

Supporting Information

Phenothiazine and Carbazole Substituted Pyrene Based Electroluminescent Organic Semiconductors for OLED Devices

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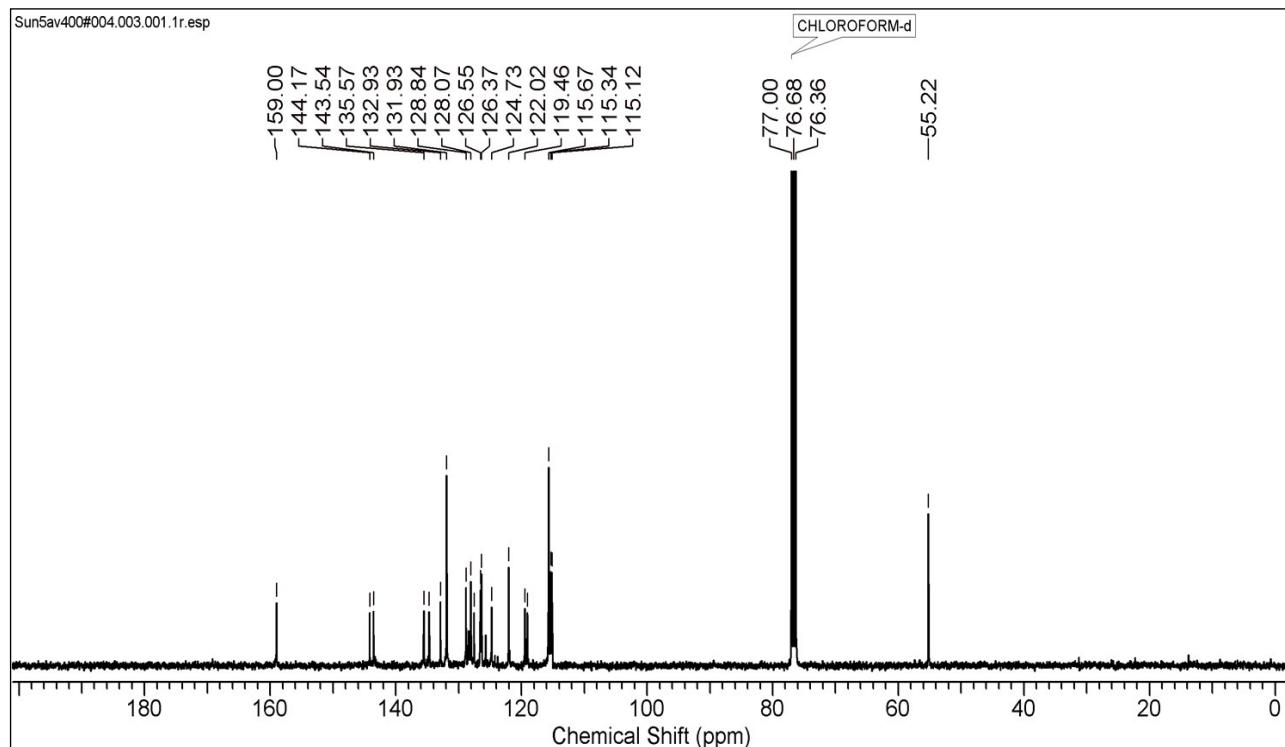
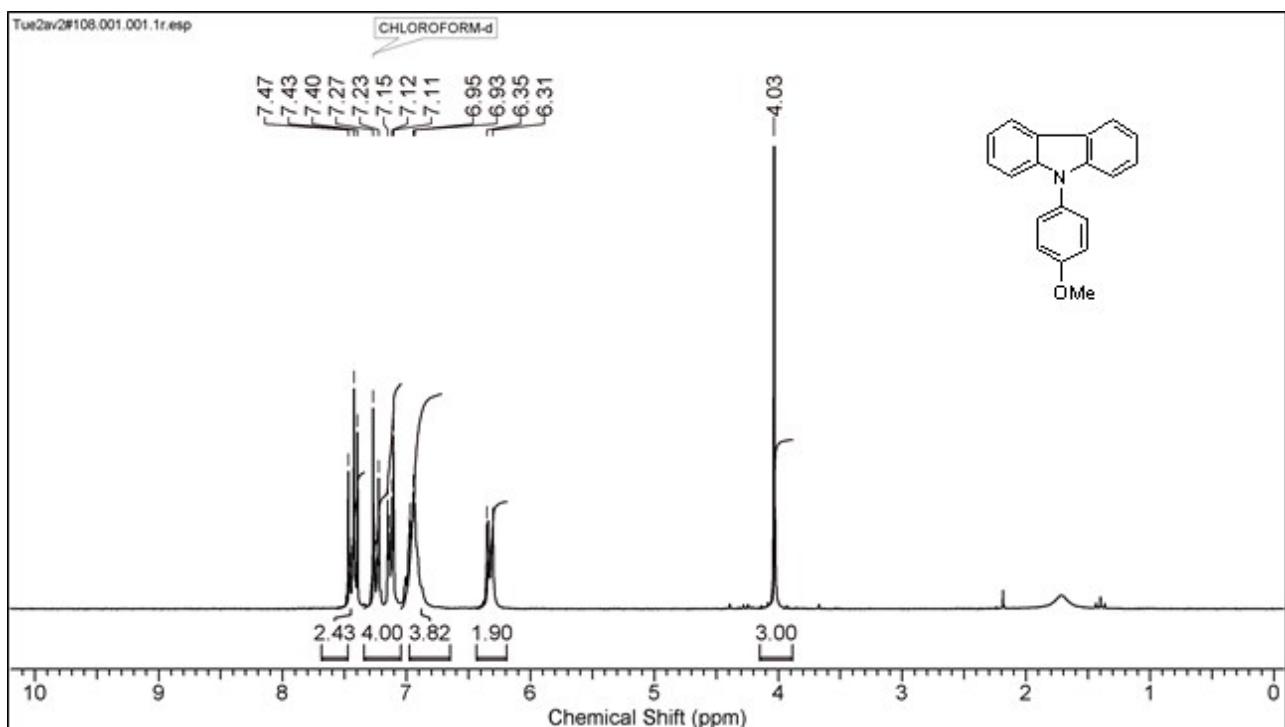


Fig. S1. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 9H-carbazole-9-(4-methoxyphenyl).

