

Supporting Information

Efficient solution processed non-doped red emitter based on carbazole-triphenylamine end-capped di(thiophen-2-yl)benzothiadiazole for pure red organic light-emitting diode

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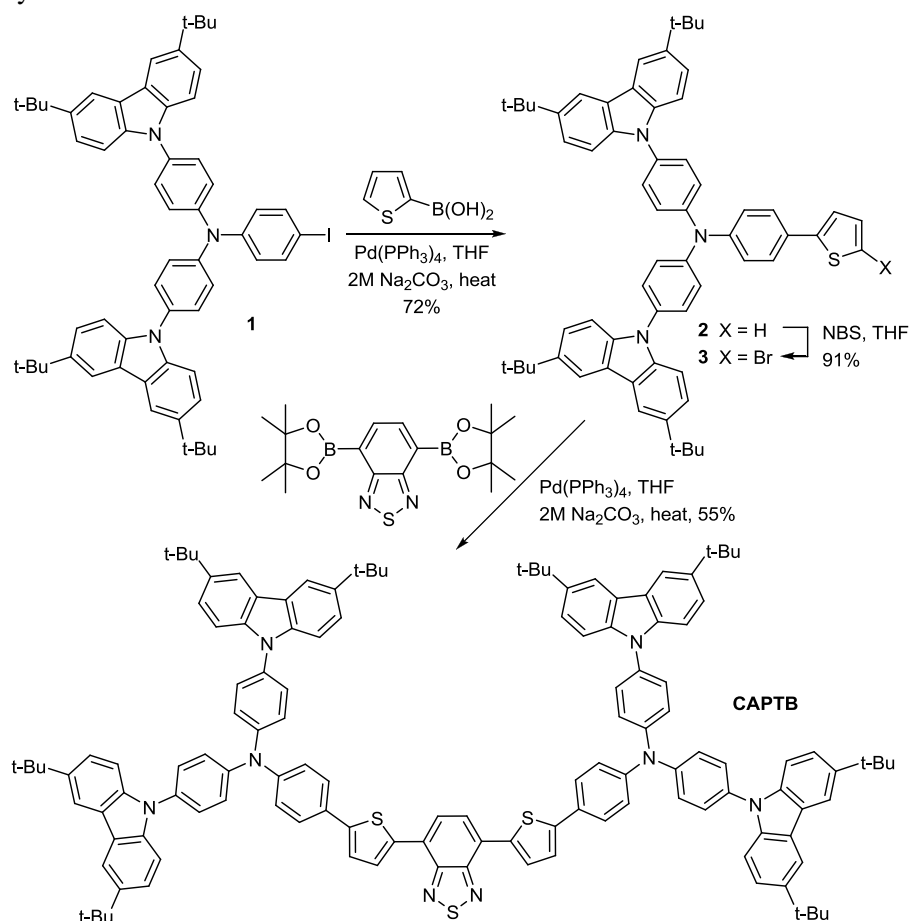
1. General Procedures

All reagents were purchased from Aldrich, Acros or Fluka and used without further purification. All solvents were supplied by Thai companies and used without further distillation. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was refluxed with sodium and benzophenone, and distilled. Dichloromethane for cyclic voltammetry (CV) measurements was washed with conc. H₂SO₄ and distilled twice from calcium hydride. Chromatographic separations were carried out on silica gel Merk Silica gel 60 (0.0630-0.200 mm).

