## **Electronic Supporting Information**

## High-Efficiency Organic Light-Emitting Diodes of Phosphorescent PtAg<sub>2</sub> Heterotrinuclear Acetylide

## **Complexes Supported with Triphosphine**

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orbital	energy (	eV)	MO contribution (%)					
			Pt $(s/p/d)$	Ag (s/p/d)		dpmp	C≡C-2	-Etcarb-9
LUMO+	-3 -1.54		0.49 (0/100/0)	4.39 (14/56/	30)	68.72	26.41	
LUMO+	-2 -1.55		34.29 (84/0/16)	26.07 (75/24	/1)	21.31	18.32	
LUMO	-2.48		14.55 (0/100/0)	14.35 (54/33	8/12)	50.50	20.60	
НОМО	-6.04		13.42 (4/0/96)	5.75 (42/20/	38)	5.29	75.54	
HOMO-	1 -6.18		0.93 (0/100/0)	1.11 (71/16/	13)	1.52	96.44	
HOMO-	4 -6.86		25.26 (24/0/76)	33.89 (31/9/	60)	38.95	1.90	
state	<i>E</i> , nm (eV)	O.S.	transition (Contr	rib.)	assig	nment		exp. (nm)
<b>S</b> <sub>1</sub>	431 (2.88)	0.9039	HOMO→LUMO	D (96%)	<sup>1</sup> LLC	T/ <sup>1</sup> MC/ <sup>1</sup> LMC	T	409
$S_5$	350 (3.54)	0.5418	HOMO-4→LUN	MO (96%)	$^{1}\mathrm{IL}/^{1}\mathrm{N}$	MLCT/ <sup>1</sup> MC		327
$S_9$	317 (3.91)	0.6379	HOMO→LUMO	D+3 (55%)	<sup>1</sup> LLC	T/ <sup>1</sup> IL/ <sup>1</sup> MLCT		263
			HOMO-1→LUN	MO+2 (12%)	<sup>1</sup> LMC	CT/ <sup>1</sup> LLCT/ <sup>1</sup> IL	4	

**Table S1**. Partial Molecular Orbital Compositions (%) in the Ground State and Absorption Transition Assignment for  $PtAg_2$  Complex 1 in Dichloromethane by TD-DFT Method at the PBE1PBE Level.

**Table S2.** Partial Molecular Orbital Compositions (%) in the Lowest Triplet State and Emission Transition Assignment for  $PtAg_2$  Complex 1 in Dichloromethane by TD-DFT Method at the PBE1PBE Level.

orbital	energy	(eV)	MO contribution (%)					
		-	Pt (s/p/d)	Ag (s/p/d)	)	dppm	C≡C-2-	-Phcarb-9
LUMO+	-4 -1.50		37.62 (83/0/17)	25.51 (74	/25/1)	22.09	14.79	
LUMO	-2.70		19.58 (0/100/0)	20.82 (72)	/18/10)	44.42	15.19	
HOMO	-5.85		15.60 (8/0/92)	2.79 (56/1	2/31)	2.85	78.76	
HOMO-	3 -6.25		1.08 (0/100/0)	7.80 (38/1	0/52)	11.07	80.05	
state	<i>E</i> , nm (eV)	O.S.	transition (contri	bution)	assignme	ent		exp. (nm)
$T_1$	605 (2.05)	0.0000	HOMO→LUMO	D (82%)	<sup>3</sup> LLCT/ <sup>3</sup>	LMCT/ <sup>3</sup> MC		540
$T_2$	513 (2.42)	0.0000	HOMO-3→LUN	AO (53%)	<sup>3</sup> LMCT/	<sup>3</sup> LLCT/ <sup>3</sup> IL		
			HOMO→LUMO	D+4 (16%)	<sup>3</sup> LMCT/	<sup>3</sup> LLCT/ <sup>3</sup> MC/ <sup>3</sup>	IL	