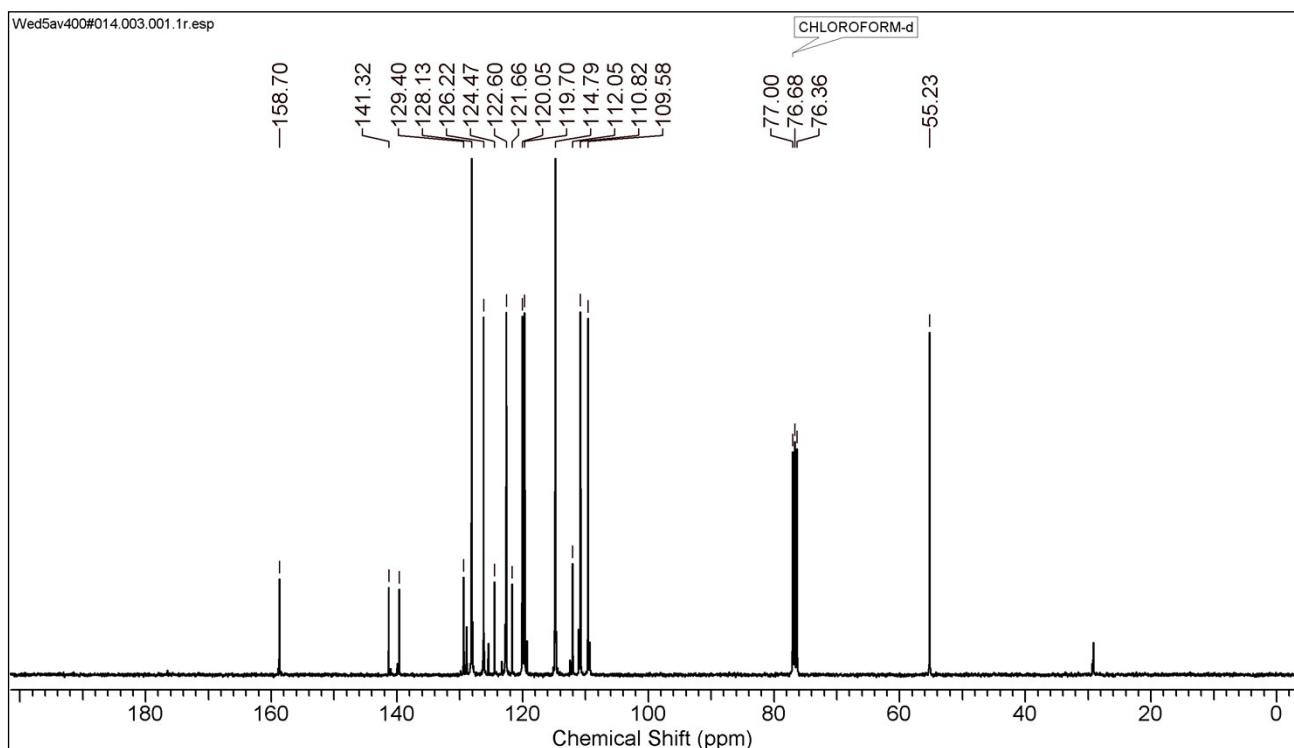
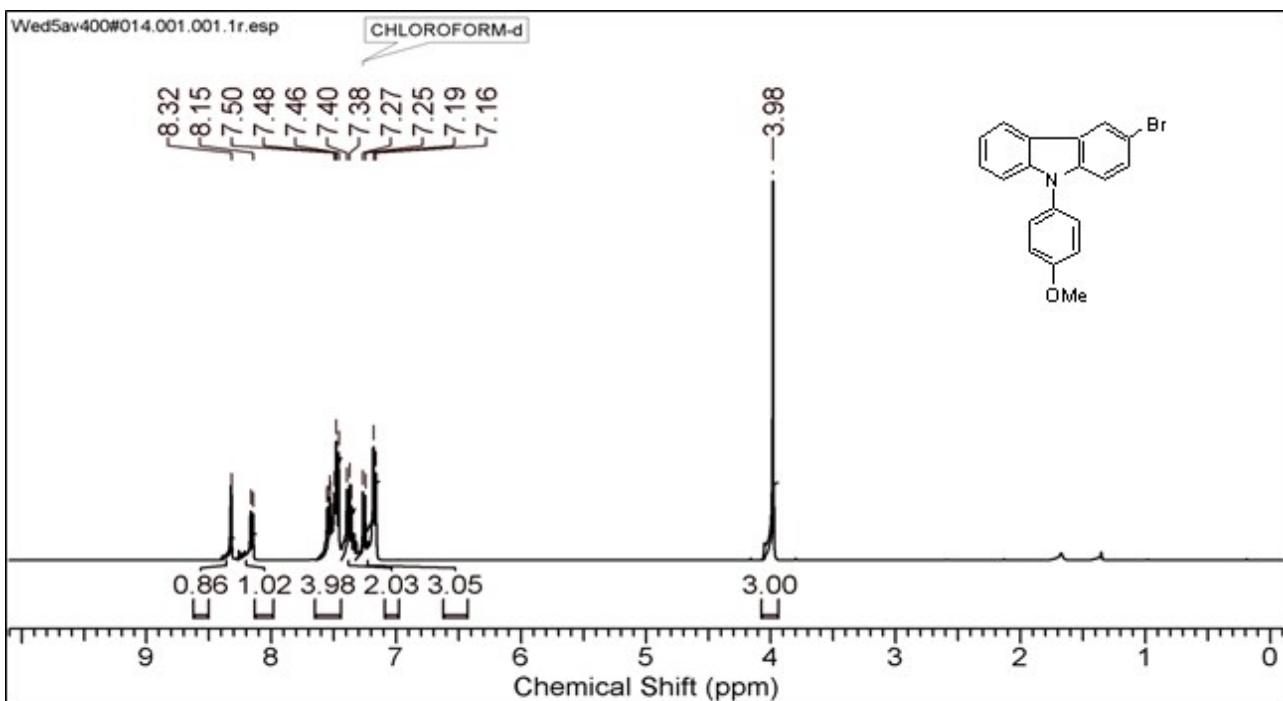


Fig. S2. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 3-bromo-9-(4-methoxyphenyl)-9H-carbazole.

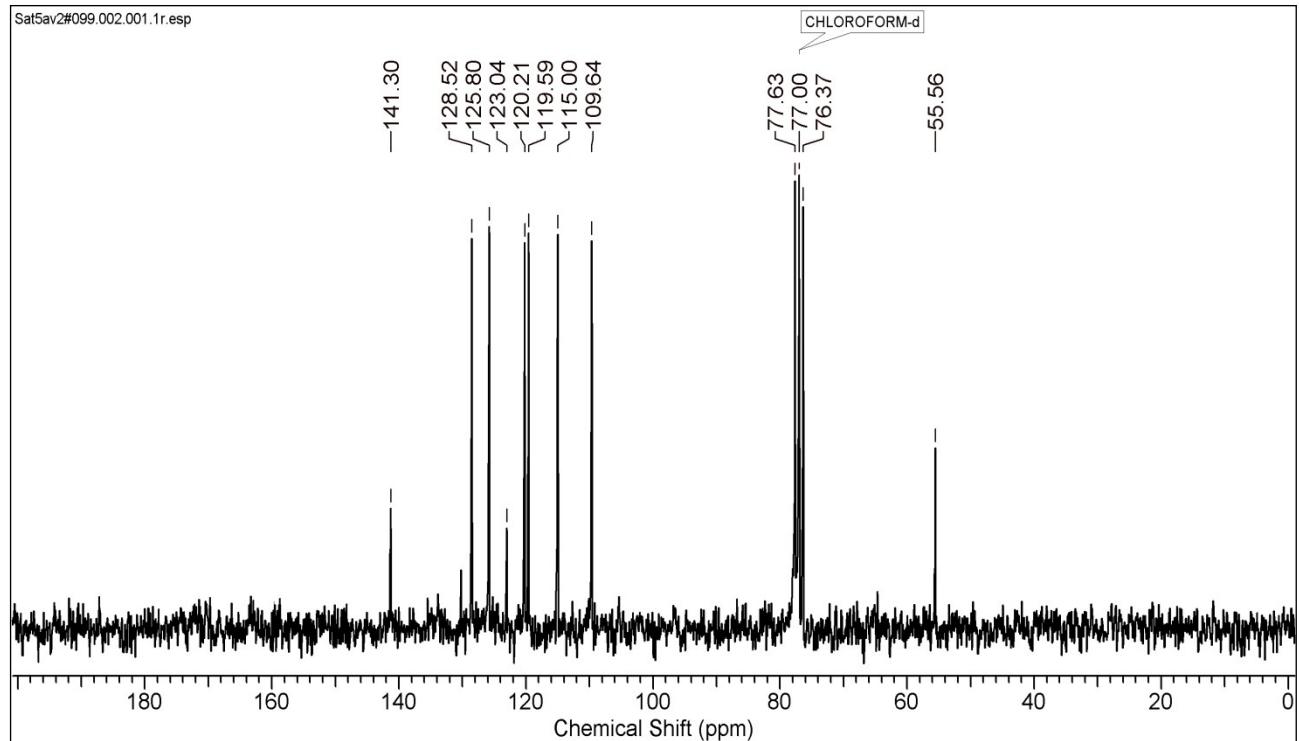
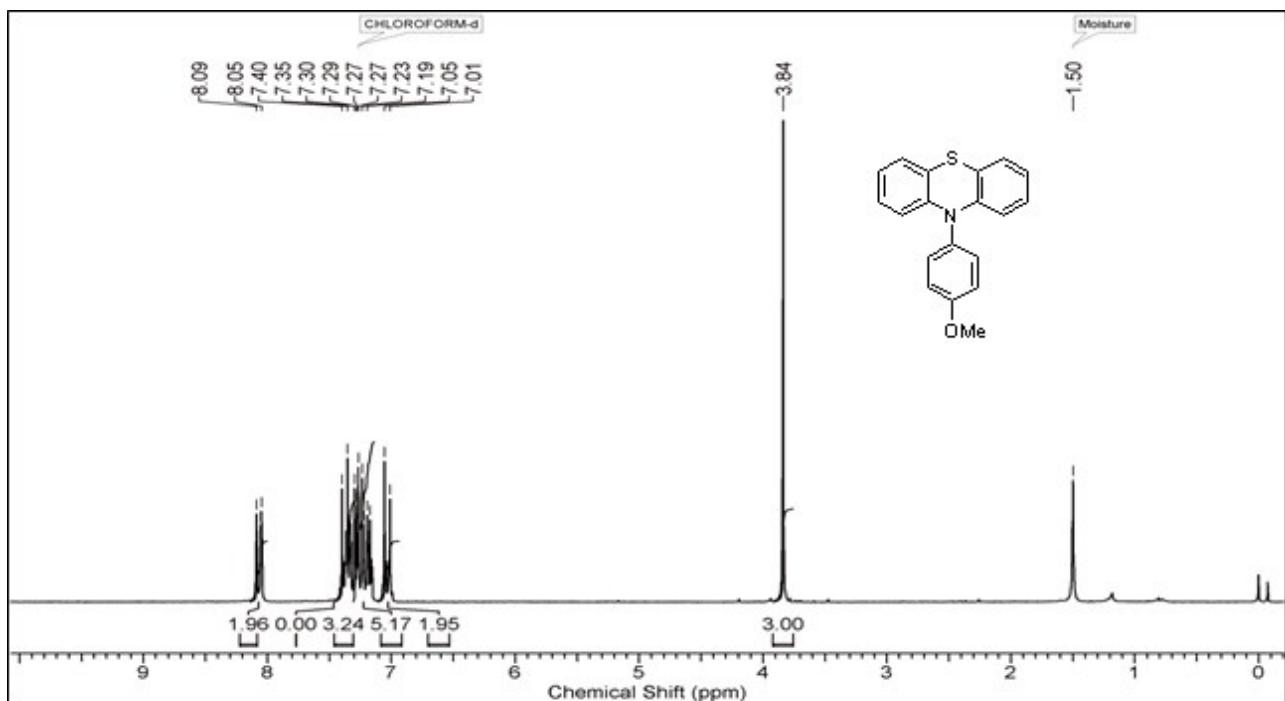


