

## Electronic supplementary information

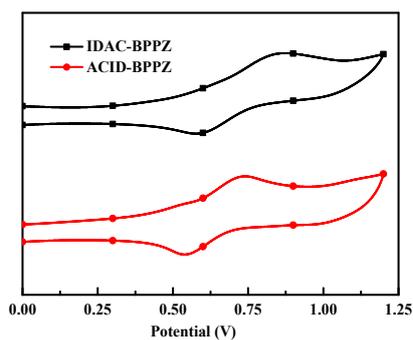
### **Isomeric thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitters based on indolo[2,3-*b*]acridine electron-donor: a compromising optimization for efficient orange-red organic light-emitting diodes**

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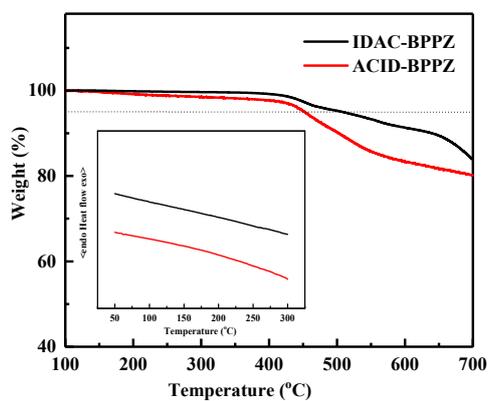
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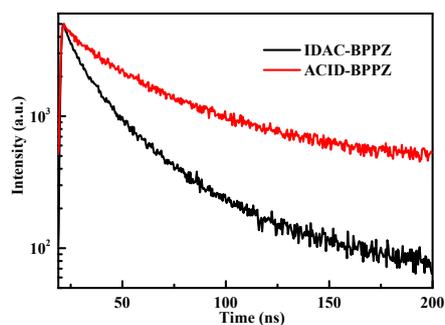
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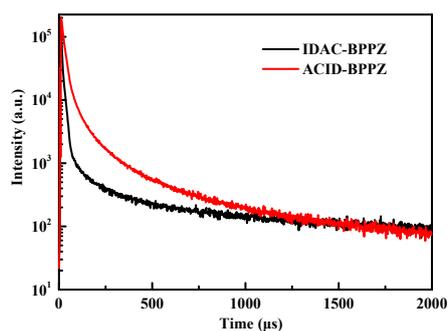
**Fig. S1** Cyclic voltammograms of IDAC-BPPZ and ACID-BPPZ.



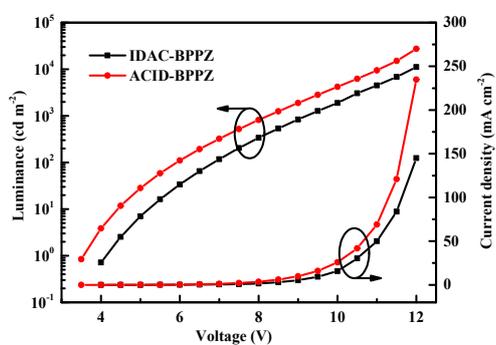
**Fig. S2.** TGA and DSC (inset) curves for IDAC-BPPZ and ACID-BPPZ recorded at a heating rate of  $10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C min}^{-1}$  under  $\text{N}_2$ .



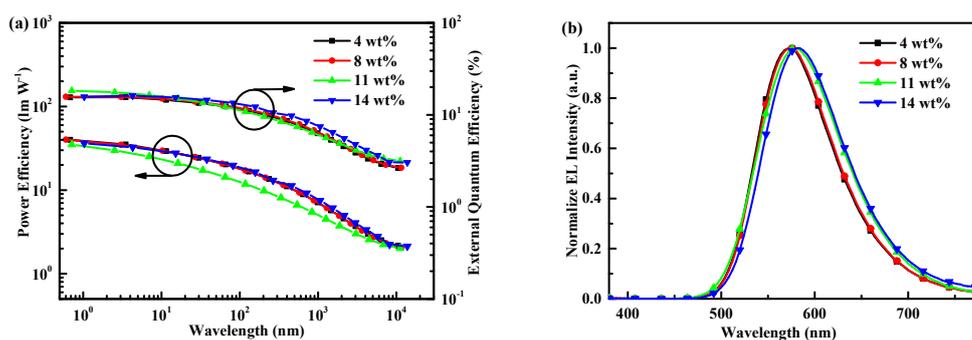
**Fig. S3.** The room temperature transient PL decay curves of prompt emission of IDAC-BPPZ and ACID-BPPZ.

