



# Materialien für OLEDs: Synthese, Druck und Anwendung

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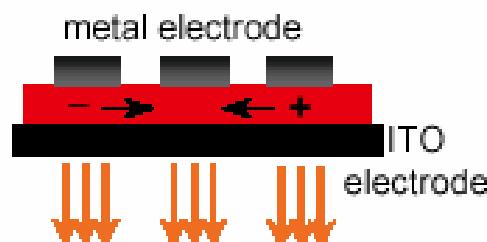
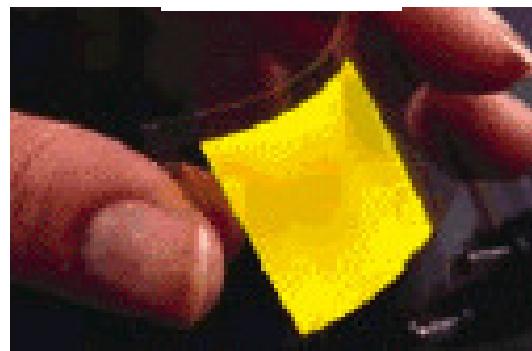
Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena

Laboratory of Macromolecular Chemistry and Nanoscience

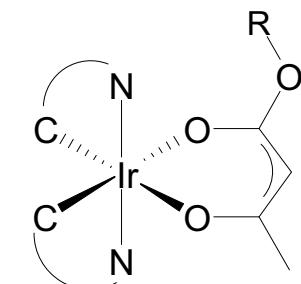
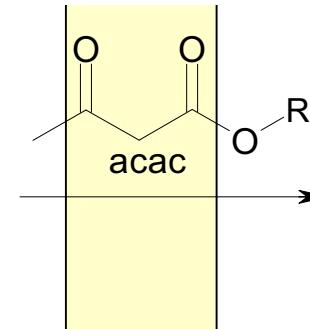
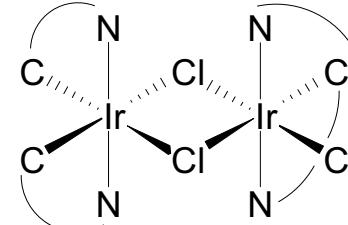
Eindhoven University of Technology & Dutch Polymer Institute (DPI)

E-Mail: m.hager@tue.nl; ulrich.schubert@uni-jena.de Internet: <http://www.schubert-group.com>

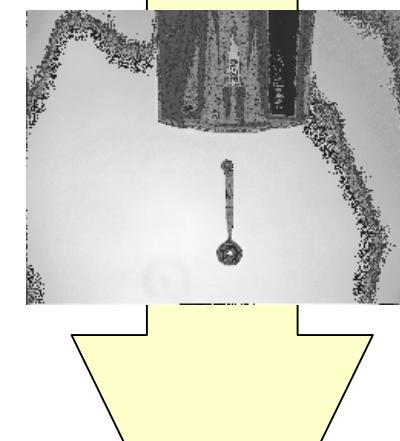
## OLED



## Synthesis



## Inkjet printing



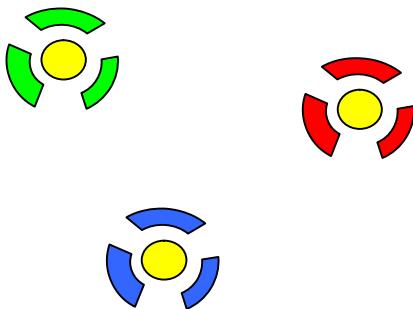
## Application - device



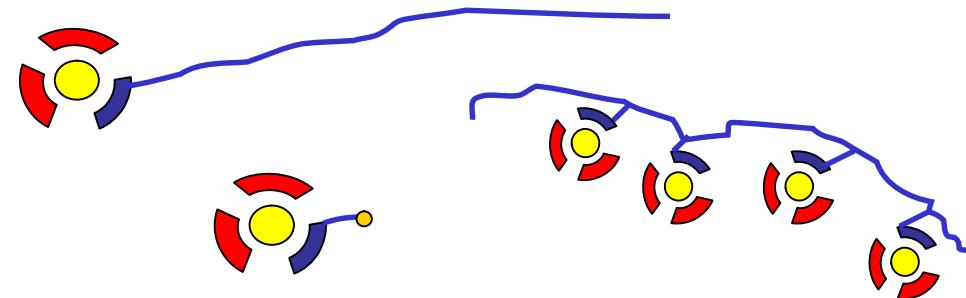
- phosphorescence with relatively short lifetimes (few  $\mu$ s)
- high quantum yields
- metal-to-ligand based emission
- ability to change emission color
- can trap singlet excitones from fluorescent host molecules
- air-stable

→ result in LEDs with maximum quantum efficiency, high stability, brightness and quick response on color-changes

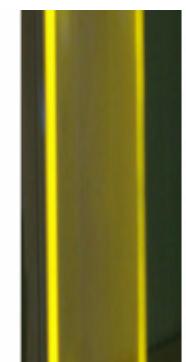
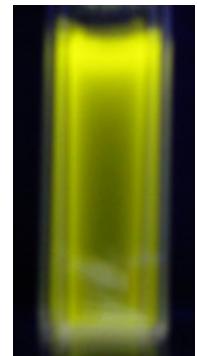
→ aim for solution processable iridium(III) complexes

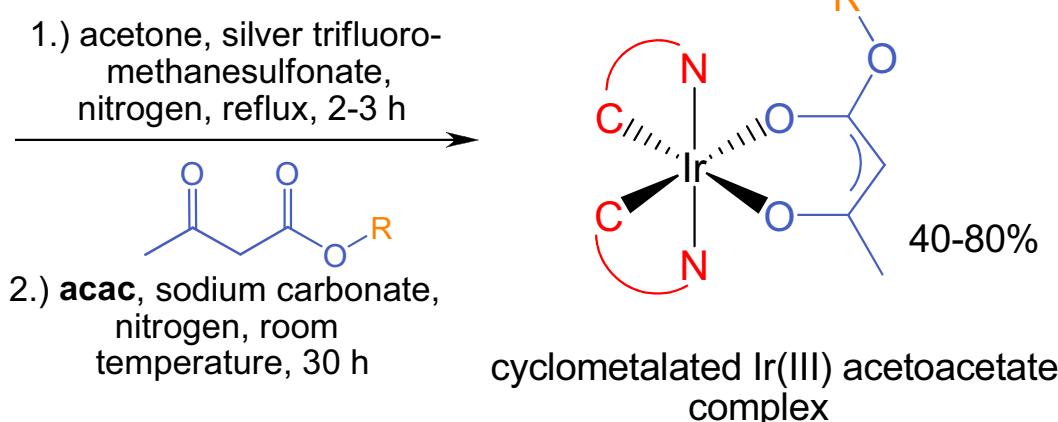
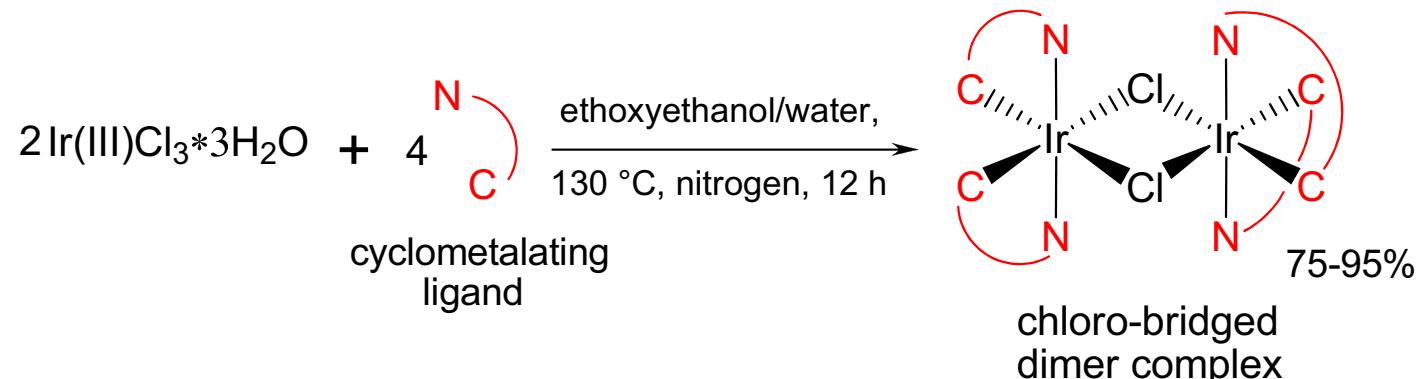
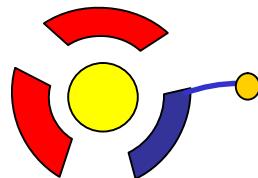


