

文章编号: 1000-7032(2012)06-0591-05

新型蓝色磷光嘧啶铱(Ⅲ)配合物的合成及发光性质

葛国平¹, 李春艳¹, 郭海清^{2*}

(1. 宁波大学材料科学与化学工程学院 宁波市新型功能材料及其制备科学实验室-省部共建国家重点实验室培育基地, 浙江宁波 315211;

2. 北京大学化学与分子工程学院 北京分子科学国家实验室, 稀土材料化学与应用国家重点实验室, 北京 100871)

摘要: 设计并合成了以 2-(2,4-二氟苯基) 嘧啶 (DFPPM) 为主配体的两种新型二嗪铱配合物 [(DFPPM)₂IrCl-(PPh₃)] (Ph: 苯基) 和 [(DFPPM)₂Ir(CN)(PPh₃)], 用核磁共振(NMR)和质谱等方法对其进行了表征, 并用紫外-可见吸收光谱和光致发光光谱对其光学性质进行了研究。光致发光光谱结果显示: 配合物 [(DFPPM)₂IrCl(PPh₃)] 的发射峰波长为 472 nm 和 489 nm; 而配合物 [(DFPPM)₂Ir(CN)(PPh₃)] 的发射峰波长为 447 nm 和 472 nm, 1931CIE 色度坐标为 (0.14, 0.15), 是一种深蓝色磷光材料。以 [(DFPPM)₂Ir(CN)(PPh₃)] 为客体材料、PVK 为主体材料制备了电致发光器件, 研究了其电致发光光谱。结果表明, 电致发光光谱与光致发光光谱相比有较大程度的红移。

关键词: 二嗪铱配合物; 有机电致发光器件; 磷光材料; 蓝光材料

中图分类号: TN383+.1 文献标识码: A DOI: 10.3788/fgxb20123306.0591

Synthesis and Luminescence Property of Two New Blue Phosphorescent Iridium(Ⅲ) Diazine Complexes

GE Guo-ping¹, LI Chun-yan¹, GUO Hai-qing^{2*}

(1. State Key Laboratory Base of Novel Functional Materials and Preparation Science,

The Faculty of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211, China;

2. Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, State Key Laboratory of Rare Earth Materials Chemistry and Applications, College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China)

* Corresponding Author, E-mail: guohq@pku.edu.cn

Abstract: We designed and synthesized two new iridium(Ⅲ) diazone complexes [(DFPPM)₂IrCl-(PPh₃)] and [(DFPPM)₂Ir(CN)(PPh₃)], where Ph = phenyl, containing 2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-pyrimidine (DFPPM) as the cyclometalated ligands. OLEDs with iridium(Ⅲ) diazone complexes as phosphor have high-efficiency and long luminance half-life, however, diazone compounds show a significantly redshift of the emission band than pyridine compounds. Therefore, it will be a great challenge to synthesize blue phosphorescent materials with diazone compounds as ligands. The complexes were characterized by nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy and mass spectrometry (MS) and their photophysical properties were investigated by UV-Vis spectroscopy and photoluminescence (PL) technique. The PL spectrum of [(DFPPM)₂IrCl(PPh₃)] in solution has its maximum emission peak at 472 nm and 489 nm, whereas [(DFPPM)₂Ir(CN)(PPh₃)] has its maximum emission peak at 447 nm and 472 nm. The luminescence of [(DFPPM)₂IrCl(PPh₃)] shifts to

