



发光学报 2013, 34(7) 816-823 ISSN: 1000-7032 CN: 22-1116/O4

## 材料合成及性能

一种橙光磷光铱(III)配合物的合成、晶体结构及光电性质研究

陶鹏<sup>1,2</sup>, 赵强<sup>3</sup>, 景姝<sup>1,2</sup>, 汪静霞<sup>3</sup>, 吕壮<sup>3</sup>, 陈柳青<sup>1,2</sup>, 王华<sup>1,2</sup>

1. 太原理工大学新材料界面科学与工程教育部重点实验室, 山西 太原 030024;

2. 太原理工大学新材料工程技术研究中心, 山西 太原 030024;

3. 南京邮电大学有机电子与信息显示国家重点实验室培育基地信息材料与纳米技术研究院, 江苏 南京 210046

PDF 下载

引用本文

摘要: 采用二氯甲烷为溶剂, 无水碳酸钾为缚酸剂, 在25℃温和条件下, 以2-苯基-4-甲基喹啉铱(III)氯桥二聚体[(4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir( $\mu$ -Cl)<sub>2</sub>Ir(4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>]和乙酰丙酮(Hacac)进行配位, 反应合成了新型铱(III)配合物[(4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac)]。通过核磁共振氢谱(<sup>1</sup>H NMR)、碳谱(<sup>13</sup>C NMR)、X射线单晶衍射等确定分子结构。利用紫外-可见吸收光谱、发射光谱对其光物理性质进行研究。结果表明: (4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac)的单晶结构属三斜晶系, 空间群为P1; (4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac)在二氯甲烷溶液中呈橙光发射, 发射峰为597 nm, 磷光寿命0.33 μs, 量子效率达50.4%。以(4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac)为客体掺杂在CBP中, 制备了结构为ITO/NPB(30 nm)/CBP:(4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac)(质量分数6%和8%, 20 nm)/BCP(10 nm)/Alq<sub>3</sub>(20 nm)/LiF(1 nm)/Al(150 nm)的橙色磷光有机电致发光器件, 器件的最大亮度达到39 667 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, 发射峰位于597 nm, 最大电流效率为14.2 cd/A, 最大功率效率为8.1 lm/W。

关键词: 2-苯基-4-甲基喹啉 乙酰丙酮 铱(III)配合物 OLEDs

## Synthesis, Crystal Structure and Photophysical Properties of Iridium(III) Complex Based on 4-methyl-2-phenylquinoline and Pentane-2,4-dione Ligands

TAO Peng<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHAO Qiang<sup>3</sup>, JING Shu<sup>1,2</sup>, WANG Jing-xia<sup>3</sup>, LU Zhuang<sup>3</sup>, CHEN Liu-qing<sup>1,2</sup>, WANG Hua<sup>1,2</sup>

1. The College of Materials Science and Engineering, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan 030024, China;

2. Key Laboratory of Interface Science and Engineering in Advanced Materials, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan 030024, China;

3. Key Laboratory for Organic Electronics &amp; Information Displays (KLOEID) and Institute of Advanced Materials (IAM), Nanjing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Nanjing 210046, China

Abstract: A metal complex[(4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac)] was synthesized under mild condition of dichloromethane as solvent and potassium carbonate as deacid reagent at 25℃, where "4m<sub>2</sub>pq" is the ortho-C-deprotonated derived from 4-methyl-2-phenylquinoline and "acac" is derived from pentane-2,4-dione. The molecular structure of (4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac) was characterized by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectral, <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum and X-ray diffraction. UV-visible absorption spectrum, photoluminescence spectrum, luminescence quantum yields and phosphorescence lifetime were measured for studying photophysical properties of (4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac). The single crystal structure of (4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac) is in triclinic and space group P1. The orange phosphorescent emission with high fluorescence quantum efficiencies of 50.4% and lifetime of 0.33 μs can be observed with peaks at 597 nm in degassed CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution at room temperature. Moreover, (4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac) was utilized as phosphorescence dopant in OLEDs with the structures of ITO/NPB (30 nm)/CBP:(4m<sub>2</sub>pq)<sub>2</sub>Ir(acac) (mass fraction of 6% and 8%, 20 nm)/BCP (10 nm)/Alq<sub>3</sub> (20 nm)/LiF (1 nm)/Al. The device showed orange emission at 597 nm, maximum brightness of 39 667 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, current efficiency of 14.2 cd/A, and power efficiency of 8.1 lm/W.

Keywords: 4-methyl-2-phenylquinoline pentane-2,4-dione iridium(III) complex OLEDs

收稿日期 2013-04-02 修回日期 2013-04-25 网络版发布日期

基金项目:

国家自然科学基金(21176169, 21071108, 60976018, 21101111, 61205179); 国家国际合作专项(2012DFR50460); 山西省科技创新重点团队(2012041011); 山西省科技攻关项目(20120321019); 国家教育部博士点基金(20101402110007)资助项目  
通讯作者: 王华