ligands tune emission

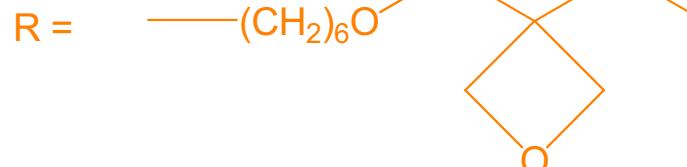


ligands with polymers/polymerizable group

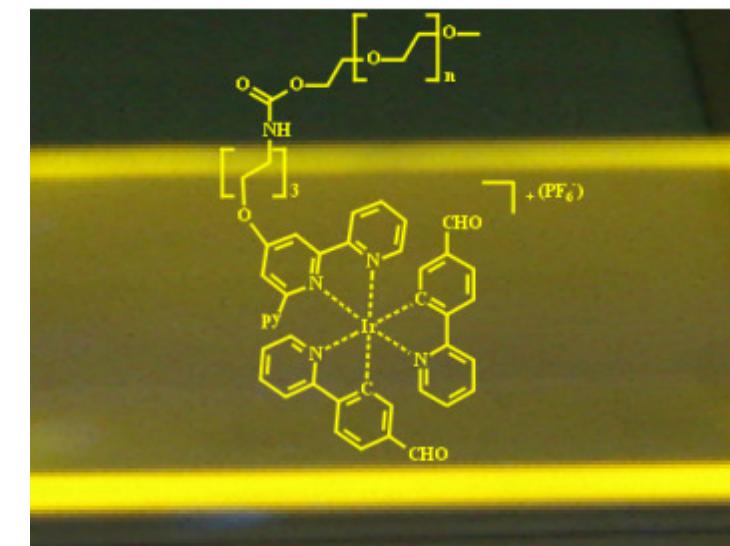
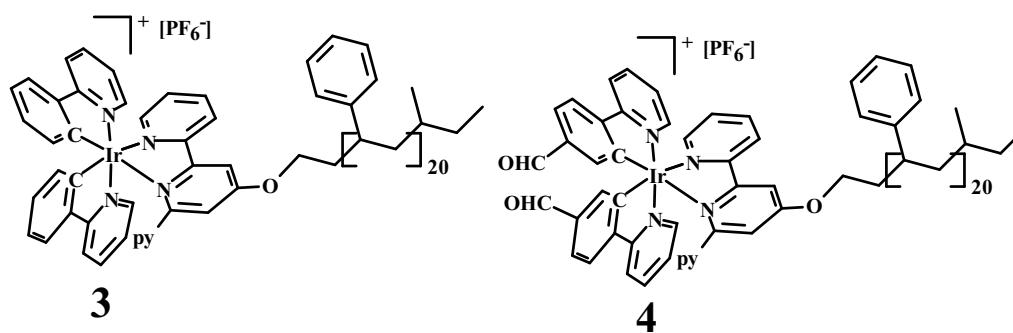
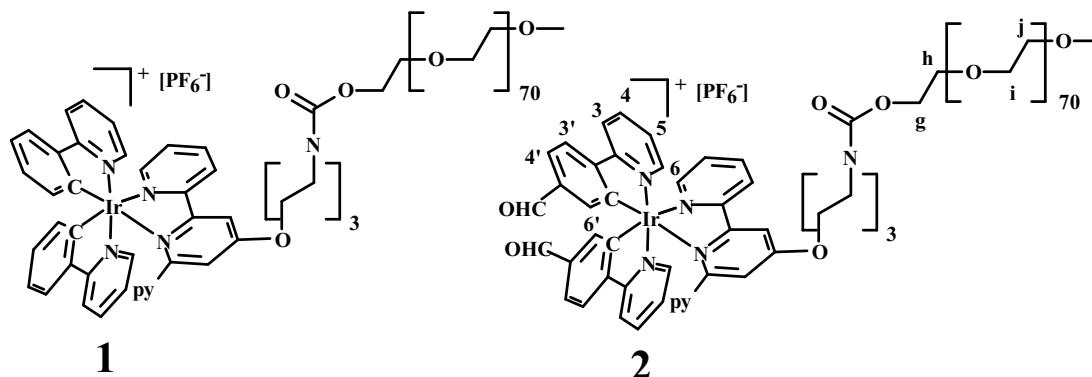




## iridium(III)-complex with photo-polymerizable group



## polymers with iridium(III)-complexes as end-groups



iridium(III)-complexes are processable  
→ film of the polymer

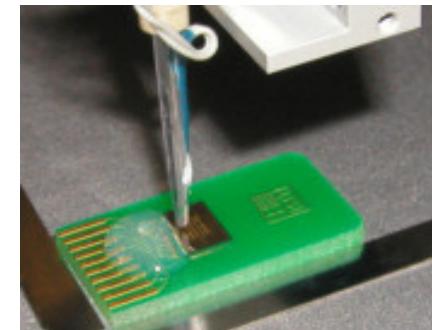
## Inkjet deposition of polymers & materials



