

THE 67TH INTERNATIONAL



OPEN READINGS

CONFERENCE FOR STUDENTS OF PHYSICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES

**BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS**

2024



Vilnius
University

VILNIUS UNIVERSITY PRESS

Editors:

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Cover and Interior Design:

Goda Grybauskaitė

Vilnius University Press
9 Saulėtekio Av., III Building, LT-10222 Vilnius
info@leidykla.vu.lt, www.leidykla.vu.lt/en/
www.knygynas.vu.lt, www.journals.vu.lt

Bibliographic information is available
on the Lithuanian Integral Library Information System (LIBIS) portal www.ibiblioteka.lt

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NEW BIPOLAR DERIVATIVES WITH DIPHENYLSULFONE OR DIPHENYLPHENONE AS TADF BASED EMITTERS OLEDs

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To resolve the energy crisis, there has been huge interest in the development of lighting technologies that are energy-efficient, cleaner and more affordable. Organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), which are mainly formed of thin films of organic molecules, have been regarded as the sustainable and very attractive strategy to achieve the goal [1, 2, 3].

The TADF based emitters EM1–EM2 were prepared in reactions of the 3-(N,N-diphenylamino)-9H-carbazole with 9-(4-(4-fluorophenylsulfonyl)phenyl)carbazole or 4-(carbazol-9-yl)-4'-fluorobenzophenone, correspondingly.

Bipolar derivatives having thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) functions were synthesized by multistep synthetic procedure by using 3-(N,N-diphenylamino)-9H-carbazole and 9-(4-(4-fluorophenylsulfonyl)phenyl)carbazole or 4-(carbazol-9-yl)-4'-fluorobenzophenone in the final step. The materials have high thermal stabilities and form molecular glasses with very high glass transition temperatures of 140 oC - 143 oC.

The compounds were tested in multilayer TADF based organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs). The most efficient green device demonstrated low turn-on voltage of 2.2 V, maximum luminance of 60155 cd/m² and high peak efficiency values of 12.1% (35.4 cd/A and 46.3 lm/W). At higher practical luminance of 100 cd/m² or 1000 cd/m², the device remained also highly efficient with 12.1% and 11.1%, correspondingly.

Acknowledgements. This research was also conducted in the frame of the project with support from the Research Council of Lithuania (Grant No. S-LU-24-7).

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