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SPring8ワークショップ

放射光GIXDによる新規高分子 EL素子の微細構造評価

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フラットパネルディスプレイ

A Revolution

CRT



~ 100 years old

LCD

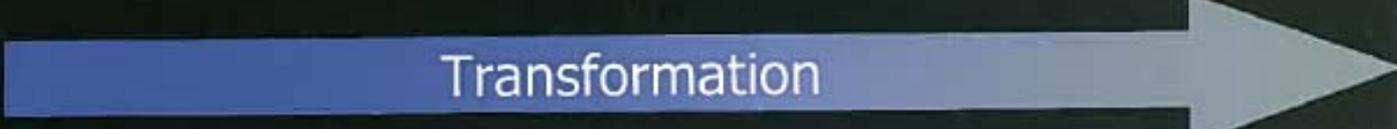


~ 25 years old

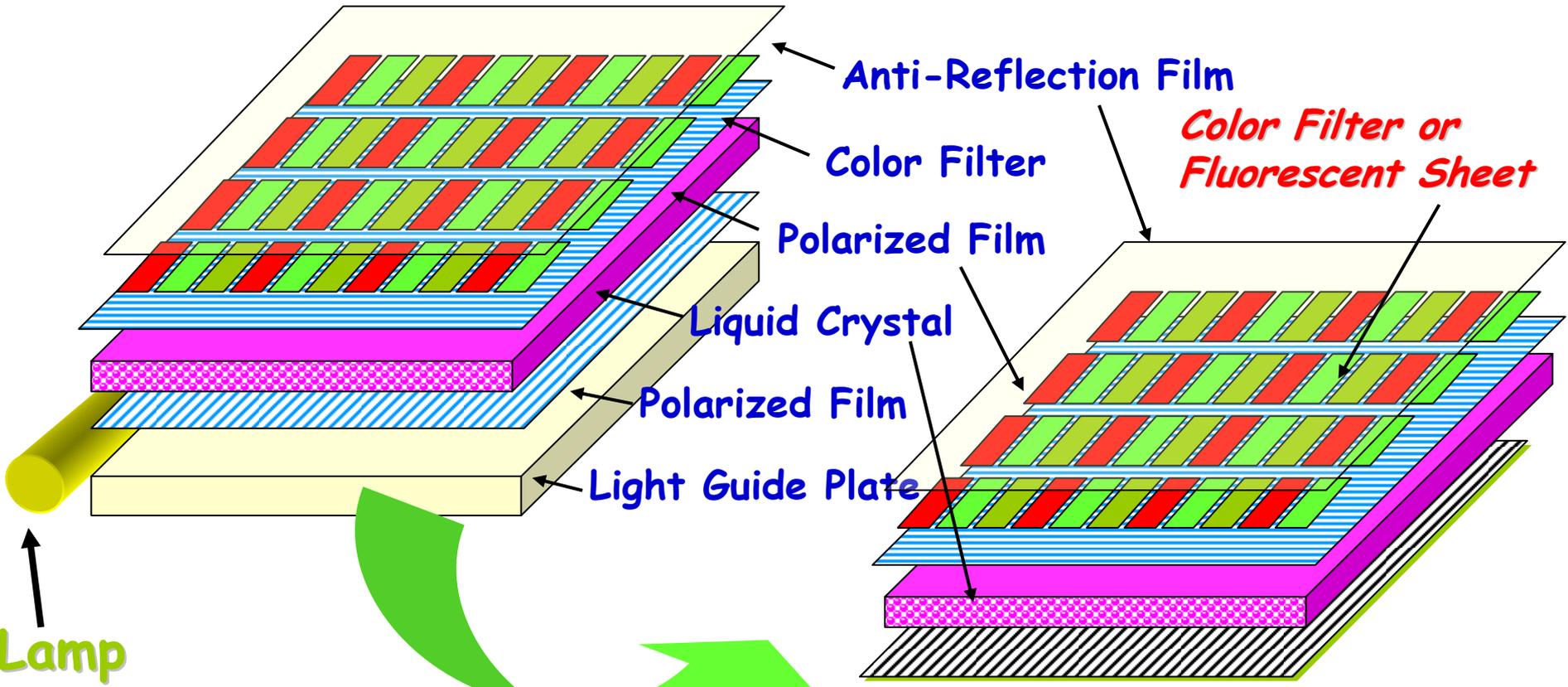
?



Future



LCDのバックライト



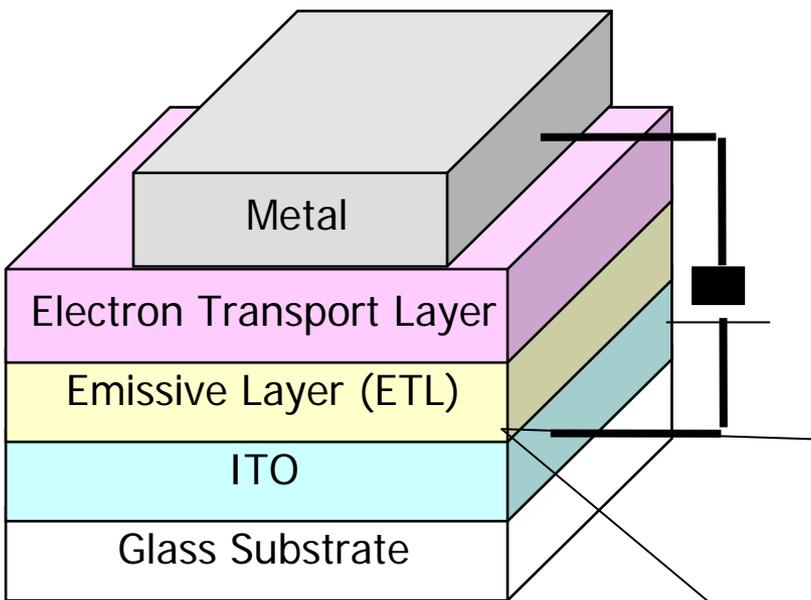
Lamp

6 Sheets with 2 Polarizers
<Thick and Many Loss>

*Polarized Light Source
(White or Blue Plate Emission)*

5 Sheets with 1 Polarizers
<Thin and Small Loss>

有機ELと偏光発光



分子配列制御

ない場合

等方的発光

ある場合

異方的発光
⇒ 偏光!

