

Supporting Information

The Effects of Extended Conjugation Length of Purely Organic Phosphors on Their Phosphorescence Emission Properties

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Supporting Figures

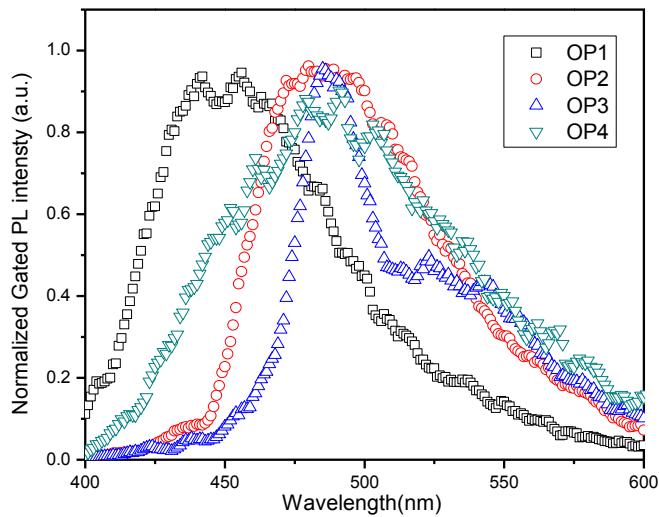


Fig. S1 Time gated photoluminescence spectra at 77K of OP molecules. The excitation wavelength is 320nm.

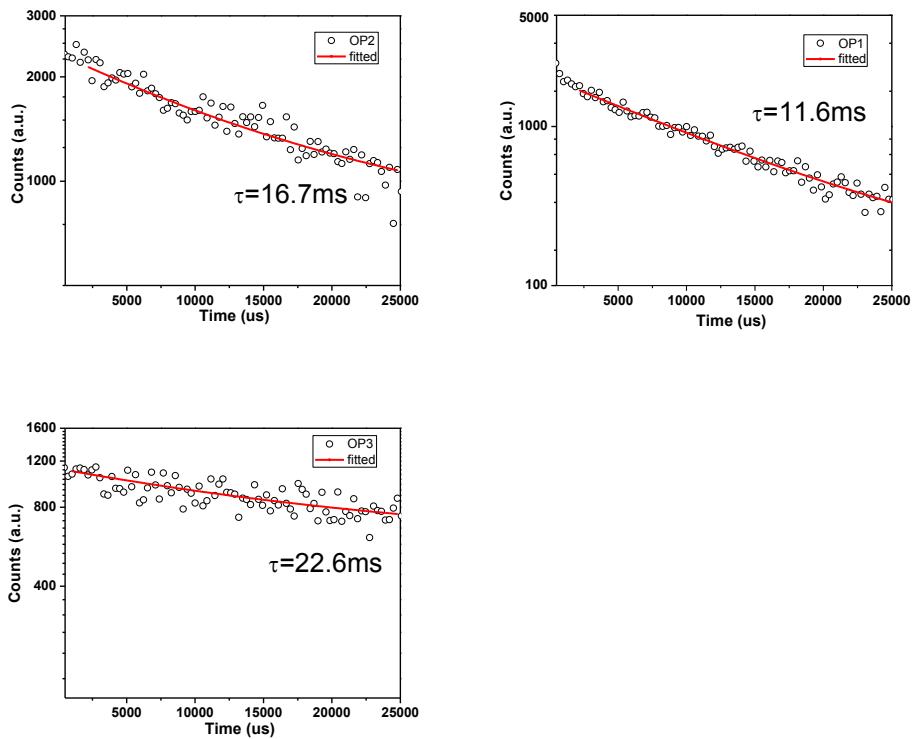


Fig. S2 Time-resolved phosphorescence decay curve for OP1-OP3 and phosphorescence lifetime obtained from curve-fitting. Due to low intensity, phosphorescence lifetime of OP4 cannot be conducted.

