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Effect of various red phosphorescent dopants in single emissive white phosphorescent organic light-emitting devices

Jong Hyun Lim1,2, Jin Wook Kim3,*, Geum Jae Yoon1, Ayse Turak4, and Woo Young Kim1,4,**

1Department of Green Energy & Semiconductor Engineering, Hoseo University, Asan 31499, Korea
2R&D Center, A-PRO Co. Ltd., Gunpo 15830, Korea
3Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong 070, China
4Department of Engineering Physics, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L7, Canada
*Corresponding author: jwkim@eee.hku.hk; **corresponding author: wykim@hoseo.edu

Received December 9, 2016; accepted January 24, 2017; posted online March 2, 2017

In order to realize single emissive white phosphorescent organic light-emitting devices (PHOLEDs) with three color phosphorescent dopants (red, green, and blue), the energy transfer between the host material and the three dopants, as well as the among the three dopants themselves, should be considered and optimized. To explore the effect of red phosphorescent dopant on the color rendering index (CRI), the authors investigate the wavelength position of the maximum emission peak from three phosphorescent dopants. The CRI and luminous efficiency of white PHOLED in which Ir(piq)2(acac) acts as the red phosphorescent dopant are found to be greater than those of devices prepared using Ir(piq)3 and Ir(btp)2(acac) as the emission spectrum has a relatively high intensity near the human perception of blue, red, and green wavelengths. Furthermore, we demonstrate that the performance of the three dopants is related to the absorption characteristics of the red phosphorescent dopant. With a maximum emission peak at 600 nm, Ir(piq)2(acac) has a higher intensity in the concave section between 550 and 600 nm seen for red and blue dopants. In addition, the long metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) absorption tail of Ir(piq)2(acac) overlaps with the emission spectra of the green dopant, enhancing emission. Such energy transfer mechanisms are confirmed to optimize white emission in the single emissive white PHOLEDs.

OCIS codes: 160.4800, 300.1030, 260.2160.

doi: 10.3788/COL201715.051602.
Figures 2(a), 2(b), and 2(c) show Flirpic as a blue dopant, Ir(ppy)$_3$ as a green dopant, and Ir(piq)$_3$, Ir(ppq)$_2$(acac), and Ir(btp)$_2$(acac) as red dopants, respectively, in order to indicate the predicted photoluminescence (PL) of white OLED devices A, B, and C, which are calculated using the same condition. The CIE$_{X/Y}$ color coordinates of the predicted PL spectra of devices A, B, and C are (0.331, 0.335), (0.351, 0.364), and (0.310, 0.336), respectively, which are all close to an ideal white emission at (0.33, 0.33). Even though there is a weak intensity of green emission compared to the other dopants, it is necessary to make the CIE$_{X/Y}$ value close to the optimized white color coordinates of (0.33, 0.33) in this study. As shown in Fig. 2(d), the three predicted white spectra are differentiated in two segments according to the position of the highest peak of the red dopant. One is the concave part between 550 and 600 nm. The other is the shoulder peak extending from 620 nm beyond 750 nm. The predicted white B, based on Ir(ppq)$_2$(acac), has a lower intensity around the wavelength in the shoulder part than the others. On the other hand, it has a higher intensity in the concave section between 550 and 600 nm than the others. This suggests that a device based on Ir(ppq)$_2$(acac) should have a higher CRI and efficiency due to the characteristics of human eyes. The color matching function (CMF) in Fig. 2(d) indicates the level of color irritation of human perception. The X, Y, and Z functions correspond to the red, green, and blue color perceptions, respectively. Figure 2 shows that the human eye is typically sensitive to the wavelengths between 550 and 600 nm, and does not perceive colors above 700 nm. Therefore, device B should appear brighter to human vision. In order to prove this higher CRI and efficiency using Ir(ppq)$_2$(acac) as a red dopant, we fabricated a series of white PHOLEDs with the red dopant concentration increased gradually by 0.2% from 0.2% to 0.8%.

As shown in Figs. 3(a), 3(b), and 3(c), the luminous efficiency of the white PhOLEDs decreased as the doping concentration of three different red phosphorescent dopants increased. This was due to the excess of triplet excitons of the red phosphorescent dopants participating in the emission as the doping concentration increased. This effect can be seen in Fig. 4 where CIE$_{X}$ increased and CIE$_{Y}$ decreased toward the red region as the concentration increased. In addition, it should be noted that the electroluminescence (EL) intensity of the red peaks around 600 nm increased gradually as the doping concentration increased.

