

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry C

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*Electronic Supplementary Information for*

**Utilizing 9,10-Dihydroacridine and Pyrazine-Containing Donor-Acceptor Host Materials for High Efficient Red Phosphorescent Organic Light-Emitting Diodes**

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**Scheme 1** Molecular structure of FPhAc, TPhAc, PrFPhAc, and PrTPhAc.

**Fig. S1** Room temperature UV-vis absorption of FPhAc, TPhAc, PrFPhAc, and PrTPhAc in toluene solution.

**Fig. S2** Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of FPhAc, TPhAc, PrFPhAc, and PrTPhAc in toluene solution at room temperature.

**Fig. S3** Phosphorescence (Phos) spectra of FPhAc, TPhAc, PrFPhAc, and PrTPhAc in 2-MeTHF matrix at 77 K.

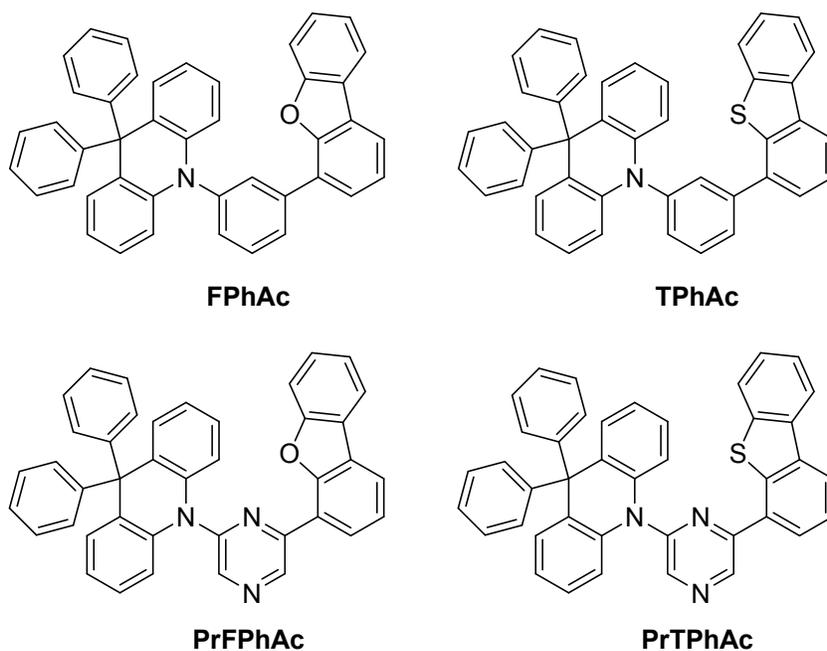
**Table S1** Summary of the physical properties of FPhAc, TPhAc, PrFPhAc, and PrTPhAc.

**Fig. S4** PL spectra of PrFPhAc and PrTPhAc in different solvents.

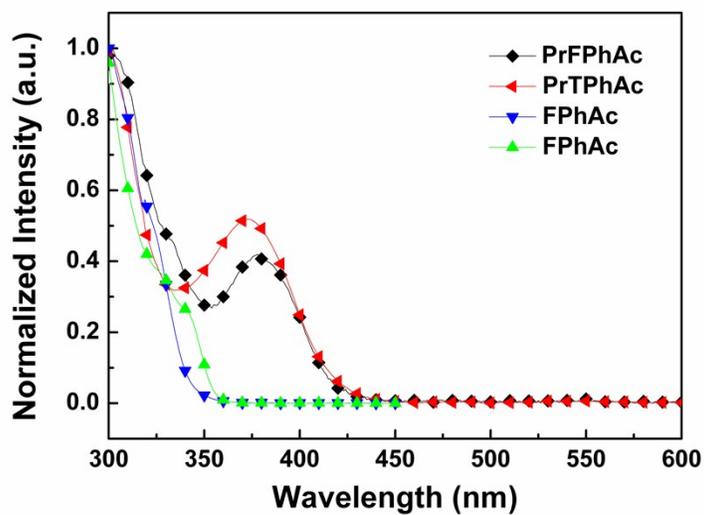
**Fig. S5** Cyclic voltammograms of PrFPhAc and PrTPhAc.