收稿日期: 2012-04-18; 修订日期: 2012-05-23

基金项目: 宁波市自然科学基金 (2010A610164); 宁波大学学科项目(xkl073); 宁波大学王宽城基金资助项目

作者简介: 葛国平(1979-), 男, 浙江宁波人, 博士, 主要从事光电功能材料的合成与性能的研究。

E-mail: geguoping@nbu.edu.cn

the blue region compared to that of $(DFPPM)_2Ir(acac)$, indicating that the HOMO-LUMO gap is increased due to the higher ligand field strength of the phosphine. Compared with $[(DFPPM)_2IrCl(PPh_3)]$, $[(DFPPM)_2Ir(CN)(PPh_3)]$ shows a significantly blue-shift of the emission band. The ligand field strength of CN is larger than Cl due to its strong σ donor and π acceptor ability. This causes larger splitting of the d-orbital and consequently more lowering of the metal-centered HOMO. Complex of $(DFPPM)_2Ir(CN)(PPh_3)$ emits deep blue light with Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) coordinates of (0.14, 0.15). Electroluminescence (EL) device was fabricated when the complex of $[(DFPPM)_2Ir(CN)(PPh_3)]$ was doped into polymer host polyvinylcarbazole (PVK). Compared to the photoluminescence spectrum, a red-shifted of emission was observed from the electroluminescence spectrum. The reason of red-shift of EL spectra is in progress.

Key words: iridium (III) diazine complex; organic light-emitting devices; phosphorescent material; blue-light material

1 引言

自从 Forrest 等^[1]发现重金属配合物能够作为高效的电致磷光材料以来,研究和开发新型的电致磷光材料引起了人们极大的兴趣。作为电致磷光材料的有机金属配合物,其中心金属离子一般为d⁶和d⁸族的金属,如锇(Os)^[2-6]、铂(Pt)^[7-8]、铱(Ir)^[9-13]等。由于它们强烈的自旋轨道耦合,使得其配合物的单线态激子和三线态激子混杂,三线态具有某些单线态特征,三线态激子的对称性被破坏,缩短了磷光寿命,减少了磷光猝灭,增强了单线态到三线态之间的系间窜跃和磷光效率。其中铱配合物因其三线态寿命较短,具有较好的发光性能,能在室温下发出较强的磷光,可以通过改变取代基的位置和种类调节发光波长进而实现红、绿、蓝等全色显示,成为被研究得最多的一种磷光材料^[11]。

要实现全色显示及照明等应用目的,在三基色中蓝光是必不可少的。同时,由于蓝光能量最高,只要有较好的材料就可以通过多种方法得到绿光与红光,因此提高蓝光的发光性能对实现有机电致发光全色显示及固体发光具有重要意义。但相较于其他颜色的磷光材料,蓝色电致磷光材料的发展起步晚,也最不理想,效率和稳定性都没有绿光和红光材料好,目前文献中报道的蓝光磷光材料的种类也相对较少。美国普林斯顿大学的Forrest小组^[14]在2003年报道了蓝光铱配合物FIrpic,这是目前文献报道中提到最多的蓝光配合物。以之掺杂制作的磷光OLED器件的最大发射峰在475 nm处,在495 nm处有一肩峰,

1931CIE 色坐标为(0.16, 0.29),y 值偏大,发光颜色偏向绿光,在色纯度上有明显不足。2005 年,Chen 等^[15]报道了两种新的蓝光铱配合物 FIrtaz 和 FIrN₄,最大发射峰分别在 459 nm 和 460 nm,比 FIrpic 大概蓝移了 10 nm。Lee 等^[16]将配合物 Ir(ppy)₂P(*n*-Bu)₃CN 掺杂到高分子主体 PVK 中制作器件,在掺杂质量分数为 10% 时获得最大外量子效率为 1.45%。2009 年,Lee 等^[17]报道了铱配合物 fac-Ir(dfppypy)₃ 的发光波长为 438 nm 和 463 nm,CIE 色坐标为 (0.14, 0.12)。

二嗪及其衍生物的铱配合物作为电致磷光材料具有高的效率和长的器件寿命^[18]。然而,相对于吡啶类铱配合物,二嗪类铱配合物的发射波长有一定的红移。因此,用二嗪配体合成蓝光材料具有更大的挑战性。2009 年,本实验室报道了以 $(DFPPM)_2Ir(pic)$ 为客体材料、PVK 为主体材料的 PLEDs,其最大外量子效率达到 2.2%^[19];但其发射波长在 476 nm,在 496 nm 处有肩峰,发光颜色偏向绿色。在辅助配体中引入强场配体三苯基膦和氰基能有效降低金属的 T_{2g} 能级,可增大 HOMO-LUMO 能隙,使³MLCT(金属到配体的电荷跃迁)能级增大,从而使波长蓝移^[16]。本文通过在辅助配体中引入强场配体三苯基膦和氰基,使发射波长蓝移,得到了两种蓝色磷光二嗪铱配合物并研究了它们的发光性质。

