

Electronic Supplementary Information

New AIEgens containing dibenzothiophene-S,S-dioxide and tetraphenylethene moieties: similar structures but much different hole/electron transport properties

Xuejun Zhan,^{1,4} Zhongbin Wu,^{2,4} Yuxuan Lin,¹ Sheng Tang,¹ Jie Yang,¹ Jie Hu,¹ Qian Peng,³ Dongge Ma,*² and Qianqian Li,¹ Zhen Li*¹

¹Department of Chemistry, Hubei Key Lab on Organic and Polymeric Opto-Electronic Materials, Wuhan University, Wuhan, 430072, China.

E-mail: lizhen@whu.edu.cn or lichemlab@163.com

² Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, China

E-mail: mdg1014@ciac.ac.cn

³ Institute of Chemistry, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.

⁴The authors contributed equally to this paper.

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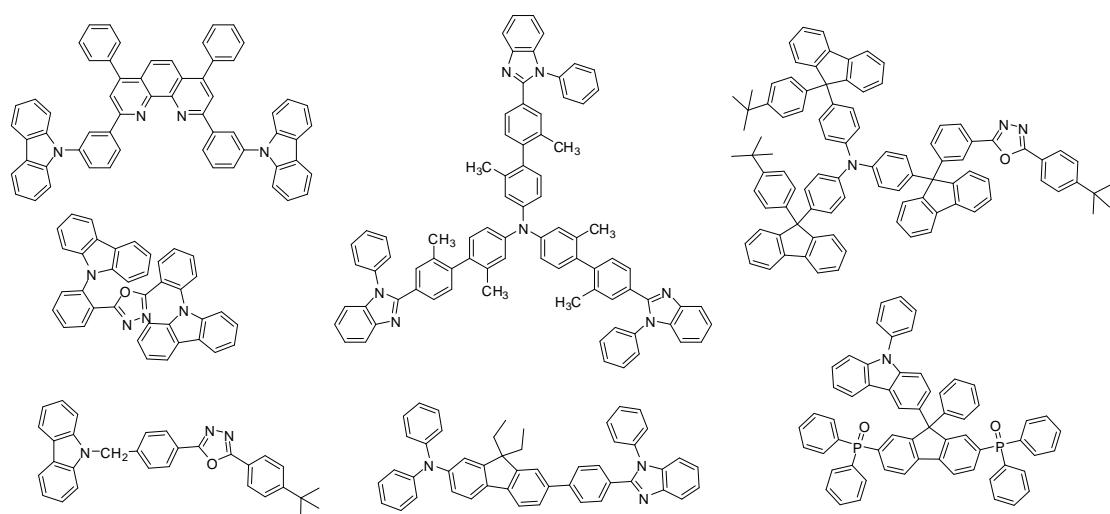


Chart S1. Several molecules disclosing various approaches to suppress intramolecular charge transfer.

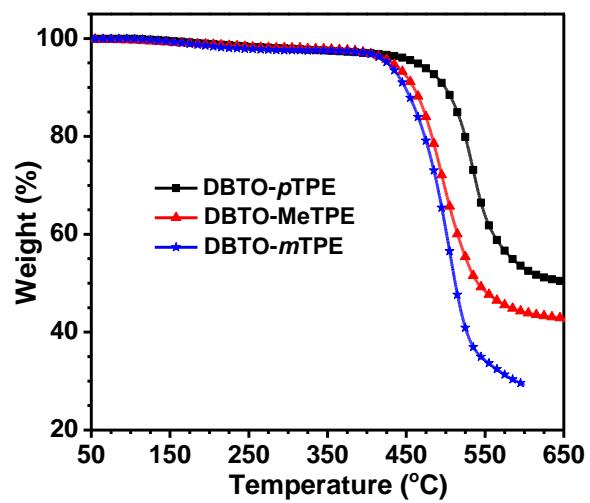


Figure S1. TGA curves recorded under N₂ at a heating rate of 10 °C/min.

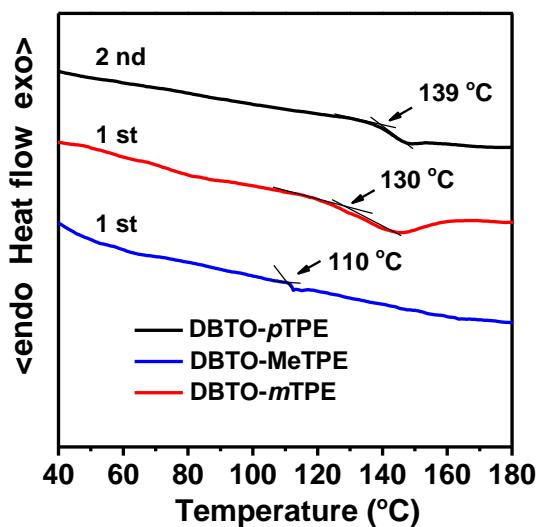


Figure S2. DSC curves recorded under N₂ at a heating rate of 10 °C/min.

