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Category:ISO-Master Boot RecordConjugated organic materials often have properties that are highly desirable in various applications, such as organic field effect transistors (OFETs). However, most organic electronic materials are insoluble in common organic solvents, and mostly used as a thin film material on a substrate. A

commonly used organic field effect transistor (OFET) is a polymer field effect transistor (FET) which uses a thin polymer film having a semiconducting material in its backbone as the gate insulator and a conjugated polymer as the channel material (see Non-Patent Document 1). A polymer FET is advantageous in that it can be manufactured easily in a high yield because of its simplicity, and its performance is superior in many respects. However, a single polymer is generally so poor in charge transport properties as to have a maximum field effect mobility (μe) of 1 cm2/Vs, and to have a threshold voltage (Vth) of about 15 V. To overcome this problem, various methods have been reported in which a conjugated polymer is used as a dopant in a host polymer, thereby increasing the charge

transport properties (see, for example, Patent Document 1 to 4). The charge transport properties of such a dopant polymer are highly related to the charge transport properties of the host polymer, and in order to obtain highly efficient OFETs, it is essential to develop a polymer having high charge transport properties. However, conjugated organic materials that are used as an electron donor in an electron donor/acceptor system in organic devices are required to have a higher charge transport property than those that are used as carriers. Therefore, the above-mentioned methods are not always satisfactory. Other examples of a method for improving the charge transport property of an organic material include a method in which the organic material is crystallized, and a

method in which an organic material in a microcrystalline state is used. An organic material that is crystallized is more ordered than an organic material in a solution state, and thus is likely to have a lower activation energy than an organic material in a solution state. It is considered that the charge transport property of an organic material is improved by a mechanism in which the organic material is crystallized, thereby increasing the number of holes or electrons in a carrier or reducing the mean free path of the carrier. Therefore, it is considered that a crystallized organic material is superior to a solution-state organic material in increasing the carrier injection efficiency or f678ea9f9e

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