

Perylene Compounds for Use in Electronics

Perylenetetracarboxylic diimide charge-transport materials, methods of forming perylenetetracarboxylic diimide charge-transport materials, and methods of using the perylenetetracarboxylic diimide charge-transport materials

Georgia Tech inventors have invented a perylenetetracarboxylic diimide charge-transport materials; polymers, co-polymers, and homopolymers, including perylenetetracarboxylic diimide charge-transport materials; polymer layers including perylenetetracarboxylic diimide charge-transport materials; mixtures including perylenetetracarboxylic diimide charge-transport monomers; and devices including perylenetetracarboxylic diimide charge-transport materials.

One exemplary perylenetetracarboxylic diimide charge-transport material, among others, is a perylenetetracarboxylic diimide charge-transport material monomer having a structure of Formula I: where Y in each instance can be independently selected from the following: H, CN, acceptors, donors, and a polymerizable group; and where X in each instance can be independently selected from a polymerizable group.

Summary Bullets

- High electron mobilities

Solution Advantages

- High electron mobilities

Potential Commercial Applications

- Transport materials
 - light emitting diodes (LEDs)
 - field effect transistors
 - photovoltaic devices
 - sensors

Background and More Information

Charge-transport molecular and polymeric materials are semiconducting materials in which charges can migrate under the influence of an electric field. These charges may be present due to doping with oxidizing or reducing agents, so that some fraction of the transport molecules or polymer repeat units is present as radical cations or anions. More usually, charges are introduced by injection from another material under the influence of an electric field. Charge-transport materials may be classified into hole- and electron-transport materials. In a hole-transport material, electrons are removed, either by doping or injection, from a filled manifold of orbitals to give positively charged molecules or polymer repeat units. Transport takes place by electron-transfer between a molecule or polymer repeat unit and the corresponding radical cation; this can be regarded as movement of a positive charge (hole) in the opposite direction to this electronic motion. In an electron-transport material, extra electrons are added, either by doping or injection; here the transport process includes electron-transfer from the radical anion of a molecule or polymer repeat unit to the corresponding neutral species. In addition, some material—ambi-polar materials—may transport both holes and electrons.

Inventors

- Dr. Seth Marder
Regents Professor - Georgia Tech School of Chemistry and School of Materials Science and Engineering
- Dr. Bernard Kippelen
Professor - Georgia Tech School of Electrical and Computer Engineering ; Director, Center for Organic Photonics and Electronics

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Publications

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Images

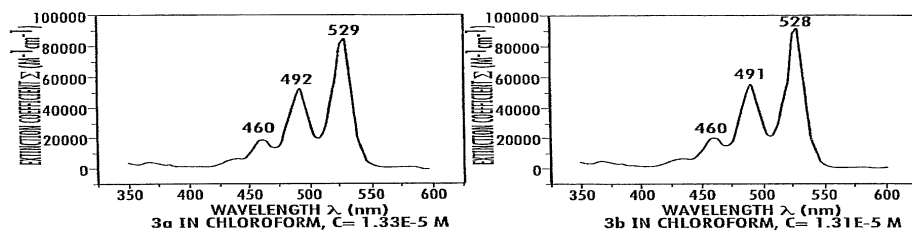


FIG. 1

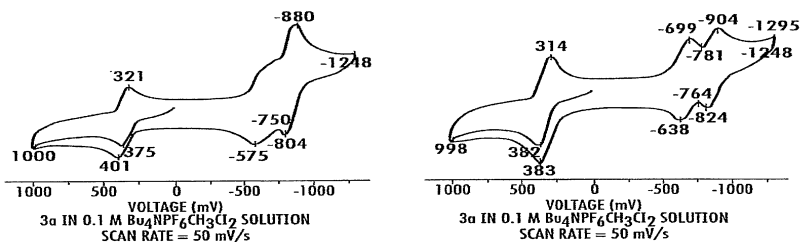


FIG. 2

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