2 实验

2.1 配合物 $[(DFPPM)_2IrCl(PPh_3)]$ 和 $[(DFPPM)_2Ir(CN)(PPh_3)]$ 的合成

按文献[19]方法合成 2-(2,4-二氟苯基)嘧

啶(DFPPM)和氯桥联二聚体 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}_2]$ 。图1为 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 和 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的合成路线^[16]。加0.463 2 g (0.38 mmol)二聚体、0.199 4 g (0.76 mmol)三苯基磷和25 mL乙二醇单乙醚于三口瓶中, 40 ℃反应18 h, 冷却到室温, 过滤, 用乙醇洗涤, 真空干燥, 得 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$, 收率为96%。¹H NMR(CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ : 9.34 (m, 1H), 8.97 (m, 1H), 8.92 (m, 1H), 8.64 (m, 1H), 7.38 ~ 7.18 (m, 15H), 6.87 (m, 1H), 6.71 (m, 1H), 6.48 (m, 2H), 5.42 (m, 1H), 5.35 (m, 1H)。ESI-MS: Calc. for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{26}\text{ClF}_4\text{IrN}_4\text{P}$ 873.114 35; Found m/z 873.116 37 [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$]。

将0.638 2 g $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 溶于20 mL二氯甲烷, 然后加入到含有0.119 0 g KCN的40 mL甲醇溶液中, 40 ℃反应14 h得黄色溶液。蒸除溶剂, 加二氯甲烷, 滤去不溶物, 浓缩溶液, 粗产品用硅胶柱层析分离, V (二氯甲烷): V (丙酮)=20:1作为洗脱剂, 得 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$, 收率: 39%。¹H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) δ : 9.12 (m, 1H), 8.93 (m, 1H), 8.74 (m, 1H), 8.67 (m, 1H), 7.39 ~ 7.19 (m, 15H), 6.83 (m, 1H), 6.64 (m, 1H), 6.44 (m, 2H), 5.49 (m, 1H), 5.40 (m, 1H)。ESI-MS: Calc. for $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{26}\text{F}_4\text{IrN}_5\text{P}$ 864.148 57; Found m/z 864.150 52 [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$]。

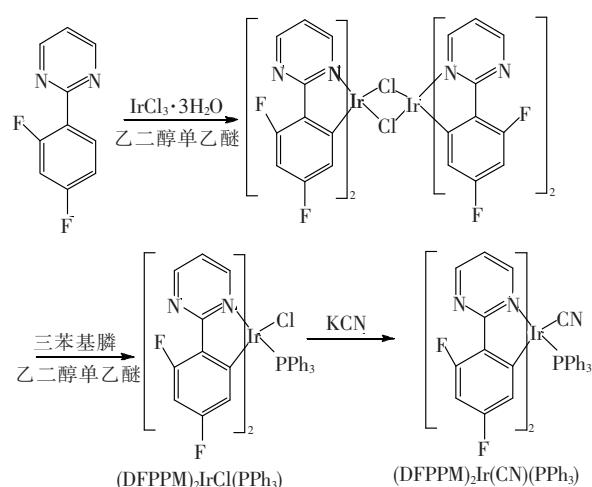


图1 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 和 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的合成路线

Fig. 1 Synthesis route of $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ and $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$

2.2 光谱测定

分别称取一定量的 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$

和 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 配合物于容量瓶中, 用二氯甲烷稀释至刻度, 得到一定浓度的溶液。利用Shimadzu UV-2550型紫外-可见光谱仪、Hitachi F4500荧光光谱仪分别测定金属配合物的吸收光谱和光致发光光谱。紫外和荧光光谱均在室温下测定。紫外光谱的扫描波长范围为200 ~ 700 nm, 发光光谱测定的狭缝宽度为5 nm。

