1 to 20. X^{101} to X^{108} are independently selected from C (including CH) or N. Z^{101} and Z^{102} are independently selected from NR^{101}, O, or S.

[0121] Non-limiting examples of the host materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are exemplified below together with references that disclose those materials: EP2034538, EP2034538A, EP2757608, JP2007254297, KR20100079458, KR20120088644, KR20120129733, KR20130115564, TW201329200, US20030175553, US20050238919, US20060280965, US20090017330, US20090030202, US20090167162, US20090302743, US20090309488, US20100012931, US20100084966, US20100187984, US2010187984, US2012075273, US2012126221, US2013009543, US2013105787, US2013175519, US2014001446, US20140183503, US20140225088, US2014034914, U.S. Pat. No. 7,154,114, WO2001039234, WO2004093207, WO2005014551, WO2005089025, WO2006072002, WO2006114966, WO2007063754, WO2008056746, WO2009003898, WO2009021126, WO2009063833, WO2009066778, WO2009066779, WO2009086028, WO2010056066, WO2010107244, WO2011081423, WO2011081431, WO2011086863, WO2012128298, WO2012133644, WO2012133649, WO2013024872, WO2013035275, WO2013081315, WO2013191404, WO2014142472. US20170263869, US20160163995. U.S. Pat. No. 9,466, 803.







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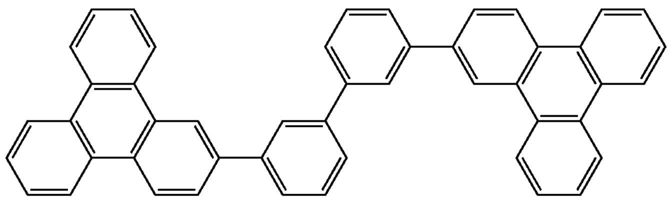

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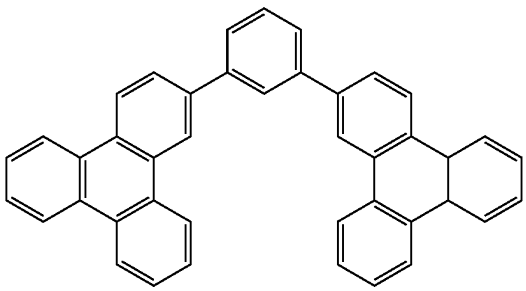

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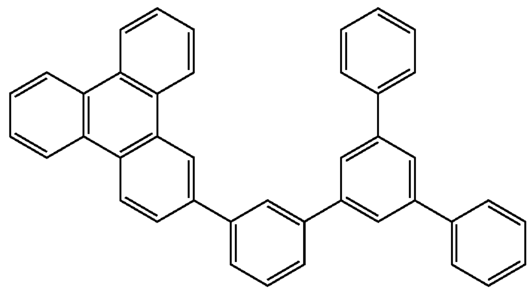

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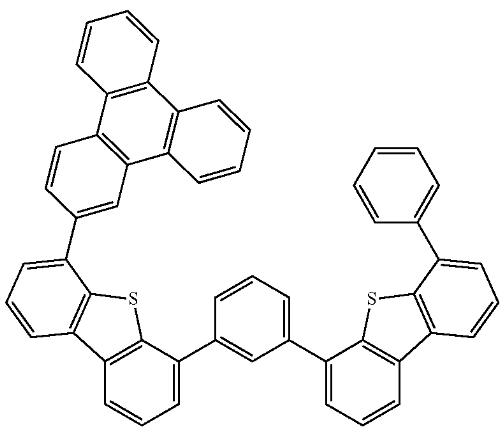

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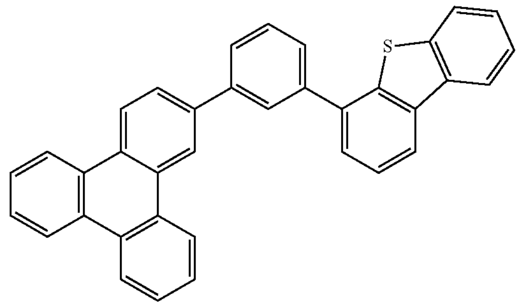

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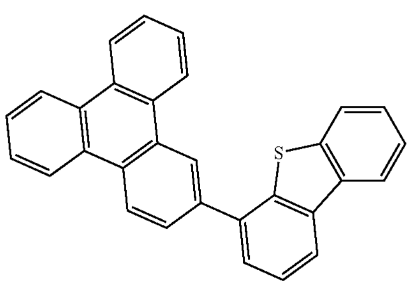

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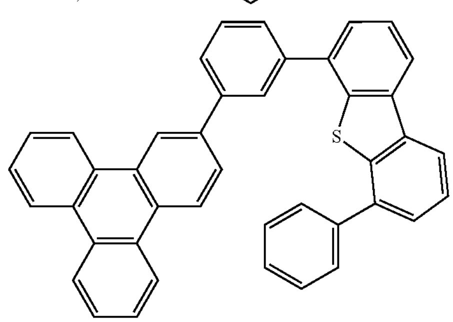

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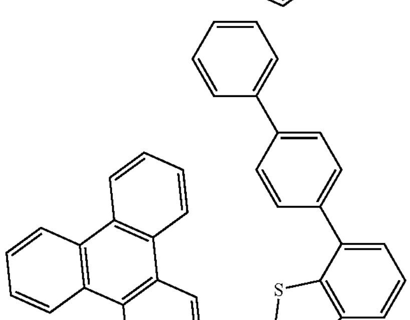

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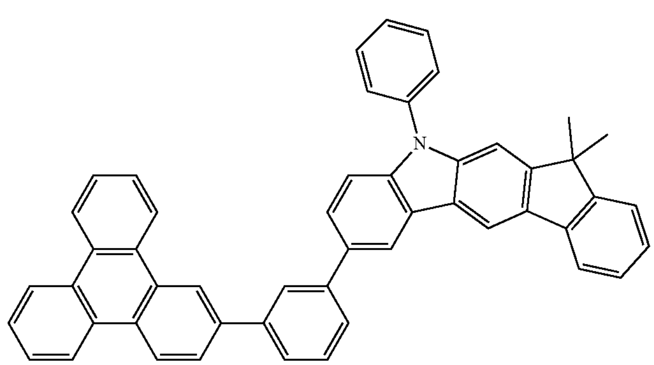

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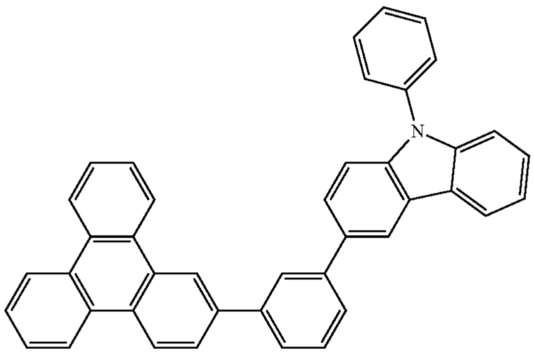

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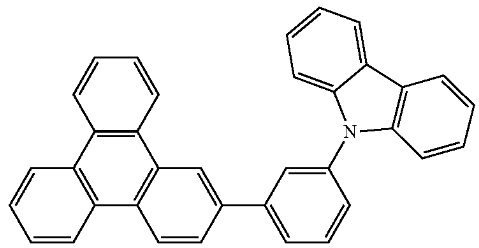

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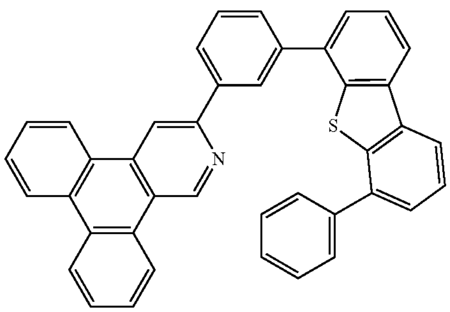

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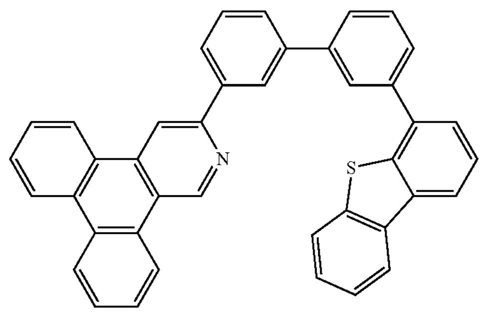

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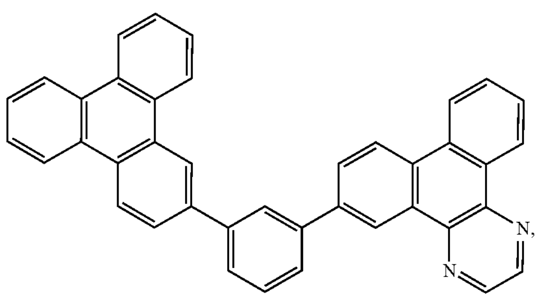

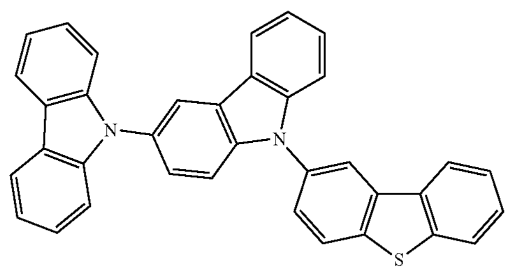

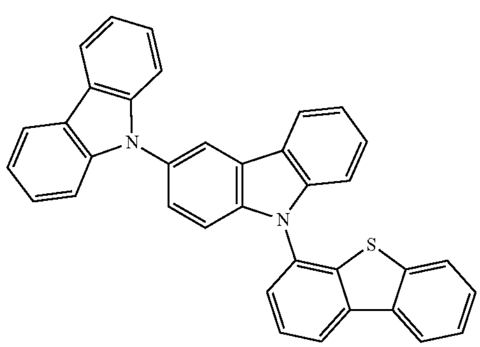

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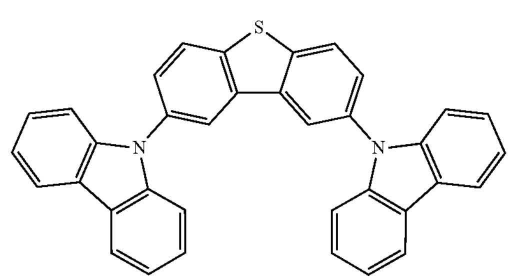

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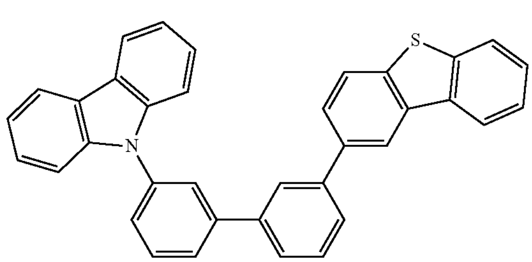

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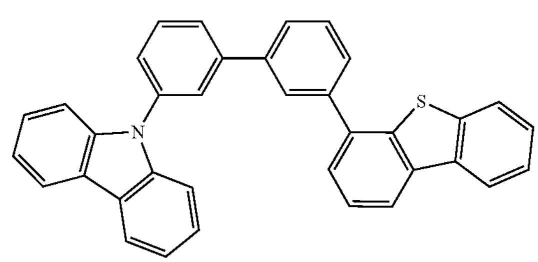

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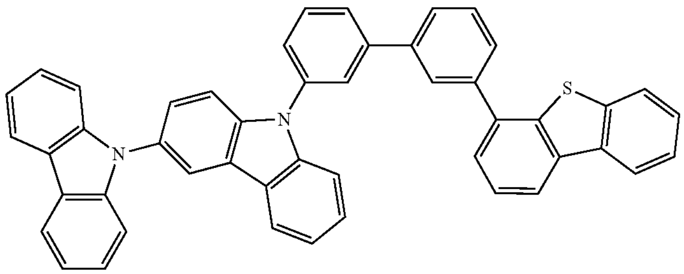
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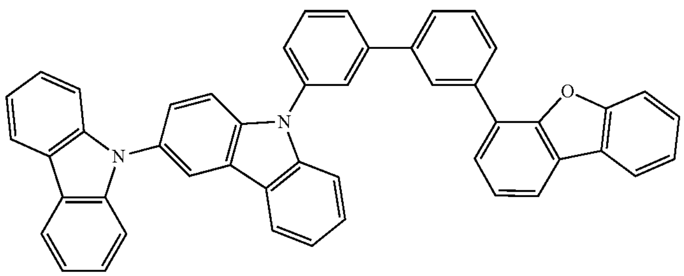
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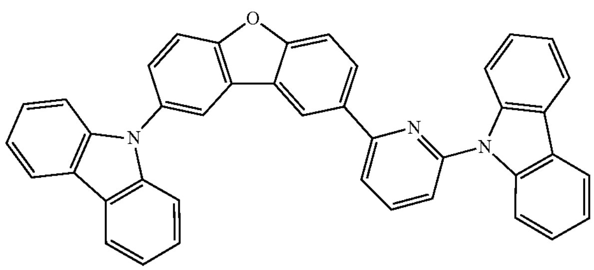
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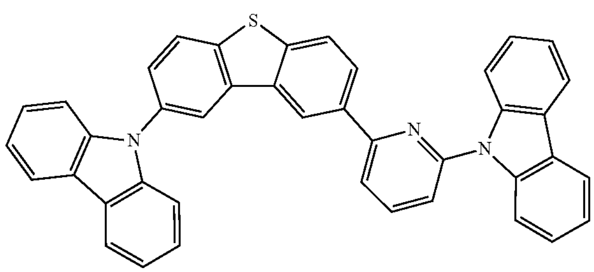
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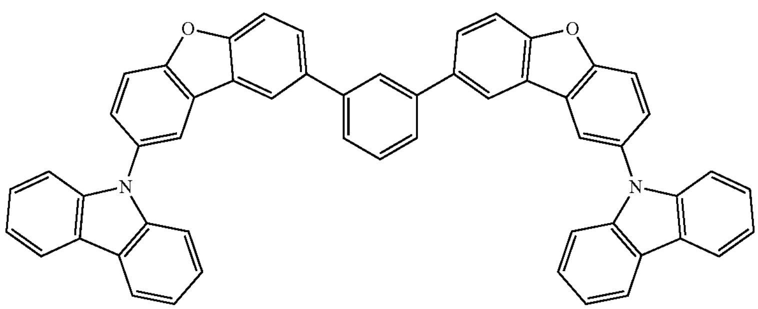
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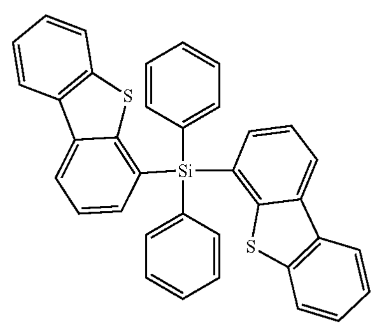
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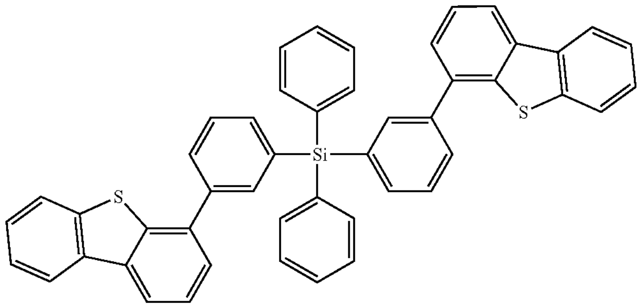

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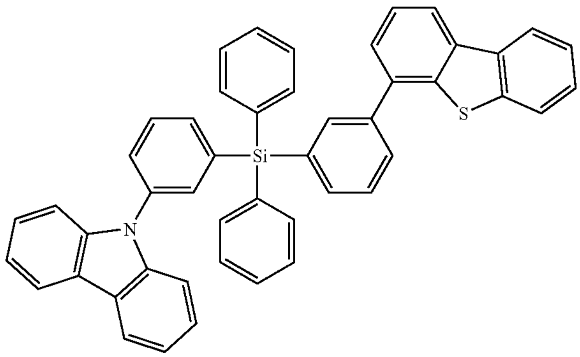

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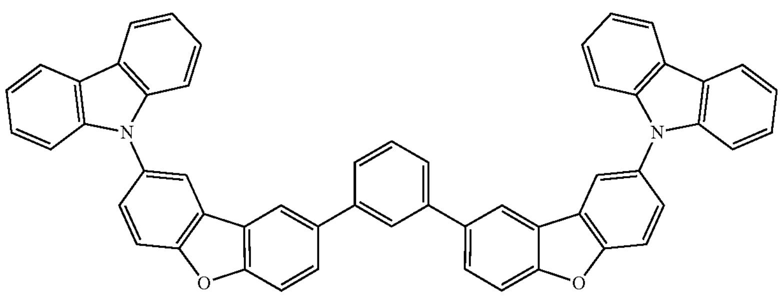

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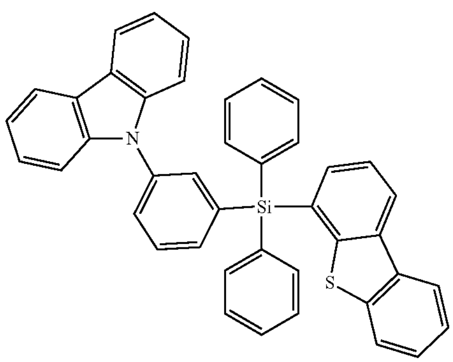

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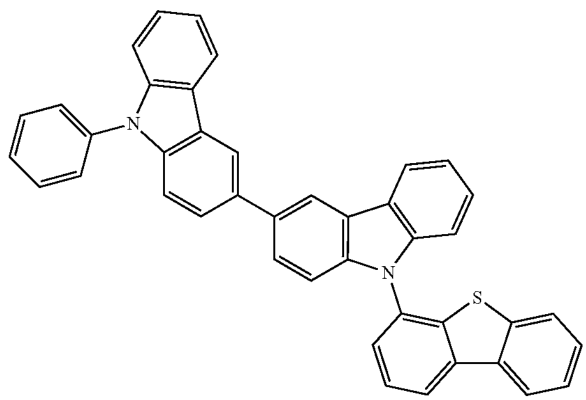

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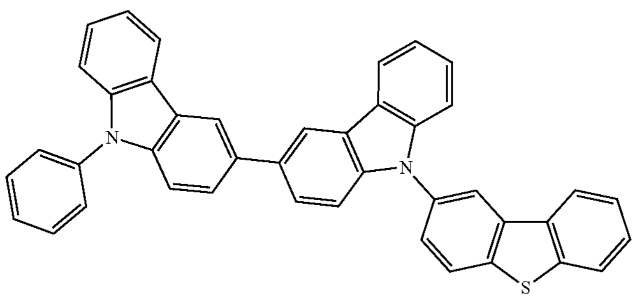

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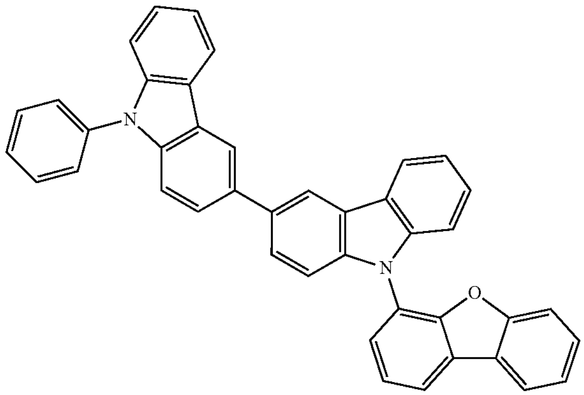