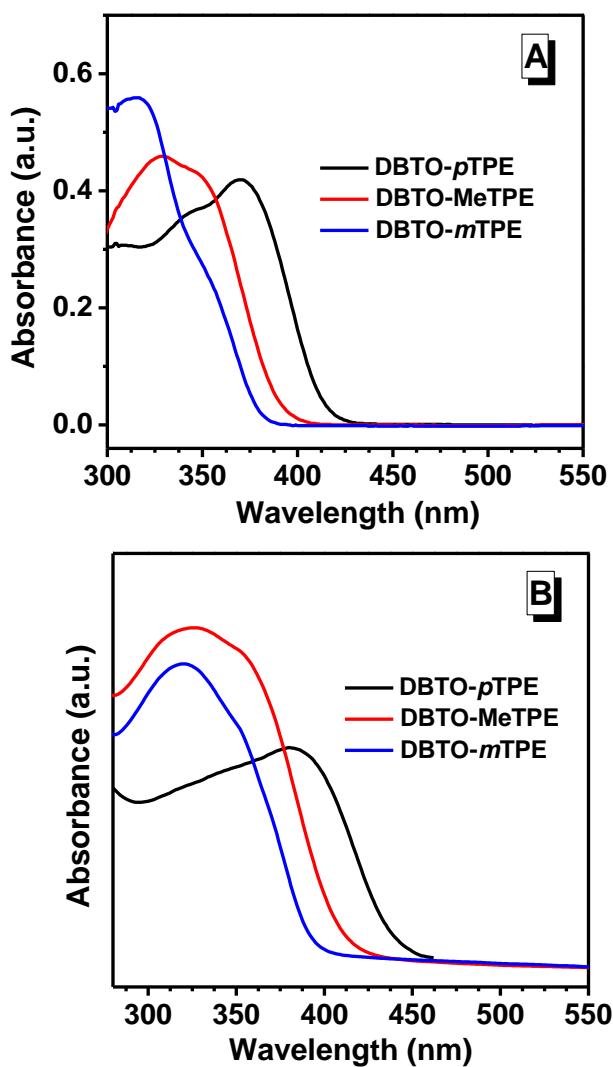


Figure S3. UV-vis spectra in THF solution ($\sim 10 \mu\text{M}$) (A) and in the thin solid film (B).

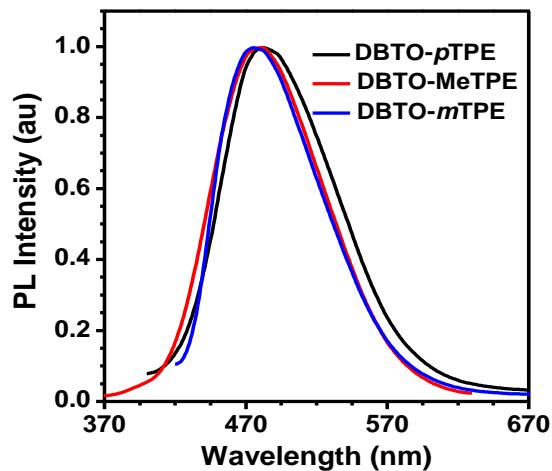


Figure S4. PL spectra in the solid films.

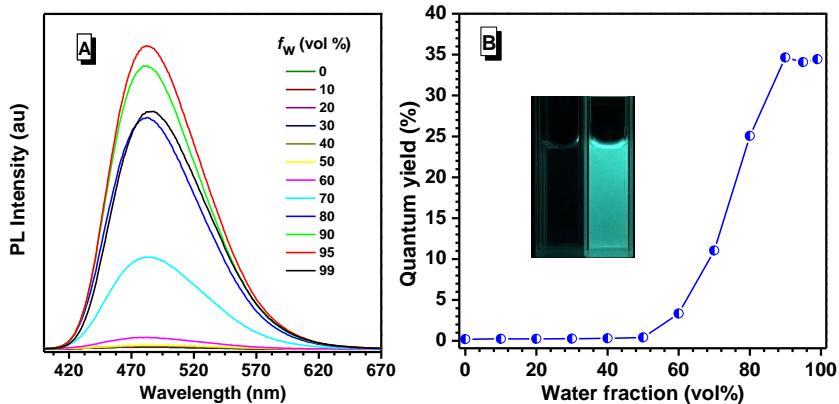


Figure S5. (A) PL spectra of **DBTO-*p*TPE** in THF/H₂O mixtures with different water fractions (f_w). Concentration (μM): 10; excitation wavelength (nm): 370. (B) Plots of fluorescence quantum yields determined in THF/H₂O solutions using 9,10-diphenylanthracene ($\Phi = 90\%$ in cyclohexane) as standard versus water fractions. Inset in (B): photos of SFTPE in THF/water mixtures ($f_w = 0$ and 99%) taken under the illumination of a 365 nm UV lamp.