**Fig. S6** Current–voltage characteristics of hole-only and electron-only devices.

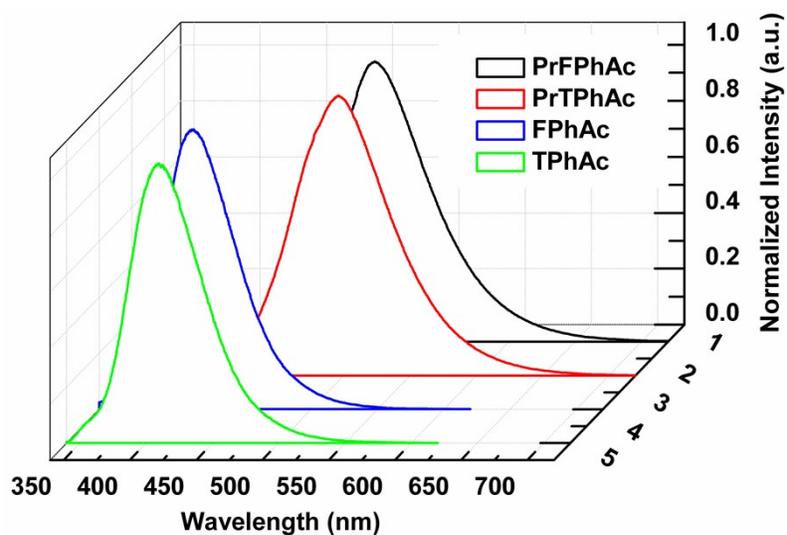
**Table S2** Summary of hole and electron mobility of PrFPhAc and PrTPhAc.



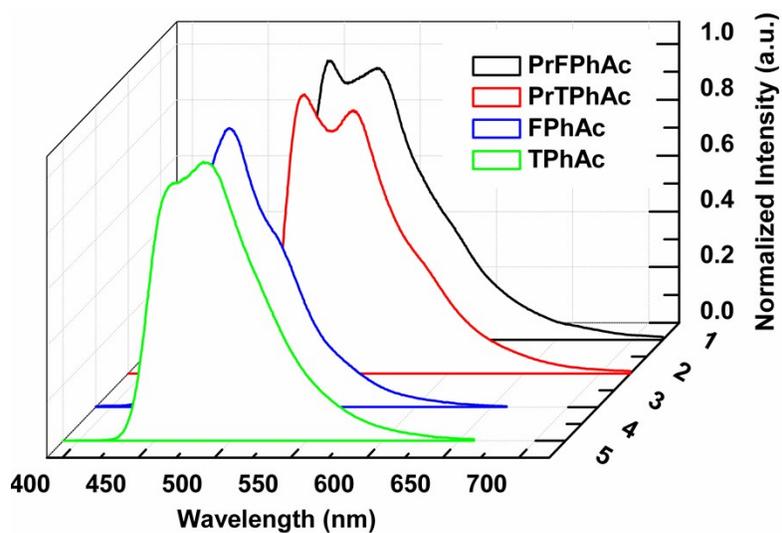
**Scheme S1** Molecular structure of FPhAc, TPhAc, PrFPhAc, and PrTPhAc.



**Fig. S1** Room temperature UV-vis absorption of FPhAc, TPhAc, PrFPhAc, and PrTPhAc in toluene solution.



**Fig. S2** Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of FPhAc, TPhAc, PrFPhAc, and PrTPhAc in toluene solution at room temperature.