¹H and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVANCE 300 MHz spectrometer with tetramethylsilane as the internal reference using CDCl₃ as solvent in all cases. Infrared (IR) spectra were measured on a Perkin-Elmer FTIR spectroscopy spectrum RXI spectrometer as KBr disc. Ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectra were recorded as a diluted solution in spectroscopic grade dichloromethane on a Perkin-Elmer UV Lambda 25 spectrometer. Photoluminescence spectra and the fluorescence quantum yields (Φ_F) were recorded with a Perkin-Elmer LS 50B Luminescence Spectrometer as a dilute solution in spectroscopic grade dichloromethane and thin film obtained by spin casting. The fluorescence quantum yields (Φ_F) were determined by comparison with a fluorescence standard of coumarin 6 in ethanol + 0.01% HCl ($\Phi_F = 0.78$).¹ Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis and thermogravimetry analysis (TGA) were performed on a METTLER DSC823e thermal analyzer and a Rigaku TG-DTA 8120 thermal analyzer, respectively, with heating rate of 10 °C/min under nitrogen atmosphere. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) measurements were carried out on an Autolab potentiostat PGSTAT 12 with a three electrode system (platinum counter electrode, glassy carbon working electrode and Ag/Ag⁺ reference electrode) at scan rate of 50 mV/s in dichloromethane under argon atmosphere. The concentration of analytical materials and tetrabutyl ammonium hexafluorophosphate (*n*-Bu₄NPF₆) were 10⁻³ M and 0.1 M, respectively. Melting points were measured using an Electrothermal IA 9100 series of digital melting point instrument and are uncorrected. High resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) analysis was performed by Mass Spectrometry Unit, Mahidol University, Thailand. The atomic force microscopy (AFM) analysis was performed on Park System model XE 100 using standard non contact mode with resonance of 316.17 KHz at Ubon Ratchathani University.

2. Synthesis and Characterization

The synthesis of CAPTB is outlined in Scheme S1.



Scheme S1. Synthetic route to CAPTB

***N,N*-bis(4-(3,6-di-*tert*-butylcarbazol-9-yl)phenyl)-4-iodoaniline (1):** A mixture of tris(4-iodophenyl)amine (3.0 g, 4.8 mmol), 3,6-di-*tert*-butylcarbazole (2.7 g, 9.6 mmol), CuI (0.9 g, 4.8 mmol), K₃PO₄ (3.3 g, 24.1 mmol), and *±trans*-1,2-diaminocyclohexane (0.6 ml, 4.8 mmol) in toluene (60 ml) was degassed with N₂ for 5 min and then heated at reflux under N₂ atmosphere for 24 h. After cooling, the solid residue was filtered out and washed with CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml). The organic filtrate was washed with water (100 ml x 2) and brine solution (100 ml), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated to dryness. Purification by silica gel column chromatography using CH₂Cl₂/hexane (1:9) as eluent gave light gray solids (1.9 g, 44%). m.p. >250 °C, FT-IR (KBr, ν, cm⁻¹): 3042, 2955, 1507, 1483, 1312, 1295, 1262, 810. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 8.37 (4H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.50-7.68 (16H, m), 7.20 (2H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.67 (36H, s). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 147.2, 145.9, 145.6, 142.6, 139.4, 133.3, 130.9, 128.7, 127.8, 126.8, 125.3, 124.5, 123.6, 123.3, 122.7, 116.3, 110.8, 109.2, 34.8, 32.0. HRMS calcd for C₅₈H₆₀IN₃: *m/z* 925.3832; found: *m/z* 926.3902 [MH⁺].

***N,N*-bis(4-(3,6-di-*tert*-butylcarbazol-9-yl)phenyl)-4-(thiophen-2-yl)aniline (2):** A mixture of **1** (2.0 g, 1.9 mmol), 2-thiopheneboronic acid (0.27 g, 1.9 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.05 g, 0.04 mmol), 2 M Na₂CO₃ aqueous (16 ml) in THF (40 ml) was degassed with N₂ for 5 min and then heated at reflux under N₂ atmosphere for 24 h. After cooling, CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml) was added and the organic layer was washed with water (100 ml x 2) and brine solution (100 ml), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness. Purification by silica gel column chromatography using CH₂Cl₂/hexane (1:9) as eluent gave light yellow solids (1.3 g, 72%). m.p. >250 °C, FT-IR (KBr, ν, cm⁻¹): 3041, 2958,

1507, 1473, 1316, 1294, 1262, 809. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ , ppm): 8.11 (4H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz), 7.59 (2H, s), 7.24-7.48 (20H, m), 7.05 (1H, s), 1.40 (36H, s). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ , ppm): 146.6, 145.9, 143.6, 142.7, 139.1, 132.7, 129.5, 128.5, 127.7, 121.1, 125.2, 124.9, 123.8, 123.1, 116.5, 109.5, 34.8, 32.2. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{63}\text{N}_3\text{S}$: m/z 881.4743; found: m/z 882.4819 [MH^+].