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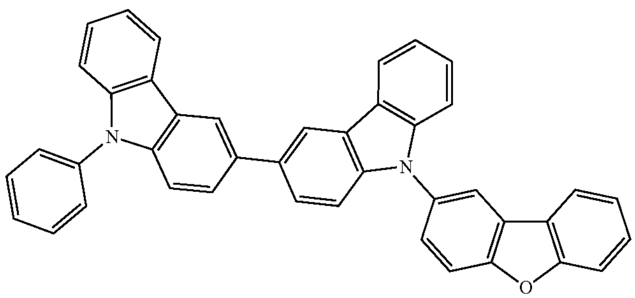

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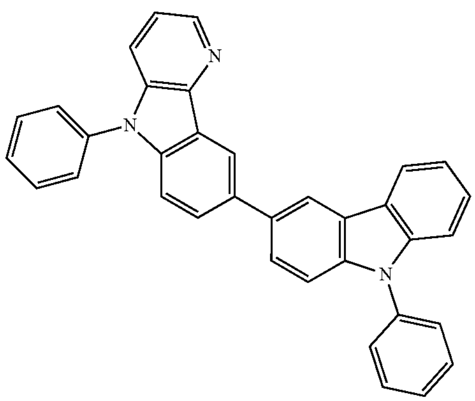

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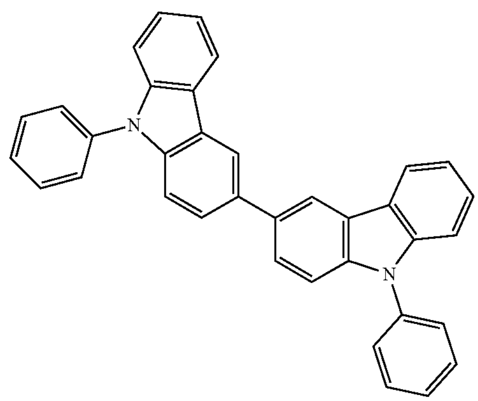

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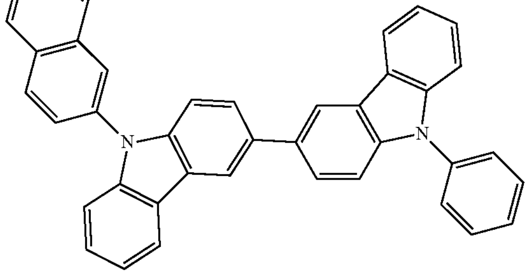

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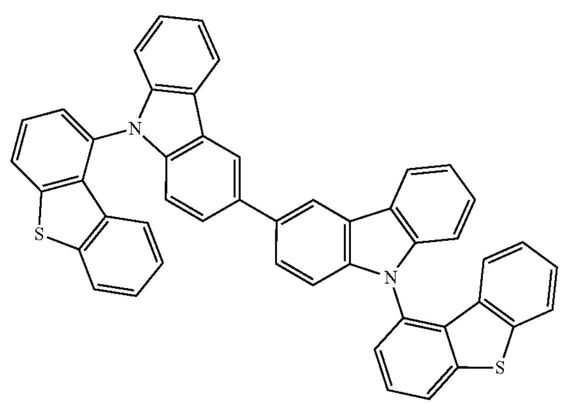

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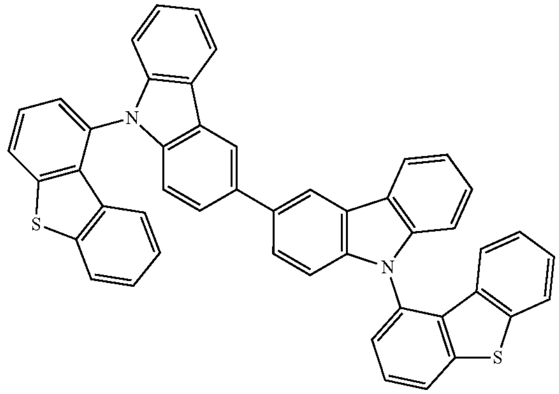

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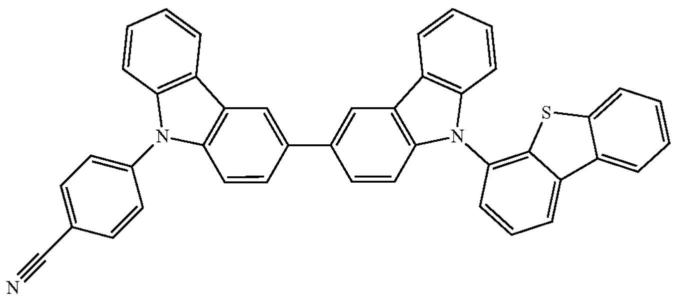

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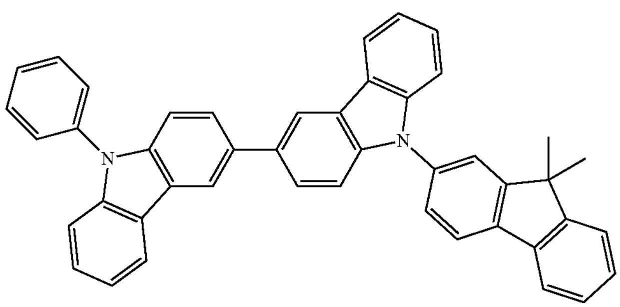

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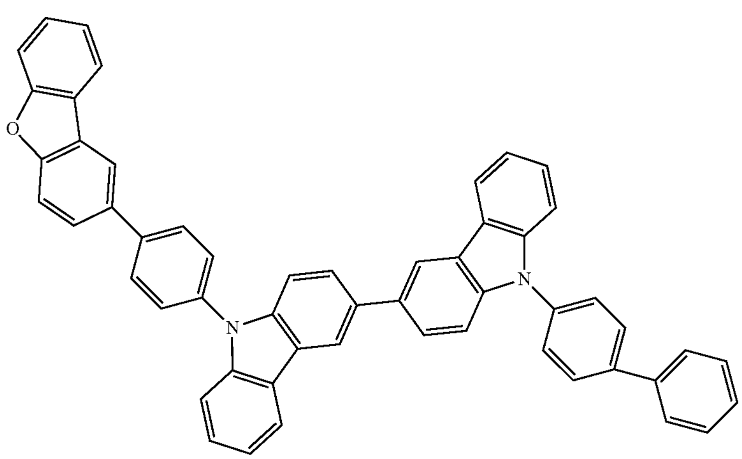

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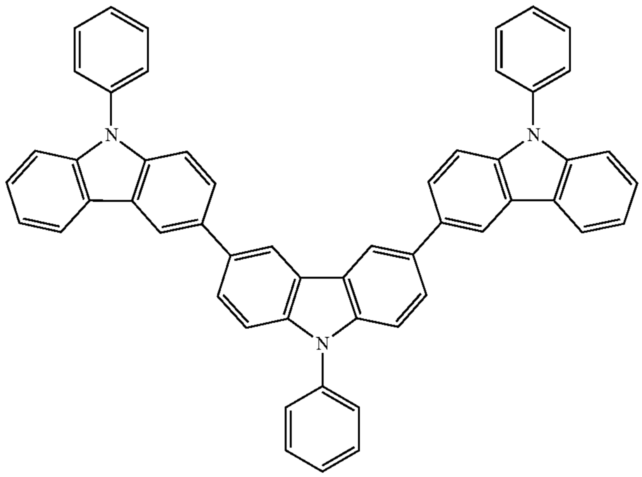

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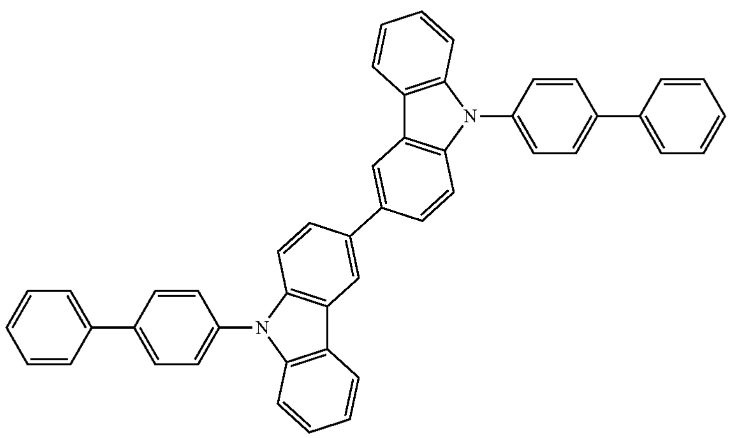

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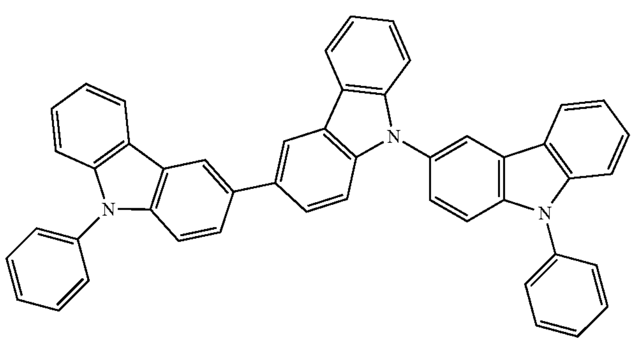

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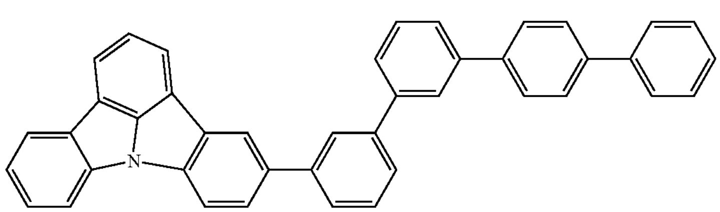

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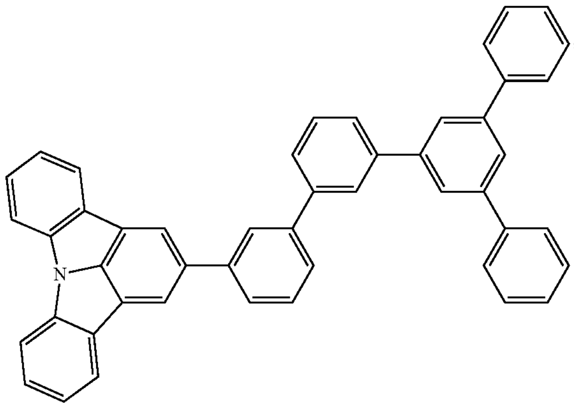

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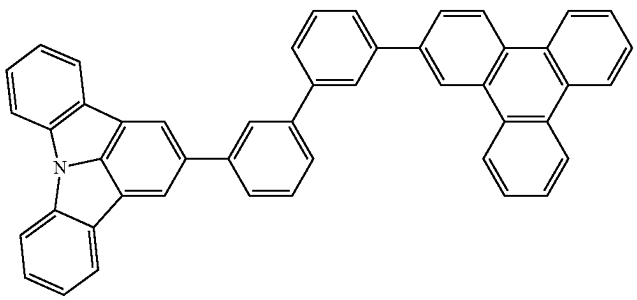

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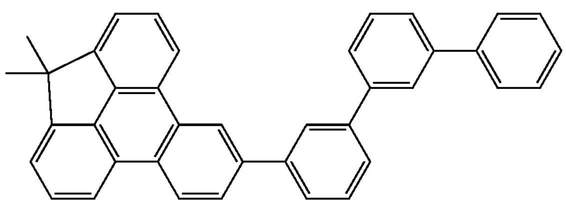

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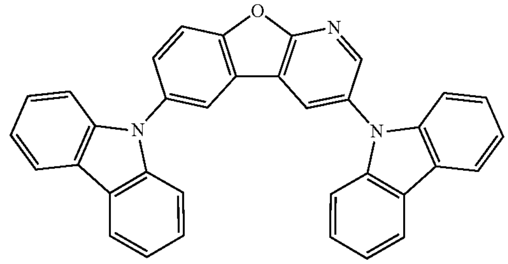

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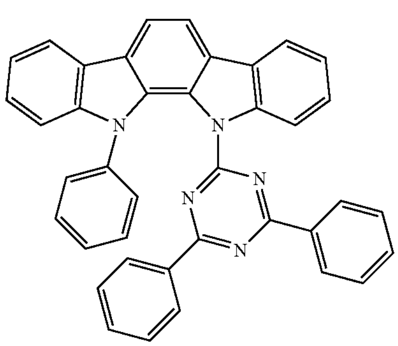

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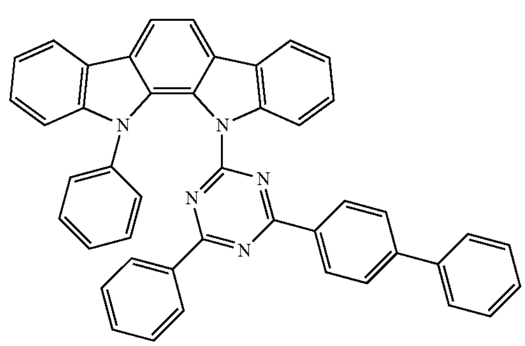

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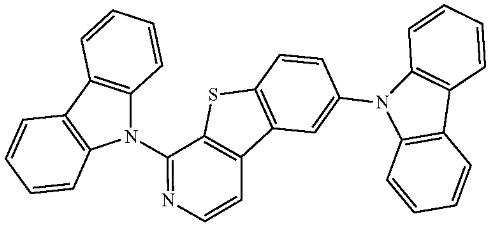
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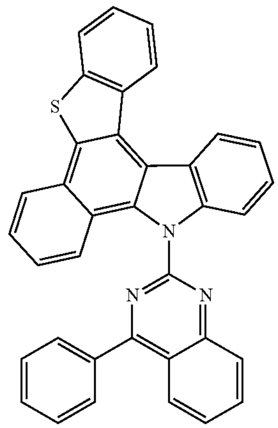
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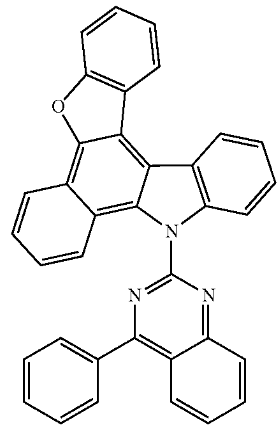
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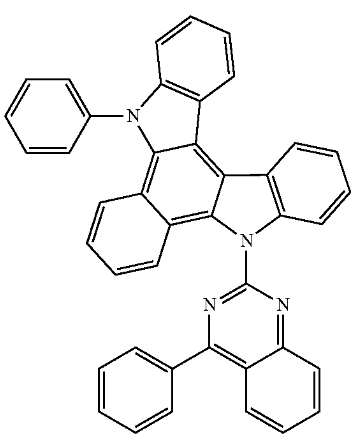
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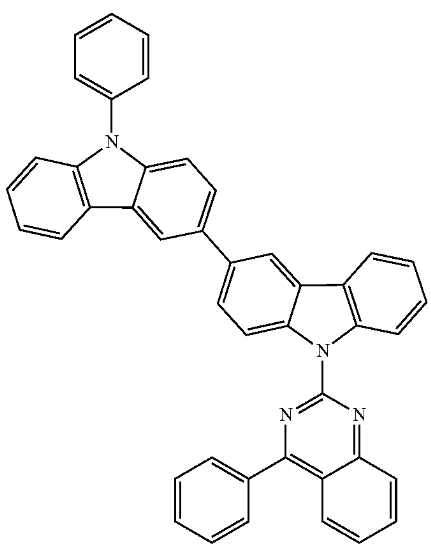
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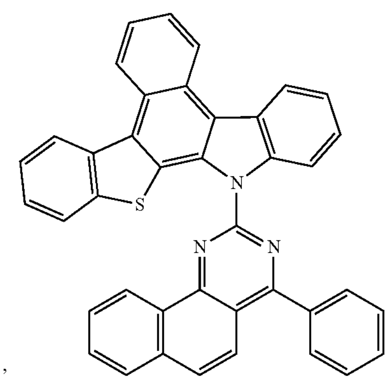
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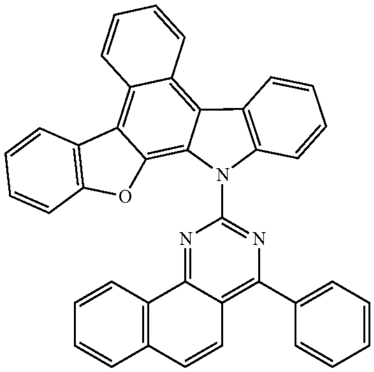
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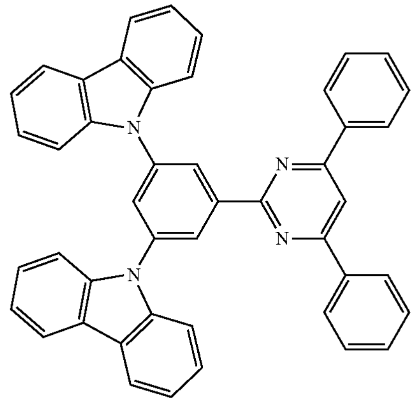
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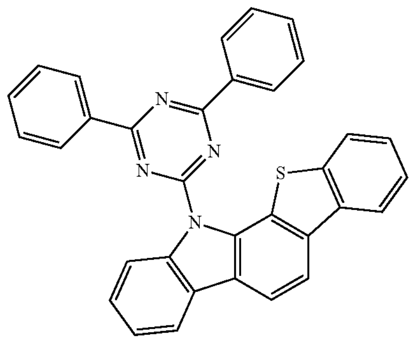

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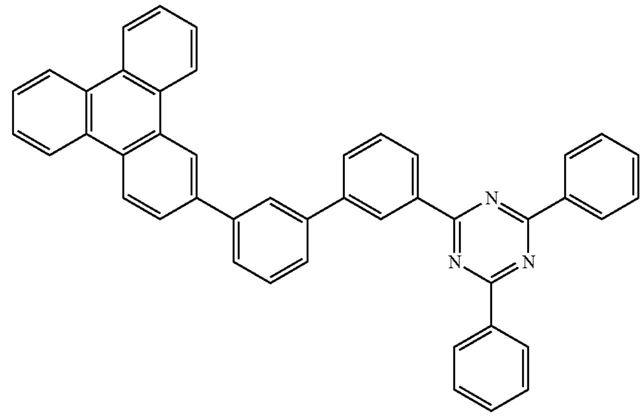

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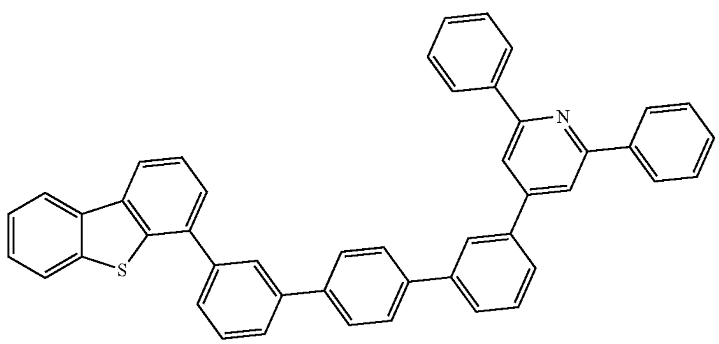

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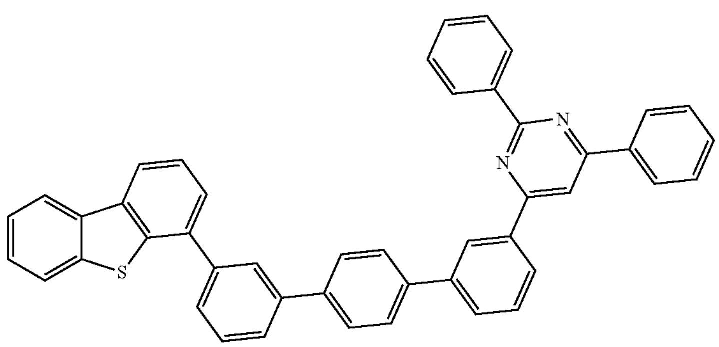