Fig.S3. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 10-(4-methoxyphenyl)-10H-phenothiazine.

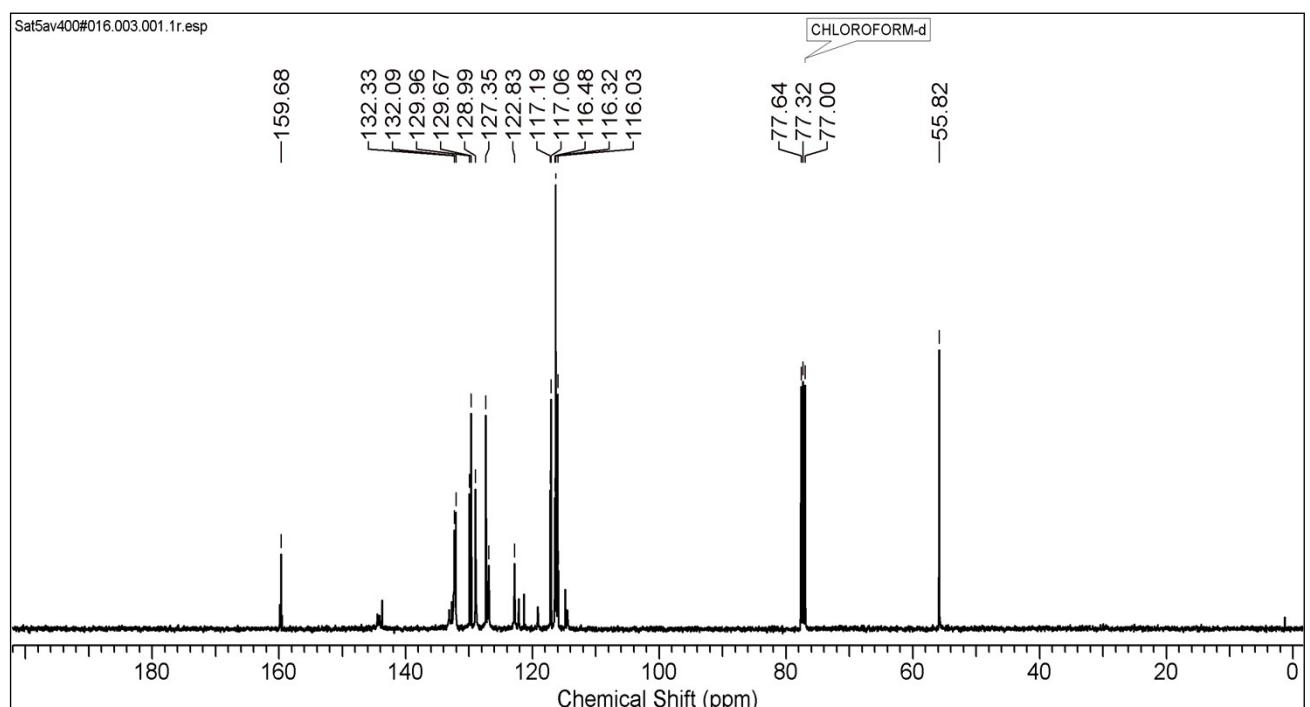
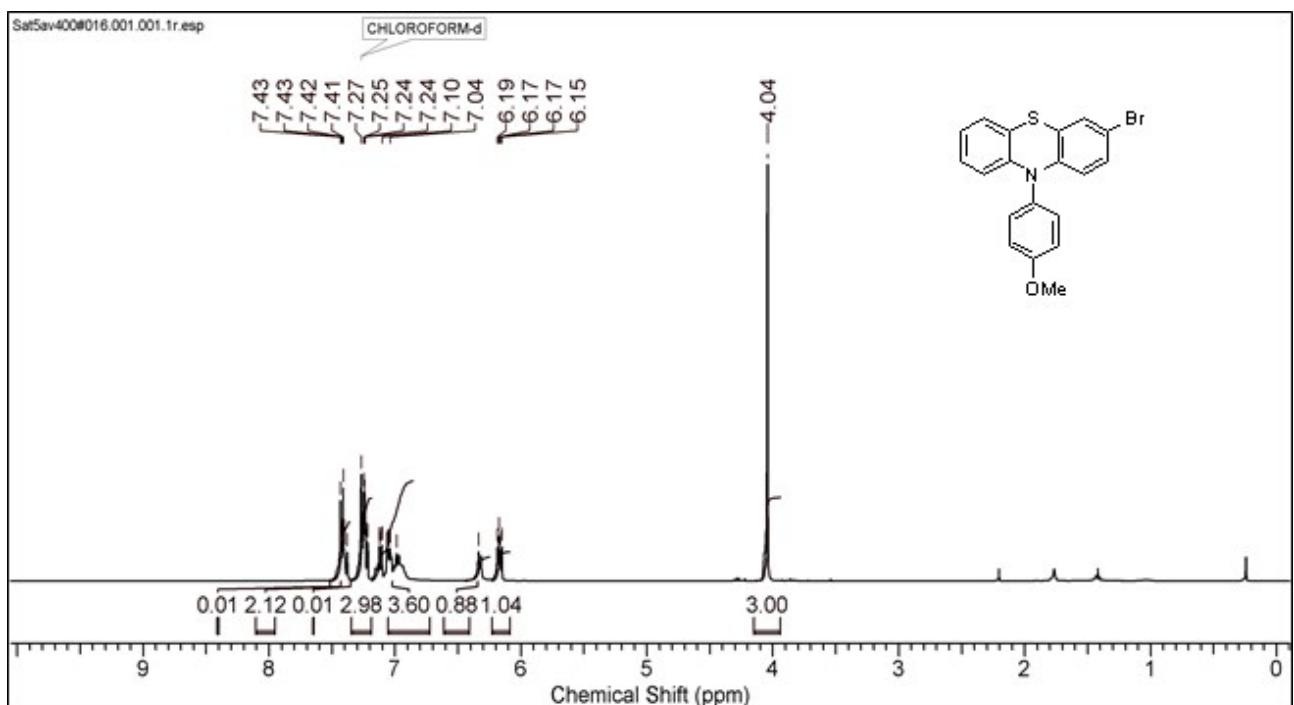


Fig. S4. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 3-bromo-10-(4-methoxyphenyl)-10H-phenothiazine.