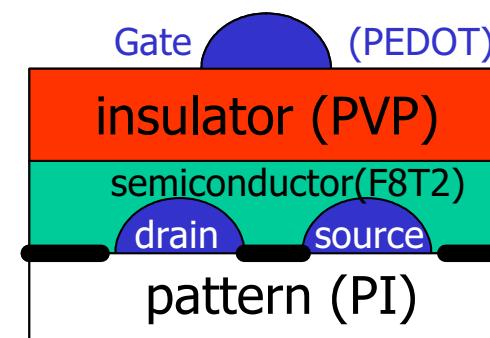
**Data transfer**



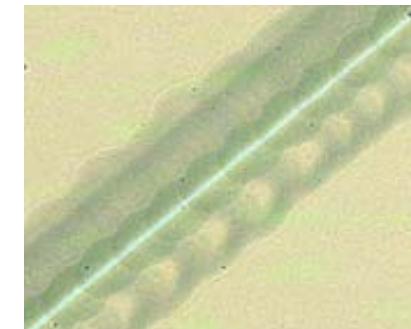
**Dosing of lubricants**  
[www.microdrop.de](http://www.microdrop.de)



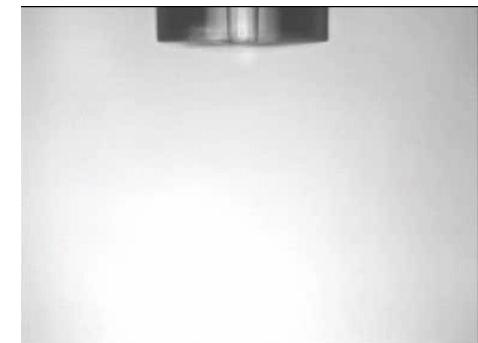
**Biochip fabrication**  
[www.gesim.de](http://www.gesim.de)



**Multicolor pLED displays**  
*Courtesy of Philips Research*



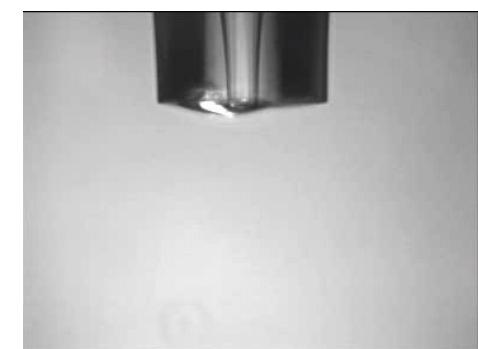
**Inkjet printed all-polymer TFT**  
*Plasticlogic / Univ. Cambridge*



Acetophenone



PMMA/Acetophenone  
(Mw 606 kD), 0.4% wt



PMMA/Acetophenone  
(Mw 1256 kD), 0.4% wt

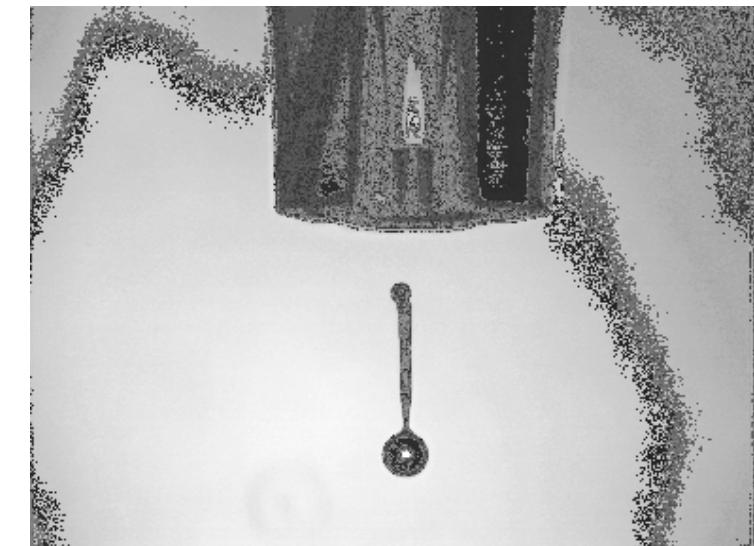
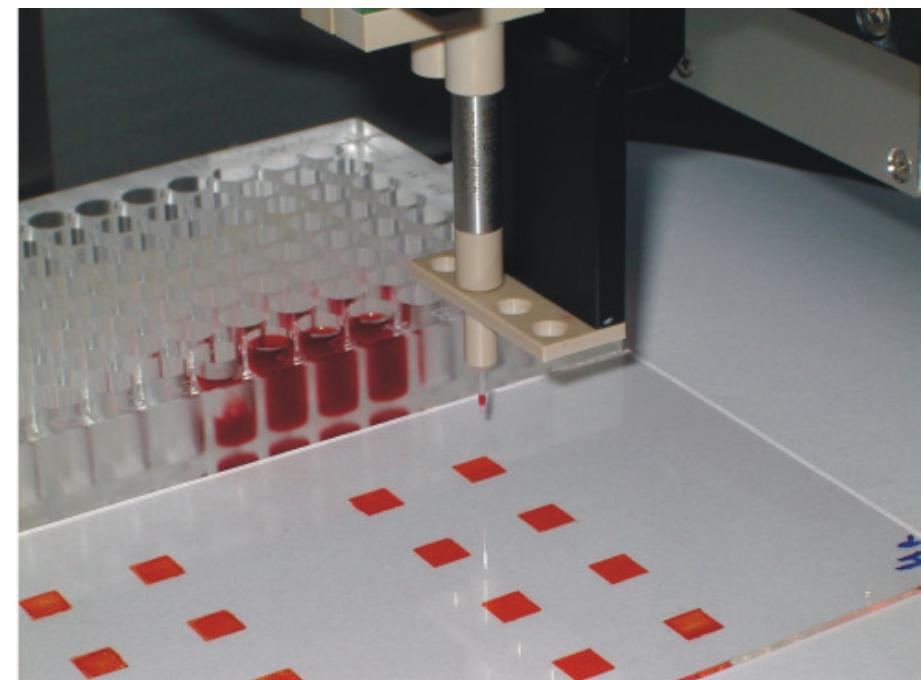
**microdrop**  
TECHNOLOGIES