2.3 发光器件的制备及性能测试

电致发光器件ITO/PEDOT(50 nm)/Ir: PVK (10%, 50 nm)/TPBi(15 nm)/Alq₃(30 nm)/Mg: Ag(10:1, 150 nm)/Ag(10 nm)的具体制备过程如下: 将刻好的ITO基板分别用洗涤剂、去离子水和有机溶剂超声清洗, 然后用紫外臭氧(UVO)处理。基板清洗后, 在其上旋涂或在真空(6×10^{-4} Pa)中蒸镀有机材料和金属电极。器件中PEDOT作为空穴传输材料, PVK作为主体材料, TPBi作为空穴阻挡材料和电子传输材料, Alq₃作为电子传输材料。镁银合金为阴极, 上面镀10 nm银是为了防止金属电极的氧化。PEDOT由1.3%的水溶液旋涂制得, 通过调节转速将膜厚控制在50 nm。在120 ℃的烘箱中烘12 h后, 在上面旋涂 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$: PVK的混合溶液, 调节膜厚为50 nm, 在120 ℃的烘箱中烘2 h, 转移到真空腔中蒸镀电子传输材料和电极。有机材料蒸发速率为0.03 ~ 0.04 nm/s, 金属电极的蒸发速率为0.25 nm/s。每个器件的发光面积为2 mm × 2 mm。电致发光光谱用Ocean Optics 2000光谱仪测量。电流-电压-亮度特性由R6145(Advantest)电压计、multimeter 2000(Keithley)电流计和LS-110(Minolta)亮度计测量。所有测量都由计算机系统自动控制。量子效率由亮度、发射光谱和电流密度的数据计算得出。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 紫外/可见吸收光谱和光致发光光谱

配合物 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 和 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的紫外-可见吸收光谱和光致发光光谱见图2。在吸收光谱中, 300 nm以下的吸收峰可归属为配体分子为中心(Ligand-Centered, LC)的 ${}^3\pi-\pi^*$ 跃迁的吸收。376 nm和361 nm处的吸收峰分别为配合物 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 和 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的 ${}^1\text{MLCT}$ (金属到配体的电荷跃迁)和 ${}^3\text{MLCT}$ 混杂的吸收

峰。从光致发光光谱上可以看出,配合物 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的发射峰波长为472 nm和489 nm,而配合物 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的发射峰波长为447 nm和472 nm。从吸收峰和发射峰的形状及较大的斯托克位移可以推断出配合物 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 和 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的发光可能都是³LC为主的发射^[11,16]。

相对于 $(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{acac})$ ^[20], $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的发射波长有一定程度的蓝移。这是由于强场配体三苯基膦的引入增大了HOMO-LUMO能隙^[16]。以氰基替代氯原子后,发射波长又有一定程度的蓝移。这是由于在辅助配体中引入强场配体氰基能有效降低金属的T_{2g}能级,使³MLCT(金属到配体的电荷跃迁)能级增大,波长蓝移^[19]。配合物 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的光致发光光谱的CIE色度坐标为(0.14, 0.15),是一种目前文献报道较少的深蓝色磷光材料。

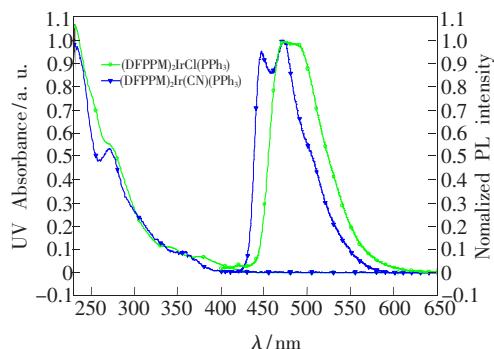


图2 配合物 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 和 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的紫外-可见吸收光谱和光致发光光谱(CH_2Cl_2 , $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 375 \text{ nm}$)。

Fig. 2 UV-Vis and PL spectra of $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ and $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ (CH_2Cl_2 , $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 375 \text{ nm}$).