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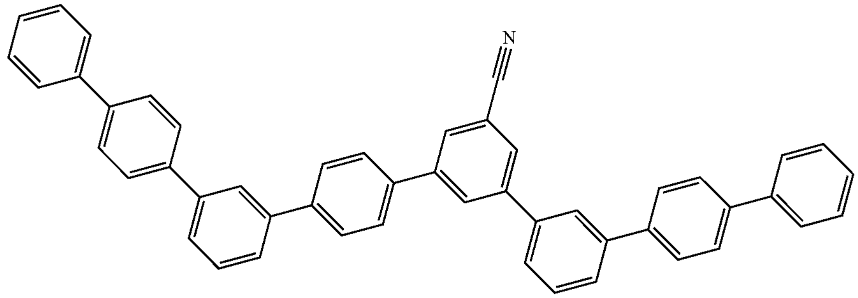

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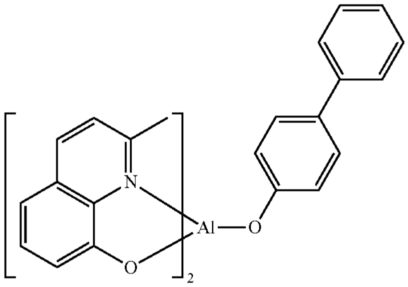

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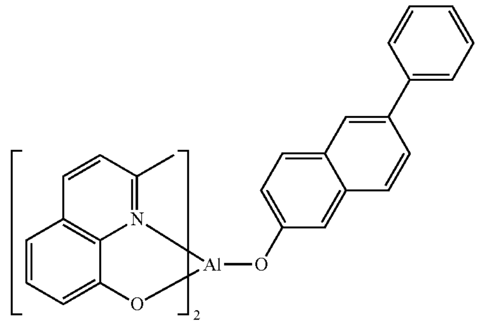

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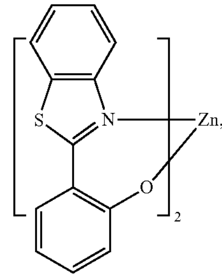

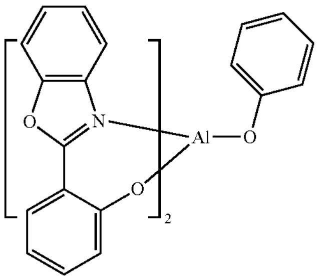

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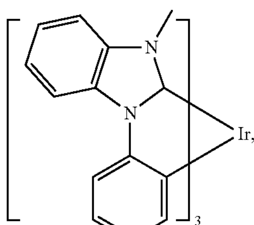

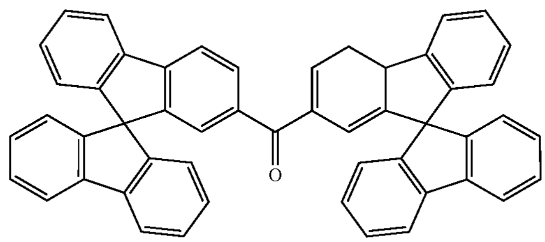

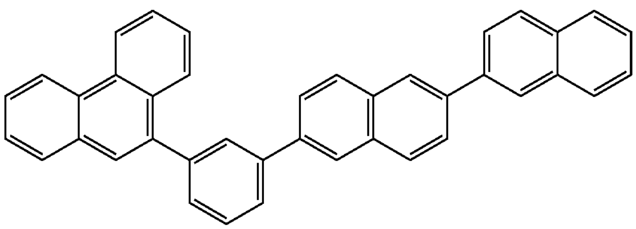

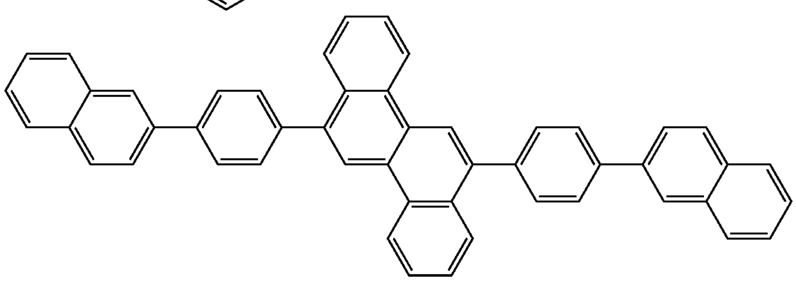

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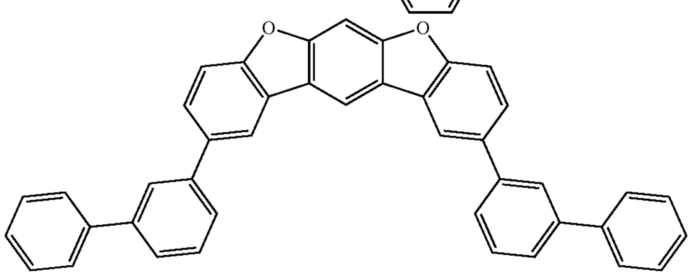
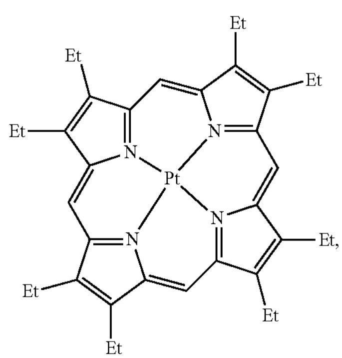
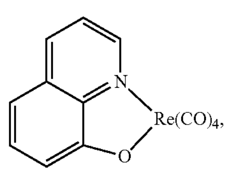


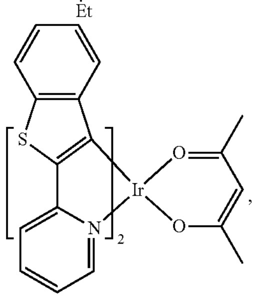
e) Additional Emitters:

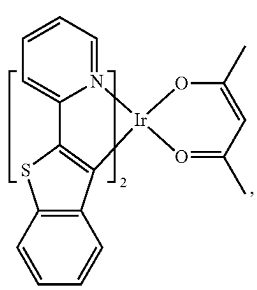
[0122] One or more additional emitter dopants may be used in conjunction with the compound of the present disclosure. Examples of the additional emitter dopants are not particularly limited, and any compounds may be used as long as the compounds are typically used as emitter materials. Examples of suitable emitter materials include, but are not limited to, compounds which can produce emissions via phosphorescence, fluorescence, thermally activated delayed fluorescence, i.e., TADF (also referred to as E-type delayed fluorescence), triplet-triplet annihilation, or combinations of these processes.

[0123] Non-limiting examples of the emitter materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are exemplified below together with references that disclose those materials: CN103694277, CN1696137, EB01238981, EP01239526, EP01961743, EP1239526, EP1244155, EP1642951, EP1647554, EP1841834, EP1841834B, EP2062907, EP2730583, JP2012074444, JP2013110263, JP4478555, KR1020090133652, KR20120032054, KR20130043460, TW201332980, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,699,599, 6,916,554, US20010019782, US20020034656, US20030068526, US20030072964, US20030138657, US20050123788, US20050244673, US2005123791, US2005260449, US20060008670, US20060065890, US20060127696, US20060134459, US20060134462, US20060202194, US20060251923, US20070034863, US20070087321, US20070103060, US20070111026, US20070190359, US20070231600, US2007034863, US2007104979, US2007104980, US2007138437, US2007224450, US2007278936, US20080020237, US20080233410, US20080261076, US20080297033, US200805851, US2008161567, US2008210930, US20090039776, US20090108737, US20090115322, US20090179555, US2009085476, US2009104472, US20100090591, US20100148663, US20100244004, US20100295032, US2010102716, US2010105902, US2010244004, US2010270916, US20110057559, US20110108822, US20110204333, US2011215710, US2011227049, US2011285275, US2012292601, US20130146848, US2013033172, US2013165653, US2013181190, US2013334521, US20140246656, US2014103305, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,303,238, 6,413,656, 6,653,654, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,670,645, 6,687,266, 6,835,469, 6,921,915, 7,279,704, 7,332,232, 7,378,162, 7,534,505, 7,675,228, 7,728,137, 7,740,957, 7,759,489, 7,951,947, 8,067,099, 8,592,586, 8,871,361, WO06081973, WO06/21811, WO07018067, WO07/08362, WO07/15970, WO07/15981, WO08035571, WO2002015645, WO2003040257, WO2005019373, WO2006056418, WO2008054584, WO2008078800, WO2008096609, WO2008101842, WO2009000673, WO2009050281, WO2009100991, WO2010028151, WO2010054731, WO2010086089, WO2010118029, WO2011044988, WO2011051404, WO2011107491, WO2012020327, WO2012163471, WO2013094620, WO2013107487, WO2013174471, WO2014007565, WO2014008982, WO2014023377, WO2014024131, WO2014031977, WO2014038456, WO2014112450.









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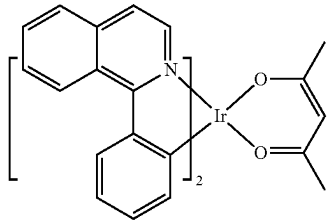

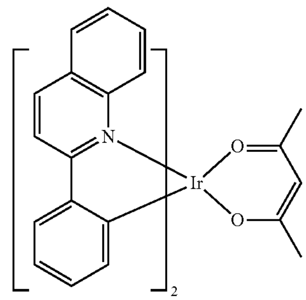

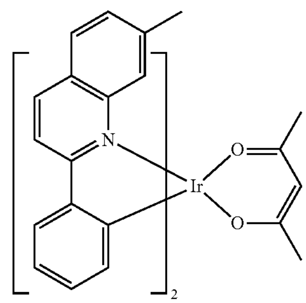

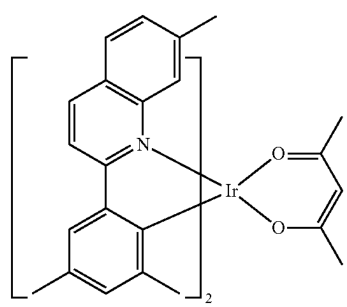

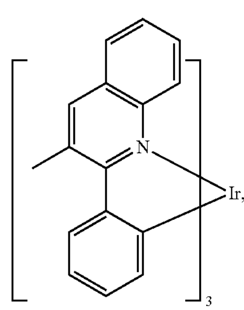

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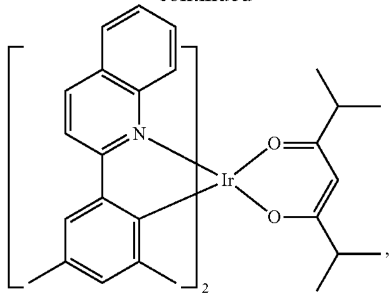

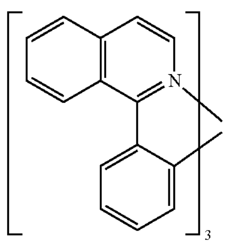

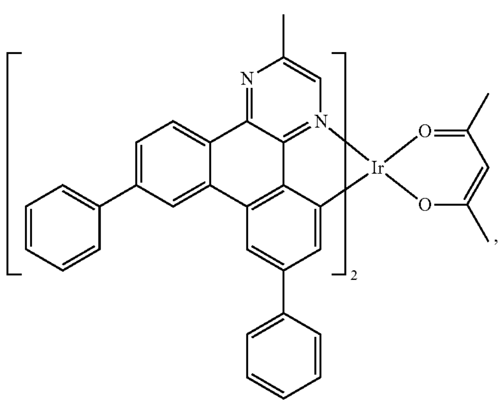

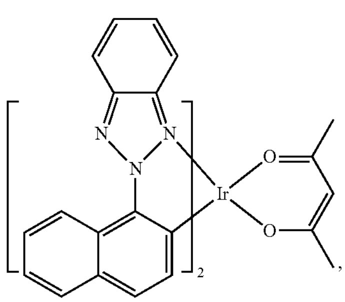

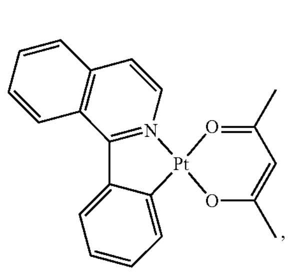

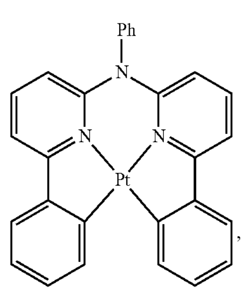

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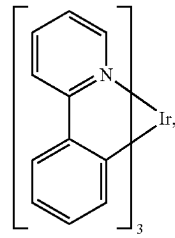

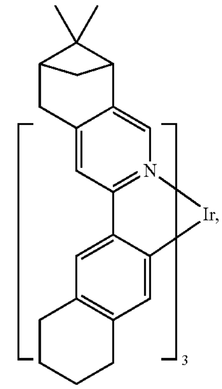

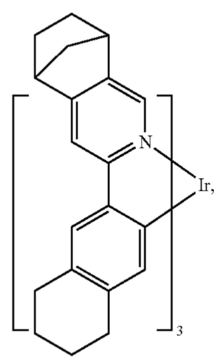

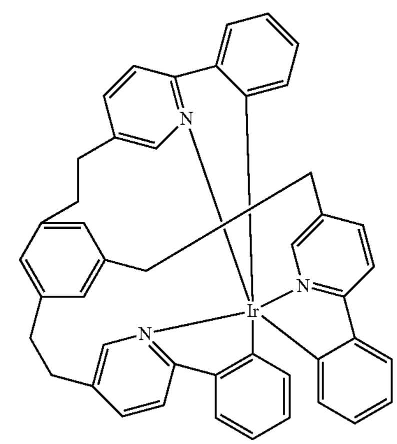

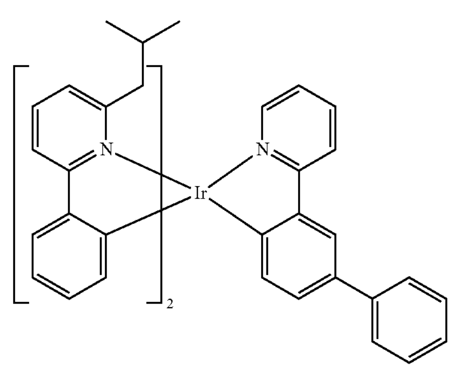

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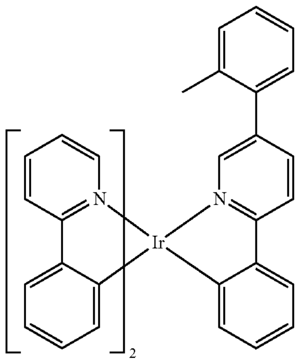

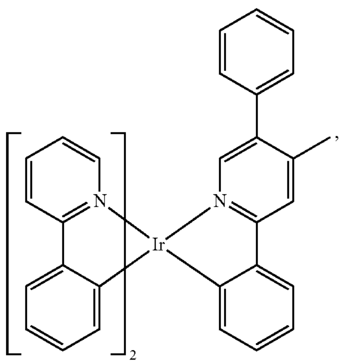

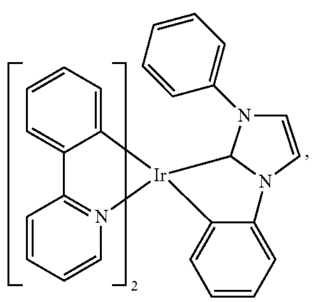

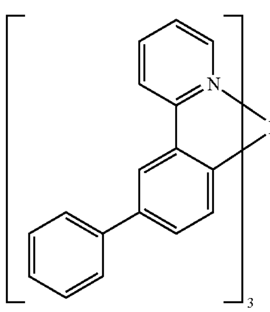

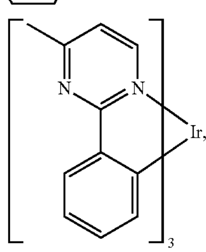

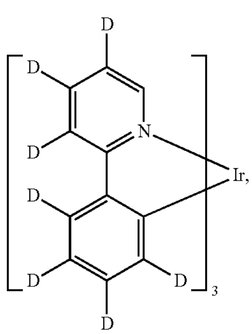

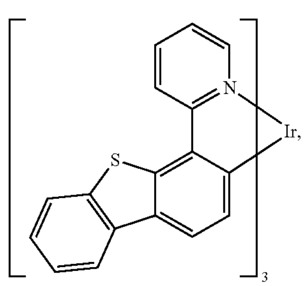

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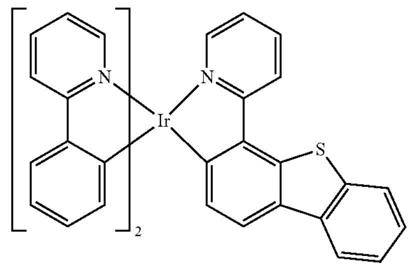

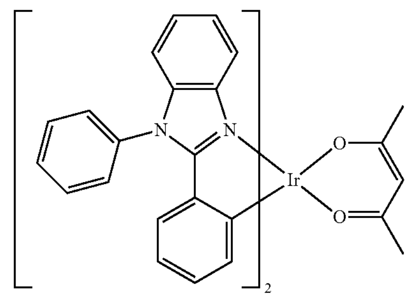

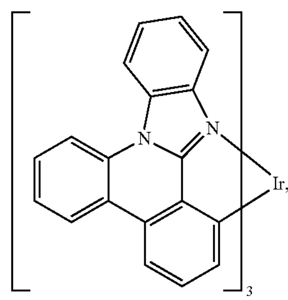

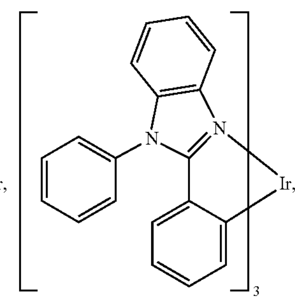

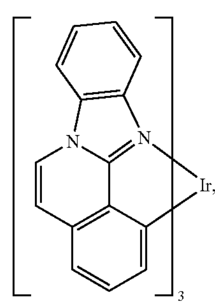

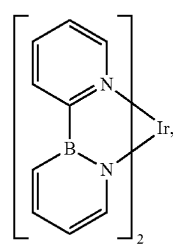

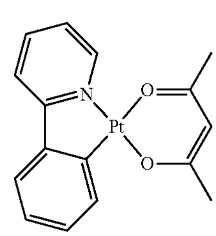

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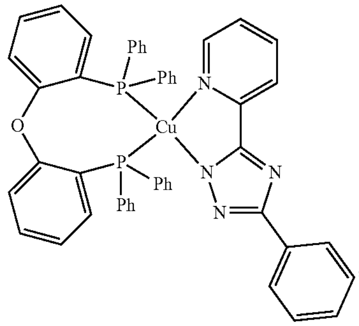