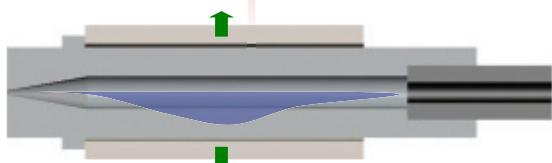


**Microdrop-Autodrop Platform**

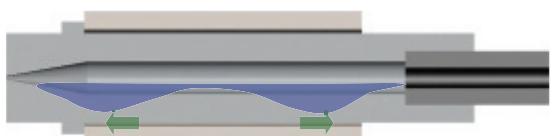


**Micropipette  
AD-K-501**

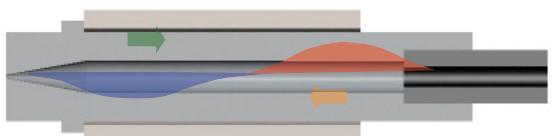




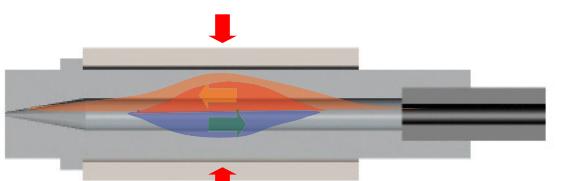
I - Piezo move outwards



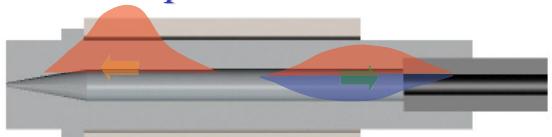
II - Negative waves travel outwards



III - Waves reflect and one reverses



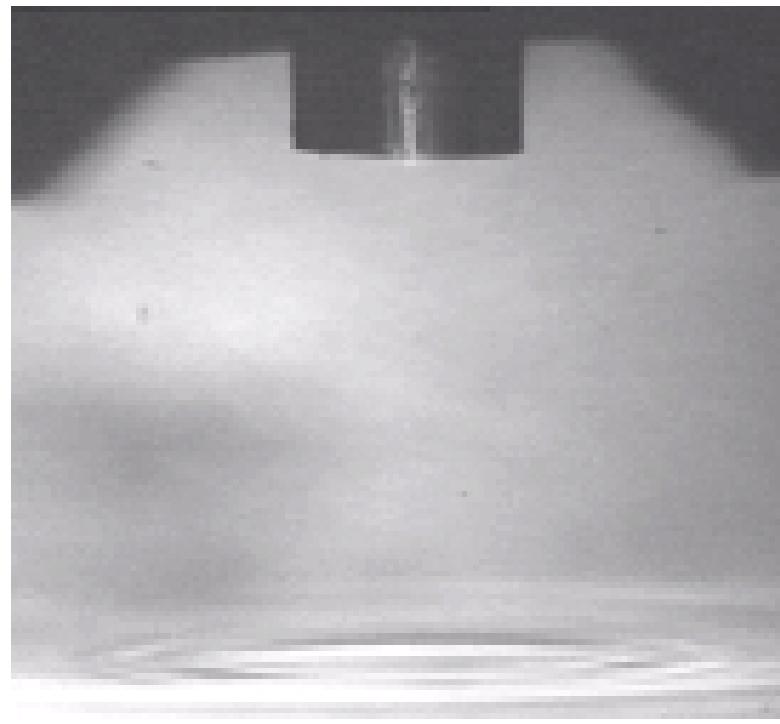
IV - Waves arrive at centre  
when piezo contracts



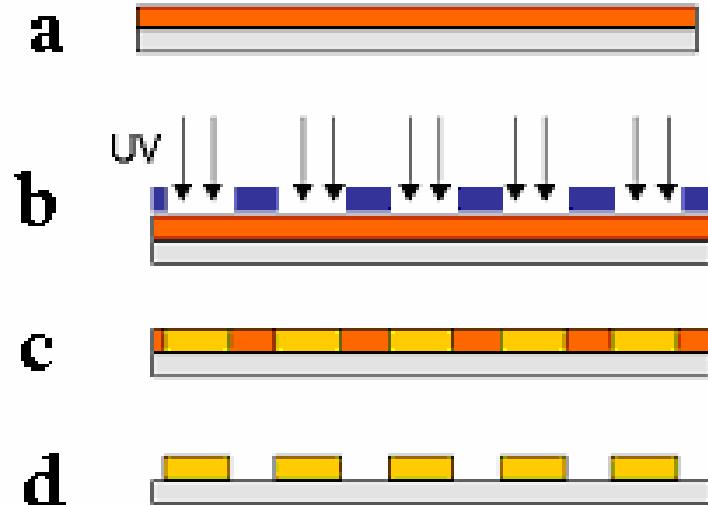
V - Wave is magnified and  
drop ejected

## Advantages (compared to spin-coating):

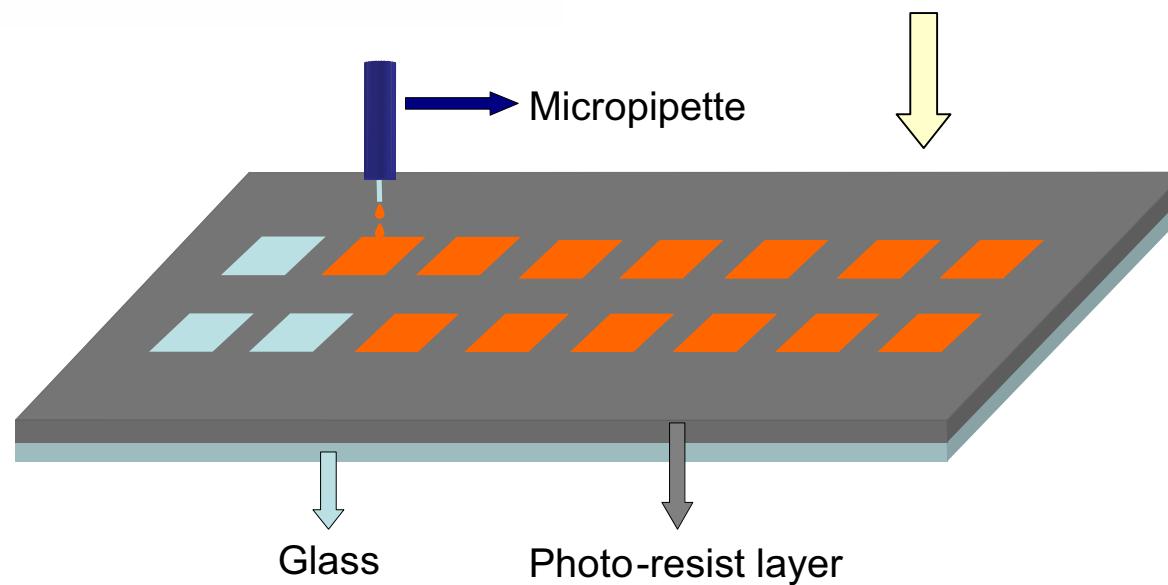
- small amounts of solution
- less solution is wasted
- printing of defined areas

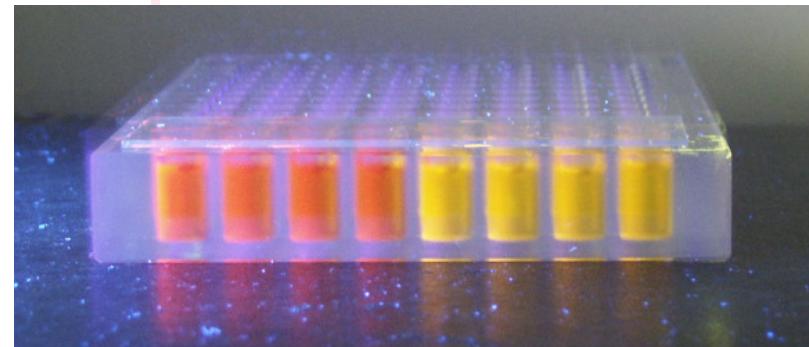


**microdrop**  
TECHNOLOGIES

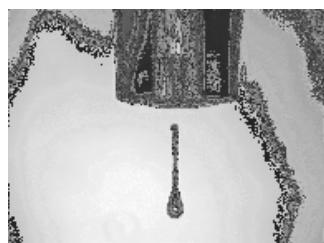


- a) spin coating photo-resist**
- b) UV light exposure**
- c) baking**
- d) developing**