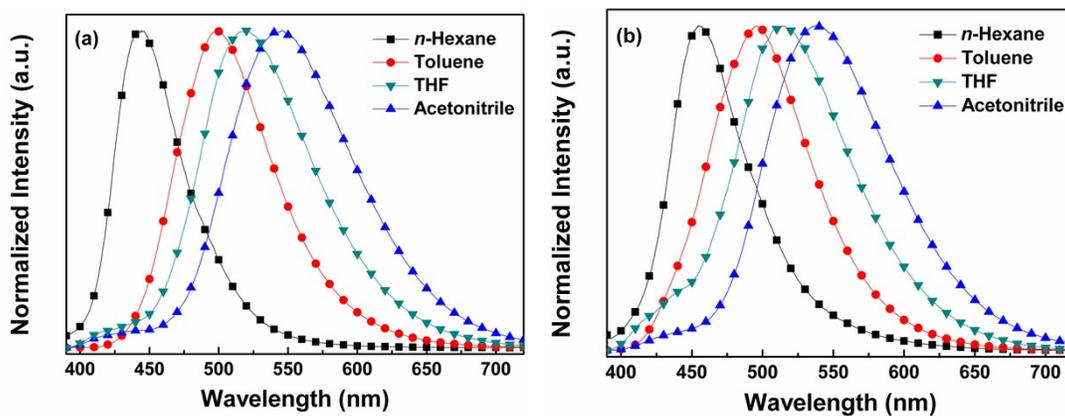


**Fig. S3** Phosphorescence (Phos) spectra of FPhAc, TPhAc, PrFPhAc, and PrTPhAc in 2-MeTHF matrix at 77 K.

**Table S1** Summary of the physical properties of FPhAc, TPhAc, PrFPhAc, and PrTPhAc.

Host	Abs <sup>a</sup>	PL <sup>a</sup>	$T_g$ <sup>b</sup>	$T_d$ <sup>c</sup>	$E_g$ <sup>d</sup>	$E_T$ <sup>e</sup>	HOMO <sup>f</sup> /LUMO <sup>g</sup>	Ref.
	nm	nm	°C	°C	eV	eV	eV	
FPhAc	300	410	100	394	3.61	2.75	-5.72/-2.11	1
TPhAc	297	408	105	408	3.50	2.68	-5.78/-2.28	1
PrFPhAc	301, 377	498	118	397	2.97	2.47	-6.04/-3.07	This work
PrTPhAc	296, 373	496	123	403	3.00	2.46	-6.02/-3.02	This work

<sup>a</sup> Measured in toluene solution at room temperature. <sup>b</sup>  $T_g$ : Glass transition temperature. <sup>c</sup>  $T_d$ : Decomposition temperature. <sup>d</sup>  $E_g$ : Band gaps, calculated from the corresponding absorption onset. <sup>e</sup>  $E_T$ : Measured in 2-MeTHF glass matrix at 77 K. <sup>f</sup> HOMO levels, calculated from UPS data. <sup>g</sup> LUMO levels, calculated from the HOMO and  $E_g$ .

**Fig. S4** Fluorescence spectra of PrFPhAc (a) and PrTPhAc (b) in different solvents ( $10^{-5}$  M).

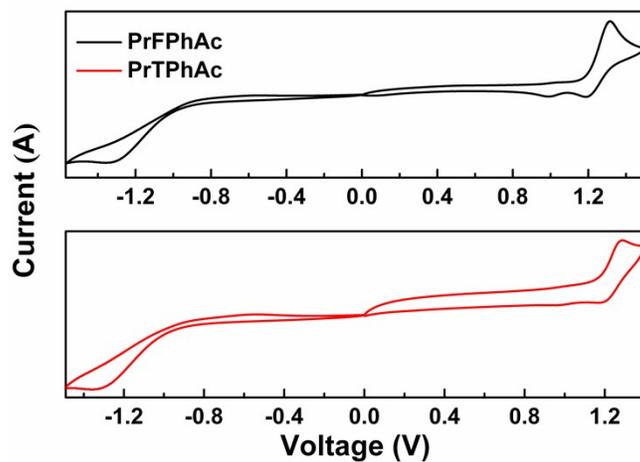


Fig. S5 Cyclic voltammograms of PrFPhAc and PrTPhAc.

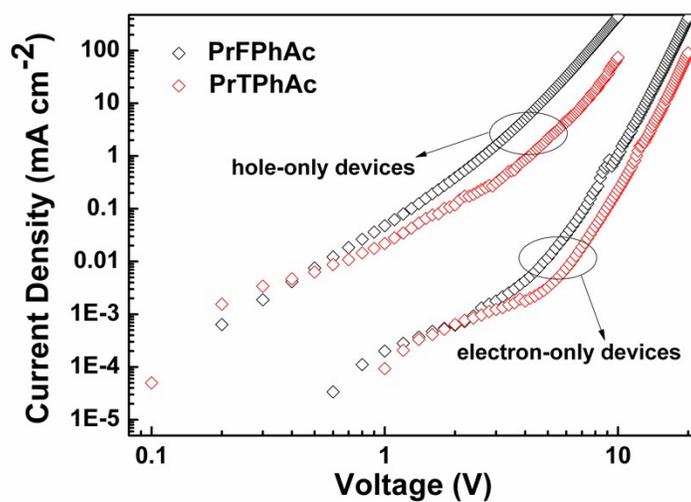


Fig. S6 Current–voltage characteristics of hole-only and electron-only devices.

**Table S2** Hole and electron mobility of PrFPhAc and PrTPhAc.

	Hole mobility, $\mu_h$ ( $\text{cm V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ )	Electron mobility, $\mu_e$ ( $\text{cm V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ )
PrFPhAc	$6.47 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.98 \times 10^{-4}$
PrTPhAc	$1.71 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.09 \times 10^{-6}$

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## Notes and references

- 1 X.-Y. Liu, F. Liang, L.-S. Cui, X.-D. Yuan, Z.-Q. Jiang, L.-S. Liao, *Chem. Asian J.*, 2015, *10*, 1402.