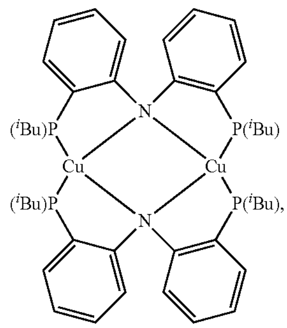

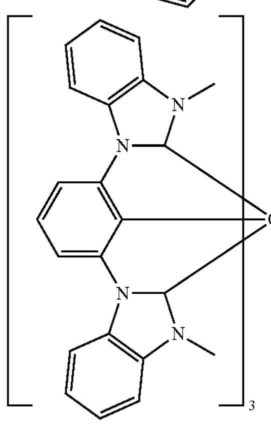

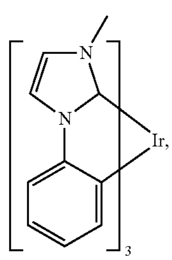

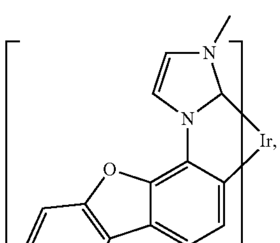

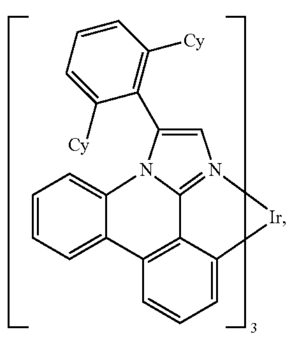

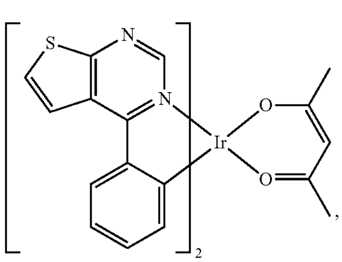

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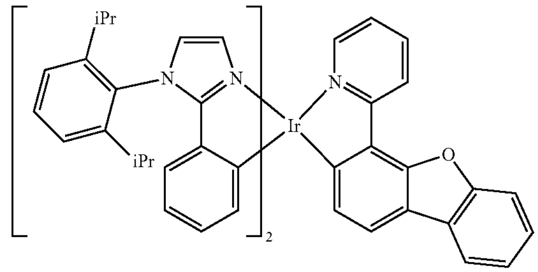

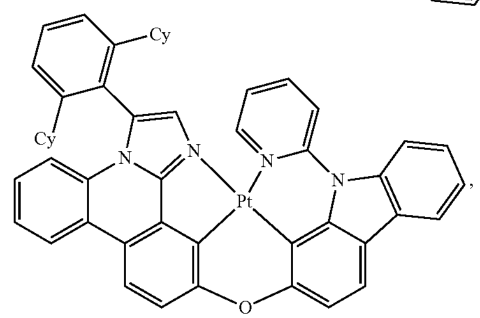

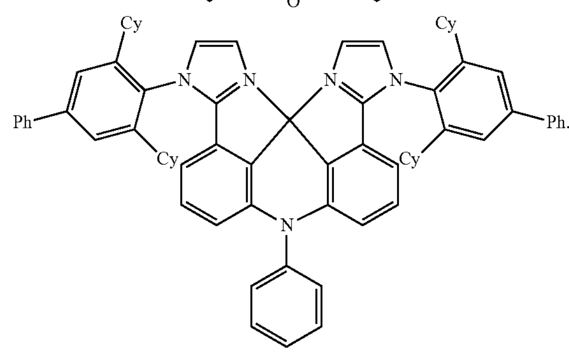

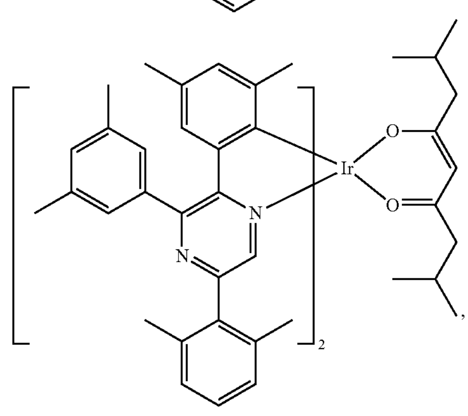

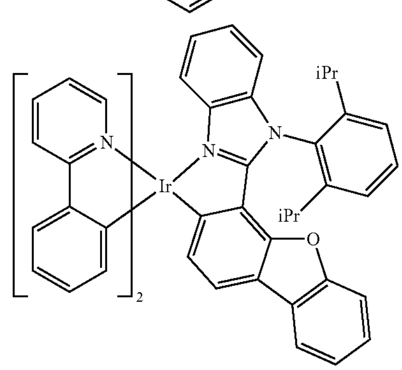

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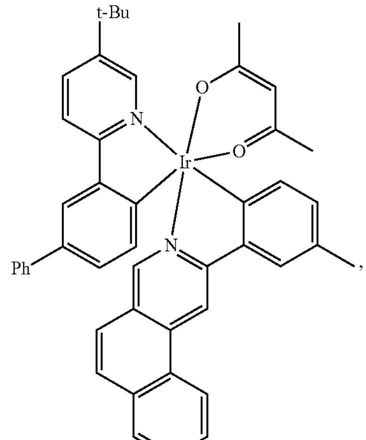

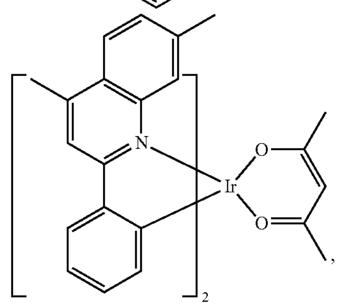

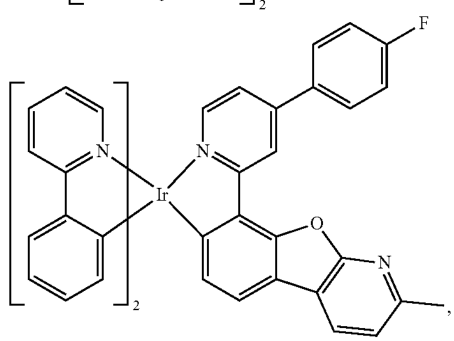

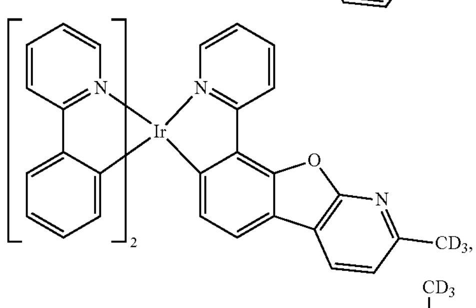

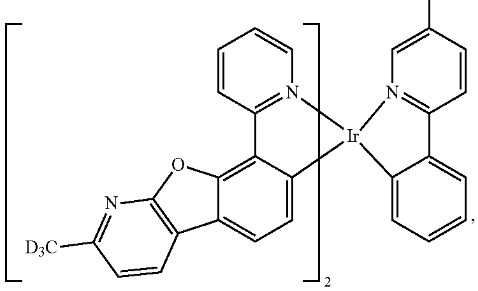

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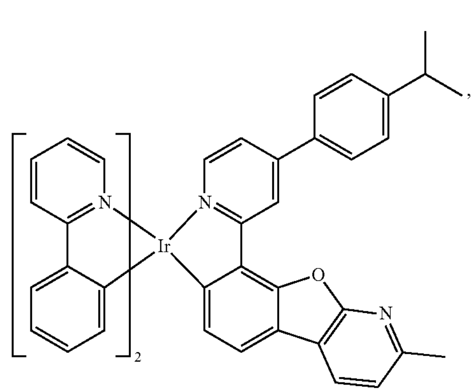

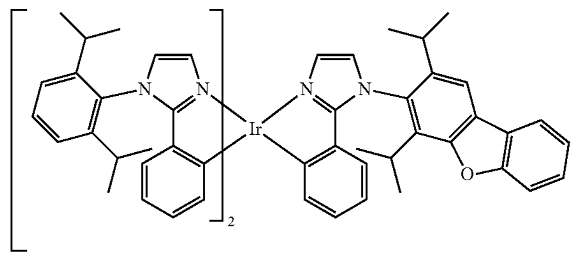

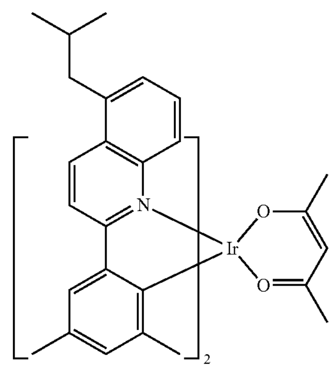

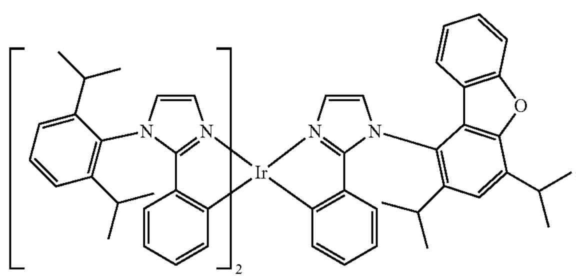

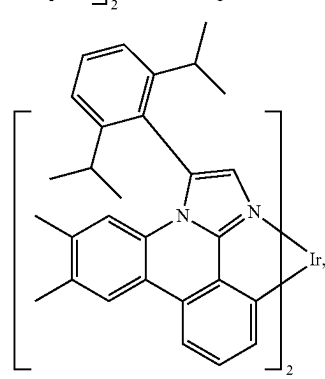

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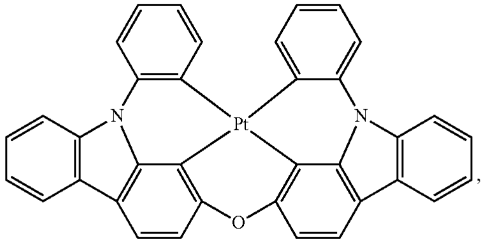

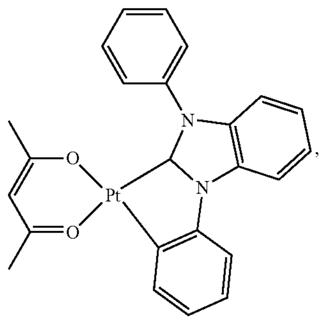

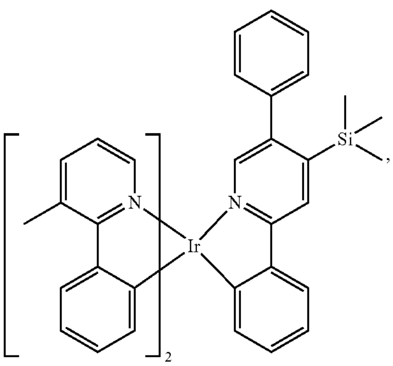

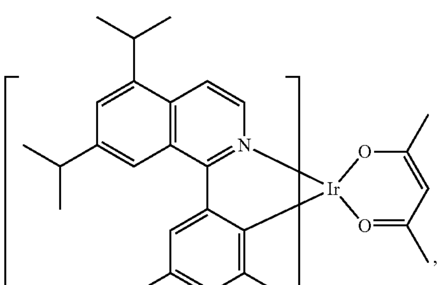

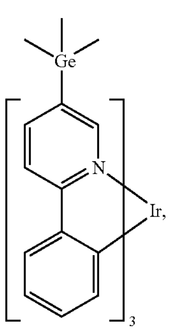

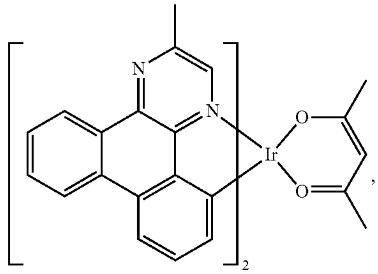

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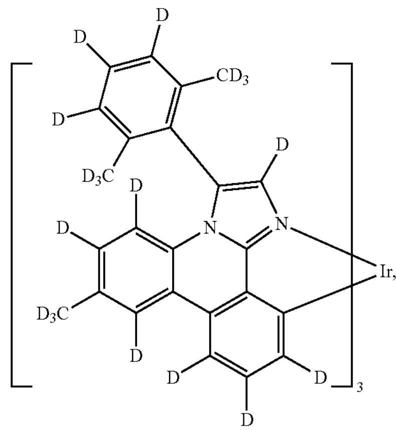

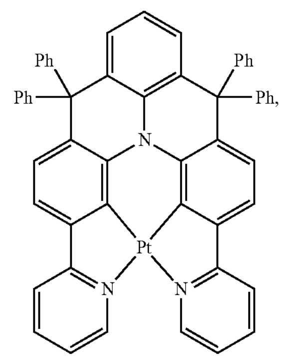

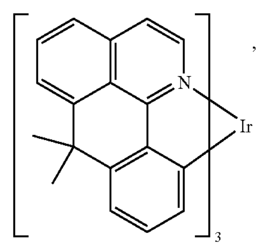

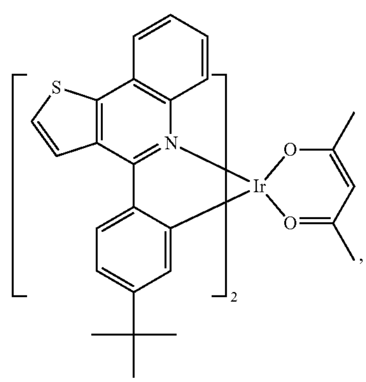

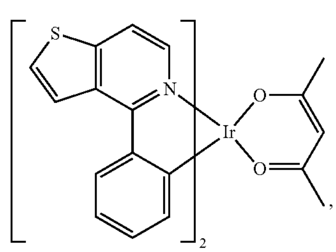

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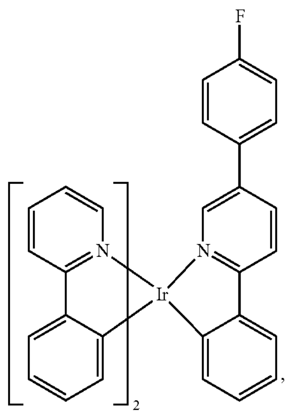

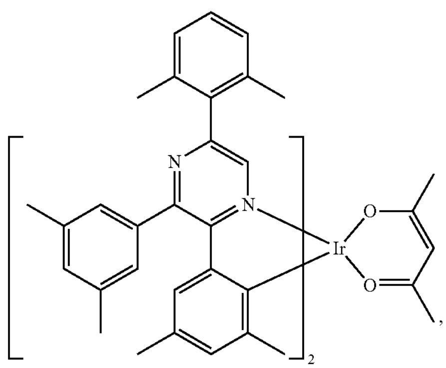

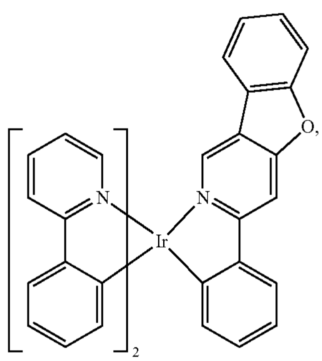

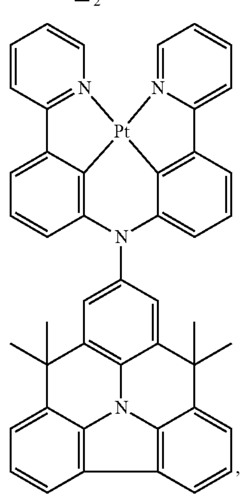

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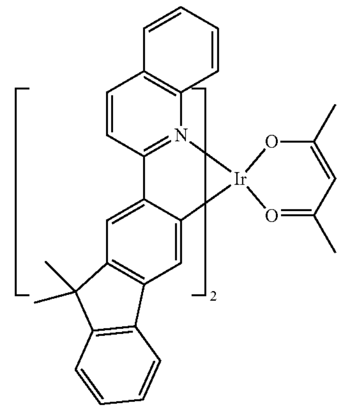

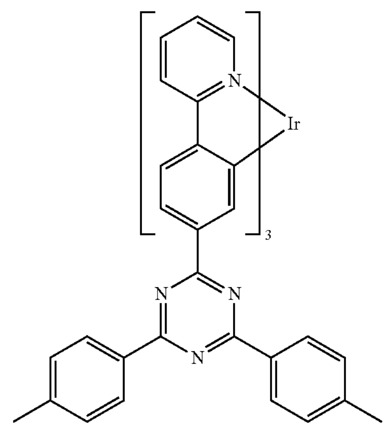

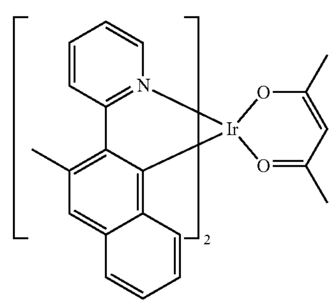

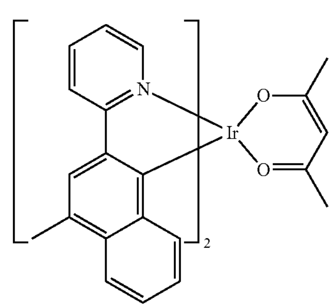

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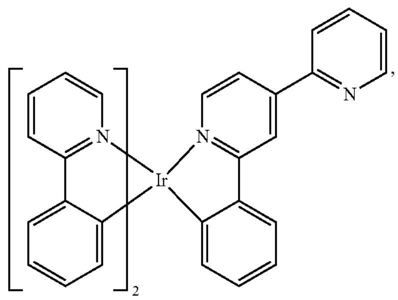

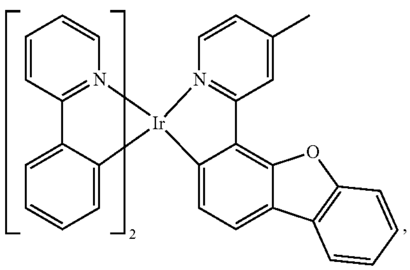

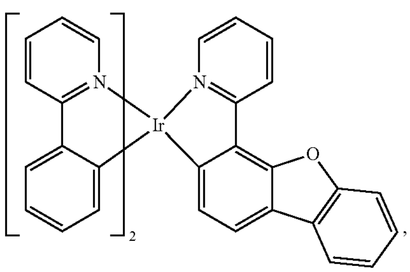

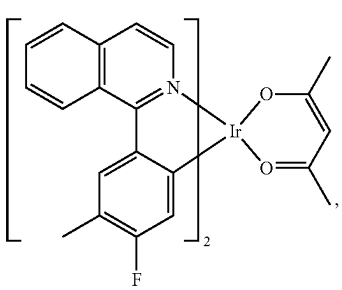

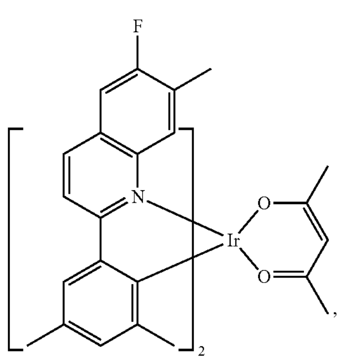

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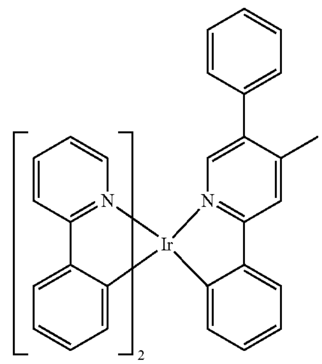