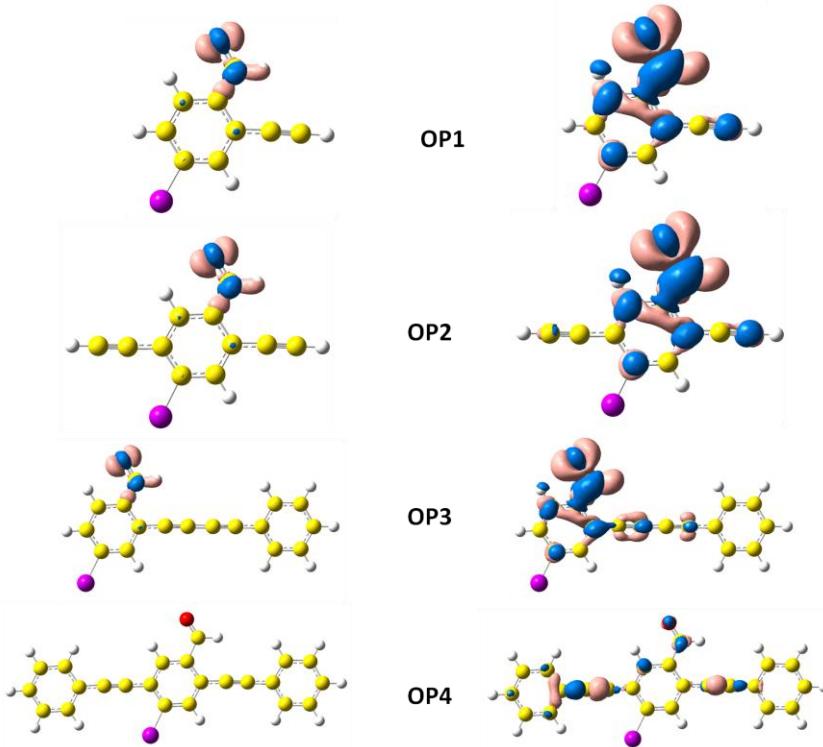


Fig. S3 Plot of the total electron density difference between ground state and excited states, isovalue is in the unit of electrons/ \AA^3 . $S_0 \rightarrow T_2$, left: isovalue = 0.01, right: isovalue = 0.002

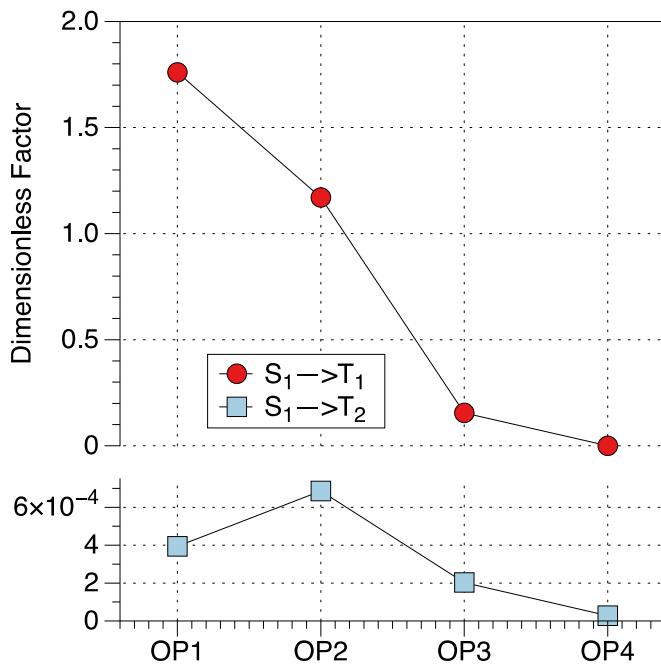


Fig. S4 The dimensionless factor ($\times 10^{-5}$) contributing to ISC rate constants according to equation (1).

Calculation of the radiative rate constant

To verify the accuracy in the computations of the ISC rate with the displaced-oscillator model, we compare the computed fluorescence rate(k_{fl}). The value is obtained from the following equation (Eq. S1)^[S1].

$$K_{\text{rad}}(i \rightarrow f) = \frac{4e^2}{3c^3 h^4} \Delta E_{i,f}^3 \cdot u_{\text{el}}(i,f)^2 \quad (\text{S1})$$

$u_{\text{el}}(i,f)^2$ is the transition dipole moment between the initial state i and the final state of f ,

$\Delta E_{i,f}$ is the vertical energy gap between the two state.