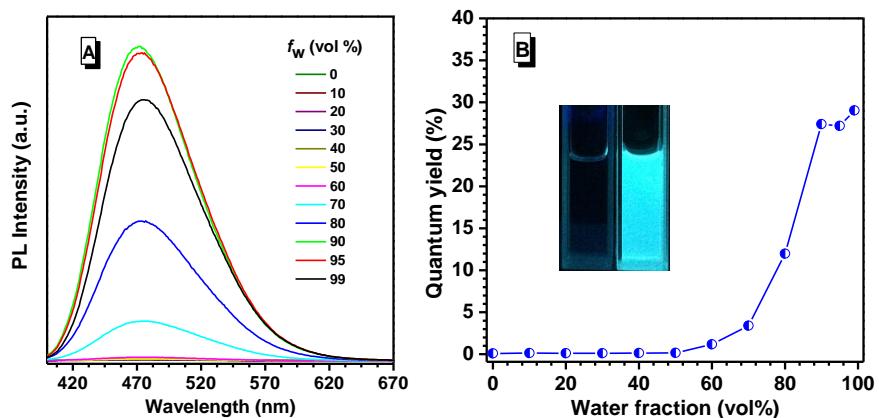


Figure S6. (A) PL spectra of **DBTO-MeTPE** in THF/H₂O mixtures with different water fractions (f_w). Concentration (μM): 10; excitation wavelength (nm): 350. (B) Plots of fluorescence quantum yields determined in THF/H₂O solutions using 9,10-diphenylanthracene ($\Phi = 90\%$ in cyclohexane) as standard versus water fractions. Inset in (B): photos of SFTPE in THF/water mixtures ($f_w = 0$ and 99%) taken under the illumination of a 365 nm UV lamp.

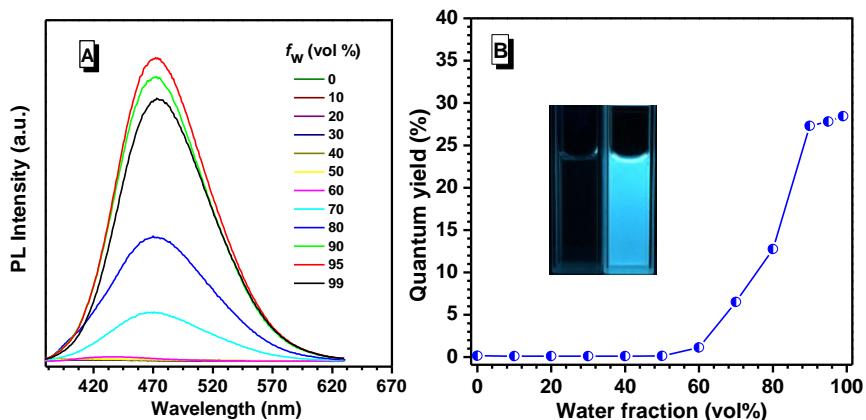


Figure S7. (A) PL spectra of DBTO-*m*TPE in THF/H₂O mixtures with different water fractions (*f*_w). Concentration (μ M): 10; excitation wavelength (nm): 320. (B) Plots of fluorescence quantum yields determined in THF/H₂O solutions using 9,10-diphenylanthracene ($\Phi = 90\%$ in cyclohexane) as standard versus water fractions. Inset in (B): photos of SFTPE in THF/water mixtures (*f*_w = 0 and 99%) taken under the illumination of a 365 nm UV lamp.