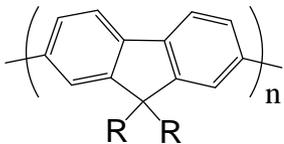
偏光ELの現状

低分子系

高分子系

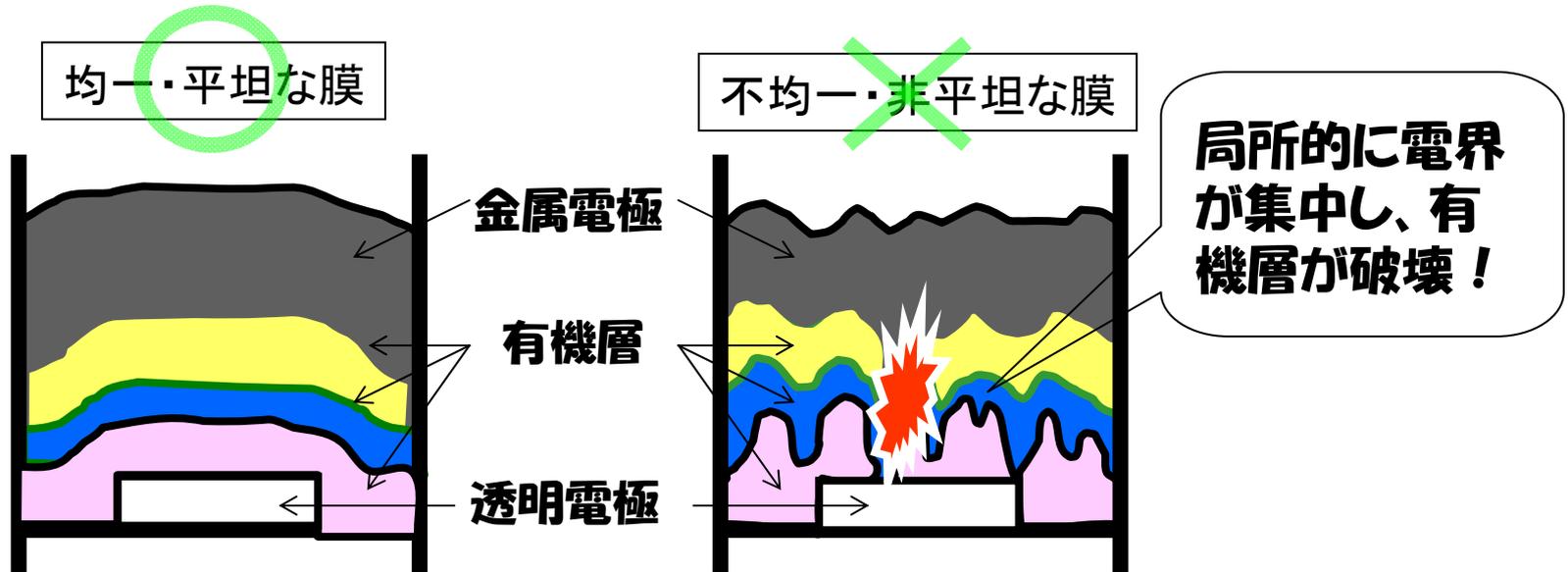
| 発光材料 | 配向制御法 | 偏光比 | 輝度 (cd/m ²) | 効率 (cd/A) | 参考文献 |
|-----------------|-------|-----|----------------------------|--------------|---|
| Sexiphenyl (6P) | エピ成長 | 5 | - | - | M. Era et. al., <i>Appl. Phys. Lett.</i> , 1995 , 67, 2436. |
| Polythiophene | ラビング | 2.6 | - | - | M. Hamaguchi et. al., <i>Polym. Adv. Technol.</i> , 1997 , 8, 399. |
| Polythiophene | 延伸 | 3.1 | - | - | M. Granstrom et. al., <i>Polym. Adv. Technol.</i> , 1997 , 8, 424. |
| Polythiophene | LB | 1.3 | - | - | A. Bolognesi et. al., <i>Adv. Mater.</i> , 1997 , 9, 121. |
| Oligophenyl | エピ成長 | 2.6 | - | - | Y. Yoshida et. al., <i>Mol. Cryst. and Liq. Cryst.</i> , 2001 , 370, 69. |
| Polyfluorene | 液晶配向 | 19 | 350 (19V) | 0.12 | K. S. Whitehead et. al., <i>Appl. Phys. Lett.</i> , 2000 , 76, 2946 |
| Oligofluorene | 液晶配向 | 25 | 1000 | 1.07 | C. W. Tang et al., <i>Adv. Mater.</i> , 2003 , 15, 1176 |

フルオレン系材料



偏光ELの課題

有機EL素子(膜厚は100~200nm程度)では、
数Vの印加電圧でも、高電界($\sim 10^6\text{V/cm}$)になる

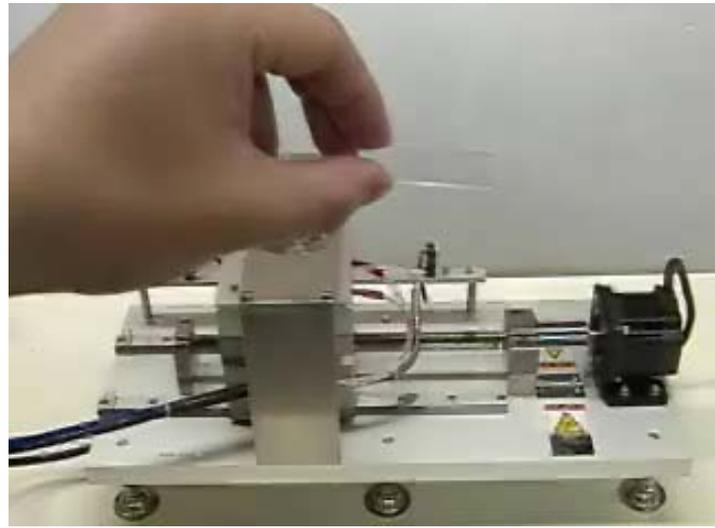
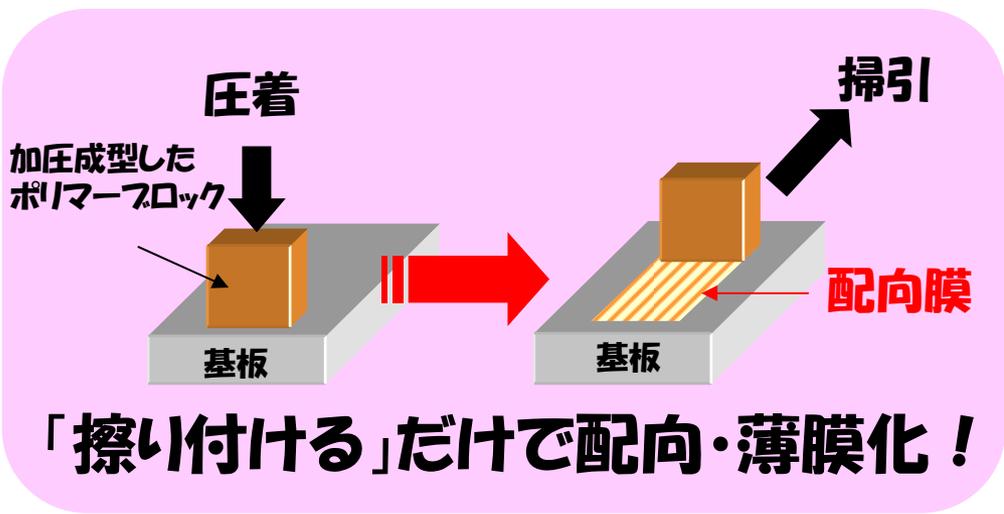