orbital	energy (e	eV)	MO contribution (%)					
			Pt (s/p/d)	Ag (s/p/d)		dpmp	C≡C	-3-Etcarb-9
LUMO+	18 -0.73		6.82 (0/100/0)	16.07 (26/69/	/4)	73.84	3.27	
LUMO+2	10 -1.14		3.15 (0/100/0)	6.14 (63/32/5	5)	60.80	29.91	
LUMO+8	8 -1.22		11.17 (0/100/0)	17.32 (86/8/6	5)	31.36	40.14	
LUMO+6	5 -1.37		4.88 (0/100/0)	7.30 (32/34/3	34)	85.47	2.36	
LUMO+3	3 -1.47		4.47 (45/0/55)	9.55 (64/18/1	8)	84.05	1.93	
LUMO+2	2 -1.57		4.64 (0/100/0)	11.47 (50/29/	/21)	81.94	1.95	
LUMO	-2.39		14.35 (0/100/0)	9.75 (25/59/1	6)	57.91	17.99	
HOMO	-5.79		10.65 (1/0/99)	4.17 (2/40/59	))	4.08	81.10	
HOMO-2	-6.54		6.16 (62/0/38)	4.14 (67/10/2	23)	1.72	87.98	
HOMO-3	-6.57		1.62 (0/100/0)	3.56 (38/16/4	6)	2.71	92.11	
HOMO-4	-6.91		20.72 (24/0/76)	31.62 (31/9/6	51)	37.46	10.20	
HOMO-1	0 -7.65		4.81 (16/0/84)	6.44 (2/48/50	))	88.28	0.47	
state	<i>E</i> , nm (eV)	O.S.	transition (Contri	b.)	assign	ment		exp. (nm)
$S_1$	453 (2.73)	0.6504	HOMO→LUMO	(96%)	<sup>1</sup> LLC	Γ/ <sup>1</sup> IL/ <sup>1</sup> MC		455
$S_6$	338 (3.67)	0.2631	HOMO-4→LUM	IO (46%)	$^{1}$ IL/ $^{1}$ N	ILCT/ <sup>1</sup> MC		345
			HOMO-2→LUM	IO (19%)		$\Gamma / {}_{1}^{1} IL / {}^{1} LMCT /$	$^{\prime 1}MC$	
c	226(2,60)	0 1 1 7 5	HOMO→LUMO	+2(18%)		$\Gamma^{1}MC$		
$\mathbf{S}_7$	330 (3.09)	0.1175	HOMO-4→LUMO	10 (15%)	$^{1}\text{IL}/^{1}\text{N}$	I/ MC ILCT/ <sup>1</sup> MC		
$S_{18}$	306 (4.05)	0.2259	HOMO→LUMO	+10 (49%)		$\Gamma/^{1}IL/^{1}MC$	.1	289
			HOMO→LUMO	)+8 (24%)	$^{1}\text{IL}/^{1}\text{L}$	LCT/ <sup>1</sup> LMCT/	<sup>1</sup> MC	
<b>S</b> <sub>52</sub>	270 (4.59)	0.2222	HOMO-10→LUI	MO (20%)	$^{1}\text{IL}/^{1}\text{L}$	LCT/ <sup>1</sup> LMCT/	<sup>/1</sup> MC	
			HOMO- $3 \rightarrow LUM$	10+3(17%)				
			HOMO-2 $\rightarrow$ LUMO	10+6 (11%)	$^{1}LLC$	$\Gamma/^{1}MC$		

**Table S3**. Partial Molecular Orbital Compositions (%) in the Ground State and Absorption Transition Assignment for PtAg<sub>2</sub> Complex **2** in Dichloromethane by TD-DFT Method at the PBE1PBE Level.

**Table S4.** Partial Molecular Orbital Compositions (%) in the Lowest Triplet State and Emission Transition Assignment for  $PtAg_2$  Complex 2 in Dichloromethane Solution by TD-DFT Method at the PBE1PBE Level.

orbital	energy (	eV)	MO contribution (%)					
		_	Pt $(s/p/d)$	Ag (s/p/d	)	dpmp	C≡C-3	-Etcarb-9
LUMO	-2.62		18.55 (0/100/0)	14.85 (56	(/30/14)	52.41	14.19	
HOMO	-5.65		11.68 (1/0/99)	2.86 (17/.	32/51)	3.38	82.08	
HOMO-	-1 -5.99		1.00 (0/100/0)	5.34 (18/	19/63)	8.86	84.80	
state	<i>E</i> , nm (eV)	O.S.	transition (Cont	rib.)	assignm	ent		exp. (nm)
T <sub>1</sub>	608 (2.04)	0.0000	HOMO→LUM	O (88%)	<sup>3</sup> LLCT/	<sup>3</sup> LMCT/ <sup>3</sup> MC		566
$T_2$	497 (2.49)	0.0000	HOMO-1→LU	MO (75%)	<sup>3</sup> LLCT/	<sup>3</sup> LMCT/ <sup>3</sup> IL		