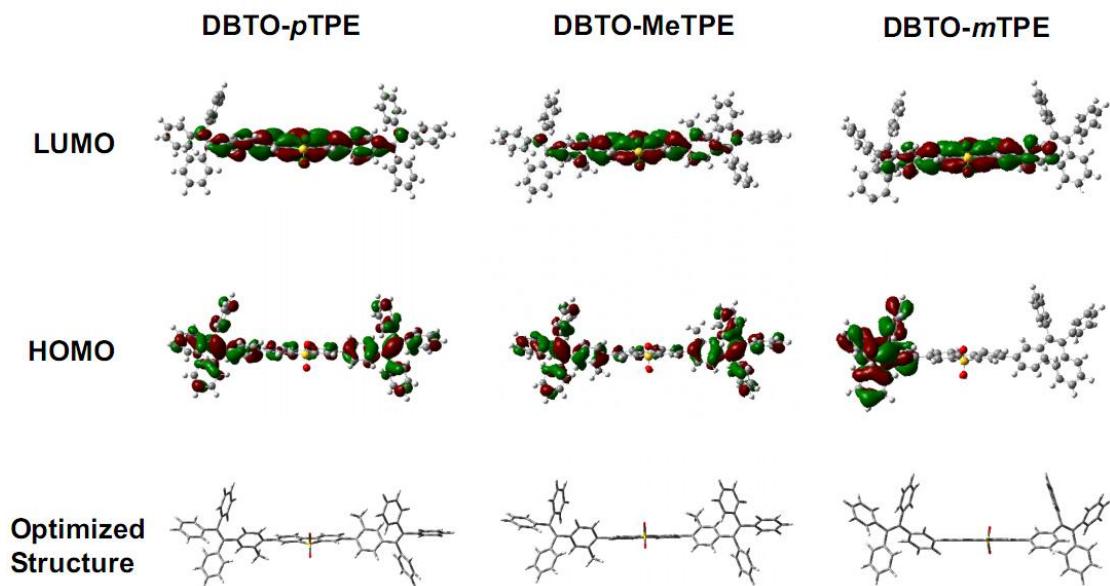
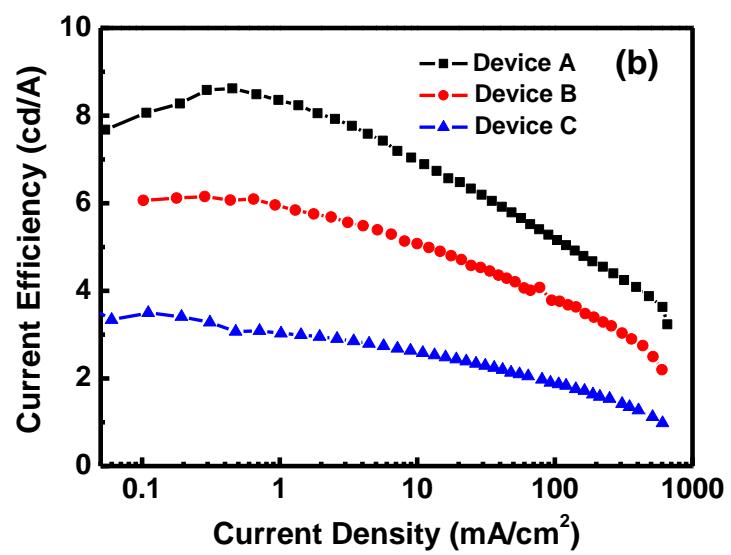
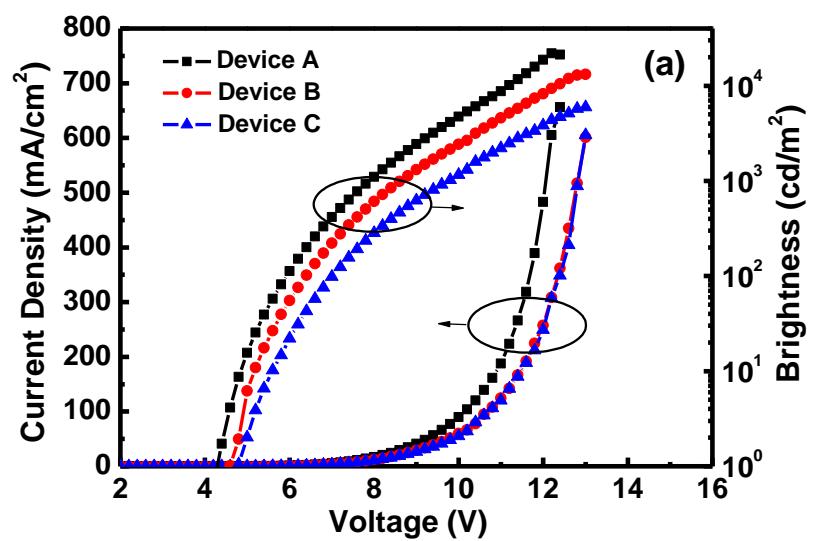
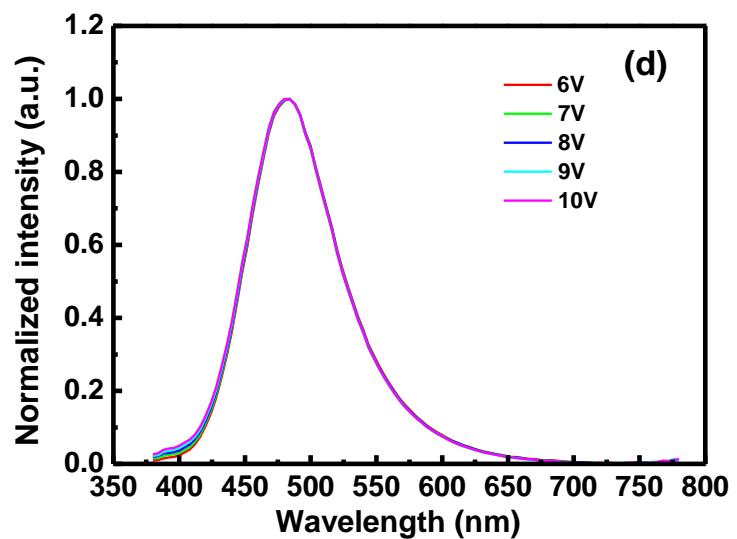
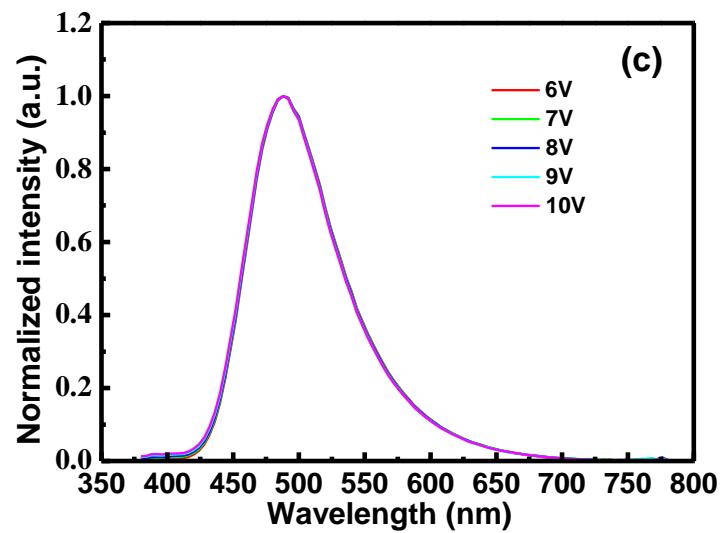


Figure S8. Calculated molecular orbital amplitude plots of HOMO and LUMO levels and optimized molecular structures.