ラビング等の配向制御法→不均一・非平坦

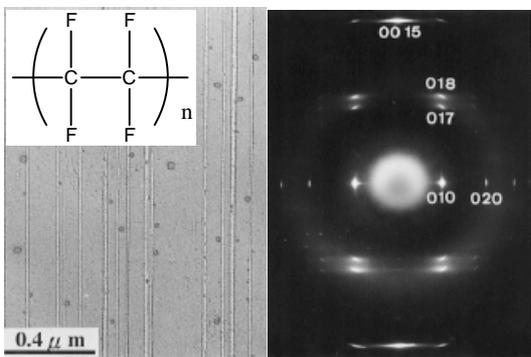
均一・平坦な配向膜が必要!

摩擦転写法

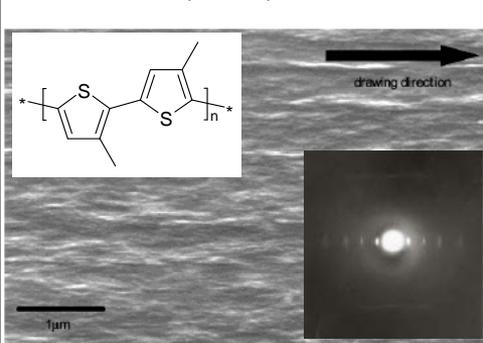
- J-C. Wittmann, P. Smith, *Nature* 352, 414 (1991)
- N. Tanigaki et al., *Polymer* 36, 2477 (1995)
- S. Nagamatsu et al., *Macromol.* 36(14), 5252 (2003)



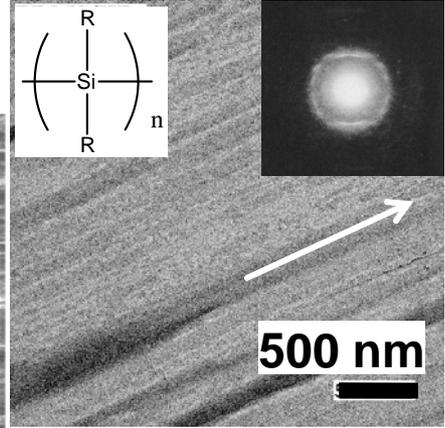
Poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (PTFE)



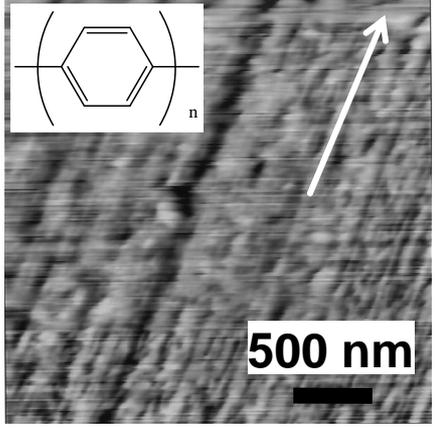
Poly(3-alkylthiophene) (PAT)



Polysilane (PS)

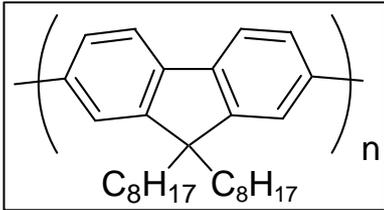


Poly-p-phenylene (PPP)

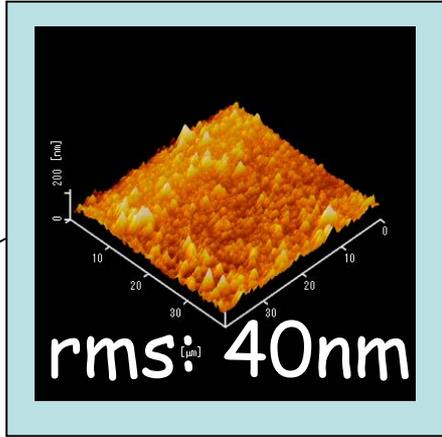
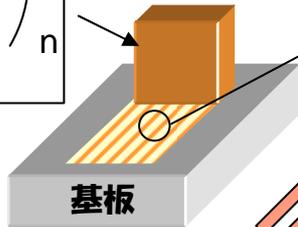


液晶性高分子の摩擦転写

ポリフルオレン



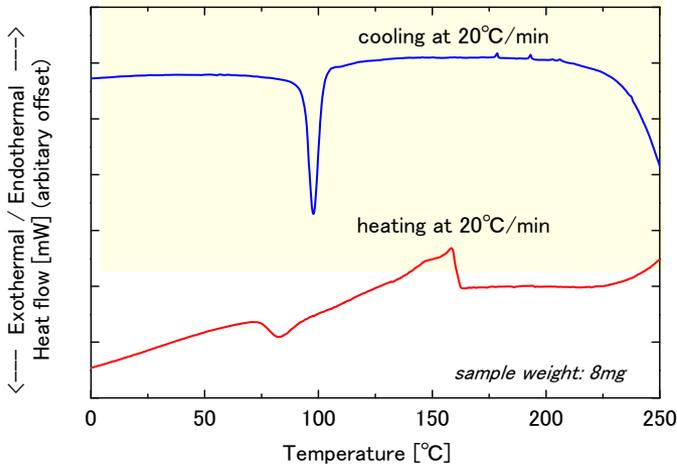
PFO



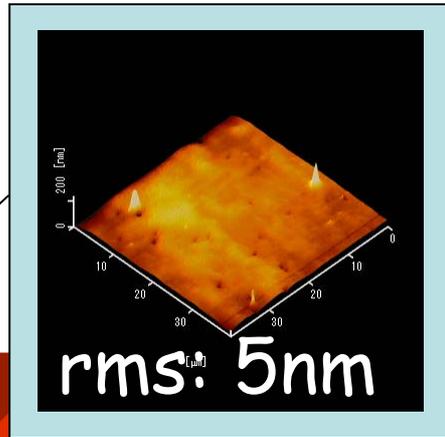
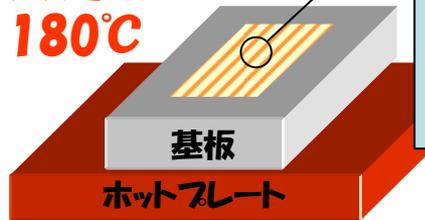
熱処理の前