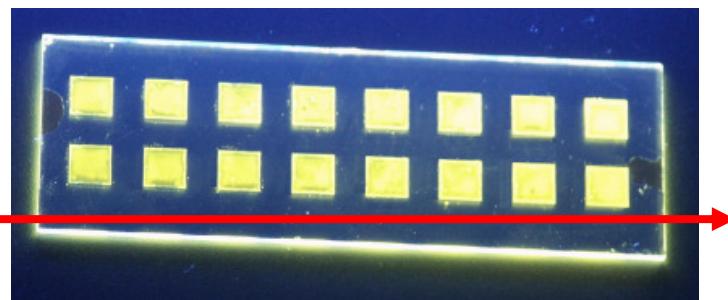
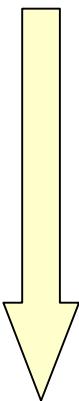




**polymer solutions**

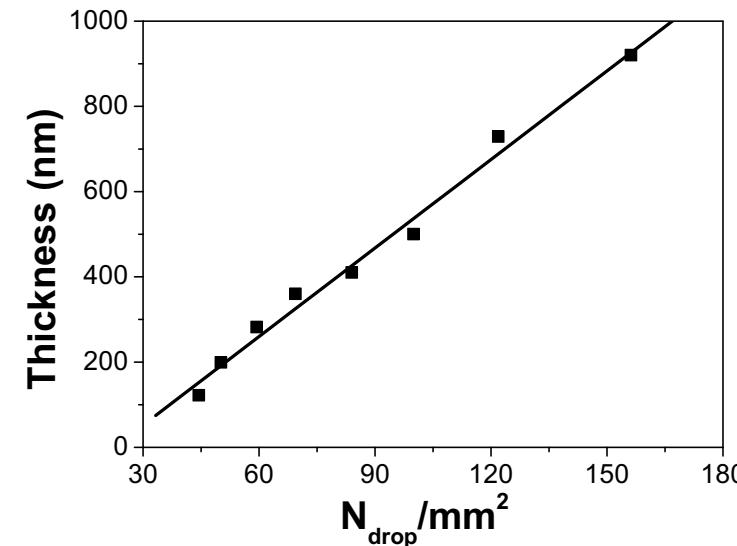


**inkjet printing**

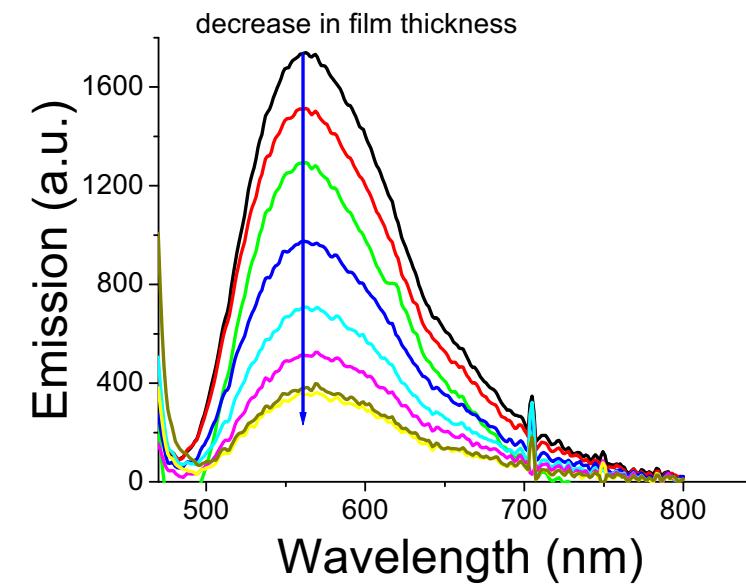


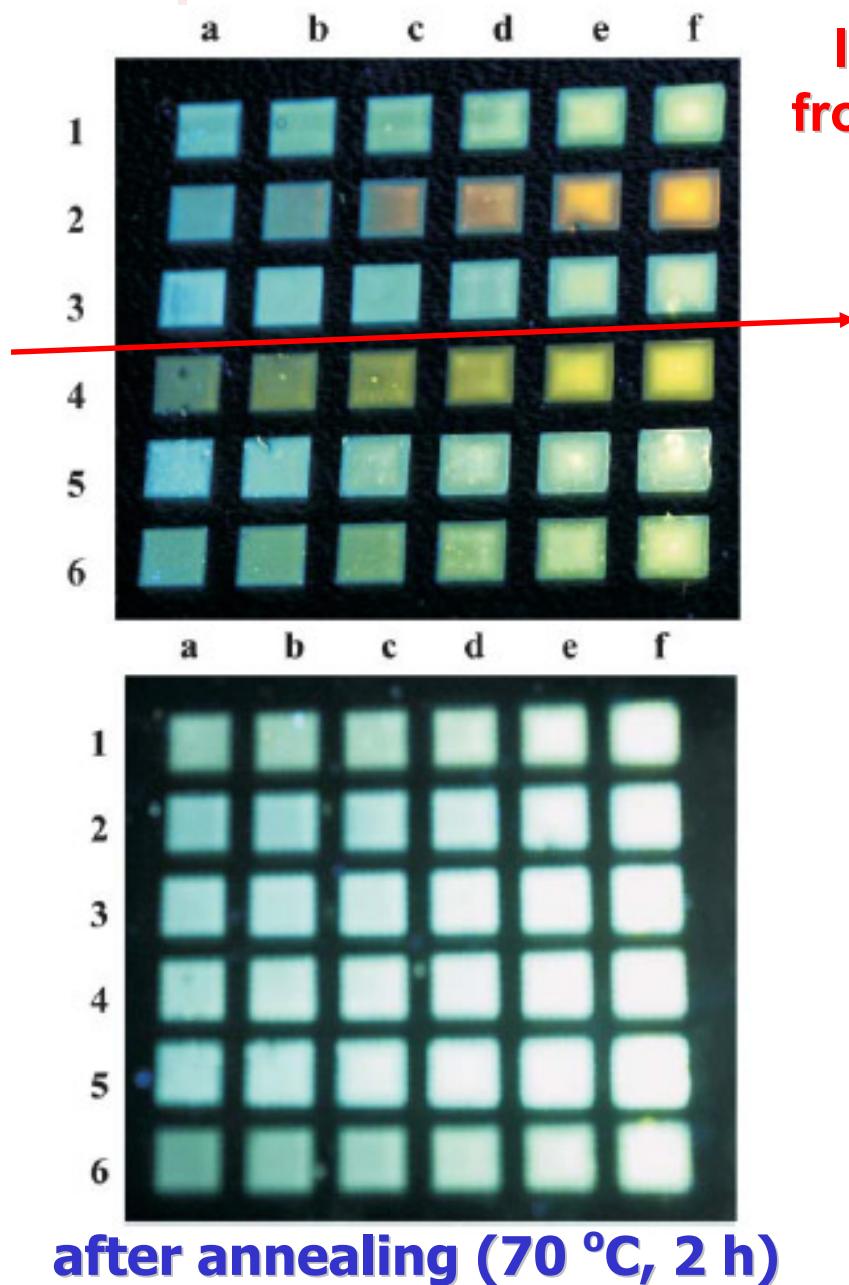
**printed polymer films**

**increasing thickness**



**correlation of the number of printed drops with thickness and of thickness with emission**

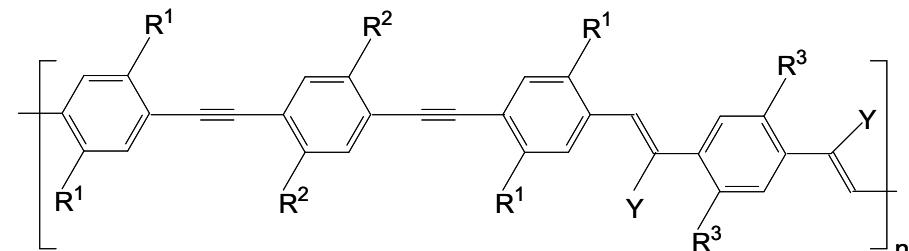




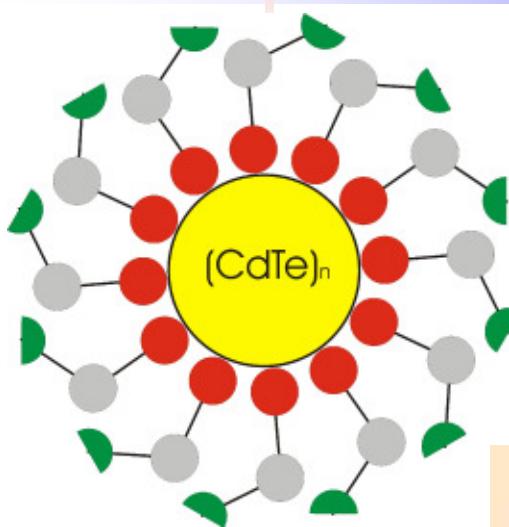
**Increasing thickness  
from ~50 nm to ~150 nm**

**printed polymer films for potential  
application in OLEDs**

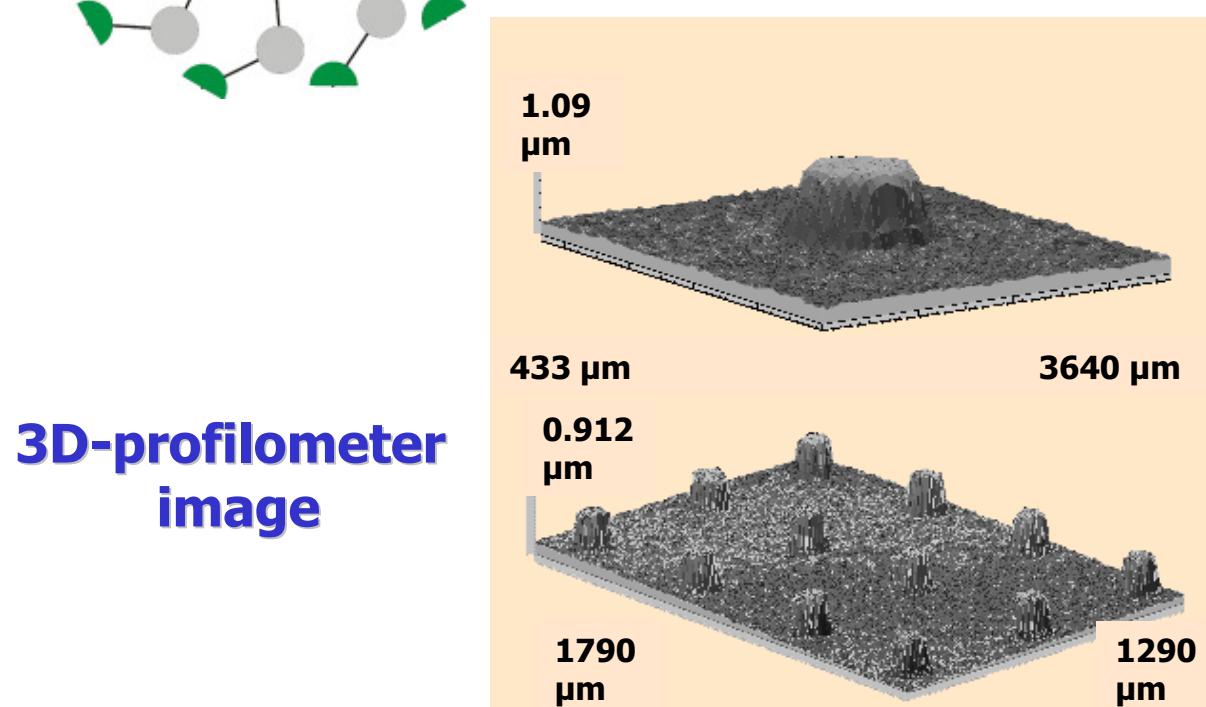