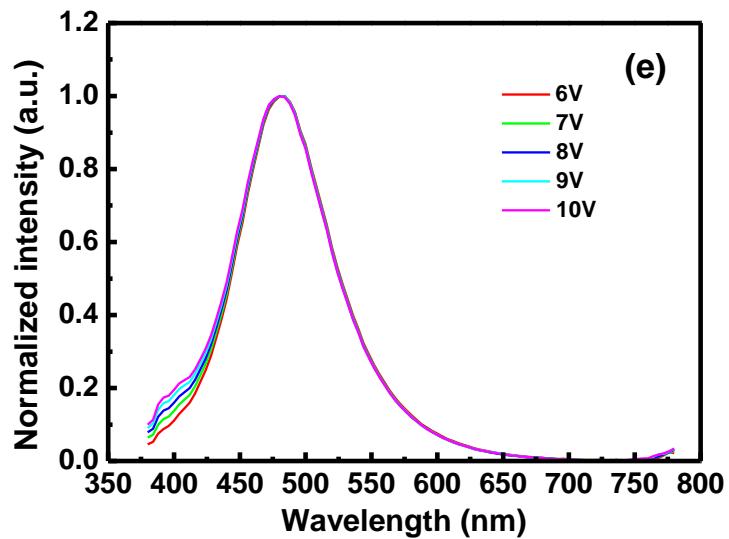
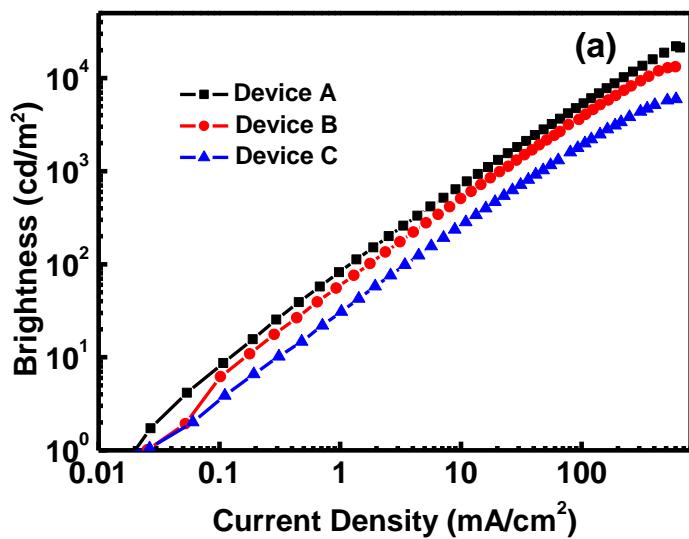
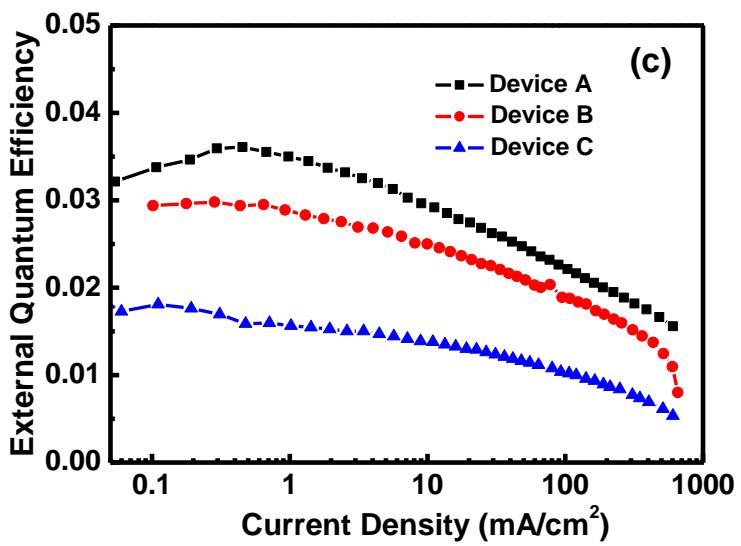
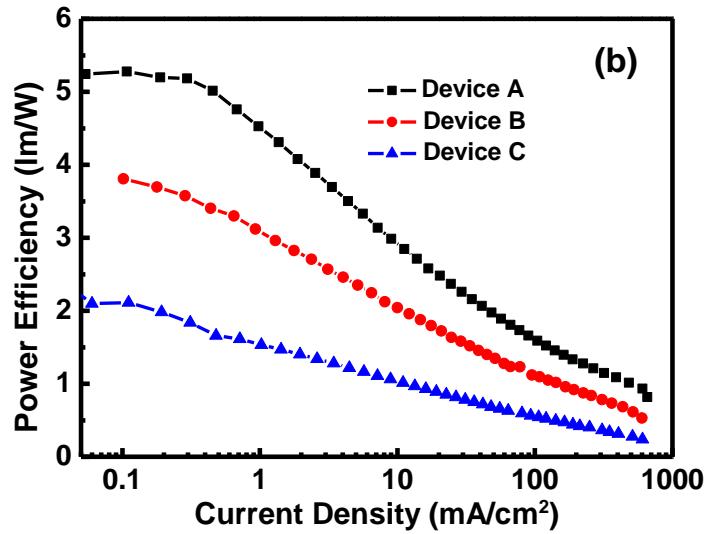


Figure S9. (a) Current density-voltage-luminance characteristics, (b) Change in current efficiency with the current density in multilayer EL devices and (c-e) EL spectra of the AIEgens **DBTO-*p*TPE** (device A, c), **DBTO-MeTPE** (device B, d) and **DBTO-*m*TPE** (device C, e) at different voltages. Device configurations: ITO / MoO₃ (10 nm) / NPB (60 nm) / mCP (10 nm) / EML (15 nm) / TPBi (30 nm) / LiF (1.5 nm) / Al.