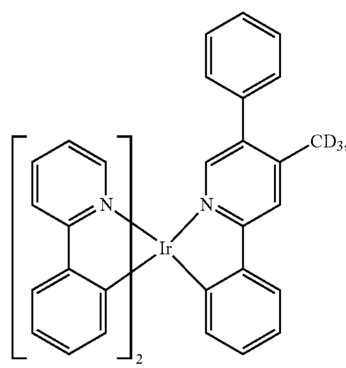

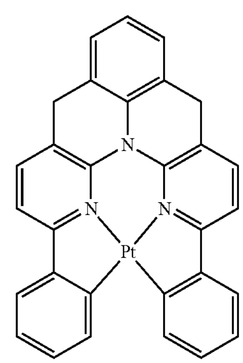

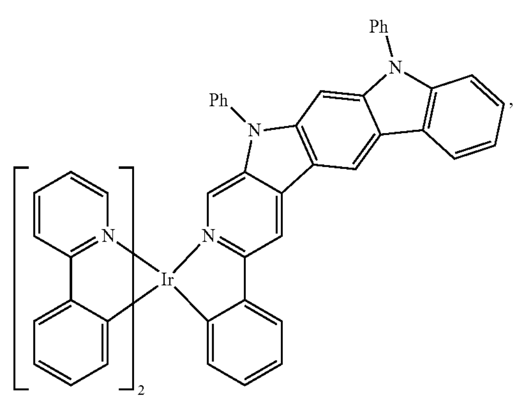

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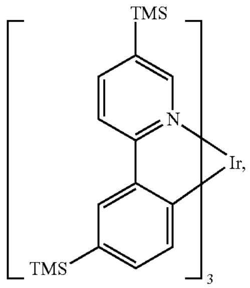

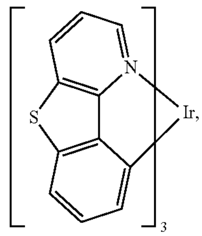

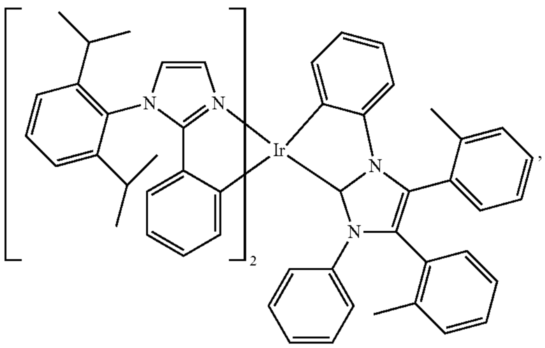

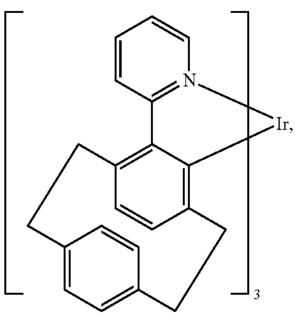

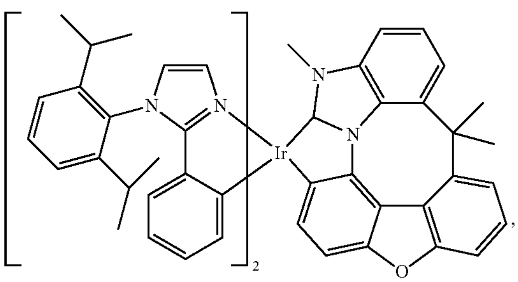

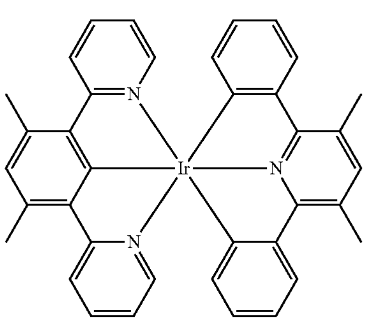

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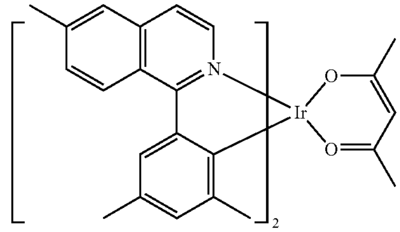

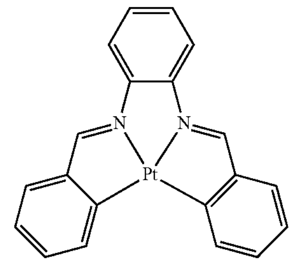

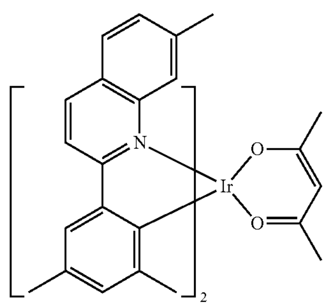

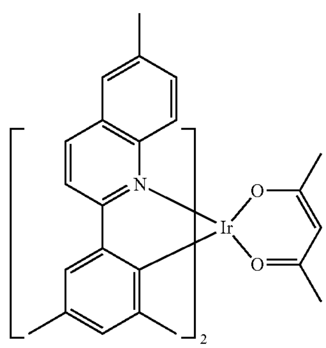

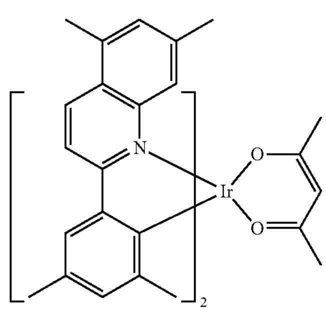

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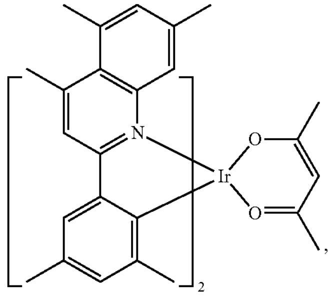

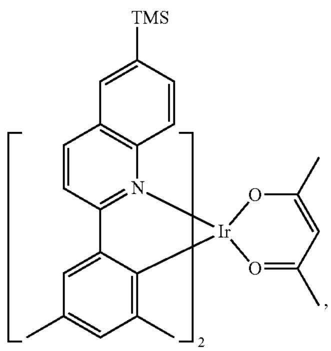

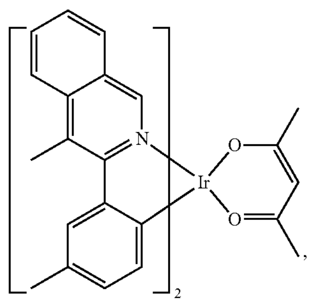

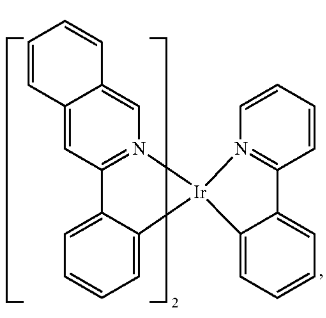

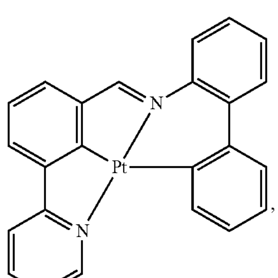

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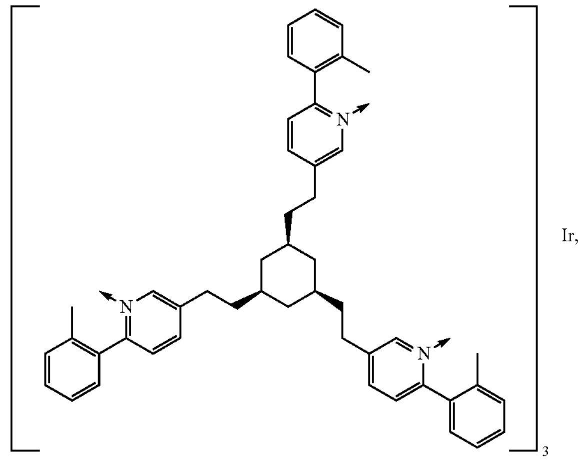

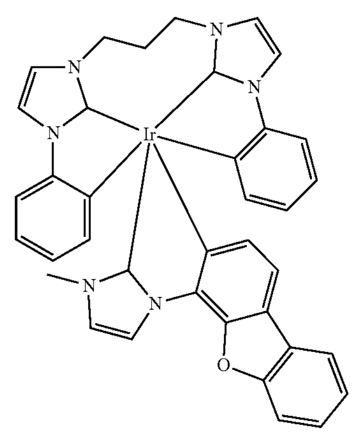

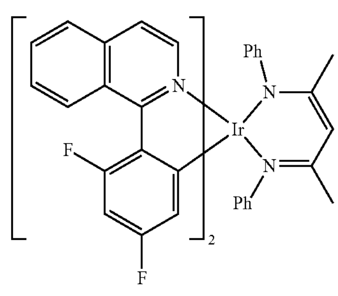

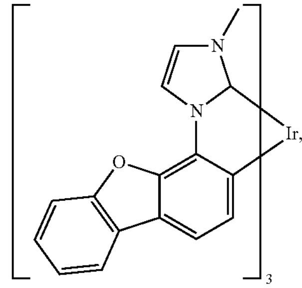

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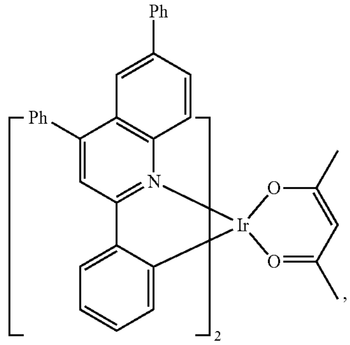

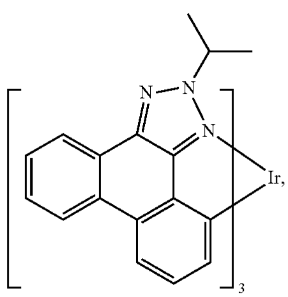

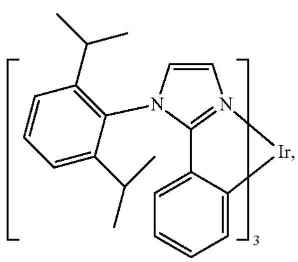

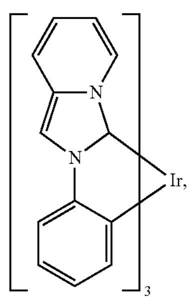

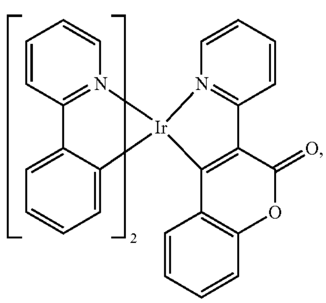

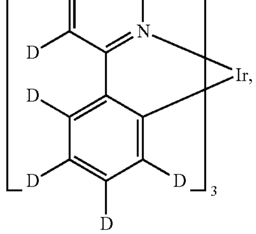

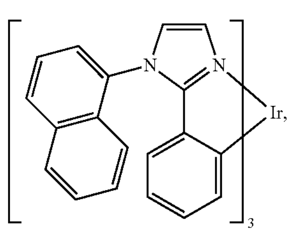

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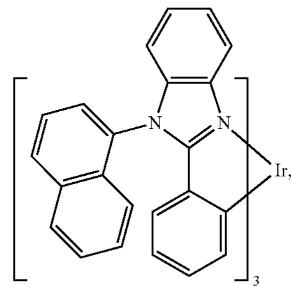

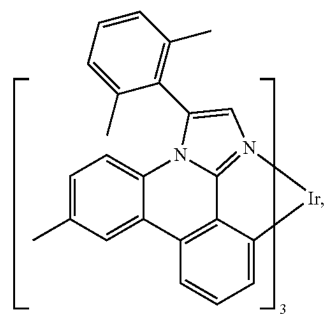

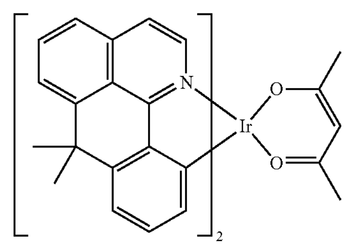

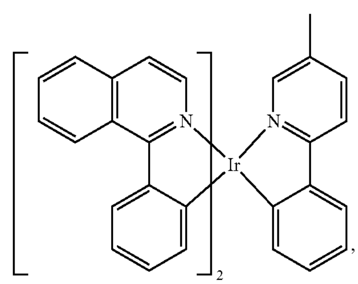

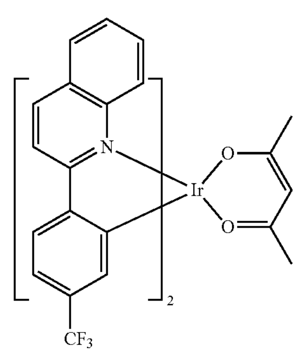

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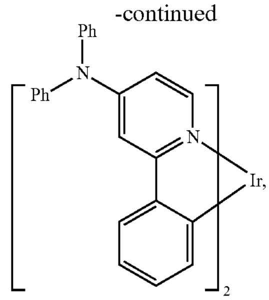

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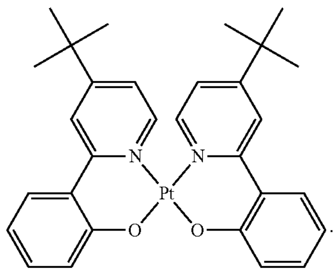
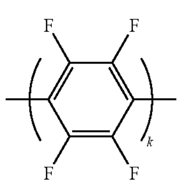


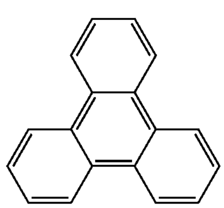
f) HBL:

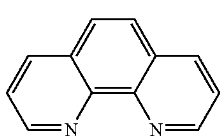
[0124] A hole blocking layer (HBL) may be used to reduce the number of holes and/or excitons that leave the emissive layer. The presence of such a blocking layer in a device may result in substantially higher efficiencies and/or longer lifetime as compared to a similar device lacking a blocking layer. Also, a blocking layer may be used to confine emission to a desired region of an OLED. In some embodiments, the HBL material has a lower HOMO (further from the vacuum level) and/or higher triplet energy than the emitter closest to the HBL interface. In some embodiments, the HBL material has a lower HOMO (further from the vacuum level) and/or higher triplet energy than one or more of the hosts closest to the HBL interface.

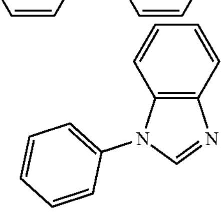
[0125] In one aspect, compound used in HBL contains the same molecule or the same functional groups used as host described above.

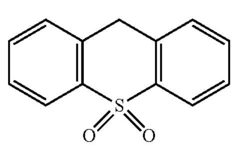
[0126] In another aspect, compound used in HBL contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:

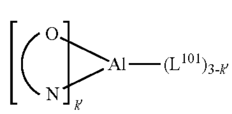










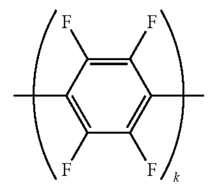


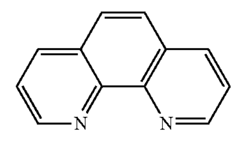
wherein k is an integer from 1 to 20; L^{101} is another ligand, k' is an integer from 1 to 3.

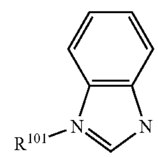
g) ETL:

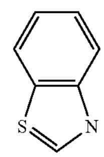
[0127] Electron transport layer (ETL) may include a material capable of transporting electrons. Electron transport layer may be intrinsic (undoped), or doped. Doping may be used to enhance conductivity. Examples of the ETL material are not particularly limited, and any metal complexes or organic compounds may be used as long as they are typically used to transport electrons.

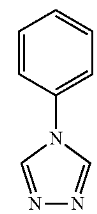
[0128] In one aspect, compound used in ETL contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:

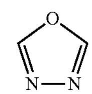


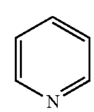


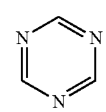


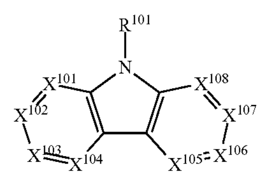


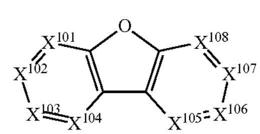


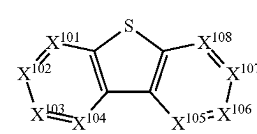


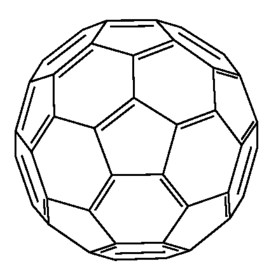


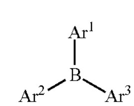






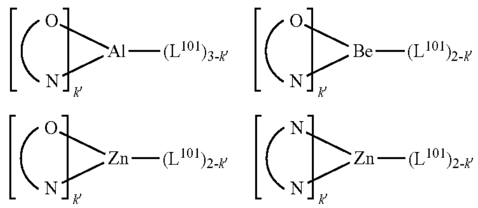






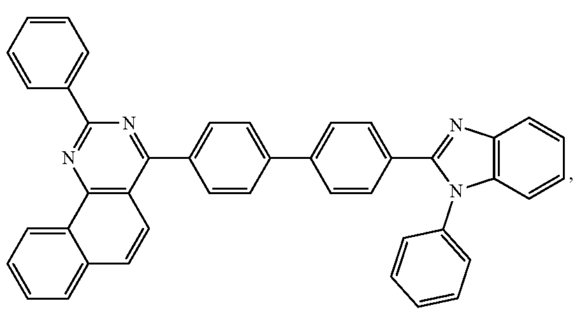
wherein R^{101} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acids, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, when it is aryl or heteroaryl, it has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above. Ar' to Ar^3 has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above. k is an integer from **1** to **20**. X^{101} to X^{108} is selected from C (including CH) or N.