4-(5-Bromothiophen-2-yl)-*N,N*-bis(4-(3,6-di-*tert*-butylcarbazol-9-yl)phenyl)aniline (3): *N*-Bromosuccinimide (0.35 g, 2.0 mmol) was added in small portions to a solution of **2** (1.7 g, 1.9 mmol) in THF (30 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature under N_2 for a further 1 h. Water (30 ml) and CH_2Cl_2 (100 ml) were added. The organic phase was separated, washed with water (100 ml x 2), brine solution (100 ml), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and the solvents were removed to dryness. Purification by silica gel column chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2 /hexane (1:9) gave brominated product as light yellow solids (1.5 g, 91%). m.p. >250 °C, FT-IR (KBr, ν , cm^{-1}): 3041, 2959, 1507, 1316, 1294, 1263, 809. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ , ppm): 8.15 (4H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz), 7.26-7.52 (21H, m), 7.03 (1H, s), 1.48 (36H, s). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ , ppm): 147.3, 145.7, 142.9, 139.3, 138.5, 133.4, 127.7, 126.2, 125.2, 123.6, 123.3, 116.3, 109.2, 86.3, 34.7, 32.0. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{62}\text{BrN}_3\text{S}$: m/z 959.3848; found: m/z 960.3908 [MH^+].

Synthesis of 4,7-Bis[5-(*N,N*-bis[4-(3,6-di-*tert*-butylcarbazol-*N*-yl)phenyl]aminophenyl)-thien-2-yl]-2,1,3-benzothiadiazole (CAPTB)

Compound **CAPTB** was prepared from **3** and 4,7-bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-2,1,3-benzothiadiazole with a method similarly to that described above for **2** and obtained as dark red solid (0.19 g, 55%). m.p. >250 °C; FT-IR (KBr, ν , cm^{-1}): 2958 (C-H), 1505 (C=C), 1474, 1261, 814, 793. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ , ppm): 8.17 (8H, s), 7.90 (2H, s), 7.71 (4H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.40-7.55 (36H, m), 7.32 (4H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 1.49 (72H, s). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , δ , ppm): 152.6, 147.1, 145.9, 145.2, 142.8, 139.4, 133.2, 129.1, 128.7, 127.8, 127.0, 125.4, 125.2, 124.4, 123.9, 123.3, 123.3, 116.2, 109.2, 34.7, 32.0. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{130}\text{H}_{126}\text{N}_8\text{S}_3$: m/z 1894.9268; found: m/z 1895.5778 [MH^+].

2. Computer quantum calculation results

The ground state geometries of **CAPTB** were fully optimized using density functional theory (DFT) at the B3LYP/6-31G (d,p) level, as implemented in Gaussian 03.² TDDFT/B3LYP calculation of lowest excitation energies were performed at the optimized geometries of the ground states.

3. Device fabrication and testing

All red OLED devices using **CAPTB** as a non-doped red emissive layer (EML) with the device configurations of ITO/PEDOT:PSS/**CAPTB** (spin-coating)/LiF(0.5 nm)/Al(150 nm) and ITO/PEDOT:PSS/**CAPTB** (spin-coating)/BCP(40 nm)/LiF(0.5 nm)/Al(150 nm) were fabricated and characterized as followed. The patterned indium tin oxide (ITO) glass substrate with a sheet resistance 14 Ω/\square (purchased from Kintec Company) was thoroughly cleaned by successive ultrasonic treatment in detergent, deionised water, isopropanol, and acetone, and then dried at 60 °C in a vacuum oven. A 50 nm thick PEDOT:PSS hole injection layer was spin-coated on top of ITO from a 0.75 wt.% dispersion in water at a spin speed of 3000 rpm for 20 s and dried at 200 °C for 15 min under vacuum. Thin film of **CAPTB** was deposited on top of PEDOT:PSS layer by spin-coating chloroform:toluene solution (5:1) of **CAPTB** (1.5% w/v) on an ITO glass substrate at a spin speed of 3000 rpm for 30 second to get a 30-40 nm thick of hole-transporting layer (HTL). The film thickness was measured by using a Tencor α -Step 500 surface profiler. For double layer device, then BCP was deposited onto the surface of the **CAPTB** film as electron-transporting layer (ETL) with a thickness of 40 nm by evaporation from resistively heated alumina crucibles at evaporation rate of 0.5-1.0 nm/s