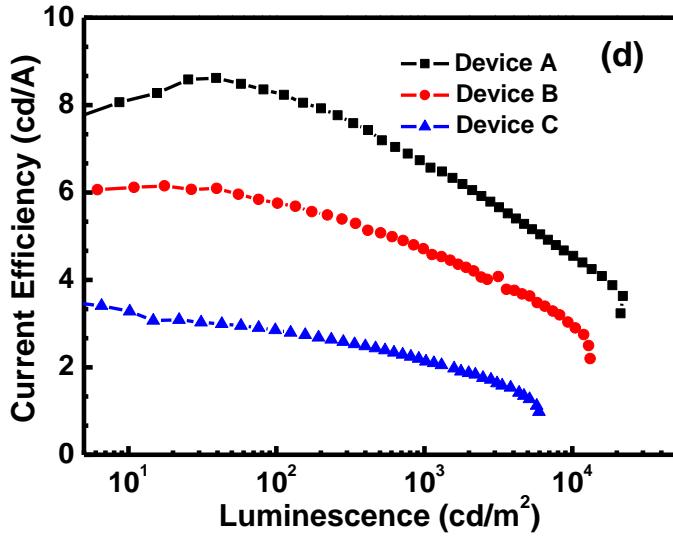


Figure S10. (a) Luminance-current density characteristics, (b) Power efficiency- current density characteristics, (c) External quantum efficiency- current density characteristics and (d) Current efficiency-luminance characteristics of the AIEgens **DBTO-*p*TPE** (device A), **DBTO-MeTPE** (device B) and **DBTO-*m*TPE** (device C). Device configurations: ITO / MoO₃ (10 nm) / NPB (60 nm) / mCP (10 nm) / EML (15 nm) / TPBi (30 nm) / LiF (1.5 nm) / Al.

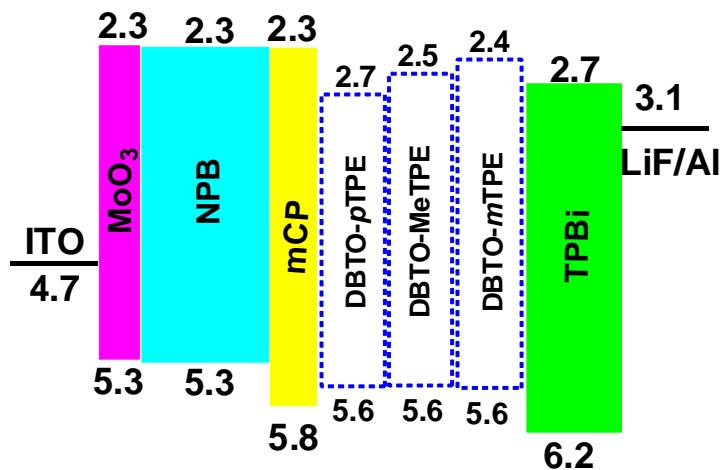


Figure S11. Energy level diagram of the multilayer devices.

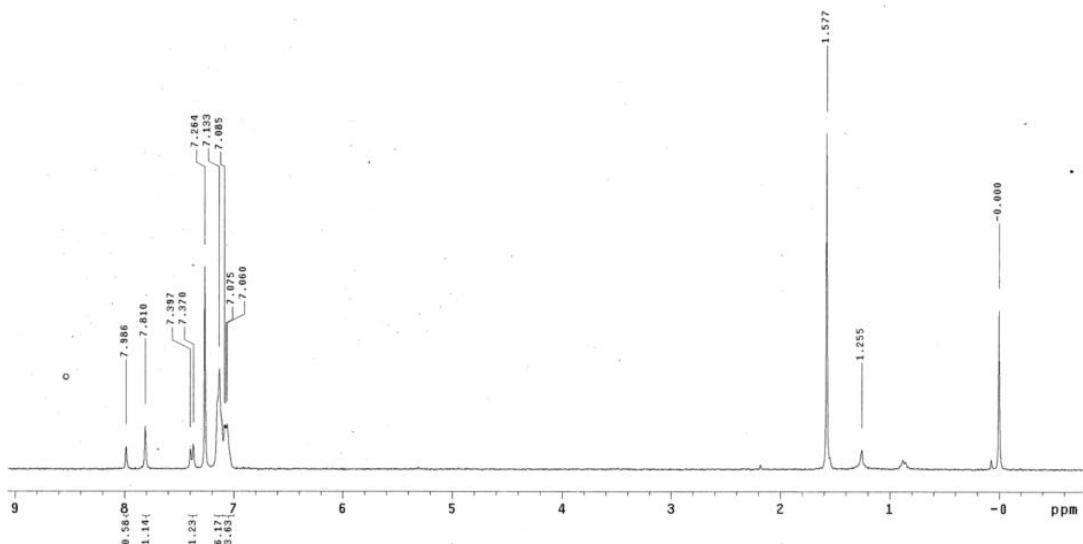


Figure S12. ¹H NMR spectrum of the DBTO-*p*TPE in CDCl₃.