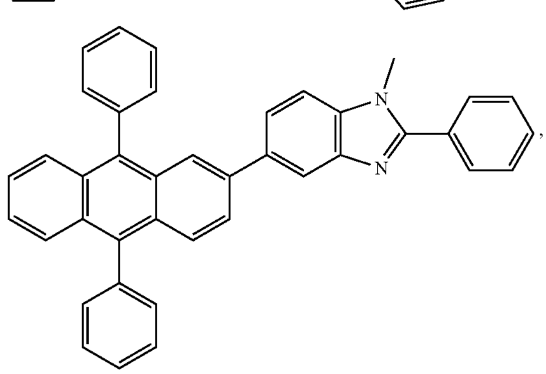
[0129] In another aspect, the metal complexes used in ETL contains, but not limit to the following general formula:



wherein (O—N) or (N—N) is a bidentate ligand, having metal coordinated to atoms O, N or N, N; L^{101} is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

[0130] Non-limiting examples of the ETL materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are exemplified below together with references that disclose those materials: CN103508940, EP01602648, EP01734038, EP01956007, JP2004-022334, JP2005149918, JP2005-268199, KR0117693, KR20130108183, US20040036077, US20070104977, US2007018155, US20090101870, US20090115316, US20090140637, US20090179554, US2009218940, US2010108990, US2011156017, US2011210320, US2012193612, US2012214993, US2014014925, US2014014927, US20140284580, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,656,612, 8,415,031, WO2003060956, WO2007111263, WO2009148269, WO2010067894, WO2010072300, WO2011074770, WO2011105373, WO2013079217, WO2013145667, WO2013180376, WO2014104499, WO2014104535,





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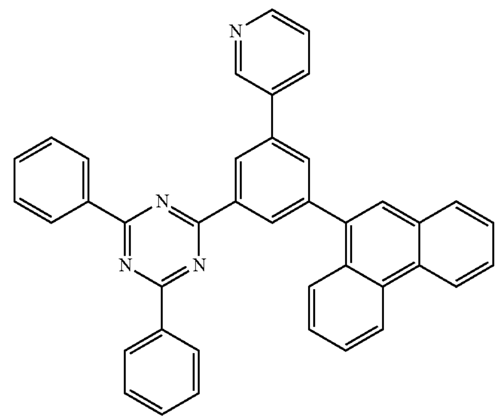

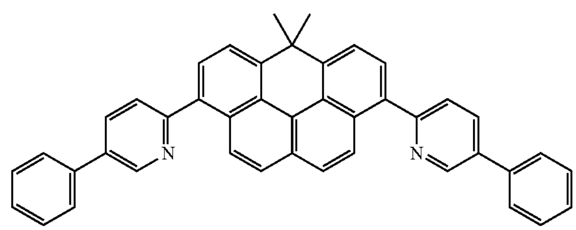

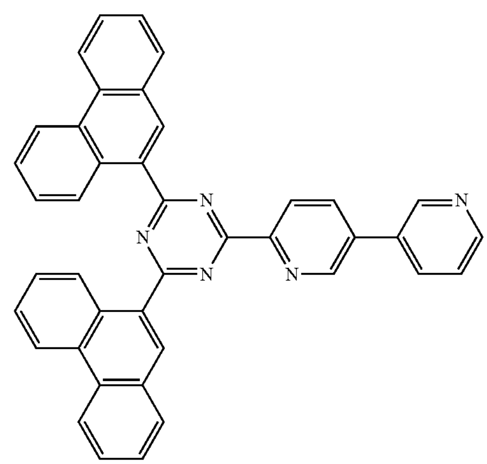

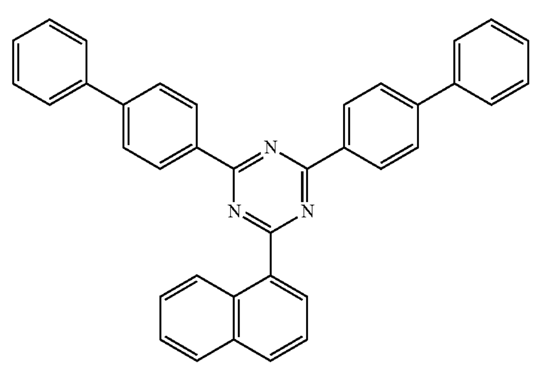

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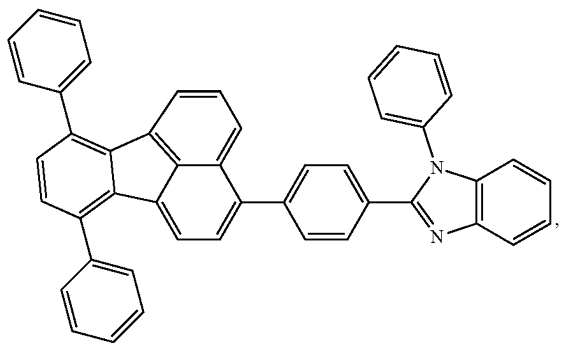

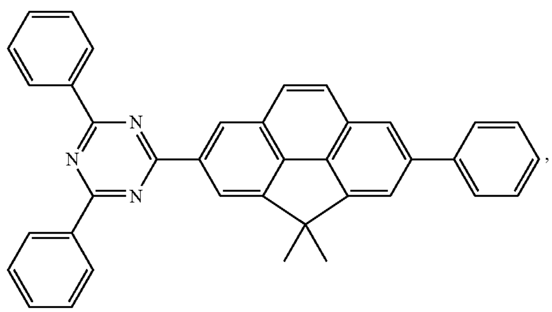

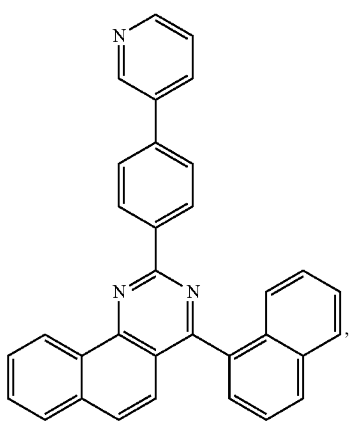

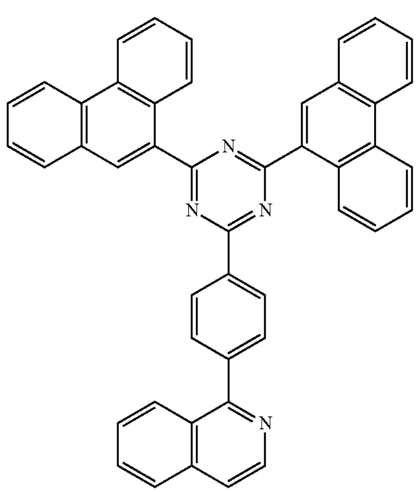

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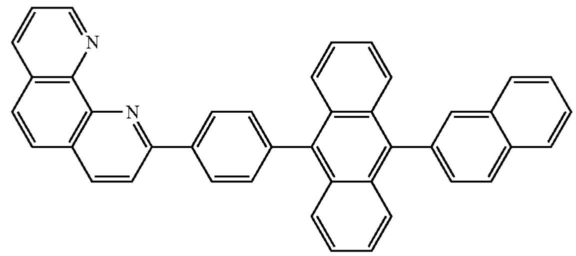

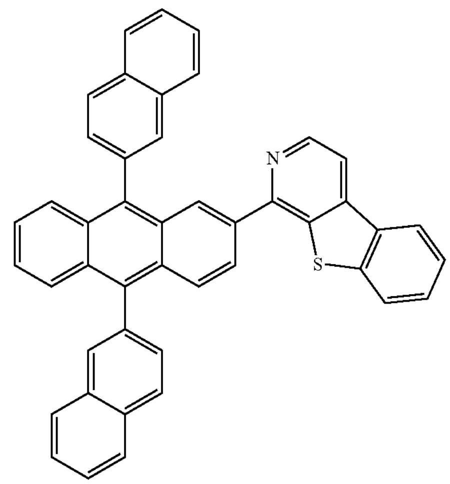

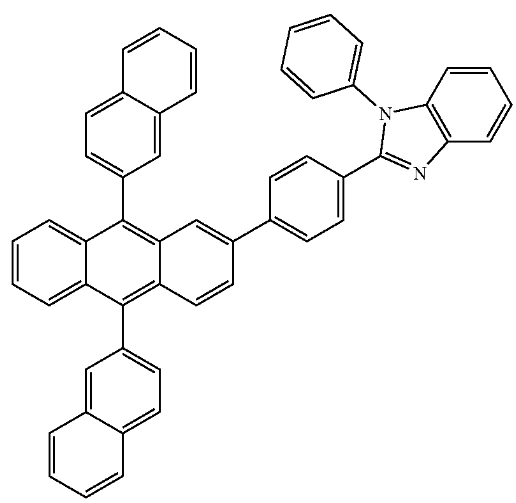

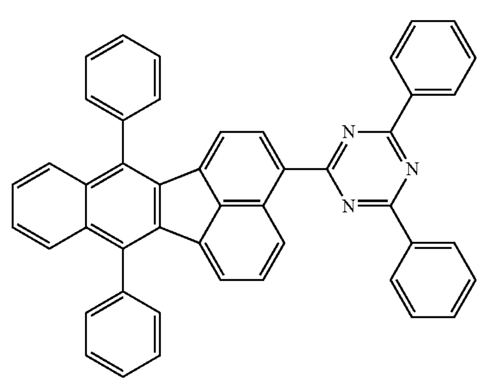

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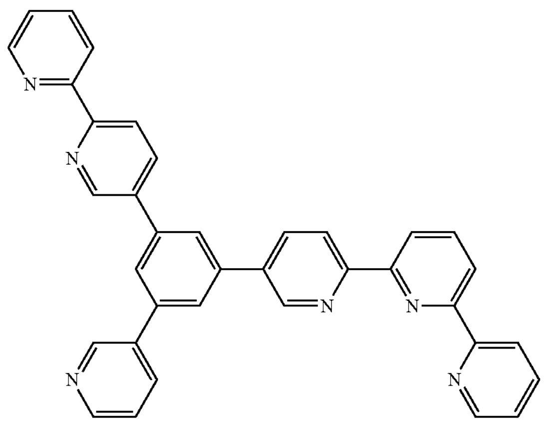

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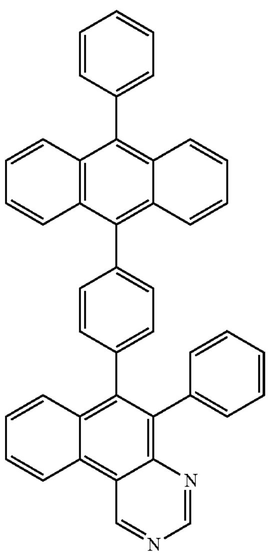

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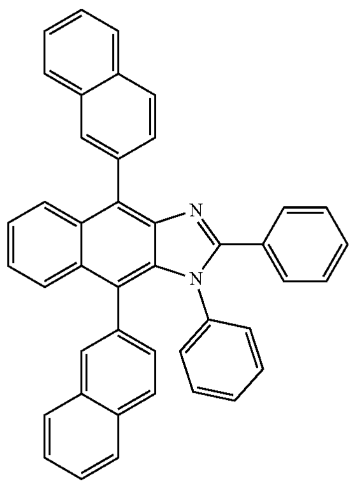

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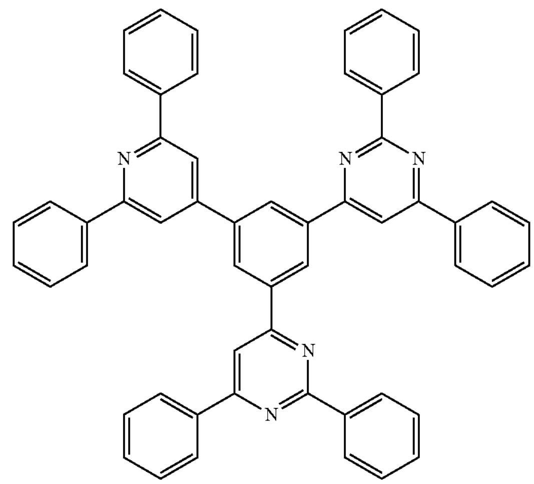

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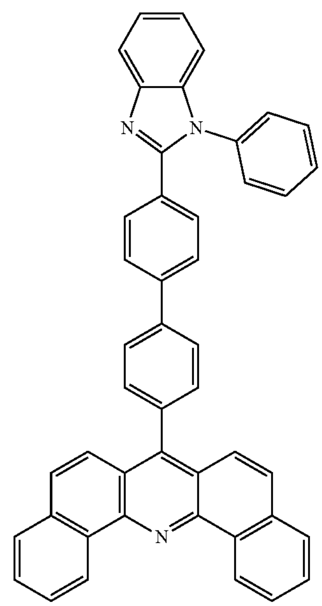

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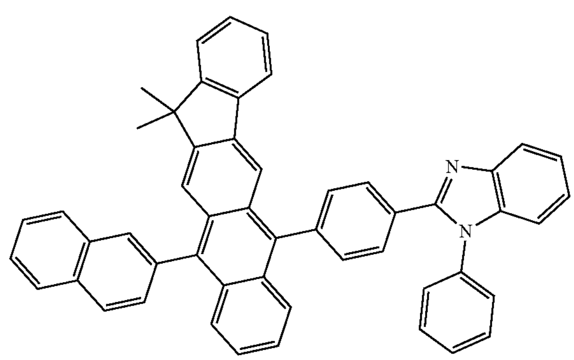

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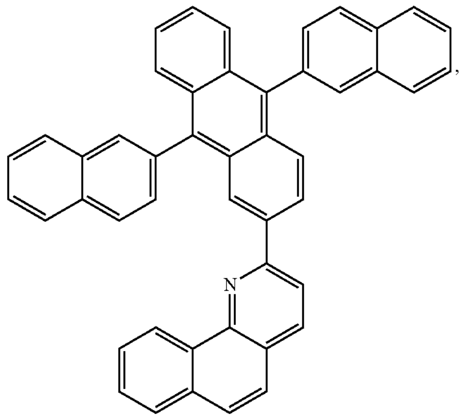

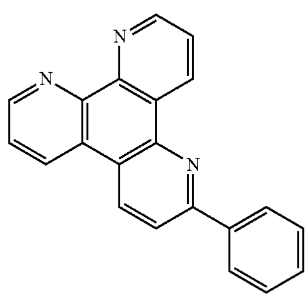

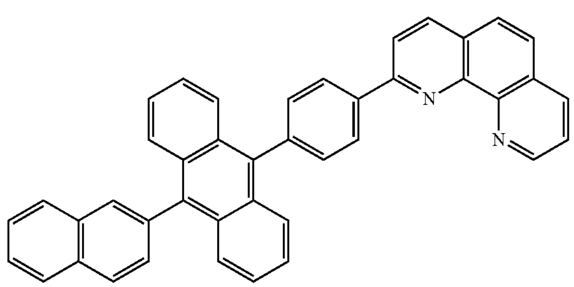

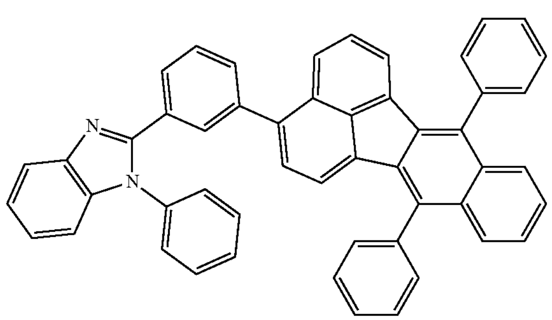

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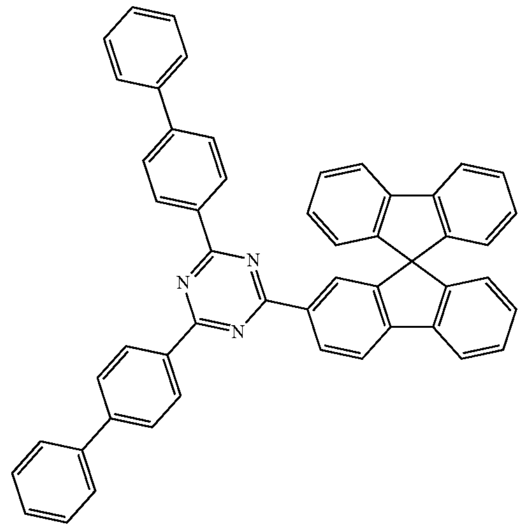

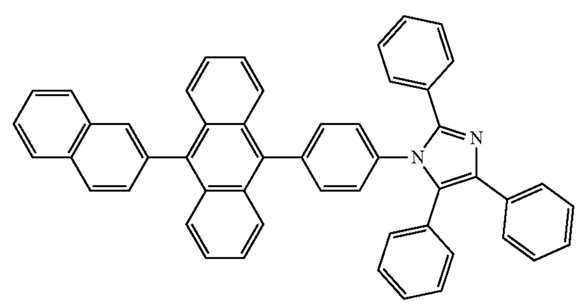

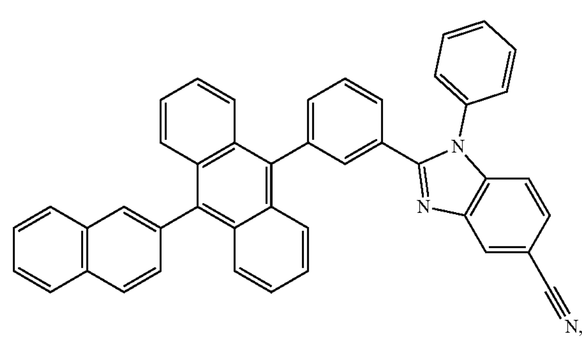

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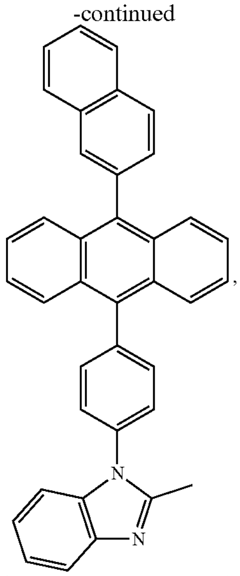

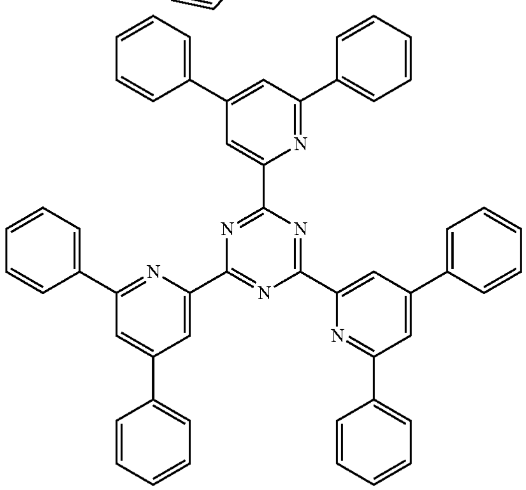

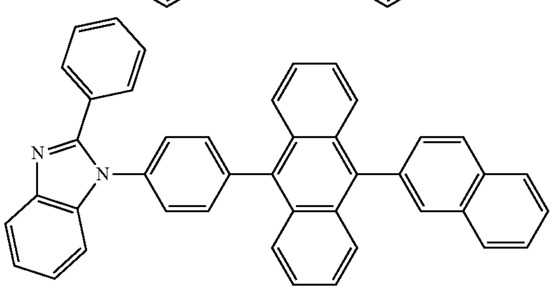

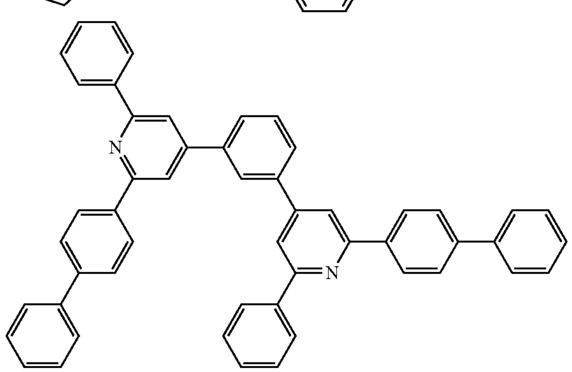

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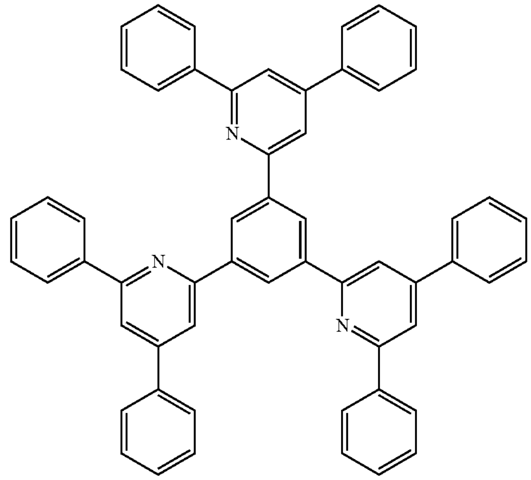

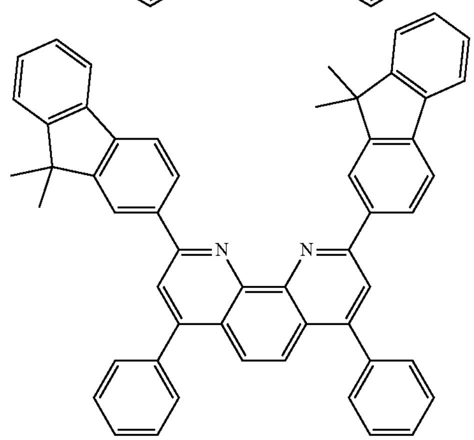

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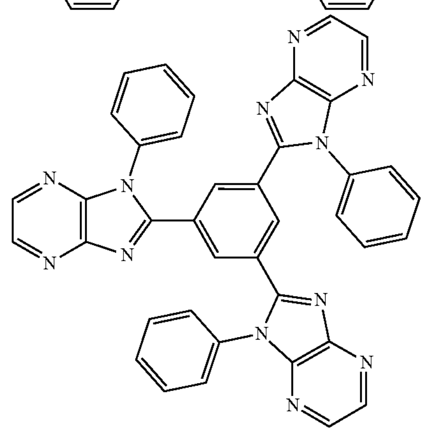


h) Charge Generation Layer (CGL)

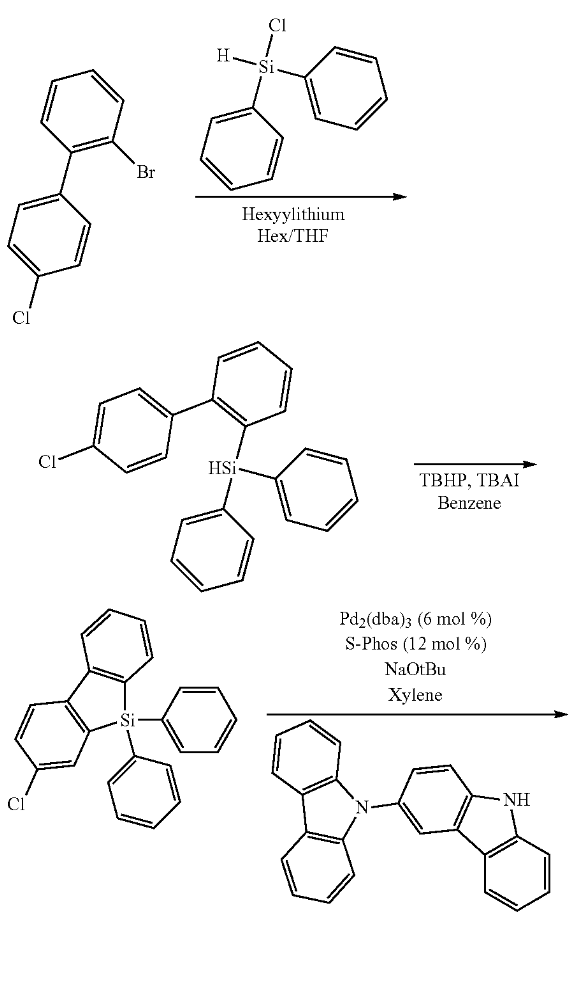
[0131] In tandem or stacked OLEDs, the CGL plays an essential role in the performance, which is composed of an n-doped layer and a p-doped layer for injection of electrons and holes, respectively. Electrons and holes are supplied from the CGL and electrodes. The consumed electrons and holes in the CGL are refilled by the electrons and holes injected from the cathode and anode, respectively: then, the bipolar currents reach a steady state gradually. Typical CGL materials include n and p conductivity dopants used in the transport layers.