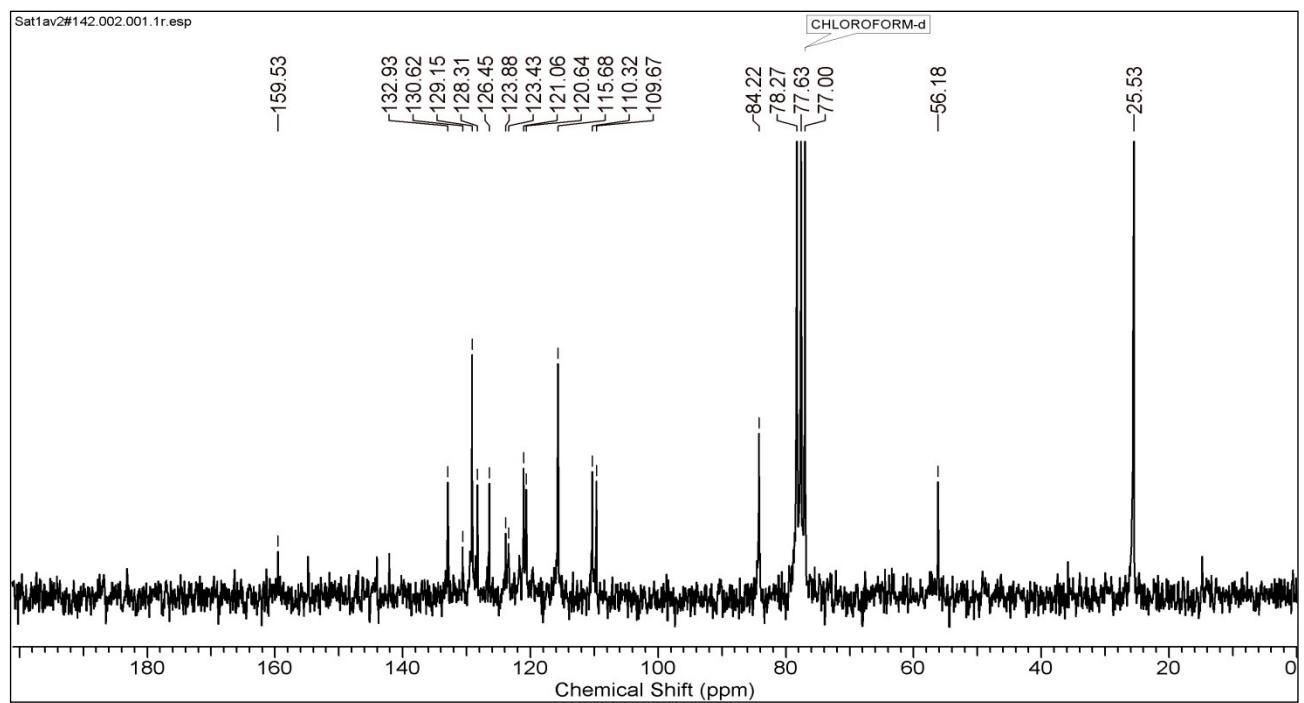
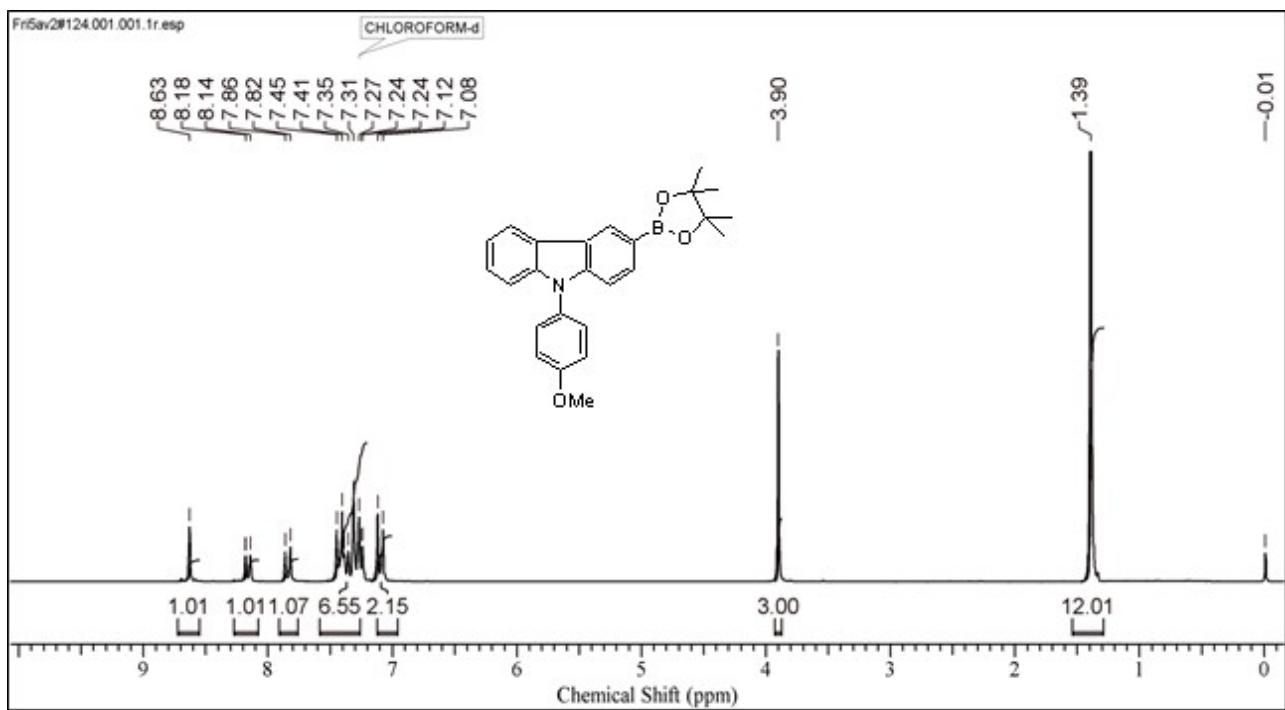


Fig. S5. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 9-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-9H-carbazole (**4**).