orbital	energy (eV)	MO contribution (%)					
		Pt $(s/p/d)$	Ag (s/p/d)	dpmp	C≡C-4-Etcarb-9		
LUMO+8	-1.30	9.04 (0/100/0)	8.12 (34/40/27)	76.13	6.71		
LUMO+4	-1.48	10.60 (39/0/61)	6.53 (52/31/18)	46.10	36.77		
LUMO+2	-1.62	4.95 (0/100/0)	10.90 (77/7/16)	22.80	61.34		
LUMO	-2.39	15.73 (0/100/0)	20.74 (61/30/9)	53.02	10.51		
HOMO	-6.04	6.10 (6/0/94)	0.62 (42/26/32)	3.31	89.98		
HOMO-1	-6.12	0.67 (0/100/0)	1.54 (64/21/15)	4.60	93.19		
HOMO-2	-6.48	4.28 (13/0/87)	1.98 (76/3 /21)	3.85	89.89		
HOMO-3	-6.54	0.58 (0/100/0)	1.02 (48/19/33)	5.54	92.87		
HOMO-4	-6.81	20.38 (30/0/70)	33.48 (39/10/52)	38.88	7.26		
HOMO-5	-7.09	18.11 (5/0/95)	4.10 (8/15/77)	8.93	68.86		
HOMO-9	-7.45	6.29 (4/0/96)	9.51 (4/68/28)	83.44	0.76		

**Table S5**. Partial Molecular Orbital Compositions (%) in the Ground State and Absorption Transition Assignment for PtAg<sub>2</sub> Complex **3** in Dichloromethane by TD-DFT Method at the PBE1PBE Level.

state	<i>E</i> , nm (eV)	O.S.	transition (Contrib.)	assignment	exp. (nm)
<b>S</b> <sub>1</sub>	418 (2.97)	0.0014	HOMO→LUMO (91%)	<sup>1</sup> LLCT/ <sup>1</sup> LMCT/ <sup>1</sup> IL	435
<b>S</b> <sub>3</sub>	357 (3.47)	0.0019	HOMO-2→LUMO (90%)	<sup>1</sup> LLCT/ <sup>1</sup> LMCT/ <sup>1</sup> IL	
$S_4$	351 (3.53)	0.2869	HOMO-4→LUMO (96%)	<sup>1</sup> IL/ <sup>1</sup> MC/ <sup>1</sup> MLCT	
$S_6$	335 (3.70)	0.529	HOMO→LUMO+2 (61%)	<sup>1</sup> IL/ <sup>1</sup> LLCT	328
			HOMO-1→LUMO+4 (18%)	<sup>1</sup> LLCT/ <sup>1</sup> IL/ <sup>1</sup> LMCT	
<b>S</b> <sub>23</sub>	294 (4.22)	0.1291	HOMO→LUMO+8 (42%)	<sup>1</sup> LLCT/ <sup>1</sup> LMCT	
			HOMO-1→LUMO+4 (17%)	<sup>1</sup> LLCT/ <sup>1</sup> IL/ <sup>1</sup> LMCT	
$S_{31}$	285 (4.35)	0.1388	HOMO-9→LUMO (87%)	<sup>1</sup> IL/ <sup>1</sup> LMCT/ <sup>1</sup> MC/ <sup>1</sup> LLCT	
<b>S</b> <sub>70</sub>	264 (4.69)	0.1584	HOMO-5→LUMO+2 (13%)	<sup>1</sup> IL/ <sup>1</sup> MC	264
			HOMO-3→LUMO+4 (13%)	<sup>1</sup> LLCT/ <sup>1</sup> IL/ <sup>1</sup> LMCT	

**Table S6.** Partial Molecular Orbital Compositions (%) in the Lowest Triplet State Emission TransitionAssignment for  $PtAg_2$  Complex 3 in Dichloromethane by TD-DFT Method at the PBE1PBE Level.