[0132] In any above-mentioned compounds used in each layer of the OLED device, the hydrogen atoms can be partially or fully deuterated. Thus, any specifically listed substituent, such as, without limitation, methyl, phenyl, pyridyl, etc. may be undeuterated, partially deuterated, and fully deuterated versions thereof. Similarly, classes of substituents such as, without limitation, alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, etc. also may be undeuterated, partially deuterated, and fully deuterated versions thereof.

[0133] It is understood that the various embodiments described herein are by way of example only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. For example, many of the materials and structures described herein may be substituted with other materials and structures without deviating from the spirit of the invention. The present invention as claimed may therefore include variations from the particular examples and preferred embodiments described herein, as will be apparent to one of skill in the art. It is understood that various theories as to why the invention works are not intended to be limiting.

E. Synthesis Examples

Example 1:9-(5,5-diphenyl-5H-dibenzo[b,d]silol-3-yl)-9H-3,9'-bicarbazole (HH1)



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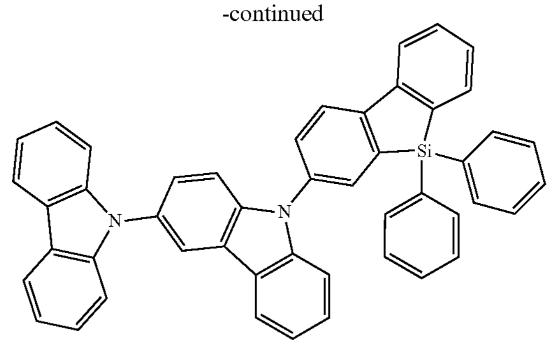


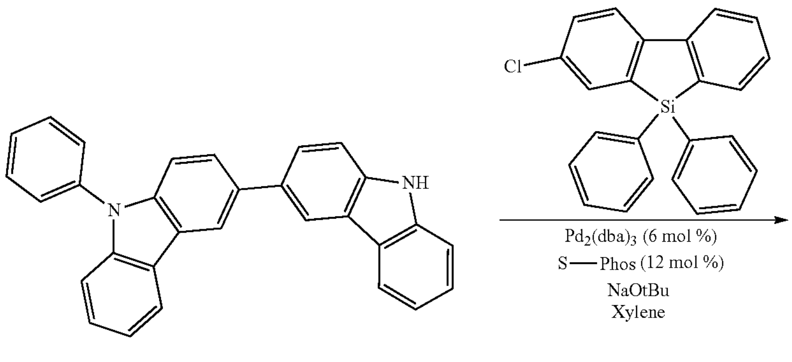
HH1

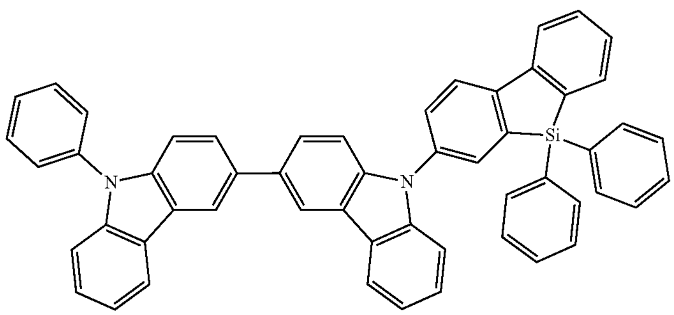
[0134] Step 1. 2-bromo-4'-chloro-1, l'-biphenyl (25.0 g, 93 mmol) and anhydrous THF (500 mL) were added to a dry 1L 3-neck flask equipped with an addition funnel, magnetic stirrer, thermowell and nitrogen inlet. The reaction mixture was stirred and cooled to −78° C. Hexyl lithium, 2.3M solution in hexane, (49 mL, 112 mmol) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. Chlorodiphenylsilane (24.5 g, 112 mmol) was added dropwise at the same temperature. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was then quenched with an aqueous ammonium chloride, extracted with diethyl ether, dried over sodium sulfate, and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with 100% heptane to give (4'-chloro-[1, l'-biphenyl]-2-vl)diphenylsilane (26.8 g, 77% yield) as a white solid.

[0135] Step 2. (4'-chloro-[1, l'-biphenyl]-2-yl)diphenylsilane (25.75 g, 69.4 mmol), benzene (280 mL), TBHP, **5.5**M in decane, 41.6 mL, 229 mmol) and TBAI (0.51 g, 1.39 mmol) were added to a **1**L 3-neck flask equipped with a water condenser, magnetic stir bar, thermowell and heating mantle. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 16 hours and the progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Additional TBHP (41.6 mL, 229 mmol) and TBAI (0.51 g, 1.39 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 24 hours. Upon completion as evidenced by TLC, the solvent was removed and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with 100% heptane to give 3-chloro-5,5-diphenyl-5H-dibenzo[b,d]silole (18.8 g, 73.4% yield) as a white solid.

[0136] Step 3. A 500 mL 3 neck flask equipped with a water condenser, magnetic stir bar and thermowell was charged with 3-chloro-5,5-diphenyl-5H-dibenzo[b,d]silole (9.04 g, 24.51 mmol), 9H-3,9'-bicarbazole (6.79 g, 20.43 mmol), sodium tert-butoxide (3.93 g, 40.9 mmol) and xylene (200 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred and degassed by nitrogen bubbling. Pd: (dba) **3** (1.12 g, 1.23 mmol) and dicyclohexyl(2',6'-dimethoxy-[1, l'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphane (1.0 g. 2.45 mmol) were added and the mixture was further degassed. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and stirred for 16 hours. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated, and the resulting crude residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (0-40% DCM/heptane) to give a white solid. The solid was triturated with dichloromethane/MeOH followed by ethyl acetate to give 9-(5,5-diphenyl-5H-dibenzo[b,d]silol-3-yl)-9H-3,9'-bicarbazole (4.6 g, 33.9% yield) as a white solid (HH1).

Example 2:9-(5,5-Diphenyl-5H-Dibenzo[b,d]Silol-3-Yl)-9'Phenyl-9H,9'H-3,3'-Bicarbazole (HH2)





HH2

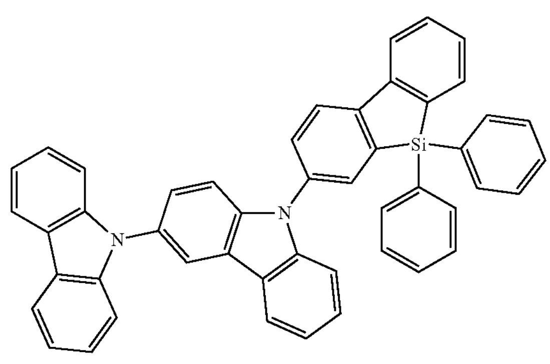
9-phenyl-9H,9'H-3,3'-bicarbazole (6.82 g, 16.70 mmol), 3-chloro5,5-diphenyl-5H-dibenzo[b,d]silole (6.84 g, 18.53 mmol), sodium tert-butoxide (5 g, 52.0 mmol), dicyclohexyl (2',6'-dimethoxy [**1**, l'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphane (1.371 g. 3.34 mmol) and Toluene (160 ml) were added to a 500 mL 3-neck flask equipped with magnetic stir bar, reflux condenser and thermowell. The resulting mixture was stirred and degassed (vacuum nitrogen backfills for 3 times), and Pd:$(dba)_3$ (0.764 g, 0.835 mmol) was added under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux overnight. After complete consumption of starting material as evidenced by TLC, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (0-40% DCM/heptane) followed by trituration with DCM/MeOH and EtOAc to obtain 9-(5,5-diphenyl-5H-dibenzo[b,d]silol-3-yl)-9'phenyl-9H,9'H-3,3'-bicarbazole (2.72 g, 22.2% yield) as a white solid (HH2).

Device Examples

[0137] All example devices were fabricated by high vacuum (<10-7 Torr) thermal evaporation. The anode electrode was 750 Å of indium tin oxide (ITO). The cathode consisted of 10 Å of Liq (8-hydroxyquinoline lithium) followed by 1,000 Å of Al. All devices were encapsulated with a glass lid sealed with an epoxy resin in a nitrogen glove box (<1 ppm of H_2O and O_2) immediately after fabrication with a moisture getter incorporated inside the package. The organic stack of the device examples consisted of sequentially; from the ITO Surface: 100 Å of HAT-CN as the hole injection layer (HIL): 450 Å of HTM as a hole transporting layer (HTL): emissive layer (EML) with thickness 400 Å. Emissive layer containing H-host (HH1, HH2, or HH3): E-host (EH) 40 weight % and 10 weight % of green emitter GD1. EML was followed by 350 Å of Liq (8-hydroxyquinoline lithium) doped with 40% of ETM as the electron transporting layer (ETL). H-host HH1 was used as Example 1, H-host HH2 was used as Example 2, H-host HH3 was used as a comparative example CE1. Device structure is shown in the Table 1.

[0138] The chemical structures of the device materials are shown below:

HH1



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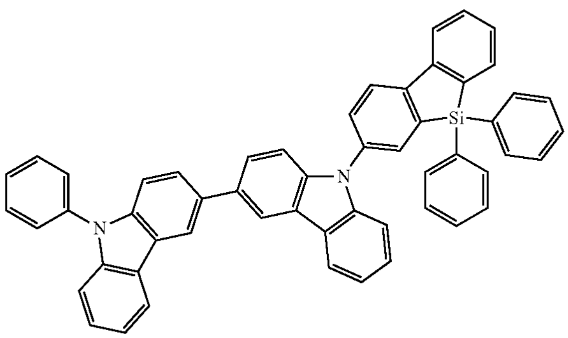
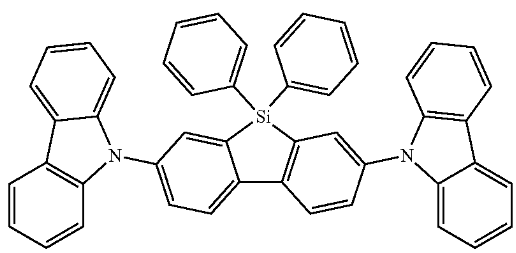
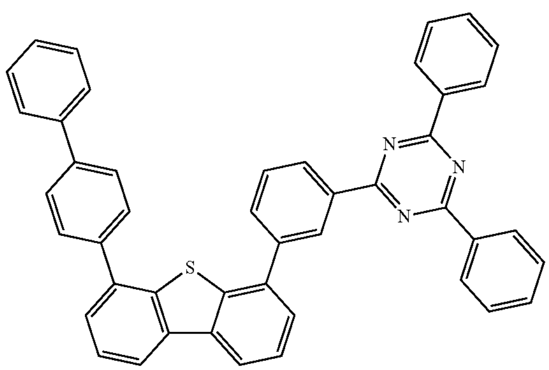
HH2



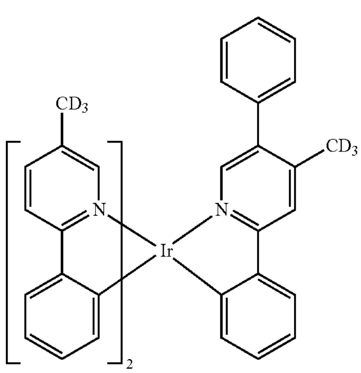
HH3





EH

GD1



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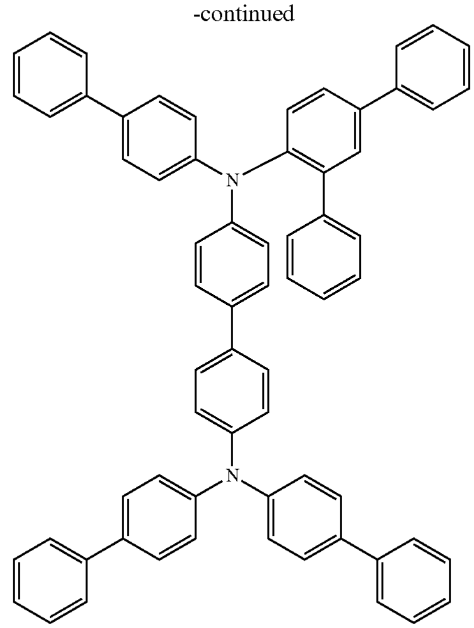
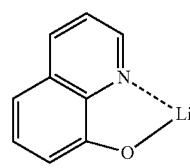
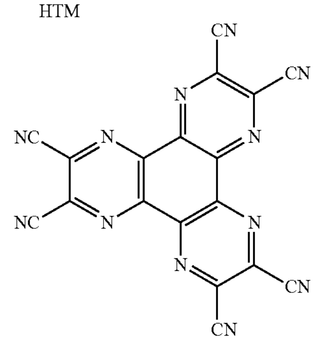


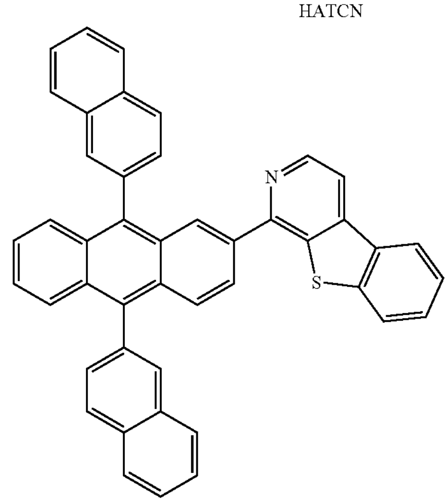
HTM



Liq



HATCN



ETM

[0139] Upon fabrication, the devices' electroluminescence (EL) and J-V-L performance have been measured. All device examples emitted green emission with maximum wavelength 527 nm defined by green emitter G1. The devices stability (lifetime) was tested at very high luminance accelerated conditions at DC current density of 80 mA/cm^2. The lifetime value at 1,000 nits was calculated assuming acceleration factor 1.8 from accelerated lifetime data. Device performance is shown in the Table 2, LE and LT_{95}% data were normalized to the Comparative example (CE 1).

TABLE 1

Device example layer structure

Layer	Material	Thickness [Å]
Anode	ITO	750
HIL	HAT-CN	100
HTL	HTM	450
Green EML	HH:EH 40%:GD1 10%	400
ETL	Liq:ETM 40%	350
EIL	Liq	10
Cathode	Al	1,000

TABLE 2

Device performance of Examples 1 and 2 vs CE1

				At 1,000 nits		
Example	H-Host	Color	λ_{max} [nm]	Voltage [V]	LE [a.u.]	$LT_{95\%}$ [a.u.]
Example 1	HH1	green	527	3.0	1.02	2.92
Example 2	HH2	green	527	2.9	1.20	4.37
CE 1	HH3	green	527	3.1	1.00	1.00

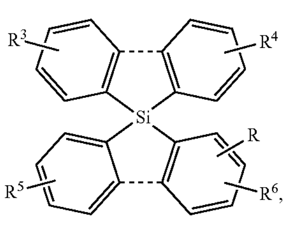
EXAMPLES

[0140] It is obvious from the device data that inventive compound HH1 (Example 1) has 0.1V lower voltage, 2% higher luminance efficacy (LE) and 3× longer LT vs. comparative compound HH3. Inventive compound HH2 (Example 2) has 0.2V lower voltage, 20% higher luminance efficacy and over 4× longer LT95 vs. comparative compound HH3. The difference of lifetime shown here is considered to be huge.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula I

Formula I



wherein:

the two dashed lines can be either a single bond or no bond, at least one of the two dashed lines is a single bond;

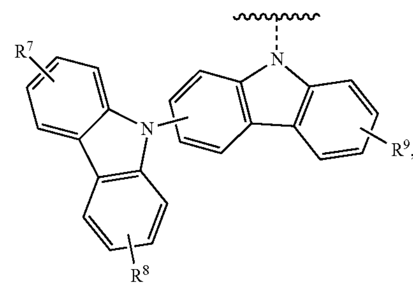
R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated phenyl ring;

each R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 is independently a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;

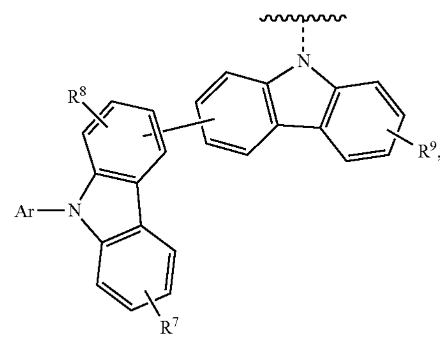
at least one of R^3 and R^4 is a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;

R is a group represented by Formula II, Formula III, or Formula IV shown below:

Formula II

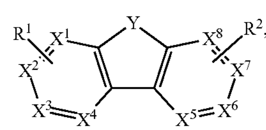


Formula III



and

Formula IV



wherein:

R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated ring;

each R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 is independently selected from a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;

Ar is a 6-membered aromatic ring;

X^1-X^8 are each independently C or N;

at least two of X^1-X^8 are N;

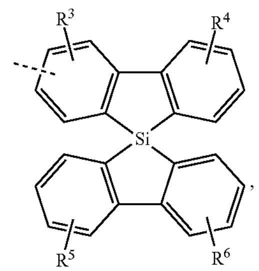
any one of X^1-X^8 that is C can be joined to the structure of Formula I through a direct bond; and

Y is O, S, or NR, wherein R is a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

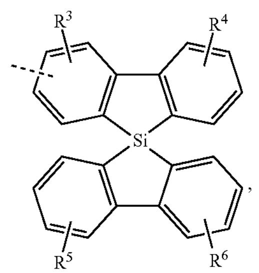
2. The compound of claim **1**, wherein R is Formula II or Formula III.