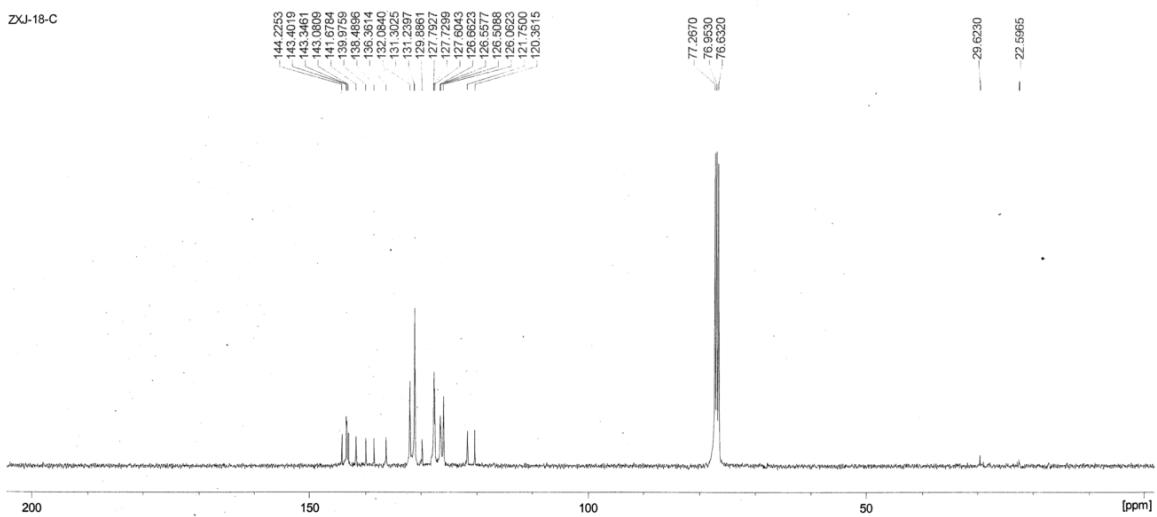


Figure S13. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the DBTO-*p*TPE in CDCl₃.

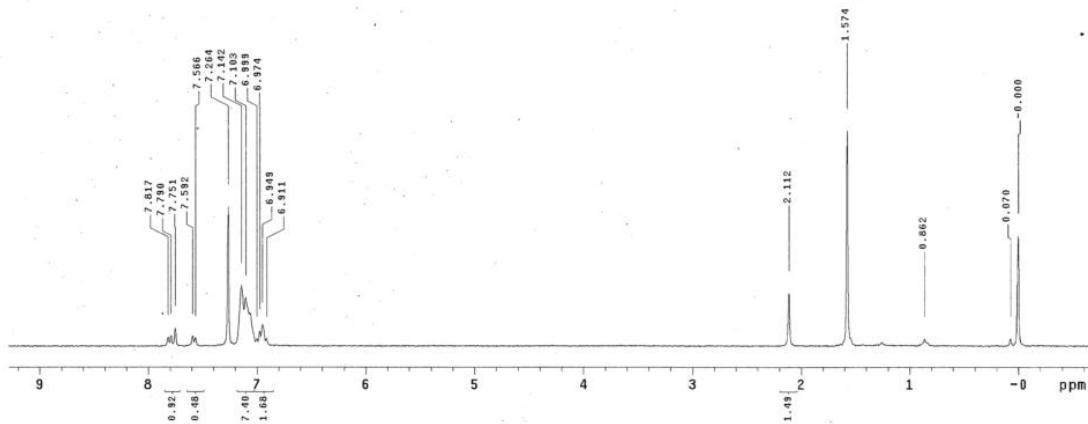


Figure S14. ¹H NMR spectrum of the DBTO-MeTPE in CDCl₃.

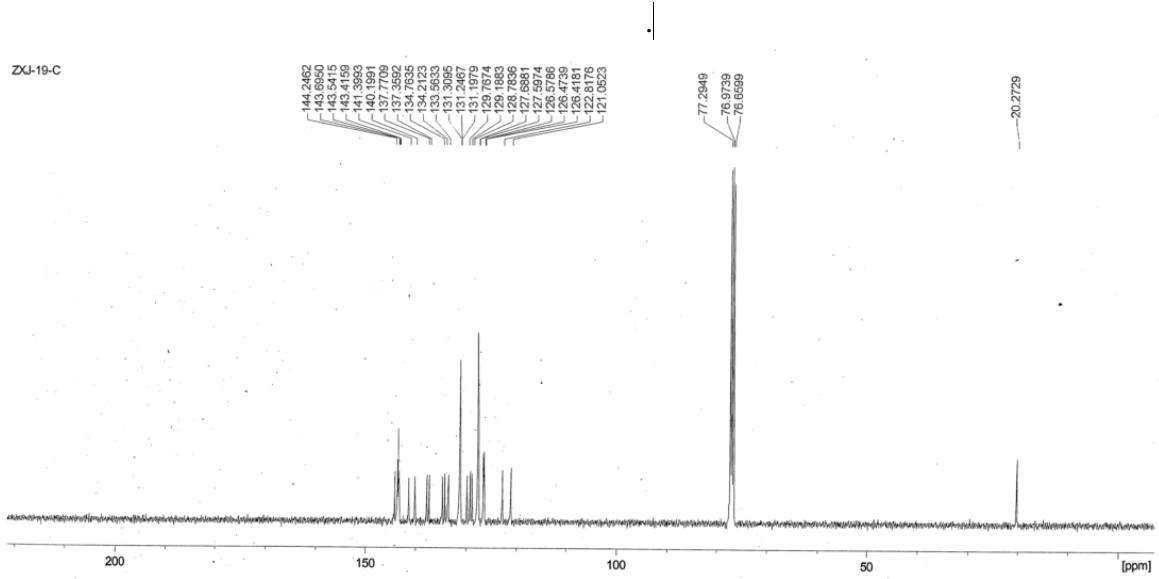


Figure S15. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the DBTO-MeTPE in CDCl₃.