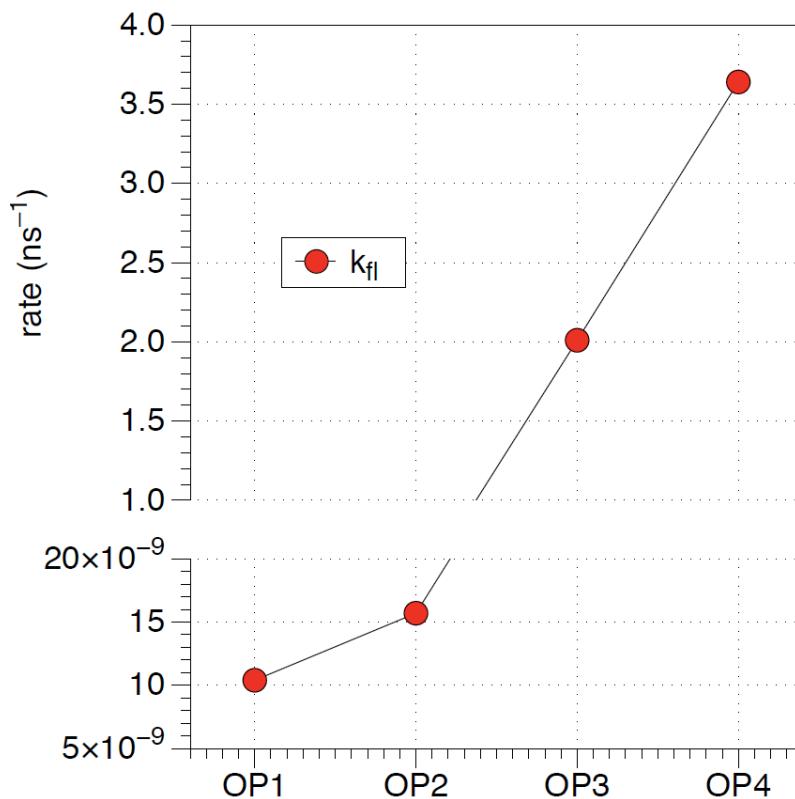


Fig. S5 The rate constants of fluorescence rate for $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ calculated according to equation (S1).

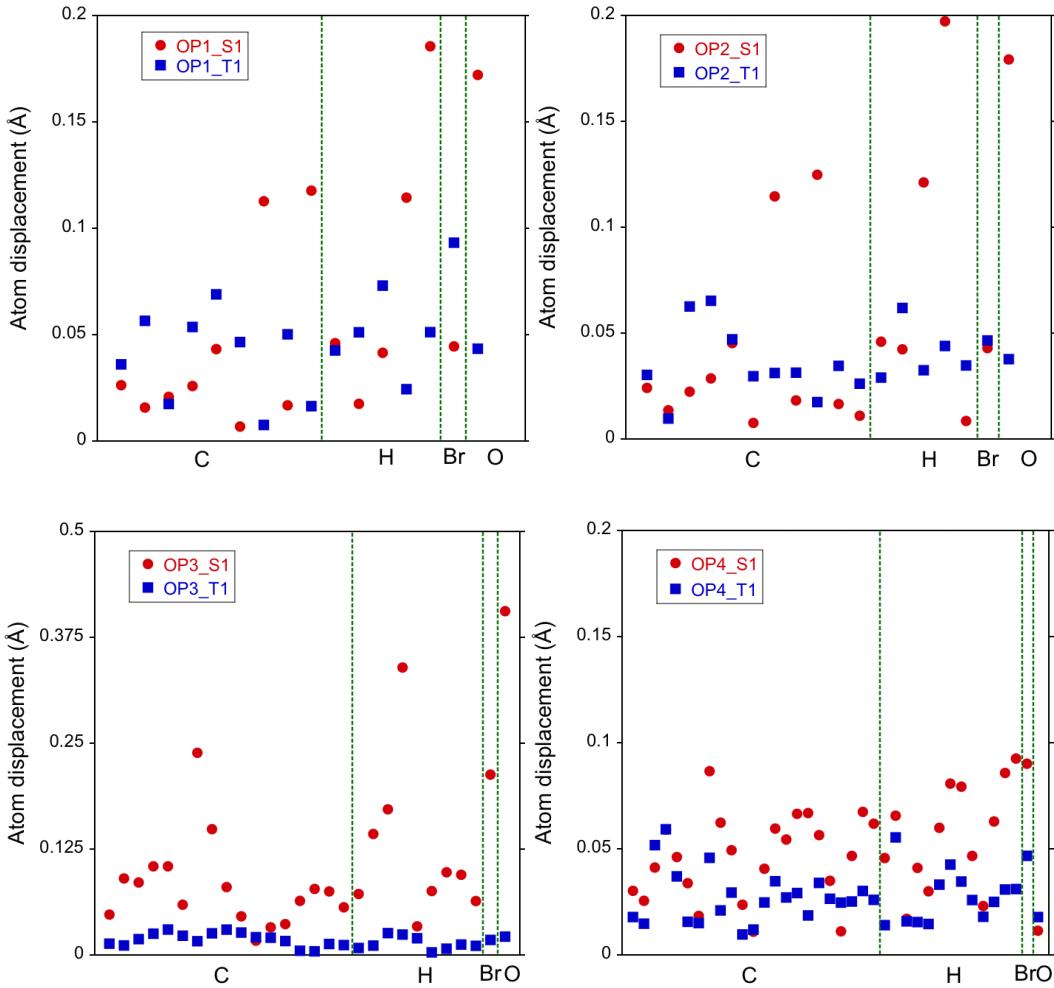


Fig. S6 The atom displacements of OP1-OP4 between excited states (S_1, T_1) and ground state (S_0). The x-axis is divided into four regions, each containing the same atom type.