- ・均一性: ×
- ・平坦性: ×

DSC thermograms of PFO



熱処理
180°C



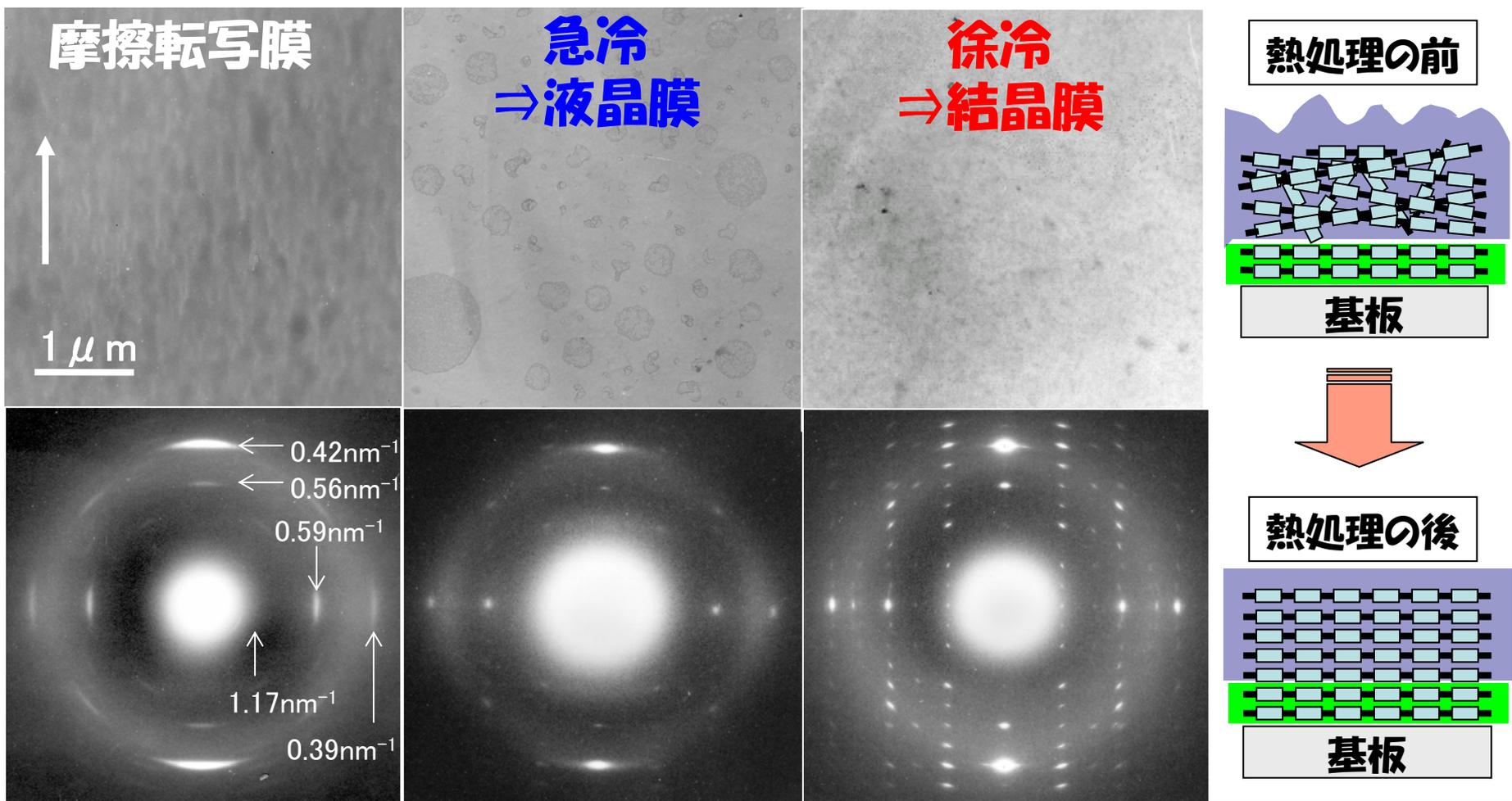
熱処理の後

- ・均一性: ○
- ・平坦性: ○

後熱処理
⇒膜質の改善!

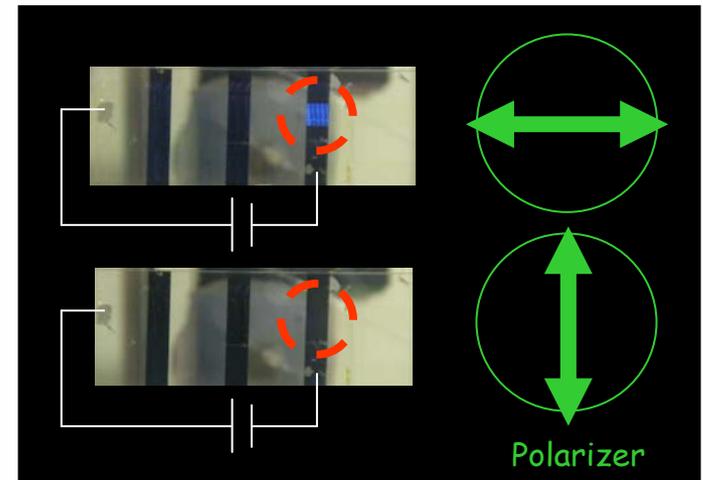
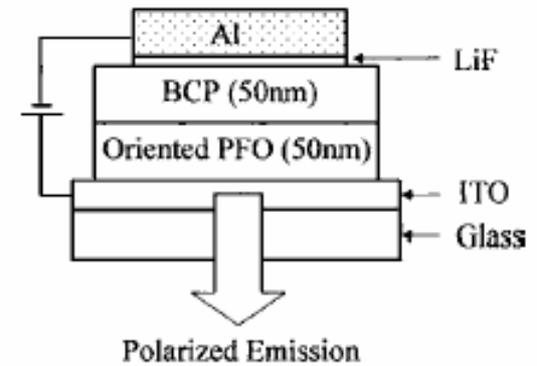
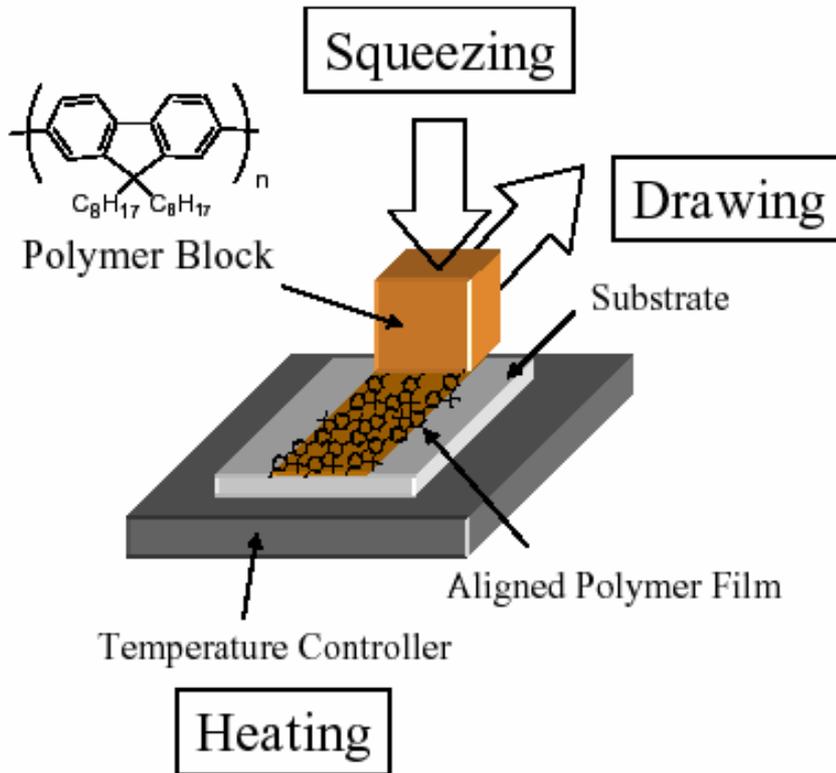
配向・結晶化の制御