作者简介: 陶鹏(1989-), 男, 江苏淮安人, 主要从事有机重金属磷光配合物合成与应用的研究。 E-mail:

liangzihuaxue@126.com

作者Email: wanghua001@tyut.edu.cn

## 参考文献:

- [1] Baldo M A, O'Brien D F, Forrest S R, et al. Highly efficient phosphorescent emission from organic electroluminescent devices[J]. *Nature*, 1998, 395(6698): 151-154.
- [2] Lamansky S, Djurovich P, Thompson M E, et al. Highly phosphorescent bis-cyclometalated iridium complexes: Synthesis, photophysical characterization, and use in organic light emitting diodes[J]. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, 123(18): 4304-4312.
- [3] Zhao Q, Jiang C Y, Huang C H, et al. Synthesis and photophysical, electrochemical, and electrophosphorescent properties of a series of iridium(III)  $\beta$ -diketonate ligands[J]. *Organometallics*, 2006, 25(15): 3631-3638.
- [4] Mou X, Wu Y Q, Huang W, et al. Phosphorescent platinum(II) complexes containing different  $\beta$ -diketonate

## 本刊中的类似文章

1. White Organic Light-emitting Diodes with A Sr<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>: Eu<sup>3+</sup> Color Conversion Layer [J]. 2013, 34(6): 681-685
2. 苯基酞噪类三环铱配合物的合成及其电致发光性能[J]. 2012, 33(4): 394-399
3. 基于咪唑并吡啶类配体新型磷光材料的合成与表征[J]. 2012, 33(1): 41-44
4. 新型MOLEDs的光学性能[J]. 2010, 31(3): 337-340
5. 具有Au/MoO<sub>3</sub>空穴注入层的有机发光二极管[J]. 2010, 31(02): 157-161
6. 基于PVK:NPB掺杂体系的有机电致发光器件的性能[J]. 2008, 29(5): 809-814
7. 高效率金属微腔OLEDs性能[J]. 2008, 29(1): 37-40
8. 一种基于三氟甲基取代的2-苯并[b]噻吩基吡啶配体的红色电致磷光材料及器件[J]. 2007, 28(3): 433-436
9. 稀土掺杂镝(III)乙酰丙酮邻菲咯啉三元配合物的合成和荧光性质[J]. 2006, 27(2): 270-274
10. 一种新型铱(III)配合物及其有机电致发光器件[J]. 2005, 26(5): 690-692
11. 铊-甲基吲哚乙酰丙酮三元配合物发光过程研究 [J]. 1995, 16(2): 119-123
12. 苯甲酰三氟乙酰丙酮与铕、钐、钐、镝配合物合成和荧光光谱研究[J]. 1993, 14(2): 173-178

ligands: synthesis, tunable excited-state properties, and their application in bioimaging[J]. *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2011, 21(36):13951-13962.

- [5] Thomas K R J, Velusamy M, Tao Y T, *et al*. Efficient red-emitting cyclometalated iridium(III) complexes containing lepidine-based ligands[J]. *Inorg. Chem.*, 2005, 44(16):5677-5685.
- [6] He L, Ma D X, Qiu Y, *et al*. Control of intramolecular n-n stacking interaction in cationic iridium complexes via fluorination of pendant phenyl rings[J]. *Inorg. Chem.*, 2012, 51(8):4502-4510.
- [7] Ding J Q, Gao J, Wang L X, *et al*. Highly efficient phosphorescent bis-cyclometalated iridium complexes based on quinoline ligands[J]. *Synthetic Metals*, 2005, 155(3):539-548.
- [8] Park Y S, Kang J W, Kim J J, *et al*. Efficient, color stable white organic light-emitting diode based on high energy level yellowish-green dopants[J]. *Adv. Mater.*, 2008, 20(10):1957-1961.
- [9] D'Andrade B W, Holmes R J, Forrest S R, *et al*. Efficient organic electrophosphorescent white-light-emitting device with a triple doped emissive layer[J]. *Adv. Mater.*, 2004, 16(7):624-628.
- [10] Gong X, Ma W, Heeger A J, *et al*. White electrophosphorescence from semiconducting polymer blends[J]. *Adv. Mater.*, 2004, 16(7):615-619.
- [11] Kim T H, Lee H K, Kim J K, *et al*. White-light-emitting diodes based on iridium complexes via efficient energy transfer from a conjugated polymer[J]. *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2006, 16(5):611-617.
- [12] Lamansky S, Djurovich P, Thompson M E, *et al*. Synthesis and characterization of phosphorescent cyclometalated iridium complexes[J]. *Inorg. Chem.*, 2001, 40(7):1704-1711.
- [13] Yu G, Yin S W, Liu Y Q, *et al*. Structures, electronic states, and electroluminescent properties of a zinc(II) 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)benzothiazolate complex[J]. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, 125(48):14816-14824.
- [14] Ma Y, Han W, Zhang F H, *et al*. White organic light-emitting diodes based on mixed doping emitting layer [J]. *Chin. J. Liq. Cryst. Disp.*(液晶与显示), 2011, 2011, 26(1):40-43 (in Chinese).
- [15] Velusamy M, Chen C H, Chou P T, *et al*. Cyclometalated platinum(II) complexes of lepidine-based ligands as highly efficient electrophosphors[J]. *Organometallics*, 2010, 29(17):3912-3921.
- [16] Wang H, Xu B S, Liu X G, *et al*. A novel blue-light organic electroluminescence material derived from 8-hydroxyquinoline lithium[J]. *Org. Electron.*, 2009, 10(5):918-924.
- [17] Gao Y H, Jing W L, Ding G Y, *et al*. Yellow organic light-emitting devices based on NPBX doped CzHQZn[J]. *Chin. J. Liq. Cryst. Disp.*(液晶与显示), 2011, 2011, 26(1):44-48 (in Chinese).