Solvent : 90% toluene - 10% dichlorobenzene,  
Printed area: 6 x 6 mm Velocity: 15 mm/s,  
Voltage: 74 V, Pulse width: 45  $\mu$ s



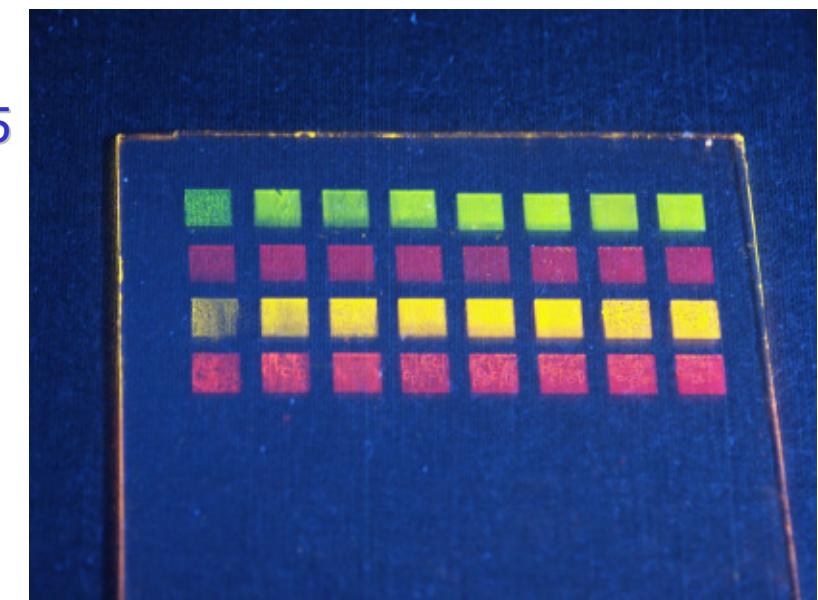
- 1:  $R^1 = H, R^2 = \text{octyloxy}, R^3 = \text{octadecyloxy}, (Mn = 50,000)$
- 2:  $R^1 = H, R^2 = \text{octadecyloxy}, R^3 = \text{octyloxy}, (Mn = 38,400)$
- 3:  $R^1 = H, R^2 = \text{octadecyloxy}, R^3 = \text{heptyloxy}, (Mn = 41,000)$
- 4:  $R^1 = H, R^2 = \text{octadecyloxy}, R^3 = \text{decyloxy}, (Mn = 43,200)$
- 5:  $R^1 = H, R^2 = \text{octadecyloxy}, R^3 = \text{dodecyloxy}, (Mn = 10,200)$
- 6:  $R^1 = H, R^2 = R^3 = \text{dodecyloxy}, (Mn = 25,600)$