(Misaki et al., Macromolecules, 2004, 37, 6926)



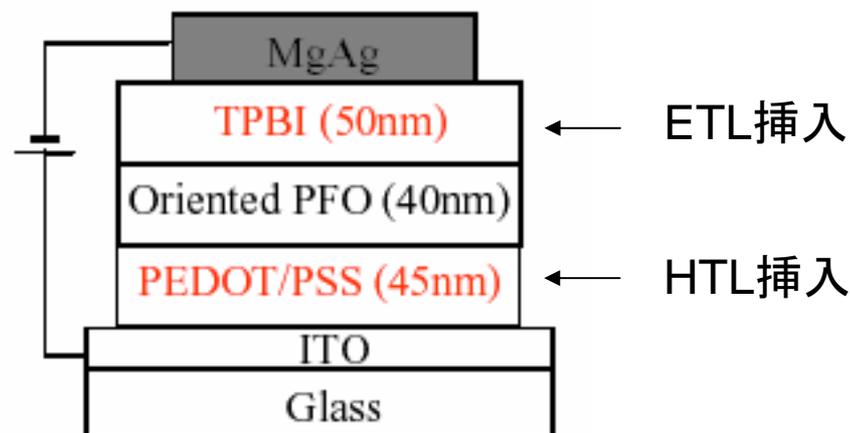
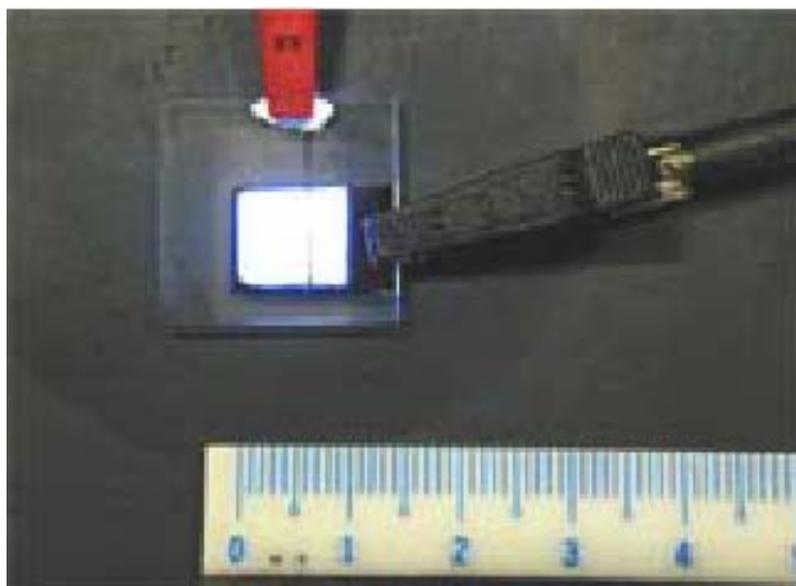
偏光EL素子への展開

(Misaki et al., Applied Physics Letters, 2005, 87, 243503)



大面積化と高効率化

(Misaki et al., Proceedings of IDW/AD'06)



容易にスケールアップ可能！

□ 偏光比: 45 (積分値)
□ 最高輝度: 1800 [cd/m²]
□ 電流効率: 1.23 [cd/A]
(偏光ELの世界最高値！)

高性能偏光ELの開発

⇒発光層の配向や結晶状態に関する
詳細な知見が必要！

放射光を用いた斜入射X線回折法
による微細構造の評価を行なった

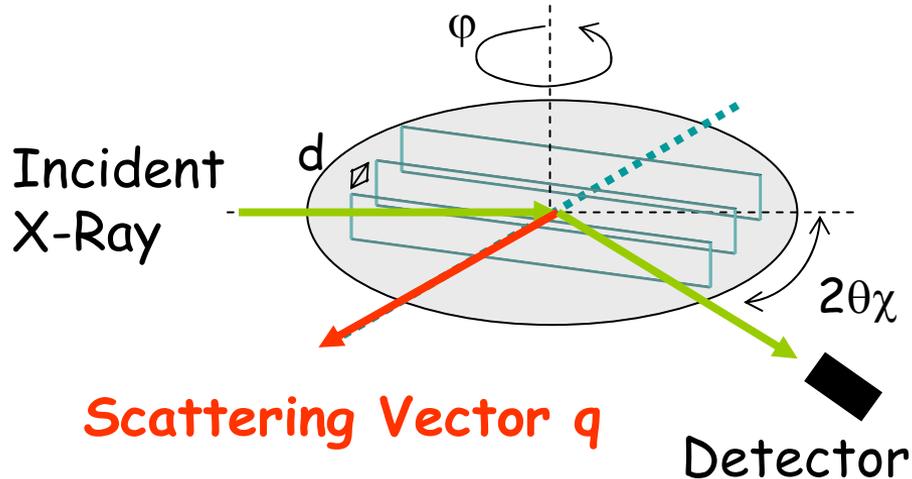
- 直接観察
- 非破壊観察
- 定量評価
- 平均構造評価



斜入射X線回折(GIXD)法

Grazing Incidence X-Ray Diffraction (GIXD)