3.2 配合物 $(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)$ 的电致发光光谱

图3是所制成器件的电致发光光谱。从曲线上可以看出,得到的是绿色电致发光,其最大发射波长为513 nm,并在405 nm处有小峰。这是主

体材料PVK的发光峰,说明聚合物主体的能量不能完全传递到客体分子上。电致发光光谱与磷光材料的光致发光光谱差别较大,光致发光的发射峰在447 nm和472 nm,发射峰值发生了很大程度的红移。这可能是由于配合物中氰基的强极化性使整个配体具有高的极化特性,在激发态下,配合物的电荷分布被配合物周围的正负极化子所影响,可能会改变能级的部署而倾向于在低能级发射^[21]。张秀菊等报道的配合物二(1-苯基吡唑)铱(吡啶三唑)也存在电致发光光谱与光致发光光谱相比有较大程度红移的现象,他们认为红移的原因可能是小分子客体聚集或形成了激-基复合物^[22]。关于电致发光光谱红移的具体原因正在进一步研究中。

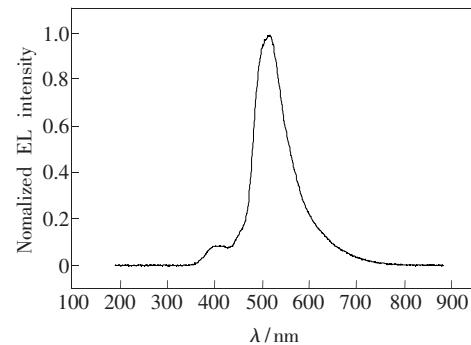


图3 器件的电致发光光谱
Fig. 3 EL spectrum of the device

4 结 论

合成了两种新型蓝色磷光二嗪铱配合物 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 和 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 。相对于 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$, $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 的发射波长有一定程度的蓝移,在二氯甲烷溶液中其PL光谱发射峰波长在447 nm和472 nm,1931CIE色度坐标为(0.14, 0.15),是一种深蓝色磷光材料。以 $[(\text{DFPPM})_2\text{Ir}(\text{CN})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ 为客体材料、PVK为主体材料制备了电致发光器件,研究了其电致发光光谱,结果表明电致发光光谱与光致发光光谱相比有较大程度的红移。

参 考 文 献:

- [1] Baldo M A, O'Brien D F, You Y, et al. Highly efficient phosphorescent emission from organic electroluminescent devices [J]. *Nature*, 1998, 395(6698):151-154.
- [2] Chi Y, Chou P T. Contemporary progresses on neutral, highly emissive Os(II) and Ru(II) complexes [J]. *Chem.*

Soc. Rev. , 2007, 36(9):1421-1431.