-S-  
-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-  
(n = 1-3)  
-COOH



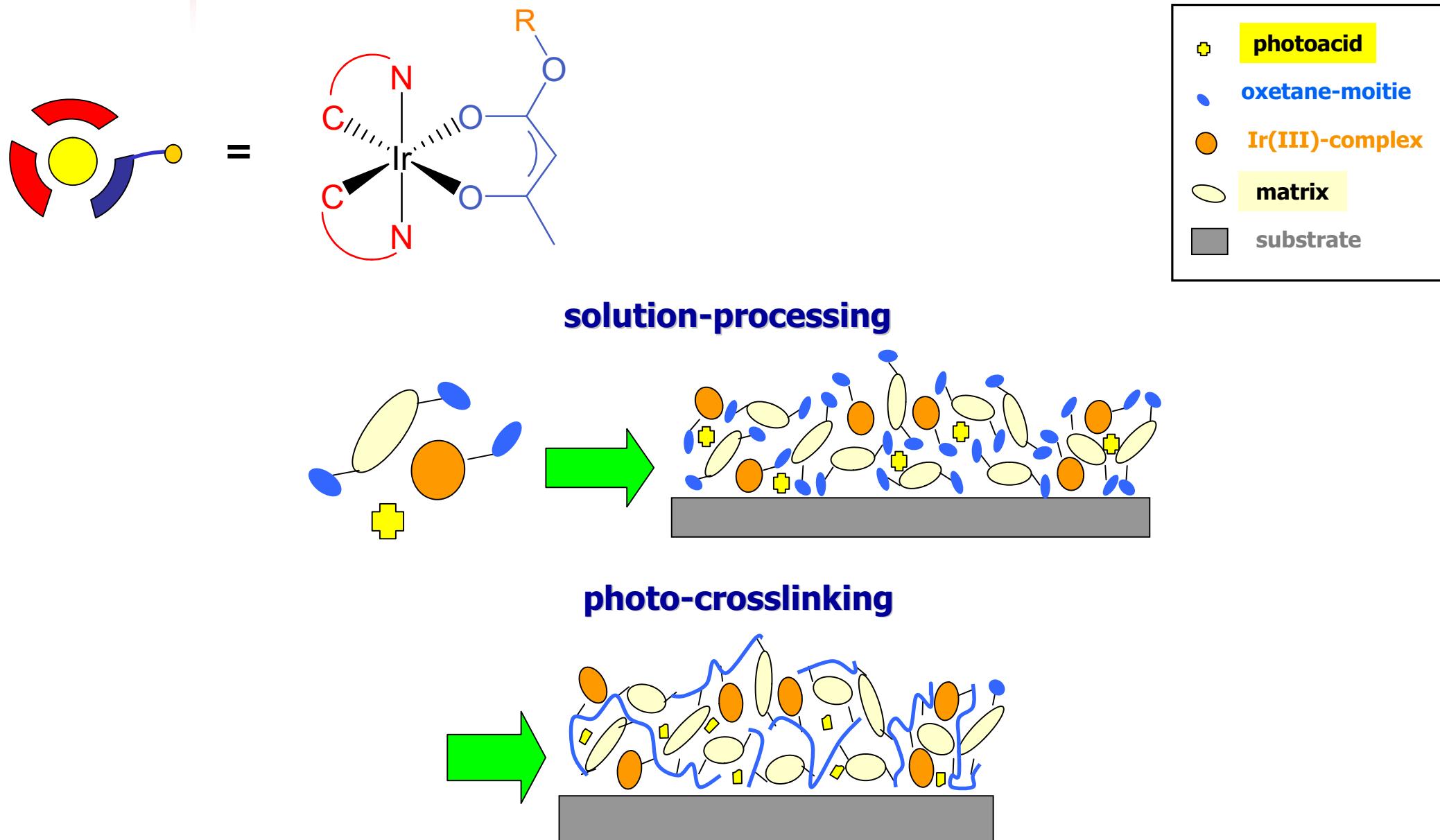
2.5  
particle size (nm)  
5

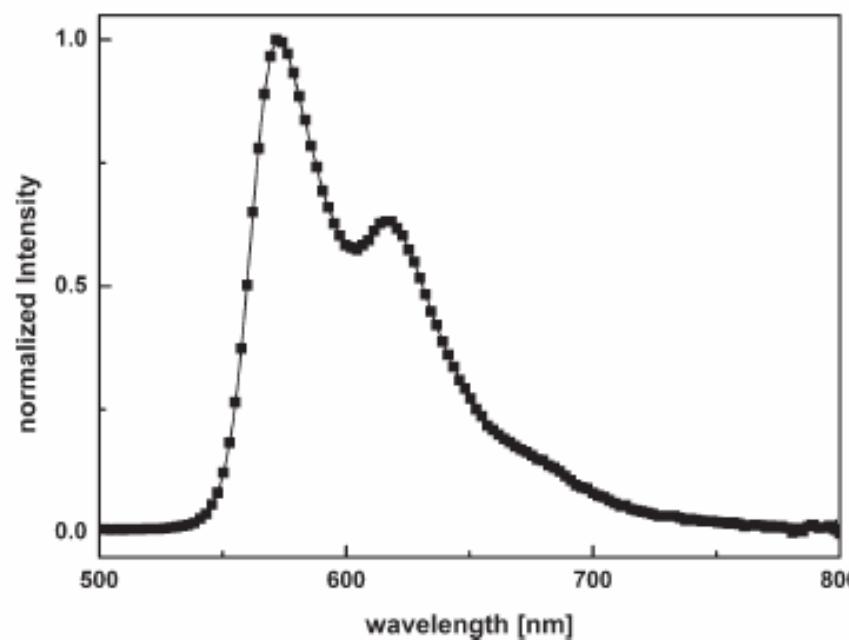


0 → 1.4  
polymer concentration (%)