In Plane



BL13XU ATX-GSOR

$\lambda=0.128\text{nm}$ 入射スリット $100\times 100\mu\text{m}$
(In-plane : $2\theta = 0.2801^\circ$ $\omega = 0.1401^\circ$)

* カプトドーム、He置換

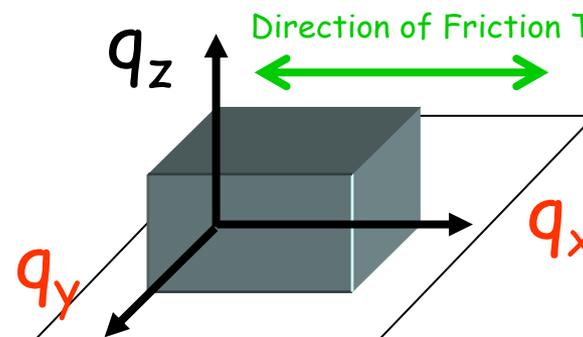
測定モード

1. 面内回折測定 ($2\theta\chi / \varphi$ Scan)
(Speed: $2^\circ/\text{min}$, Step: 0.01°)
2. ロッキングスキャン (φ Scan)
(Speed: $10^\circ/\text{min}$, Step: 0.1°)

試料 (膜厚はすべて50nm程度)

1. PFO摩擦転写膜 (熱処理なし)
2. PFO液晶膜 (熱処理後に急冷)
3. PFO結晶膜 (熱処理後に徐冷)

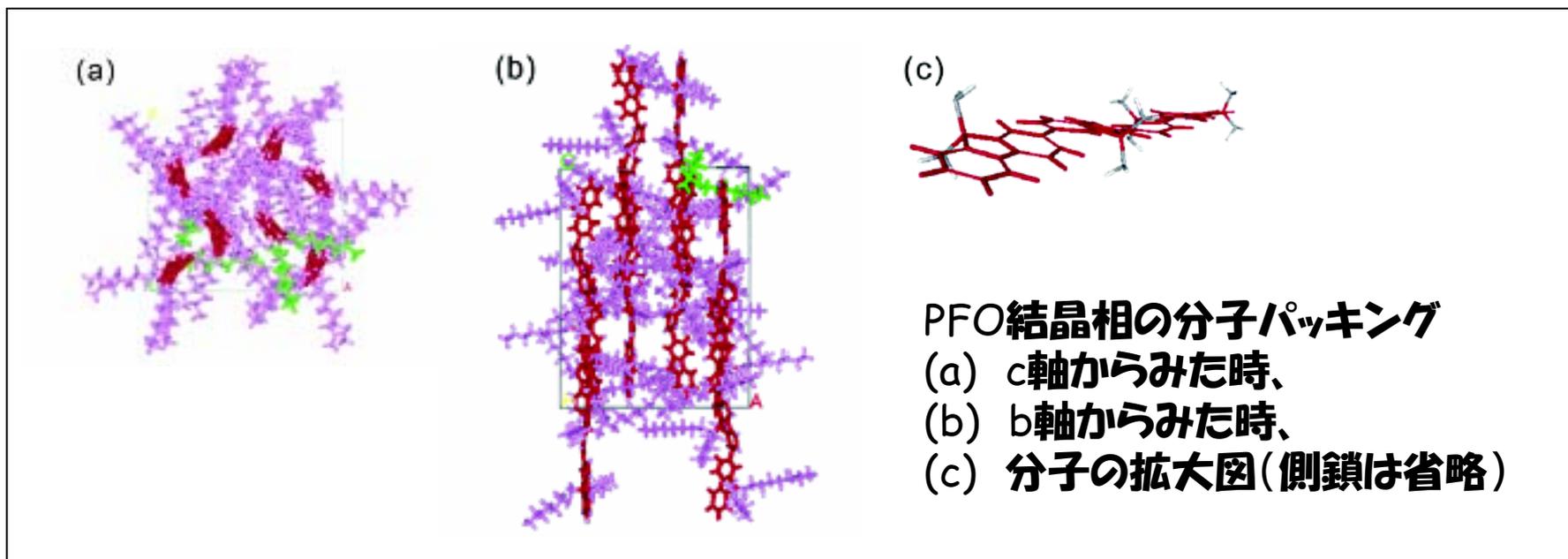
散乱ベクトルと転写方向の軸関係



PF0の結晶構造と格子定数

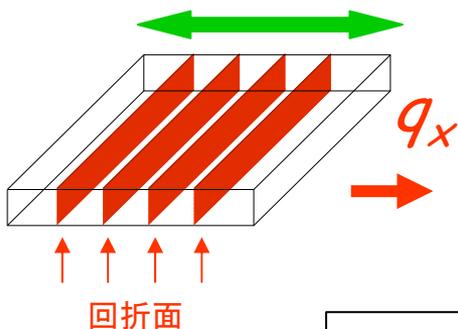
S. H. Chen et al., *Macromolecules*, 37, 6833 (2004).

| 結晶構造 | a [nm] | b [nm] | c [nm] | α [°] | β [°] | γ [°] |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| orthorhombic | 2.56 | 2.34 | 3.32 | 90 | 90 | 90 |