- [3] Carlson B, Phelan G D, Kaminsky W, et al. Divalent osmium complexes: Synthesis, characterization, strong red phosphorescence, and electrophosphorescence [J]. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* , 2002, 124(47):14162-14172.
- [4] Cheng Y M, Yeh Y S, Ho M L, et al. Dual room-temperature fluorescent and phosphorescent emission in 8-quinolinolate osmium(Ⅱ) carbonyl complexes: Rationalization and generalization of intersystem crossing dynamics [J]. *Inorg. Chem.* , 2005, 44(13):4594-4603.
- [5] Wu P C, Yu J K, Song Y H, et al. Synthesis and characterization of metal complexes possessing the 5-(2-pyridyl) pyrazolate ligands: The observation of remarkable osmium-induced blue phosphorescence in solution at room temperature [J]. *Organometallics* , 2003, 22(24):4938-4946.
- [6] Yu J K, Hu Y H, Cheng Y M, et al. A remarkable ligand orientational effect in osmium-atom-induced blue phosphorescence [J]. *Chem. Eur. J.* , 2004, 10(24):6255-6264.
- [7] Moussa J, Wong K M C, Chamoreau L M, et al. Luminescent 1D chain of platinum(Ⅱ) terpyridyl units with p-dithiobenzoquinone organometallic linker: Self-aggregation imparted from Pt \cdots Pt/ π - π interactions [J]. *Dalton. Trans.* , 2007(32):3526-3530.
- [8] Kavitha J, Chang S Y, Chi Y, et al. In search of high-performance platinum(Ⅱ) phosphorescent materials for the fabrication of red electroluminescent devices [J]. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* , 2005, 15(2):223-229.
- [9] Gong X, Ostrowski J C, Bazan G C, et al. Electrophosphorescence from a conjugated copolymer doped with an iridium complex: High brightness and improved operational stability [J]. *Adv. Mater.* , 2003, 15(1):45-49.
- [10] Chen X, Liao J L, Liang Y M, et al. High-efficiency red-light emission from polyfluorenes grafted with cyclometalated iridium complexes and charge transport moiety [J]. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* , 2003, 125(3):636-637.
- [11] Lamansky S, Djarovich P, Murphy D, 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.
- [12] Hwang F M, Chen H Y, Chen P S, et al. Iridium(Ⅲ) complexes with orthometalated quinoxaline ligands: Subtle tuning of emission to the saturated red color [J]. *Inorg. Chem.* , 2005, 44(5):1344-1353.
- [13] Su Y J, Hung H L, Li C L, et al. Highly efficient red electrophosphorescent devices based on iridium isoquinoline complexes: Remarkable external quantum efficiency over a wide range of current [J]. *Adv. Mater.* , 2003, 15(11):884-888.
- [14] Holmes R J, Forrest S R, Tung Y J, et al. Blue organic electrophosphorescence using exothermic host-guest energy transfer [J]. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* , 2003, 82(15):2422-2424.
- [15] Yeh S J, Wu M F, Chen C T, et al. New dopant and host materials for blue-light-emitting phosphorescent organic electroluminescent devices [J]. *Adv. Mater.* , 2005, 17(3):285-289.
- [16] Lee C L, Das R R, Kim J J. Polymer-based blue electrophosphorescent light-emitting diodes using a bisorthometalated Ir(Ⅲ) complex as the triplet emitter [J]. *Chem. Mater.* , 2004, 16(23):4642-4646.
- [17] Lee S J, Park K M, Yang K, et al. Blue phosphorescent Ir(Ⅲ) complex with high color purity: Fac-tris(2',6'-difluoro-2,3'-bipyridinato-N,C⁴) iridium(Ⅲ) [J]. *Inorg. Chem.* , 2009, 48(3):1030-1037.
- [18] Tsuboyama A, Mizutani H, Okada S, et al. Luminescence device and display apparatus and metal coordination compound EPO Patent: EP1191612 [P]. 2002-03-27.
- [19] Ge G P, Yu X H, Guo H Q, et al. Polymer-based blue electrophosphorescent light-emitting diodes based on a new iridium(Ⅲ) diazine complex [J]. *Synthetic. Met.* , 2009, 159(12):1178-1182.
- [20] Ge G P, He J, Guo H Q, et al. Highly efficient phosphorescent iridium(Ⅲ) diazine complexes for OLEDs: Different photophysical property between iridium(Ⅲ) pyrazine complex and iridium(Ⅲ) pyrimidine complex [J]. *J. Organomet. Chem.* , 2009, 694(19):3050-3057.
- [21] Lyu Y Y, Byun Y, Kwon O, et al. Substituent effect on the luminescent properties of a series of deep blue emitting mixed ligand Ir(Ⅲ) complexes [J]. *J. Phys. Chem. B* , 2006, 110(21):10303-10314.
- [22] Zhang Xuju, Xu Yunhua, Shi Huahong. Synthesis and phosphorescence of a new greenish-blue lighting-emitting Iridium(Ⅲ) bis(1-phenylpyridine)(1,2,4-triazole pyridine) [J]. *Chin. J. Lumin. (发光学报)* , 2007, 28(1):44-48 (in Chinese).