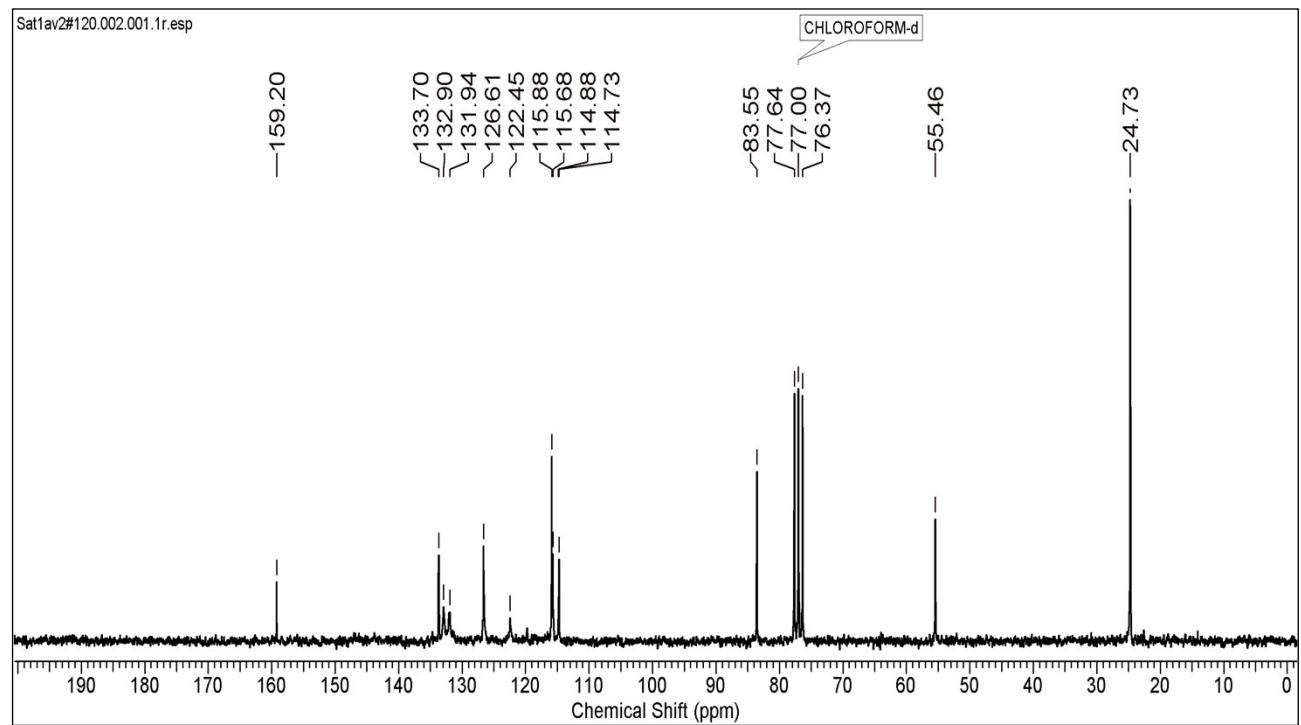
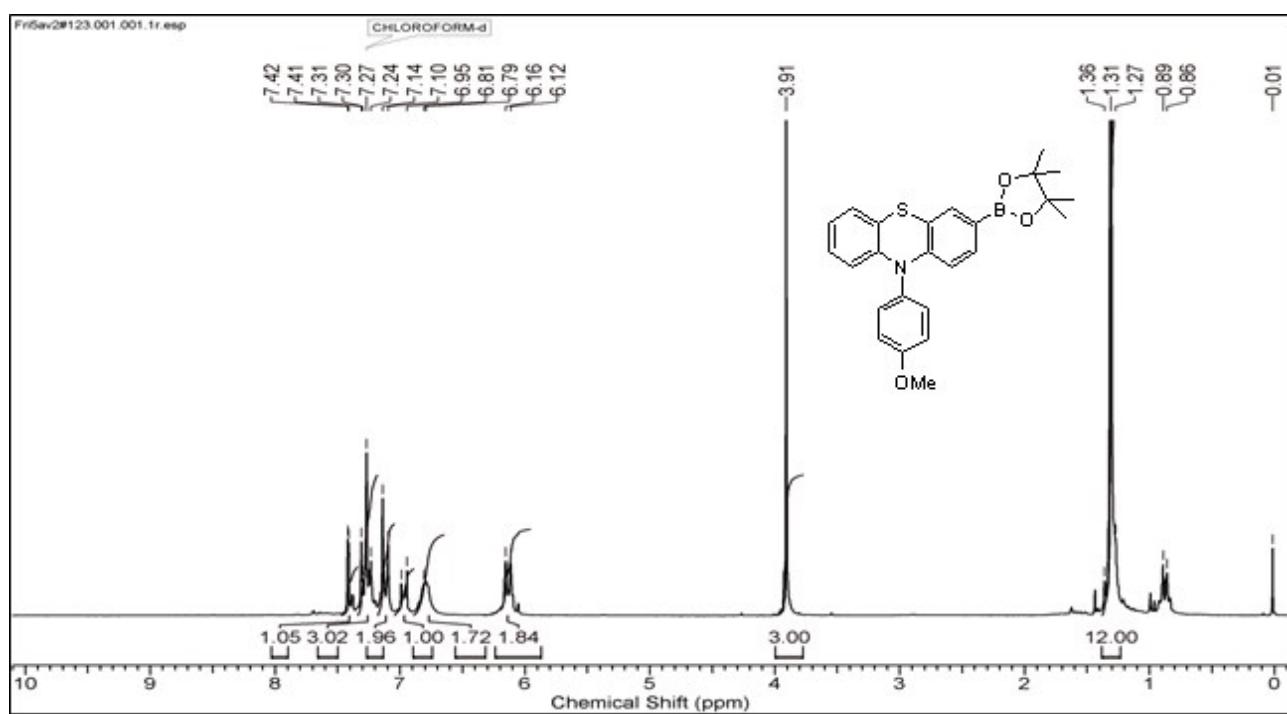


Fig. S6. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 10-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-10H-phenothiazine (**8**).

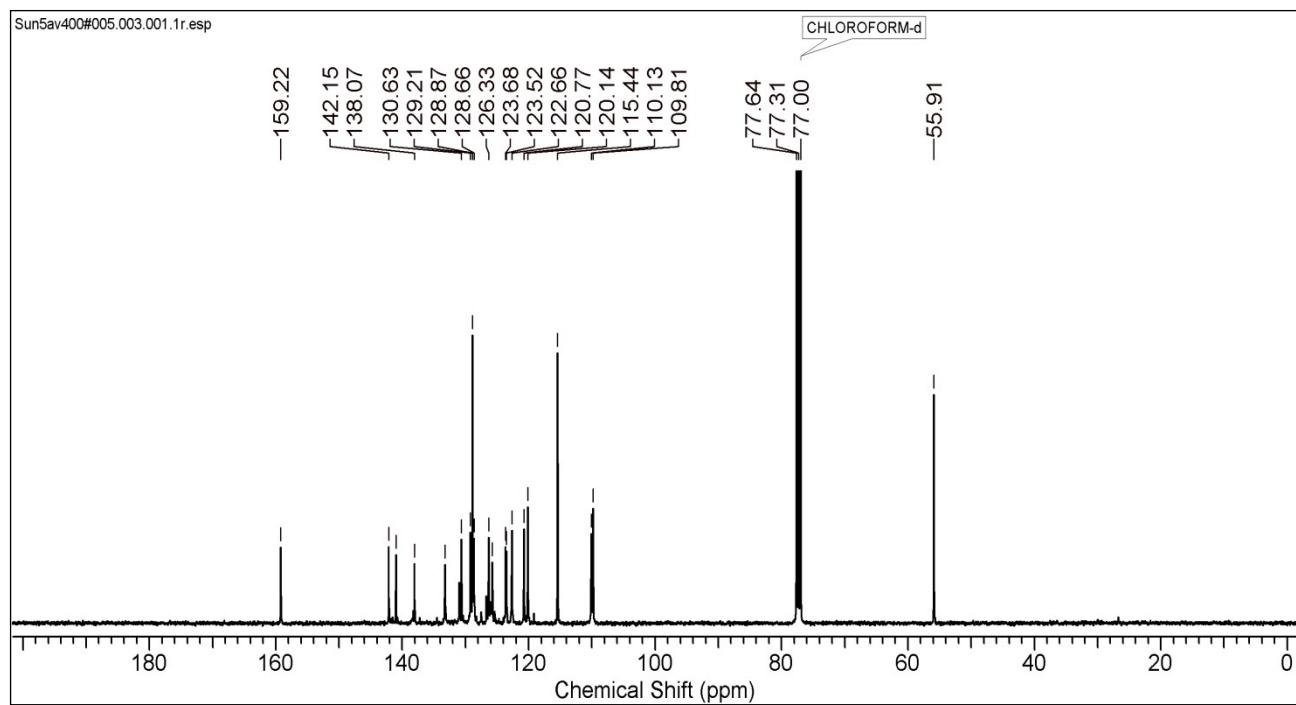
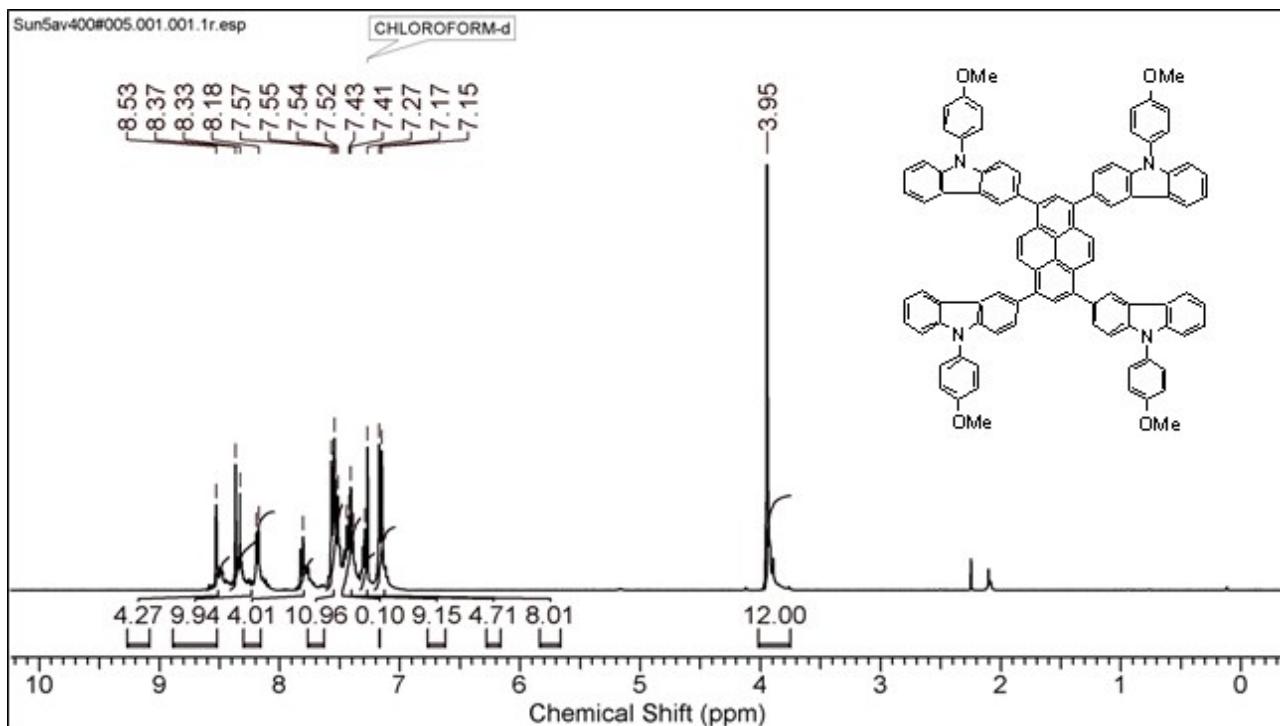