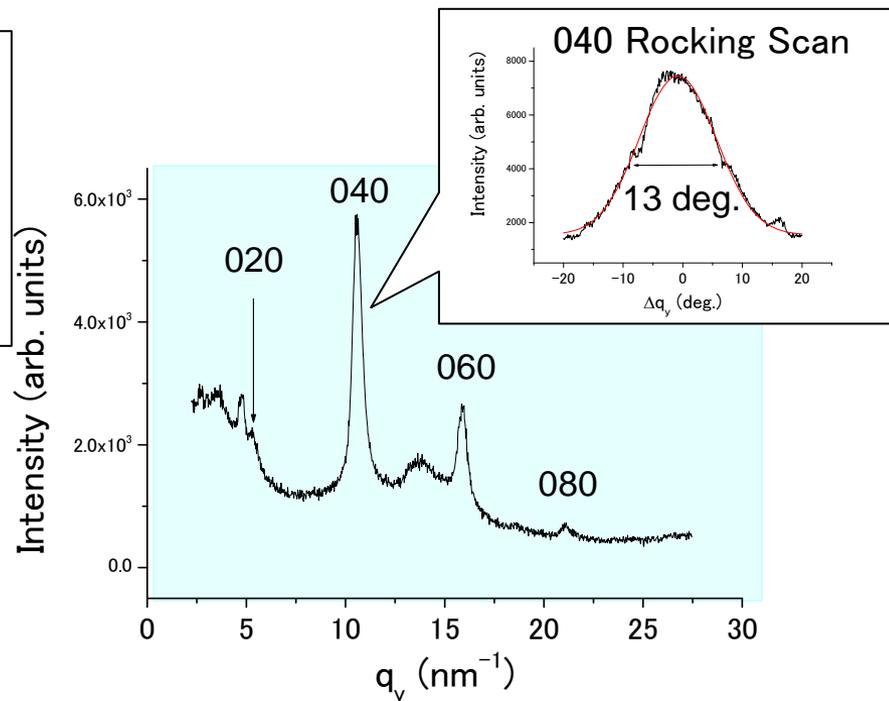
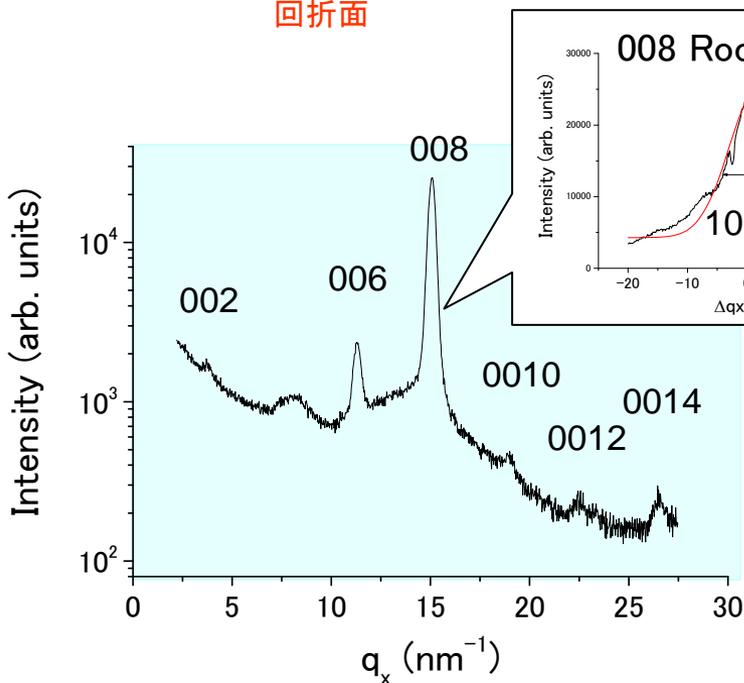
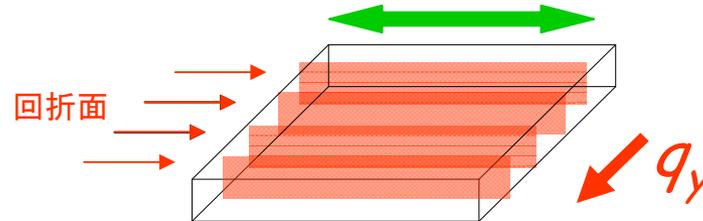


PF0摩擦転写膜の面内回折

Direction of Friction Transfer

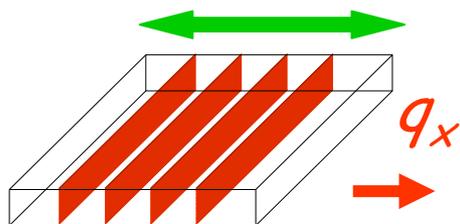


Direction of Friction Transfer

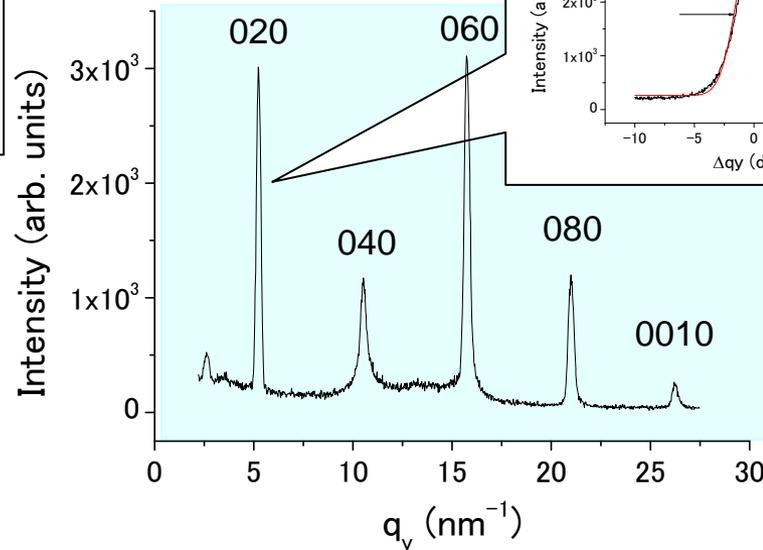
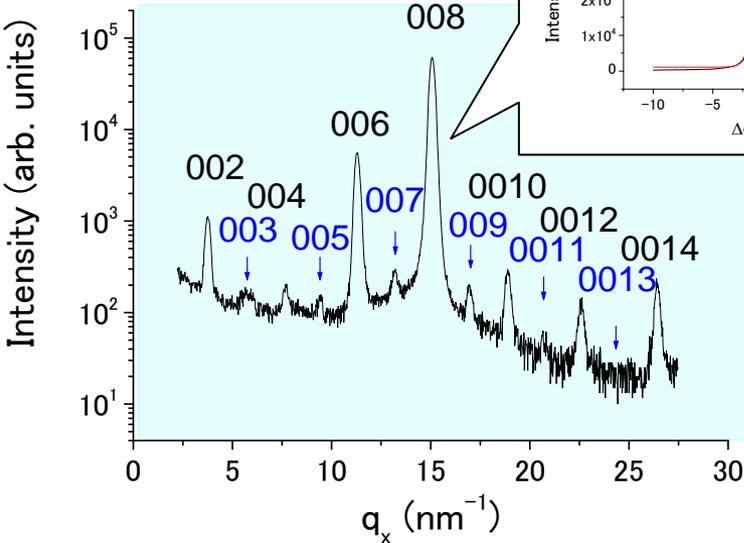
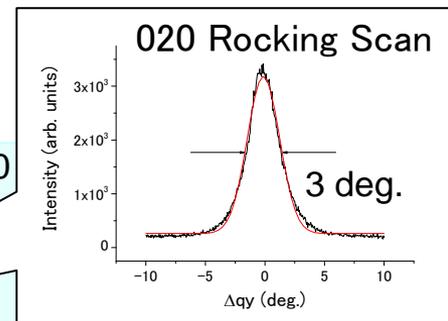
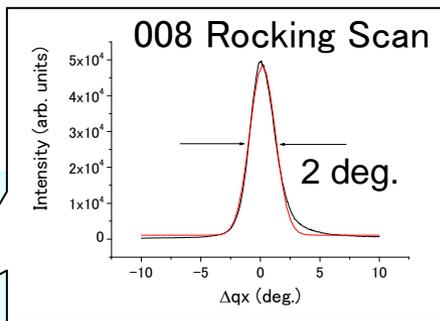
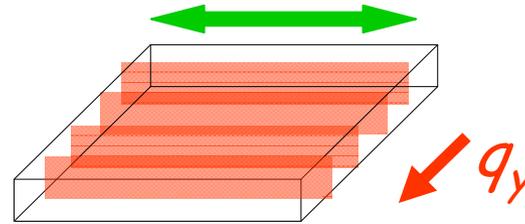