### nanoparticle library

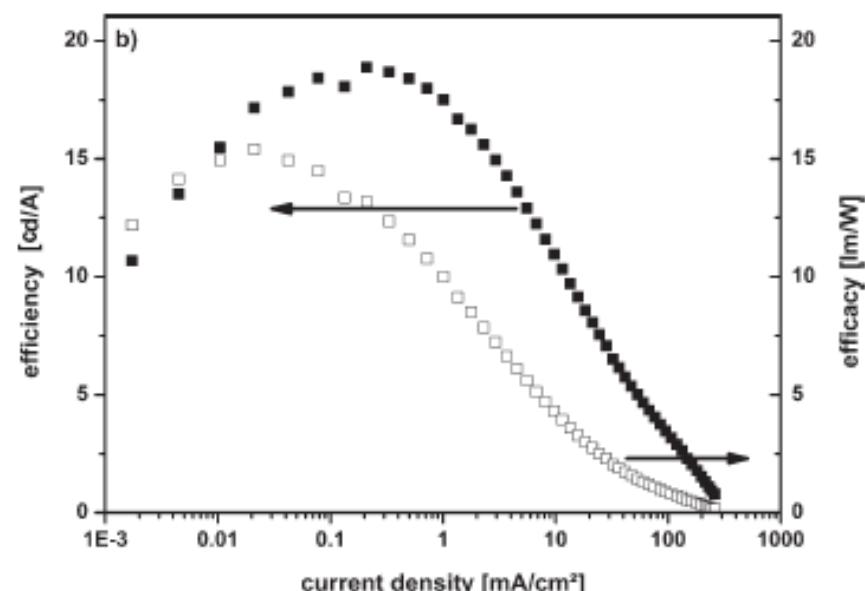
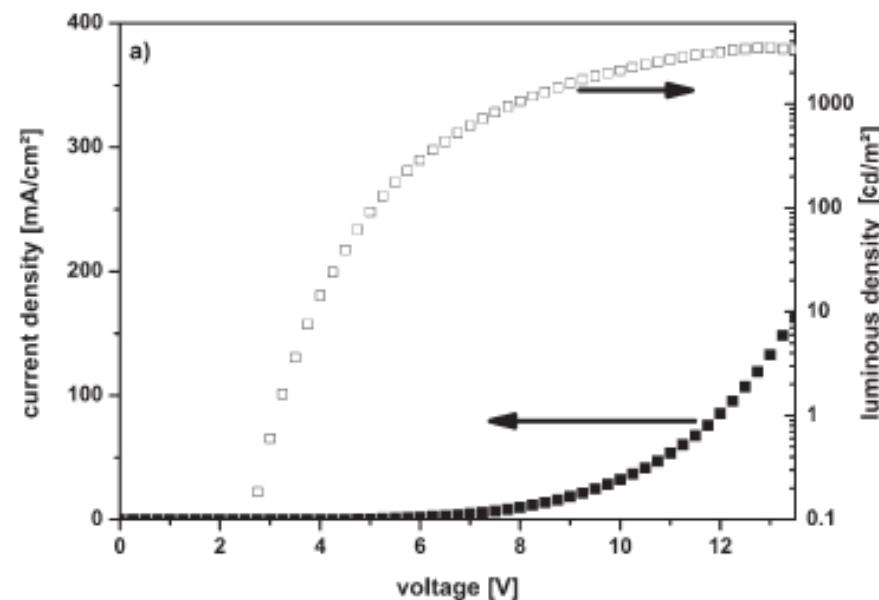
Nanoparticle libraries including different amount of PVA (Mw: 31-50,000 g/mol, 99% hydrolyzed). Films were printed from water on heated substrates (75 °C).  
Dot spacing: 0.08 mm





### electroluminescence

**Best device: 18.4 cd/A  
Max. power efficiency [lm/W]  
performance @ 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>  
18.4 cd/A @ 5V  
@1000 cd/m<sup>2</sup>  
15 cd/A @ 8V**



## The pathway to OLEDs



- **functionalization of iridium(III)-complexes with polymerizable groups**
- **endfunctionalization of polymers with iridium(III)-complexes**
- **printing of polymers containing iridium(III)-complexes**
- **printing of CdTe-nanoparticles**
- **printing of conjugated polymers**
- **device containing photocrosslinkable iridium-complex**



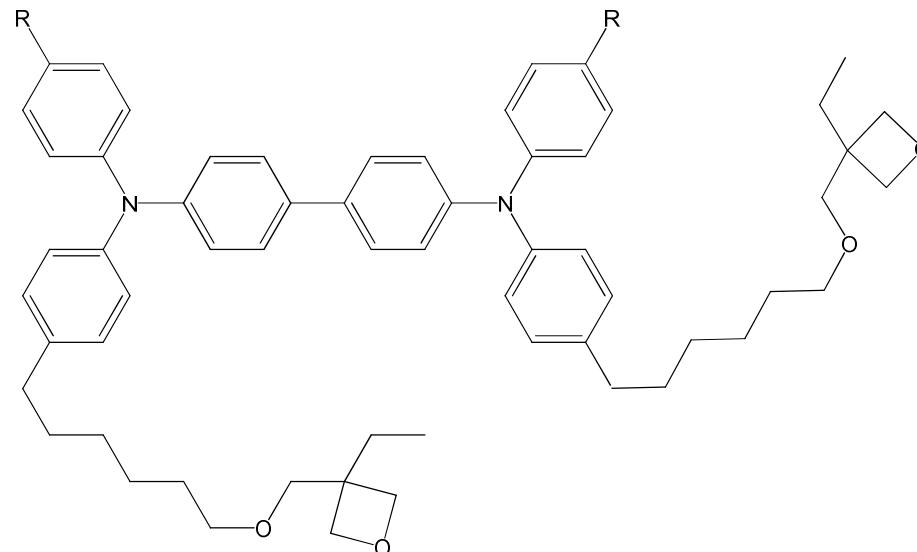
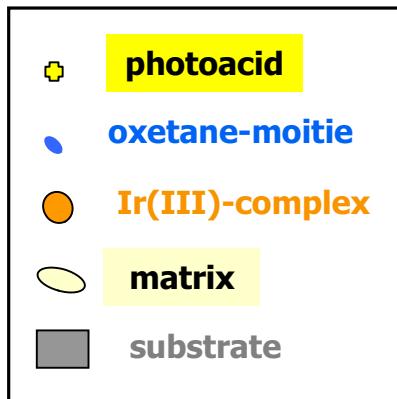
**Dr. V. Marin, Dr. E. Tekin, C. Ulbricht, PD Dr. D. A. M. Egbe, Prof. E. Holder  
Prof. K. Meerholz and group, Prof. U. S. Schubert**



Thüringer Kultus-  
ministerium

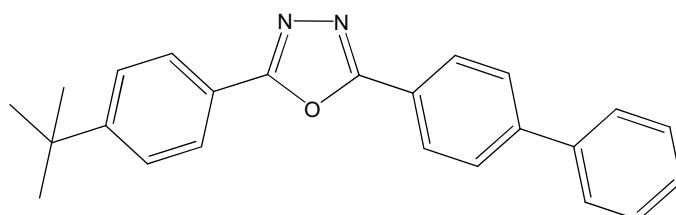


## Supporting information

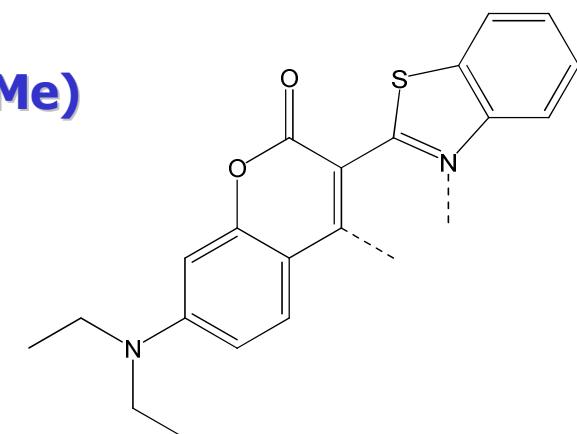


**substrate:**  
**ITO-coated glass**

**matrix: OTPD ( $R = H$ )**  
**hole-transporting material: QUPD ( $R = OMe$ )**



**electron-transporting material: PBD**



**ligand: coumarine-type**