Fig. S7. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 1, 3, 6, 8-tetrakis (9-(4-methoxyphenyl)-9H-carbazol-3-yl)pyrene (**PY-CA**).

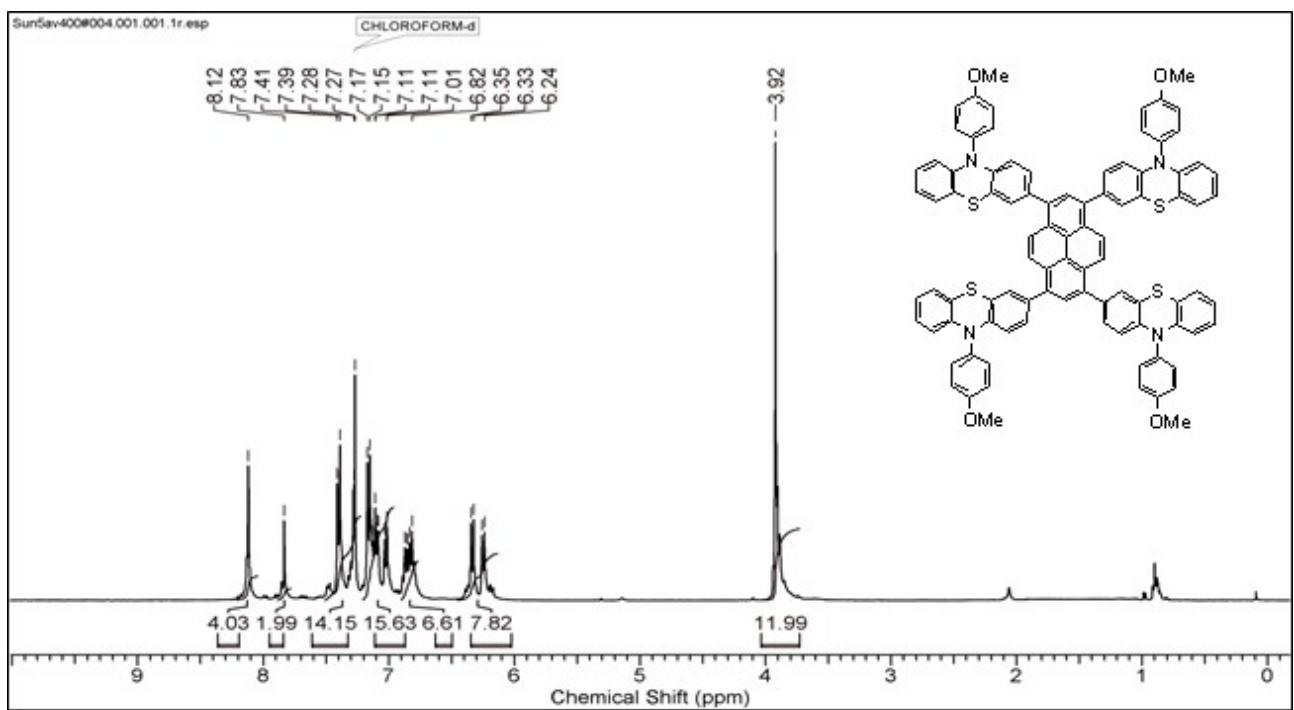


Fig. S8. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 1,3,6,8-tetrakis(10-(4-methoxyphenyl)-10H-phenothiazin-3-yl)pyrene (**PY-PH**).