PF0結晶膜の面内回折

Direction of Friction Transfer

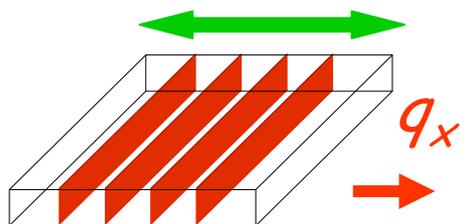


Direction of Friction Transfer

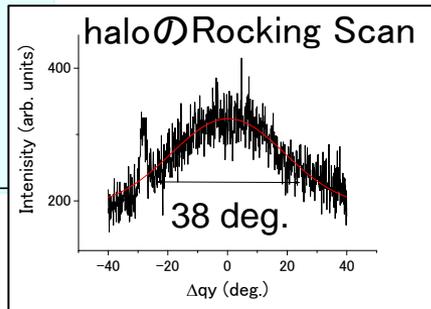
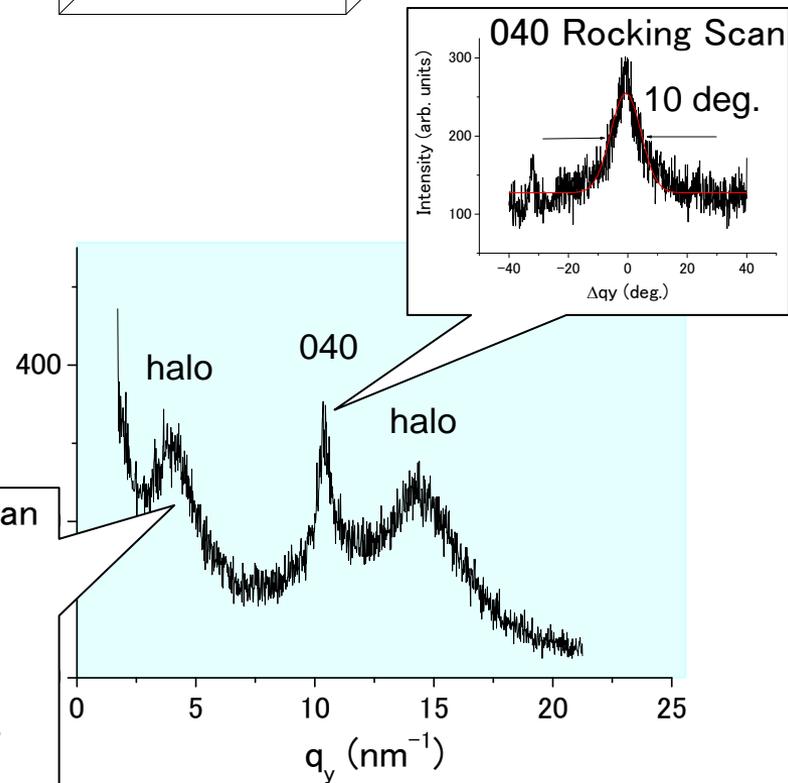
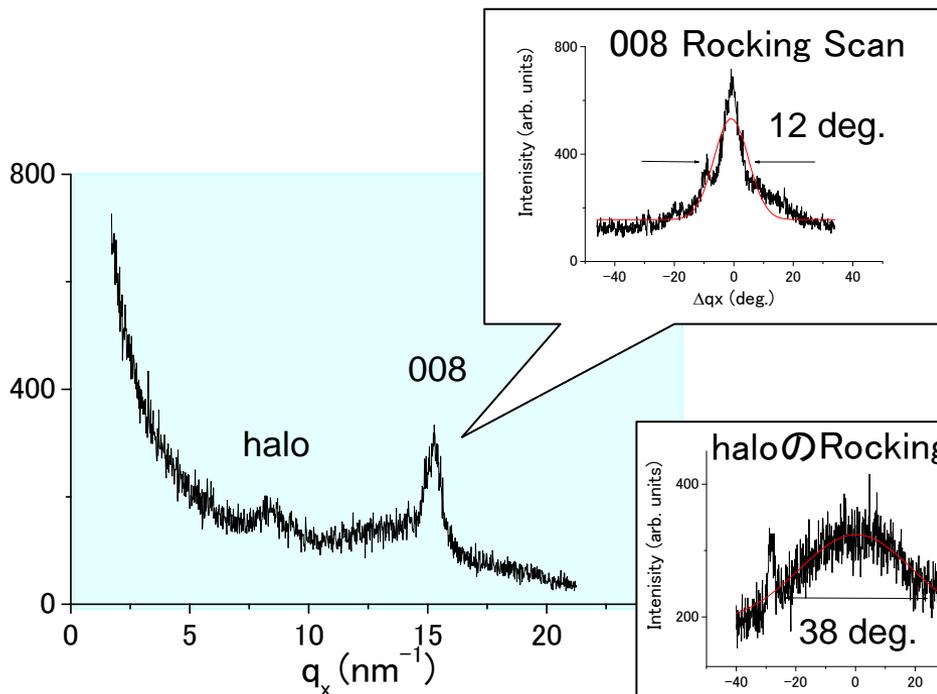
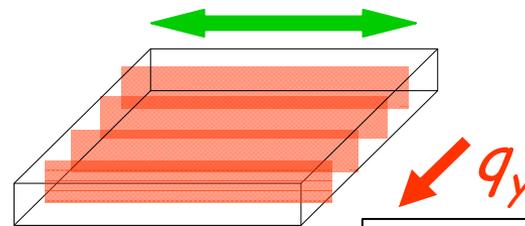


PF0液晶膜の面内回折

Direction of Friction Transfer



Direction of Friction Transfer



まとめ

放射光GIXD

- 実験室系では観測不可能な高分子半導体薄膜の微細構造を評価する上で強力なツール！
- 基板に製膜したままの状態ですべての状態で直接測定が可能！
- 試料にダメージをほとんど与えずに観測が可能！
- 薄膜の結晶構造解析が可能！
- 定量的な配向状態の評価が可能！

フィードバック

高性能有機デバイスの実現

謝辞

Spring 8

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BL13XU : 坂田修身 博士

Rigaku

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