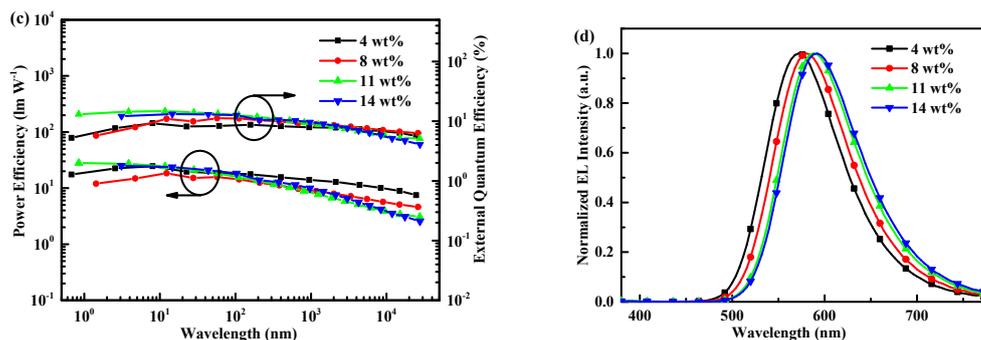


**Fig. S4** Transient PL decay curve of IDAC-BPPZ and ACID-BPPZ at 77K.



**Fig. S5** Current density-voltage-luminance characteristics of the optimized OLEDs based on IDAC-BPPZ and ACID-BPPZ.





**Fig. S6** EQE/PE and EL spectra of IDAC-BPPZ (a)/(b) and ACID-BPPZ (c)/(d) at different concentrations.

**Table S1** EL spectra and EQEs of IDAC-BPPZ/ACID-BPPZ as dopants at different concentrations.

		4%	8%	11%	14%
$\lambda_{\text{EL}}$	IDAC-BPPZ	572	576	580	584
	ACID-BPPZ	572	580	588	592
EQE <sub>max</sub>	IDAC-BPPZ	9.2%	11.2%	14.7%	13.1%
	ACID-BPPZ	15.5%	15.7%	18.3%	16.2%

**Table S2** Summary of device performances of orange to red TADF emitters (EL<sub>max</sub> ≥ 580 nm).

Emitter	EL <sub>max</sub> (nm)	EQE (%)	PE (lm W <sup>-1</sup> )	CE (cd A <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
IDAC-BPPZ	580	18.3	35.0	44.6	This work
ACID-BPPZ	588	14.7	27.9	35.1	This work
HAP-3TPA	610	17.5	22.1	25.9	1
MeODP-DBPHZ	≈600	≈10	–	–	2
POZ-DBPHZ	≈610	≈16	–	–	2
m-Px2BBP	586	4.2	–	11.1	3
4CzTPN-Ph	≈590	11.2	–	–	4
PPZ-DPS	≈600	≈5	–	–	5
b2	637	9.0	–	–	6
b1	624	12.5	–	–	6
b4	584	6.9	–	–	6
DMAC-DCPP	624	12.8	12.2	10.1	7
NAI-DMAC	597	29.2	79.7	76.2	8
Da-CNBPQx (3)	617	20.0	32.4	28.9	9

TPA-DCPP	668	9.8	–	4.0	10
APDC-DTPA	693	10.19	–	–	11

## References

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