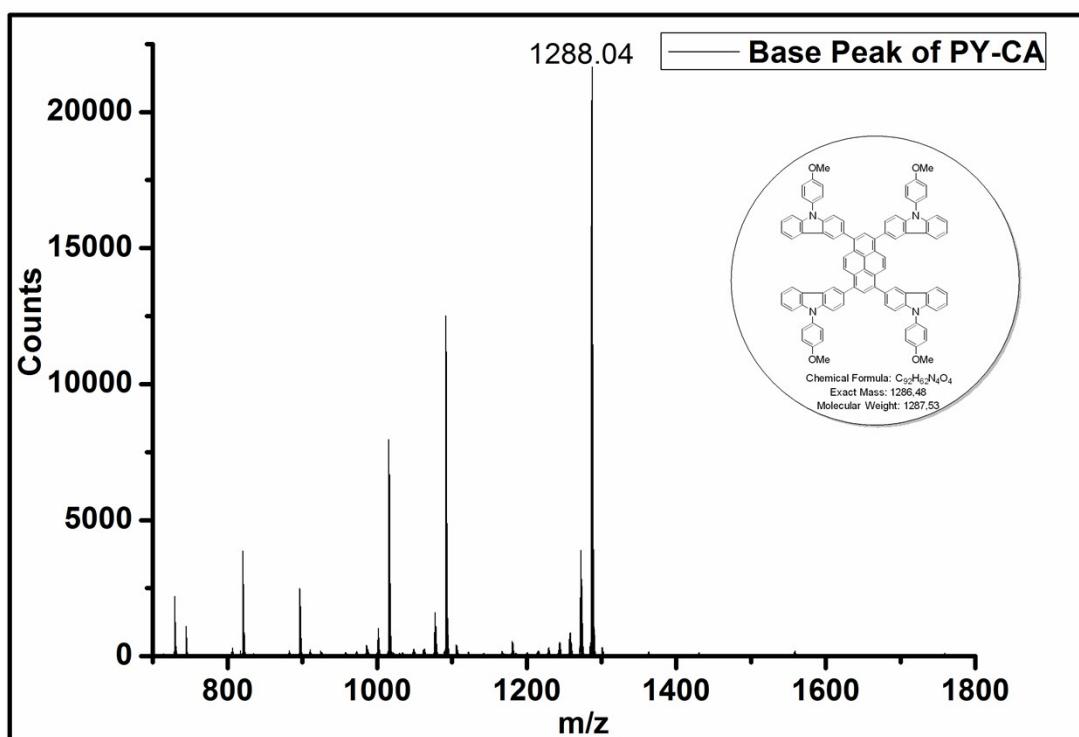


Fig. S9. MALDI-TOF spectrum of PY-CA

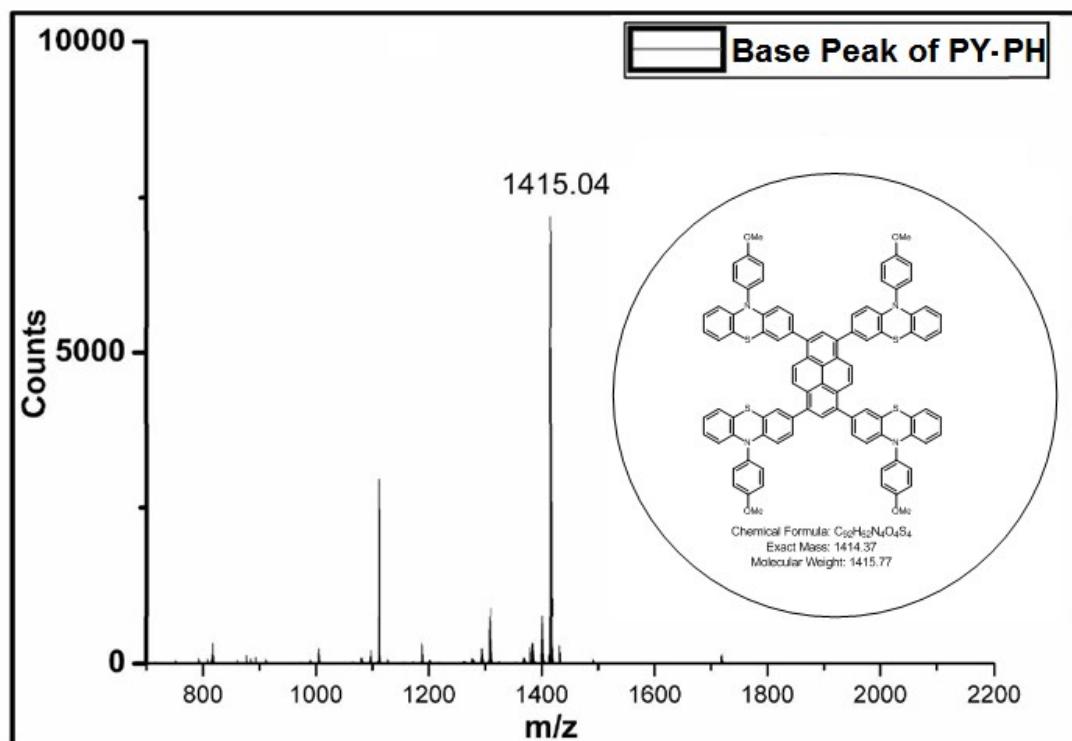


Fig. S10. MALDI-TOF spectrum of PY-PH.

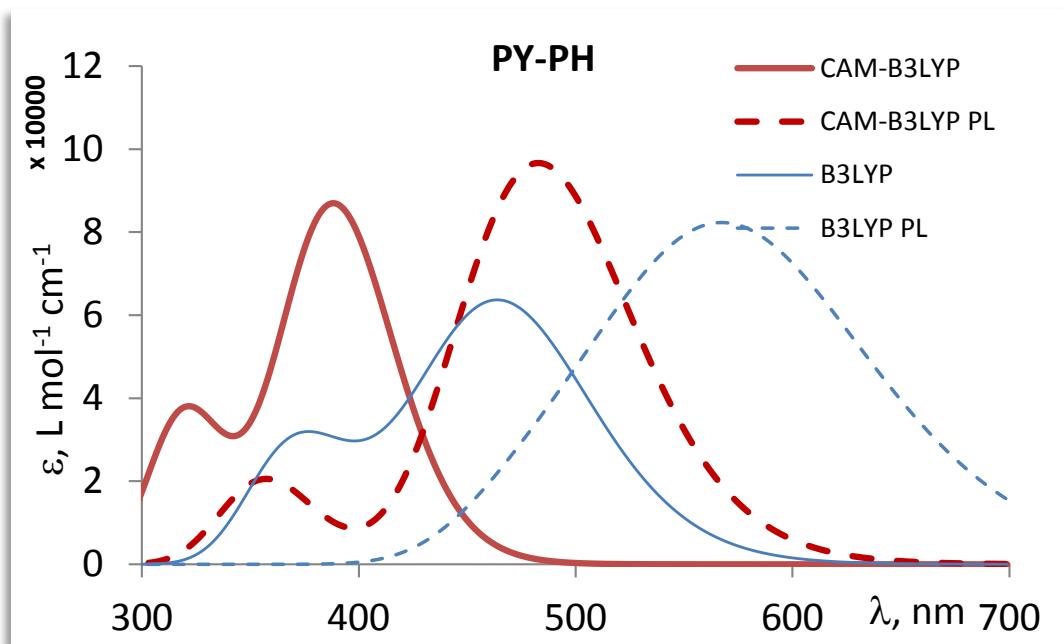
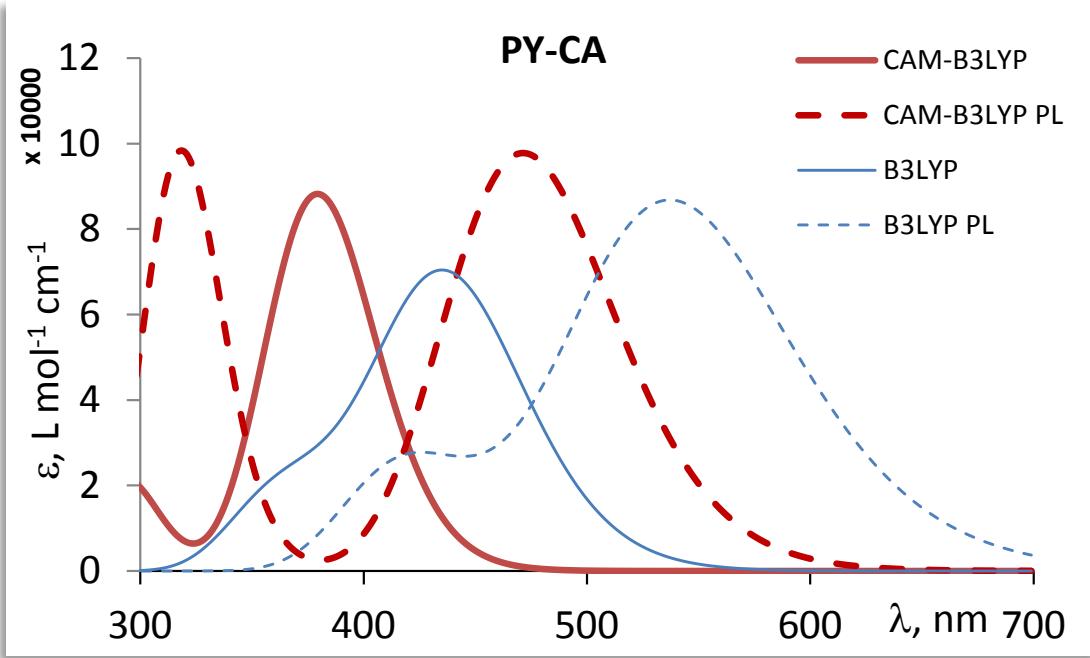


Fig. S11. Theoretical UV-vis absorption spectra of **PY-CA** and **PY-PH** in chloroform computed with B3LYP and CAM-B3LYP functionals. Here and elsewhere, the extinction coefficient ϵ in $\text{L mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ is calculated from the oscillator strengths f computed with DFT at excitation energies E_{exc} as
$$\epsilon = \frac{1.35 \times 10^4}{\sigma} f \exp \left[-2.7472 \left(\frac{E - E_{\text{exc}}}{2\sigma} \right) \right]$$
 where $\sigma = 0.25 \text{ eV}$ is the HWHM broadening.