3. The compound of claim **1**, wherein Formula IV is directly bonded to at least one structure of

Formula V

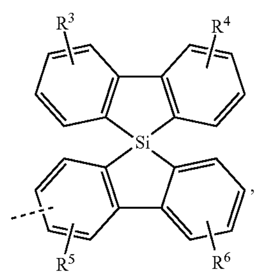


Formula VI



and

Formula VII



through one of X^1-X^8

4. The compound of claim **1**, wherein at least one of R^3 and R^4 is a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, fluorine, amino, silyl, boryl, aryl, heteroaryl, nitrile, and combinations thereof.

5. The compound of claim **1**, wherein Y is O or S.

6. The compound of claim **1**, wherein two of X^1-X^8 are N.

7. The compound of claim **1**, wherein X^2 and X^4 are N, and the remainder of X^1-X^8 are C.

8. The compound of claim **1**, wherein X^5 and X^7 are N, and the remainder of X^1-X^8 are C.

9. The compound of claim **1**, wherein at least one R^1 substituent is aryl.

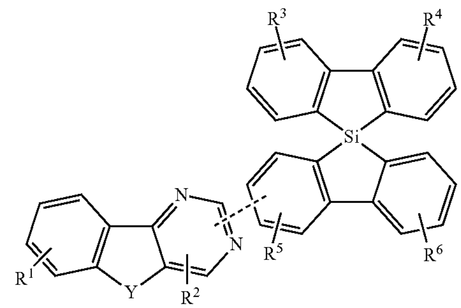
10. The compound of claim **1**, wherein at least three R^2 substituents are hydrogen.

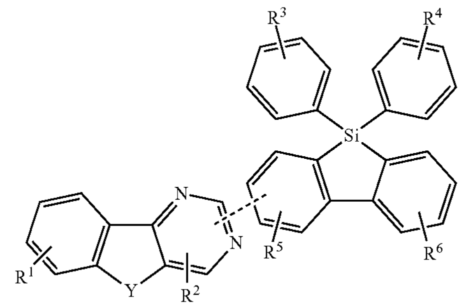
11. The compound of claim **1**, wherein R^5, R^6, and the remaining of R^3 and R^4 are each hydrogen.

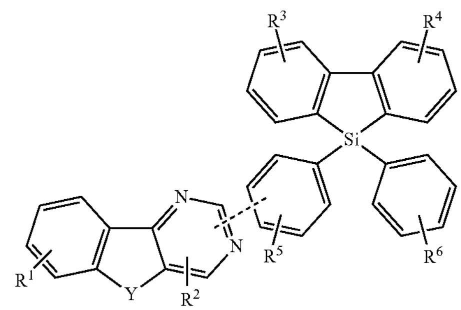
12. The compound of claim **1**, wherein at least one R^3 and R^4 substituent is aryl.

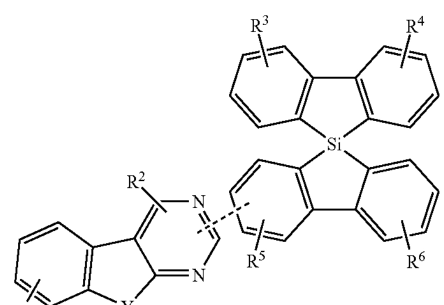
13. The compound of claim **1**, wherein Y is NR, wherein R is aryl.

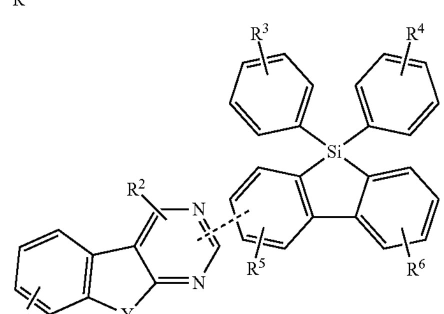
14. The compound of claim **1**, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:











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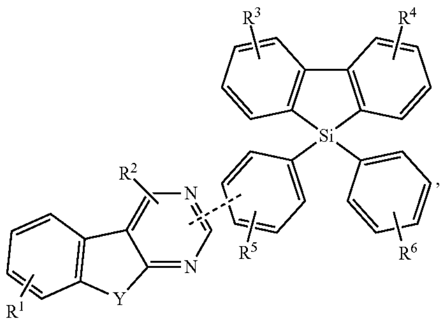

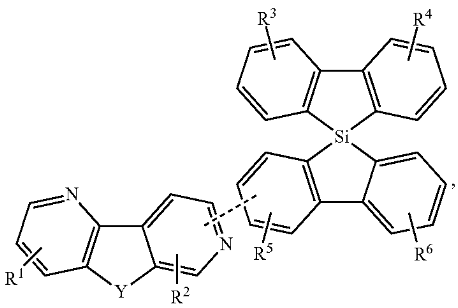

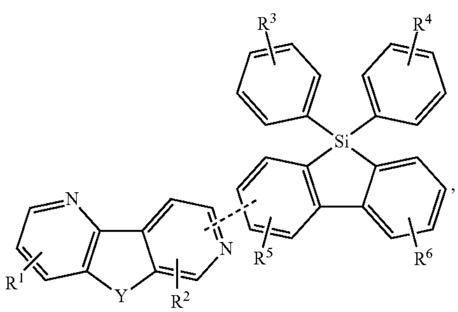

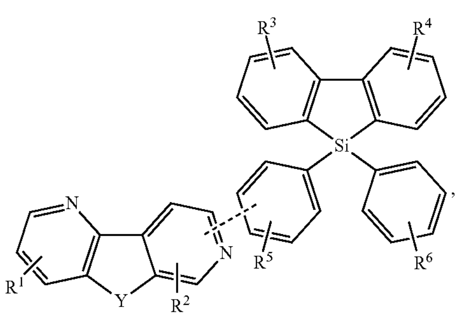

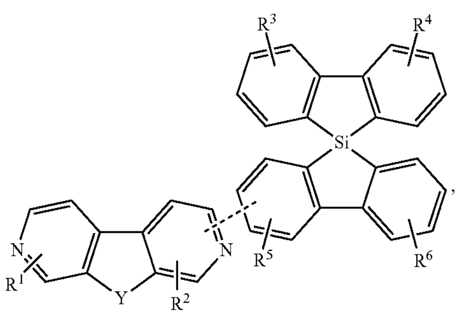

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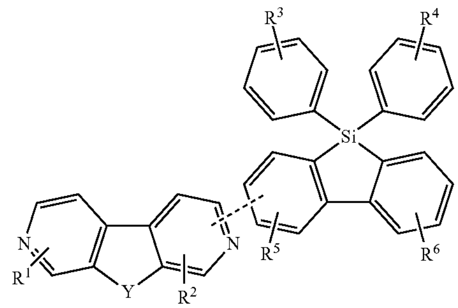

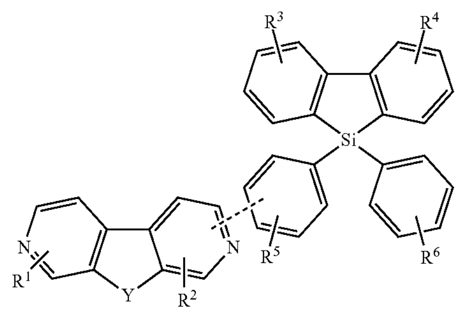

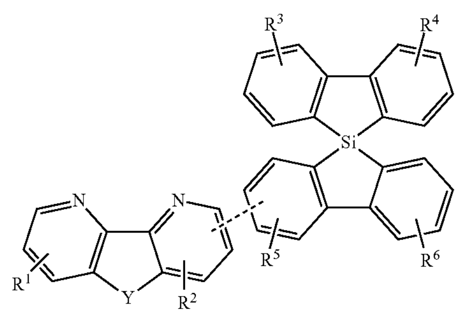

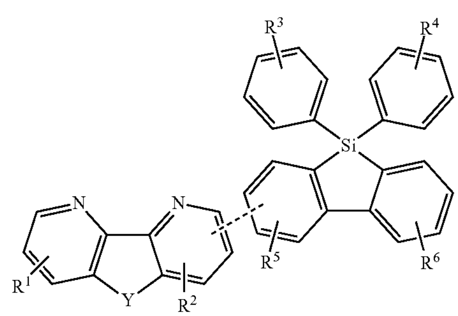

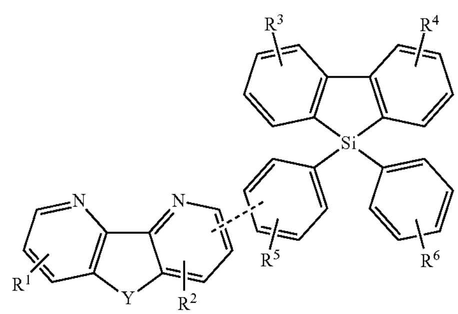

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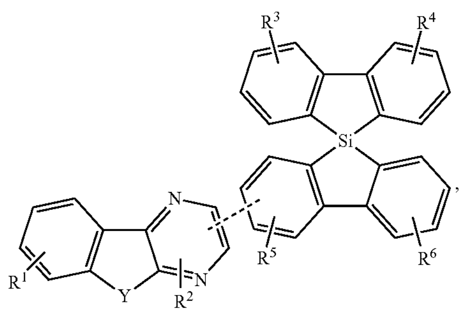

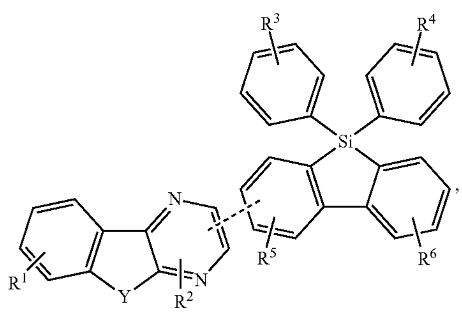

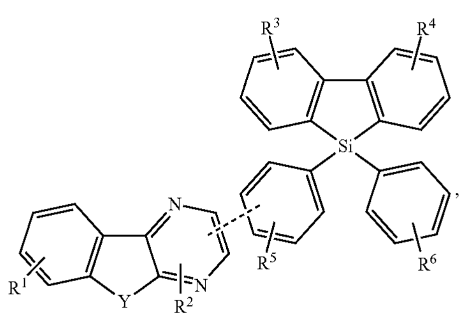

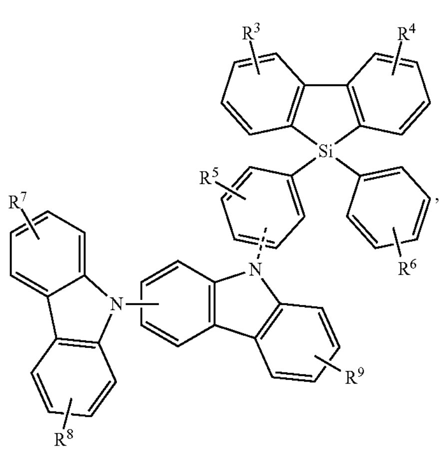

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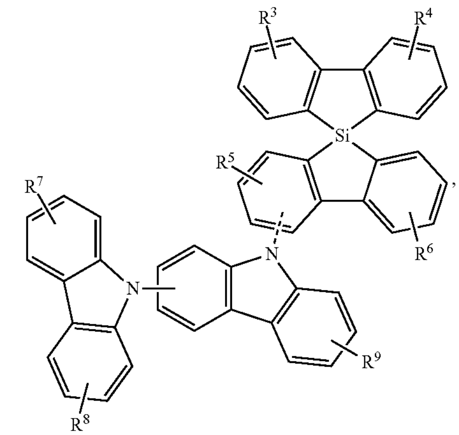

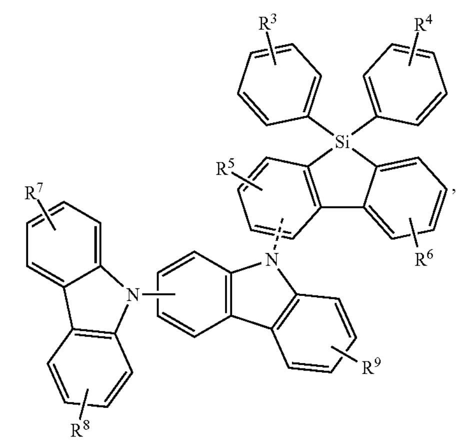

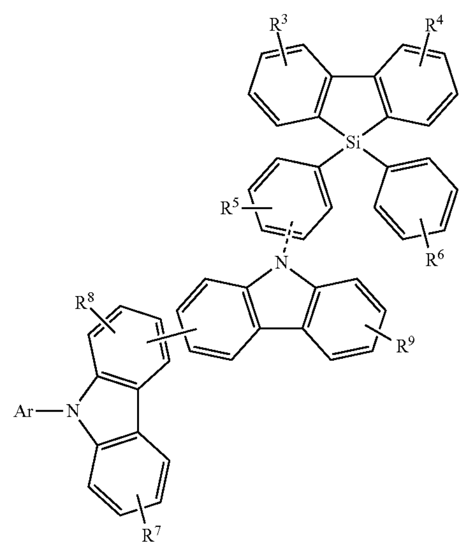

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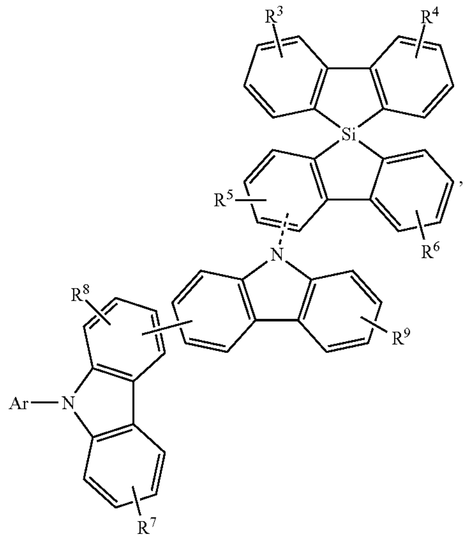
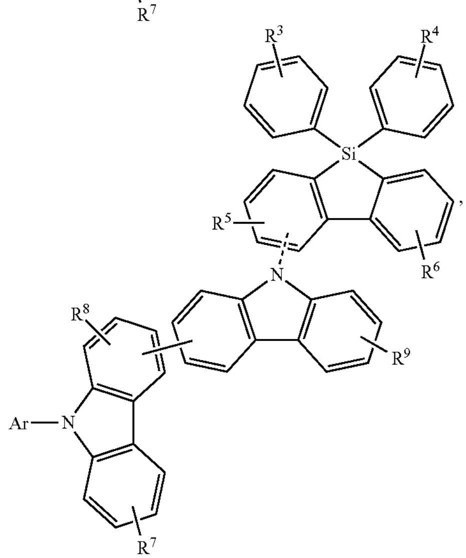




15. The compound of claim **1**, wherein the compound is partially or fully deuterated.

16. An organic light emitting device (OLED) comprising:

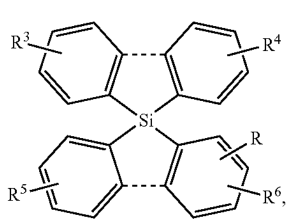
an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic layer comprises a compound of Formula I

Formula I



wherein:

the two dashed lines can be either a single bond or no bond, at least one of the two dashed lines is a single bond;

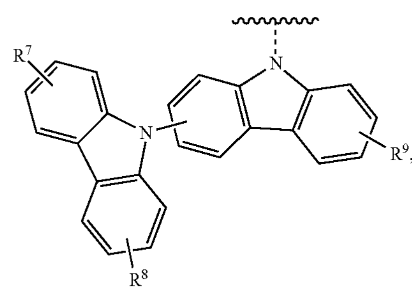
R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated phenyl ring;

each R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 is independently a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;

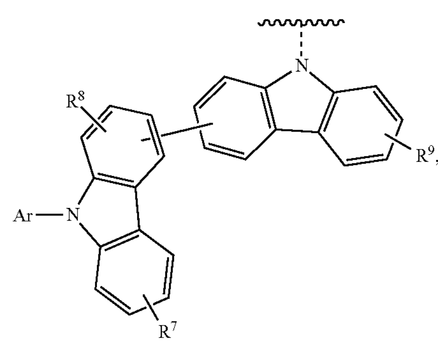
at least one of R^3 and R^4 is a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;

R is a group represented by Formula II, Formula III, or Formula IV shown below:

Formula II

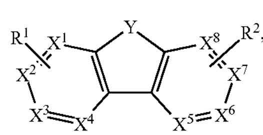


Formula III



and

Formula IV



wherein:

R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated ring;

each R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 is independently selected from a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;

Ar is a 6-membered aromatic ring;

X^1-X^8 are each independently C or N;

at least two of X^1-X^8 are N;

any one of X^1-X^8 that is C can be joined to the structure of Formula I through a direct bond; and

Y is O, S, or NR, wherein R is a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

17. The OLED of claim **16**, wherein the organic layer is an emissive layer and wherein the compound of Formula I is a host.

18. The OLED of claim **16**, wherein the organic layer further comprises a compound which can produce emissions via phosphorescence, fluorescence, thermally activated delayed fluorescence, triplet-triplet annihilation, or combinations of these processes.

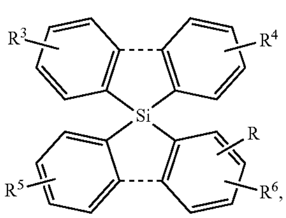
19. A consumer product comprising an organic light-emitting device (OLED) comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic layer disposed between the anode and the cathode, wherein the organic layer comprises a compound of Formula I

Formula I



wherein:

the two dashed lines can be either a single bond or no bond, at least one of the two dashed lines is a single bond;

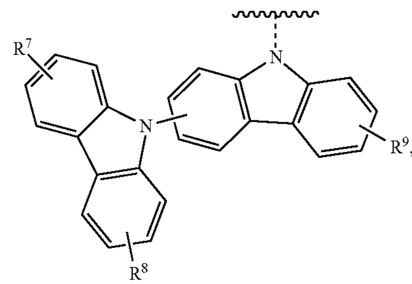
R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated phenyl ring;

each R^3, R^4, R^5, and R^6 is independently a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;

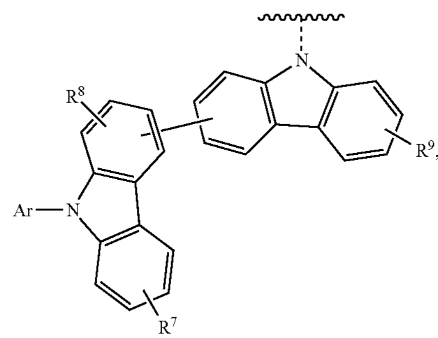
at least one of R^3 and R^4 is a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;

R is a group represented by Formula II, Formula III, or Formula IV shown below:

Formula II

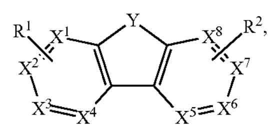


Formula III



and

Formula IV



wherein:

R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R° each independently represents zero, mono, or up to a maximum allowed substitutions to its associated ring;

each R^1, R^2, R^7, R^8, and R^9 is independently selected from a hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;

Ar is a 6-membered aromatic ring;

X^1-X^8 are each independently C or N;

at least two of X^1-X^8 are N;

any one of X^1-X^8 that is C can be joined to the structure of Formula I through a direct bond; and

Y is O, S, or NR, wherein R is a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, boryl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

20. A formulation comprising a compound of Formula I according to claim **1**.

* * * * *