orbital	energy (	eV)	MO contribution (%)					
			Pt $(s/p/d)$	Ag (s/p/d)	dppm	C≡C-4-Phcarb-9		
LUMO+	3 -1.49		12.00 (55/0/45)	4.98 (50/34/16	5) 43.41	39.62		
LUMO+	2 -1.65		2.76 (0/100/0)	9.44 (73/4/23)	22.72	65.09		
LUMO	-2.73		22.76 (0/100/0)	31.80 (82/11/7	7) 38.98	6.46		
HOMO	-5.95		6.71 (5/0/95)	1.18 (51/22/27	7) 3.32	88.79		
HOMO-	1 -6.05		0.73 (0/100/0)	2.43 (60/18/22	2) 5.81	91.03		
state	<i>E</i> , nm (eV)	O.S.	transition (contr	ibution)	assignment	exp. (nm)		
<b>T</b> <sub>1</sub>	500 (2.48)	0.0000	HOMO→LUM	O (85%)	<sup>3</sup> LLCT/ <sup>3</sup> LMCT	545		
<b>T</b> <sub>2</sub>	484 (2.56)	0.0000	HOMO→LUM HOMO-1→LUI	O+2 (41%) MO+3 (15%)	<sup>3</sup> IL/ <sup>3</sup> LLCT <sup>3</sup> IL/ <sup>3</sup> LLCT/ <sup>3</sup> LMC	CT		

complex	host <sup>a</sup>	$\lambda_{\rm EL}$ (nm)	$V_{on}^{\ b}$ (V)	$L_{\max}^{c}$ (cd/m <sup>2</sup> )	$CE_{\max}^{d}$ (cd/A)	$PE_{\max}^{e}$ (lm/W)	$EQE_{max}^{f}$ (%)	<i>EQE<sup>g</sup></i> (%)
1	ТСТА	537	6.20	3652	12.7	4.3	3.5	2.3
1	TCTA : OXD-7 = 2 : 1	527	6.10	16166	40.0	14.0	10.3	10.0
1	TCTA : OXD-7= 1.5 : 1	527	5.95	20371	46.2	17.2	11.8	11.7
1	TCTA : OXD-7 = 1 : 1	527	4.75	21975	67.4	33.0	17.4	16.1
1	TCTA : OXD-7 = 0.5 : 1	526	6.35	23392	42.2	15.2	10.8	10.8
1	mCP : OXD-7 = 1 : 1	527	6.15	18447	51.6	18.6	13.4	13.3
1	TAPC : OXD-7 = 1 : 1	526	4.85	10043	36.8	17.4	9.6	9.1
1	CBP : OXD-7 = 1 : 1	527	6.40	25995	35.8	13.0	9.1	9.0
2	TCTA : OXD-7 = 1 : 1	547	5.70	20447	58.4	24.0	15.3	15.2
3	TCTA : OXD-7 = 1 : 1	532	6.80	2965	16.8	6.1	4.6	3.8
3	mCP : OXD-7 = 1 : 1	526	6.50	12363	25.2	9.7	6.8	6.7

**Table S7**. Optimization of electroluminescent performance of OLEDs based on complexes 1–3 through modifying host materials using 8% PtAg<sub>2</sub> complexes as phosphorescent dopants.

<sup>*a*</sup>The ratio is based on weight and the doping percentage of phosphorescent PtAg<sub>2</sub> complex is 8%. <sup>*b*</sup>Turn-on voltage at 1 cd/m<sup>2</sup>. <sup>*c*</sup>Maximum luminance. <sup>*d*</sup>Maximum current efficiency. <sup>*e*</sup>Maximum power efficiency. <sup>*f*</sup>Maximum external quantum efficiency. <sup>*g*</sup>Maximum external quantum efficiency at luminance of 1000 cd m<sup>-2</sup>.



Fig. S1 The  ${}^{31}$ P NMR of complex 1 in CD<sub>3</sub>CN.



Fig. S2 The UV-Vis absorption spectra of complexes 1-3 in  $CH_2Cl_2$ .



Fig. S3 Plots of thermogravimetric analysis for complexes 1 and 2 in temperature range 30–600 °C.



**Fig. S4** Plots of energy level of frontier orbitals in the ground states ( $G_0$ ) for complexes **1–3** in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> by TD-DFT method at the PBE1PBE level together with the plots of HOMO and LUMO (isovalue = 0.02).



**Fig. S5** Plots of energy level of frontier orbitals in the lowest-energy triplet states ( $T_1$ ) for complexes **1–3** in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> by TD-DFT method at the PBE1PBE level together with the plots of HOMO and LUMO (isovalue = 0.02).