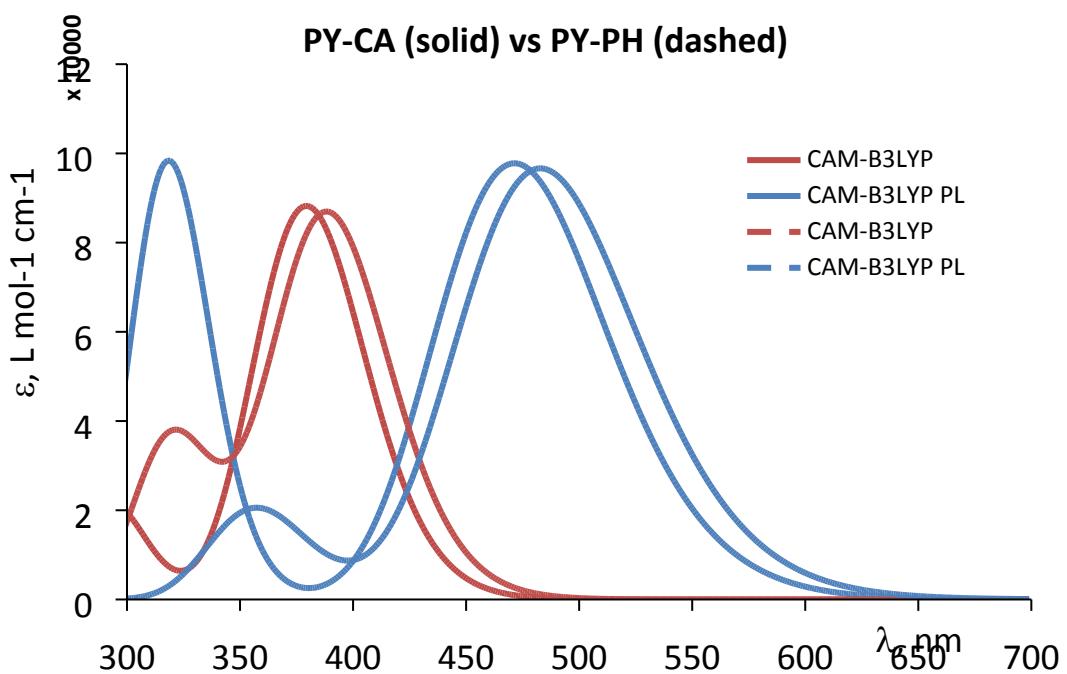


Fig.S12. Comparative theoretical UV-vis absorption and photoluminescence spectra of **PY-CA** and **PY-PH** in chloroform computed with the CAM-B3LYP functional.

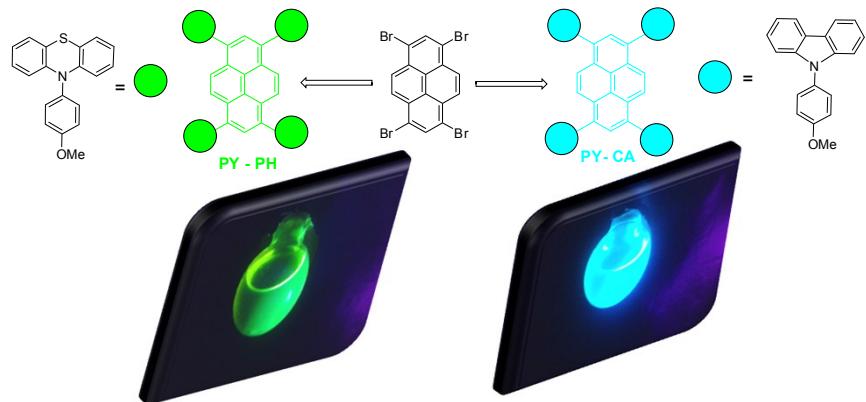


Figure S13. **PY-PH** and **PY-CA** and their emission under UV-vis lamp.

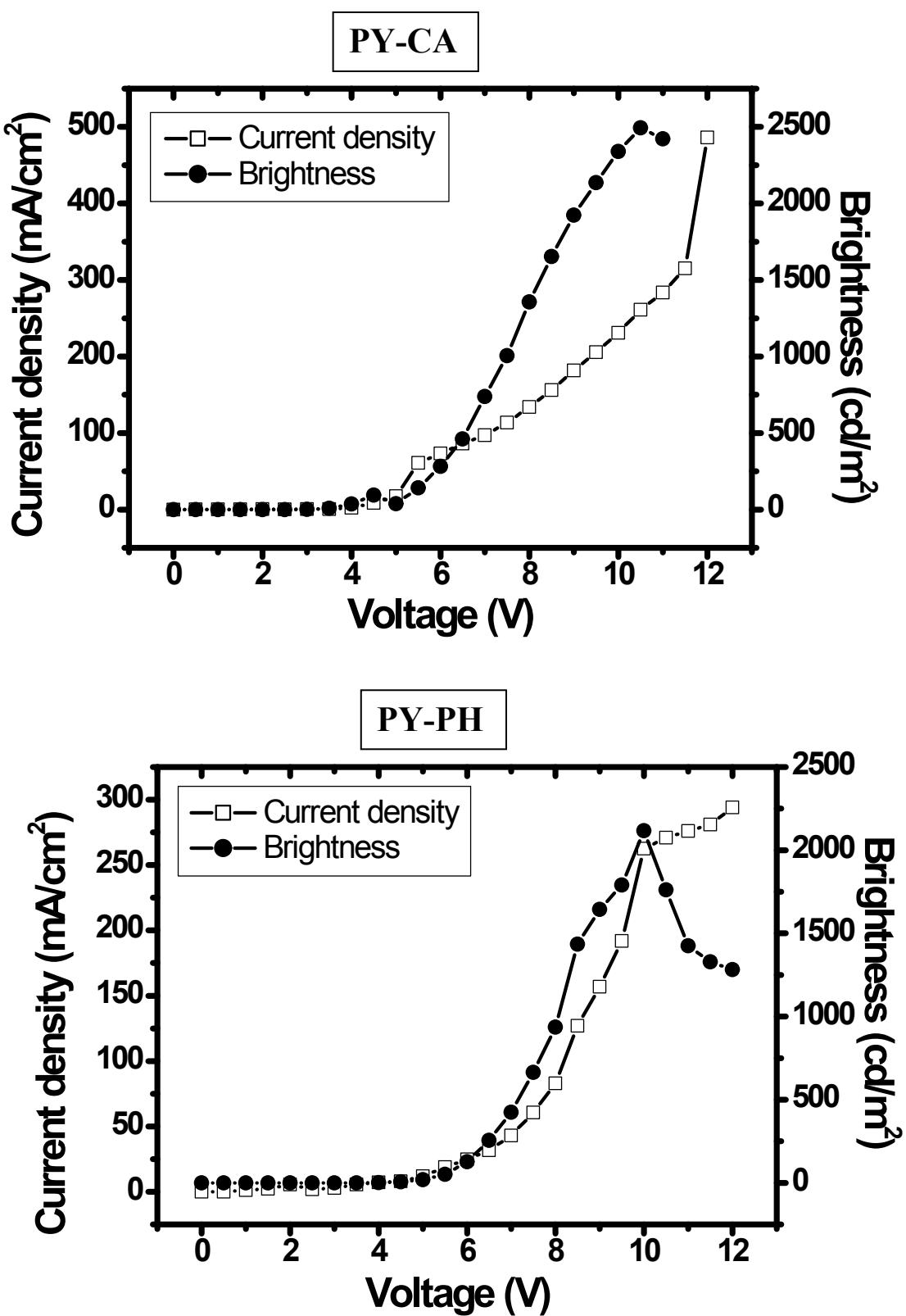


Fig. S14. Current density-Voltage-Brightness characteristics of the **PY-CA** device and the **PY-PH** device.