Study on Substituents to Blue Fluorescent Emitter in Solution Process OLEDs

장지윤, 박종욱†
경희대학교
(jongpark@khu.ac.kr†)

Organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) have drawn attention due to potential applications for the last ten years in the field of flat-panel displays and solid-state lighting.
Recently, small molecules for solution-processed OLED have been extensively focused because it has advantages such as easy synthesis and low cost process.
Comparing the conventional vapor desposition process, the solution process using small molecules has merits of low production cost by reducing material consumption and of producing large-size OLEDs.
In order to make solution process blue material, substituent groups such as tertiary butyl (T) and anthracence (A) moieties to TAT, a blue fluorescent emitter.