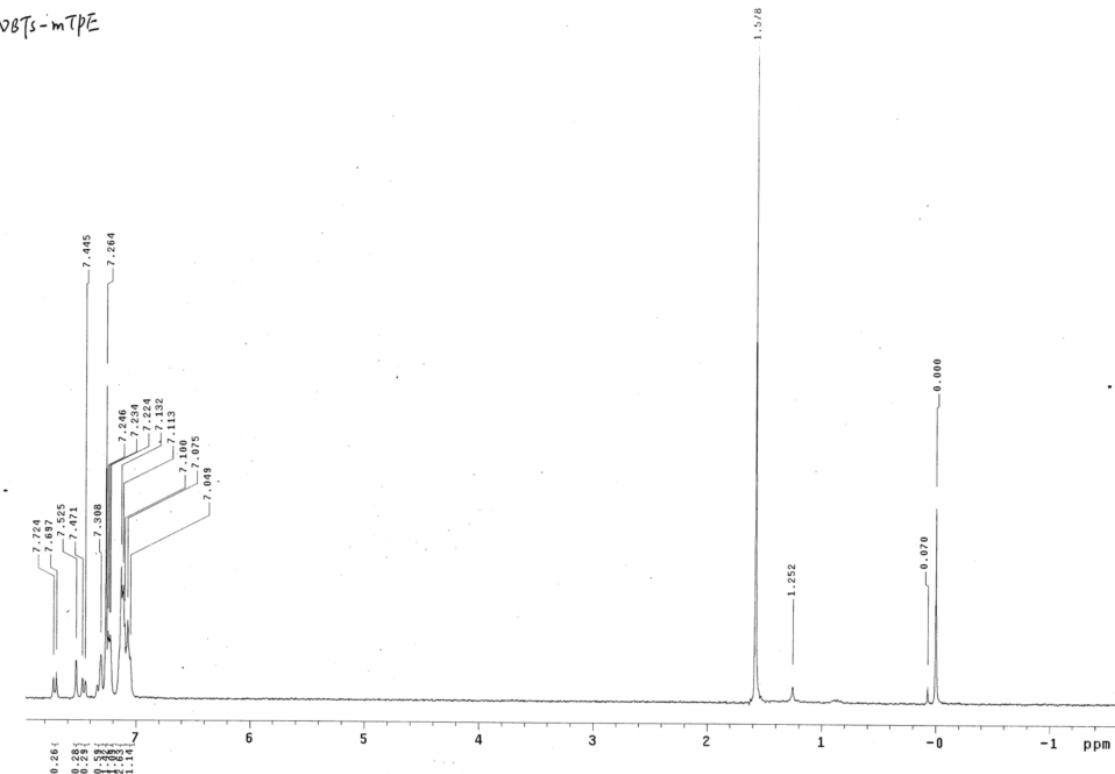


Figure S16. ^1H NMR spectrum of the DBTO-*m*TPE in CDCl_3 .

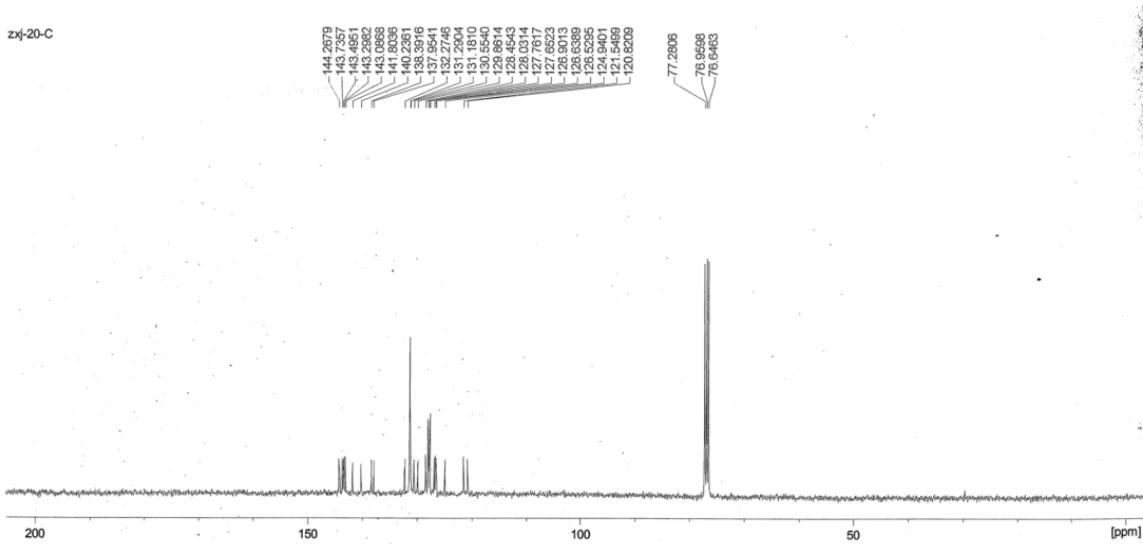


Figure S17. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of the DBTO-*m*TPE in CDCl_3 .