![Diagram](Image)

**Fig. 1.** Schematic structure of white PHOLEDs and configuration molecules of organic materials in EML.

**Table 1.** Schematic of the Different Red Phosphorescent Dopant Materials and Concentration Used in White PHOLEDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Devices</th>
<th>EML configuration of Devices A1–A4, B1–B4, and C1–C4 of White PHOLEDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White PHOLED A1–A4</td>
<td>mCP:Flirpic – 8.0% Ir(ppy)$_3$ – 0.5% Ir(piq)$_3$ – x%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White PHOLED B1–B4</td>
<td>mCP:Flirpic – 8.0% Ir(ppy)$_3$ – 0.5% Ir(ppq)$_2$(acac) – x%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White PHOLED C1–C4</td>
<td>mCP:Flirpic – 8.0% Ir(ppy)$_3$ – 0.5% Ir(btp)$_2$(acac) – x%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$x = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6$, and 0.8 related to A1, A2, A3, and A4, respectively.
of the red phosphorescent dopants increased while the blue and green intensity was decreased.

Figures 4(a), 4(b), and 4(c) show CIE\(_{xy}\) coordinates of the white PHOLEDs. As the driving voltage increased CIE\(_x\) decreased not only because of decreasing red emission but also increasing blue emission, whereas CIE\(_y\) also decreased because of decreasing green emission. However, there is some evidence for green emission contributing to the EL spectra of devices A3, B2, and C4, showing a higher intensity at around 500 nm of wavelength, although we can see the decreased green emission in Figs. 4(a), 4(b), and 4(c). In fact, FIrpic has a higher first emission peak at around 475 nm and then intrinsically a lower second shoulder emission peak around 500 nm. As you can see in Fig. 4(d), there is a higher second shoulder emission peak and this can be explained by the contribution of Ir(piq)\(_3\) to the white emission spectra. This phenomenon can be explained by the intrinsic characteristics of Dexter energy transfer with respect to triplet excitons transferring from higher to lower triplet energy levels. The excited triplet levels of mCP, FIrpic, and Ir(piq)\(_3\) are 2.9, 2.7, and 2.4 eV, respectively, while Ir(piq)\(_3\)Ir(pq)\(_2\)(acac) and Ir(btp)\(_2\)(acac) are 2.0, 2.1, and 2.0 eV, respectively, calculated from the energy of the highest emission peak in the PL spectrum. Ir(piq)\(_3\), Ir(pq)\(_2\)(acac), and Ir(btp)\(_2\)(acac) (the red dopants), which have lower triplet energy levels than FIrpic (the blue dopant) and Ir(piq)\(_3\) (the green dopant), were the first to be saturated by triplet excitons, which were then transferred to FIrpic, generating more blue light emission, as shown in Fig. 4. Figure 4(d) shows a comparison of optimized EL spectrum of the white PHOLEDs A3, B2, and C4. As predicted, device B2 has a higher CRI, given in Table 2, than the other devices due to the compensation of the concave wavelength area between 550 and 600 nm. We found that device C4 has a much lower intensity than the other devices, and much lower than that predicted, due to the limited metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) of Ir(btp)\(_2\)(acac).

Figure 5 shows the different absorption ability of each red dopant and their spectral overlap with the other dopants and the host material. As shown in Fig. 5, the Ir complexes show an intense ligand \(^1\pi-\pi^*\) absorption energy band centered around 250–350 nm with a weak absorption energy band ranging from 350 nm to the visible wavelength region, which originates from the MLCT. This is the region that contributes to energy transfer among the host and dopants. In the case of the Ir(btp)\(_2\)(acac), this region ends abruptly around 525 nm, while Ir(piq)\(_3\) and Ir(pq)\(_2\)(acac) extend to 600 and 575 nm, respectively. Actually, the wavelength range from 525 to 575 nm is an
important region for the red dopants because of its use of the most part of the green emission to render energy transfer. Therefore, Ir(btp)\(_2\)(acac) does not fully absorb the green emission energy and has a lower overall emission intensity.

Though the luminance characteristics are very different, Figs. 6(a), 6(b), and 6(c) show that J-V characteristics are unrelated to the doping concentration or the type of red dopant. This is mostly likely a result of the low dopant concentration in all cases (i.e., less than 1%), which does not impede charge flow, and the similar lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) for all dopants, so that there is no barrier to charge movement with any red dopant.

In conclusion, we analyze the performances of three primary color single emissive white PHOLEDs containing Ir(piq)\(_3\), Ir(pq)\(_2\)(acac), and Ir(btp)\(_2\)(acac) as red phosphorescent dopants. It is found that the efficiency and CRI of the devices are closely related to location of the wavelength in the emission spectrum and the absorption properties of each color dopant. The single emissive white PHOLED B2 [containing Ir(pq)\(_2\)(acac)] has a maximum luminous efficiency of 17.2 cd/A and a CRI of 72.9, and CIE\(_{xy}\) color coordinates of (0.367, 0.402) at 10 V. Such a device has a higher luminous efficiency and CRI due to a greater emission in the green region of the wavelength spectrum and a longer extended MLCT emission that overlaps with the green dopant emission, optimizing energy transfer among the three dopants. Though the green dopant does not contribute directly to the emission spectrum, the transfer of energy to the red dopant leads to a greater overall emission intensity.

References