in vacuum evaporator deposition (ES280, ANS Technology) under a base pressure of $\sim 10^{-5}$ mbar. The film thickness was monitored and recorded by quartz oscillator thickness meter (TM-350, MAXTEK). The chamber was vented with dry air to load the cathode materials and pumped back; a 0.5 nm thick LiF and a 150 nm thick aluminum (Al) layers were the subsequently deposited through a shadow mask on the top of EML or BCP films without breaking vacuum to form an active diode areas of 4 mm². The measurement of device efficiency was performed according to M.E. Thomson's protocol and the device external quantum efficiencies were calculated using procedure reported previously.³ Current density-voltage-luminescence (*J-V-L*) characteristics were measured simultaneously by the use of a Keithley 2400 source meter and a Newport 1835C power meter equipped with a Newport 818-UV/CM calibrated silicon photodiode. The EL spectra were acquired by an Ocean Optics USB4000 multichannel spectrometer. All the measurements were performed under ambient atmosphere at room temperature soon after breaking the chamber.

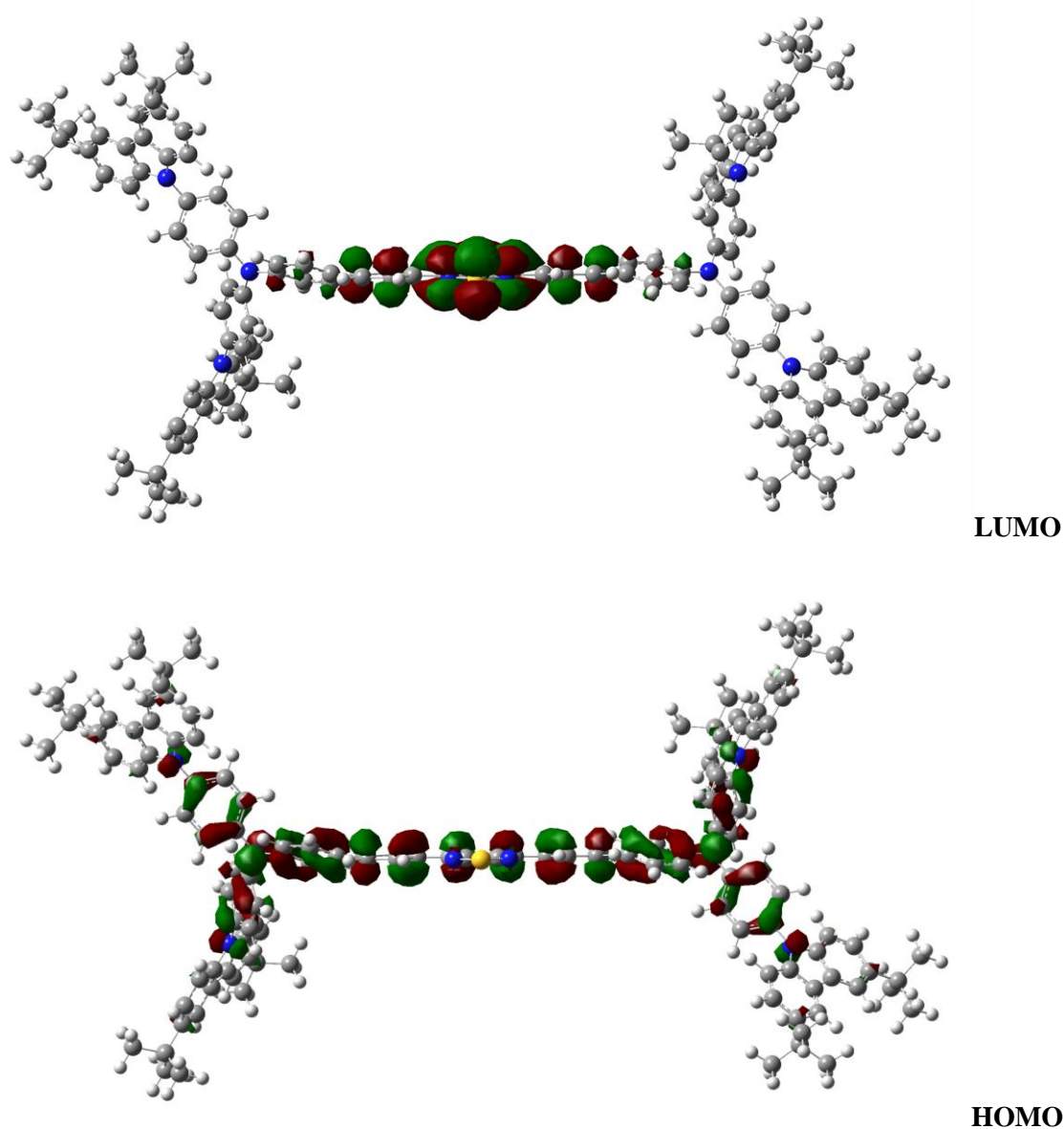


Figure S1 The optimized geometry and HOMO-LUMO orbitals of CAPTB calculated using TDDFT/B3LYP/6-31G (d,p) method.

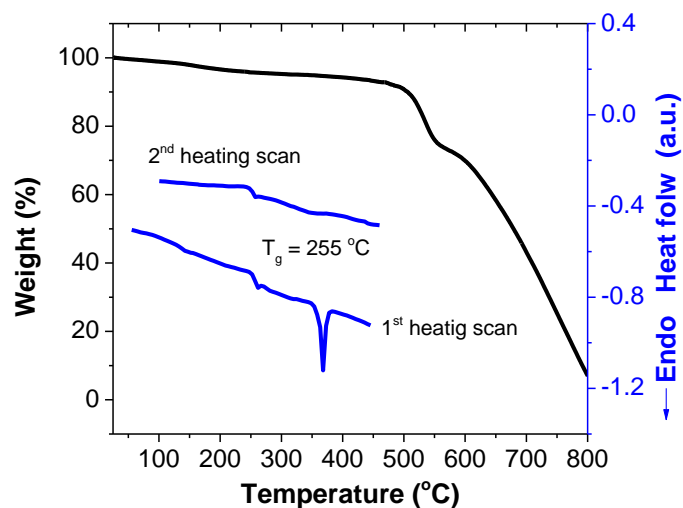


Figure S2 DSC (1st and 2nd heating scan) and TGA curves measured at 10 °C/min under N₂.

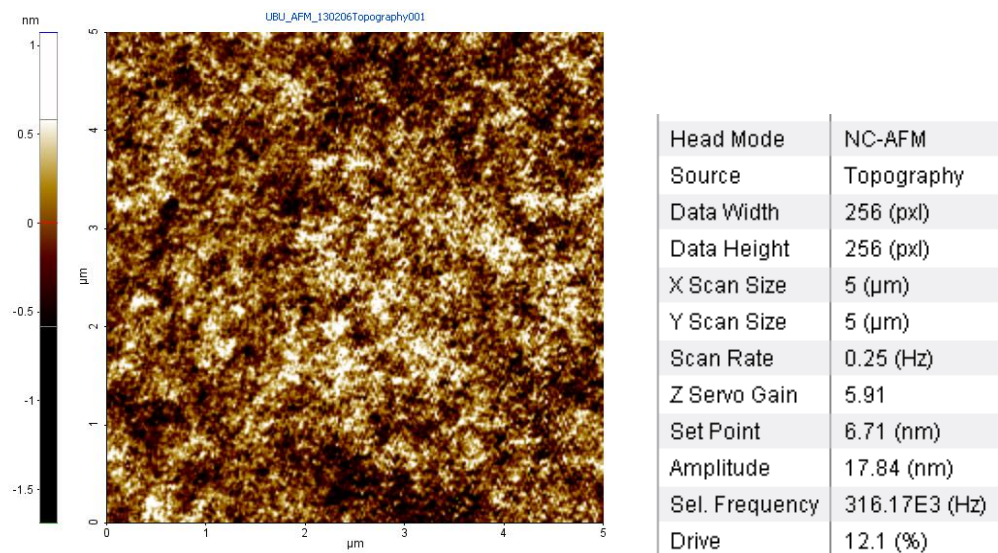


Figure S3 Tapping mode AFM image of spin-coated film.

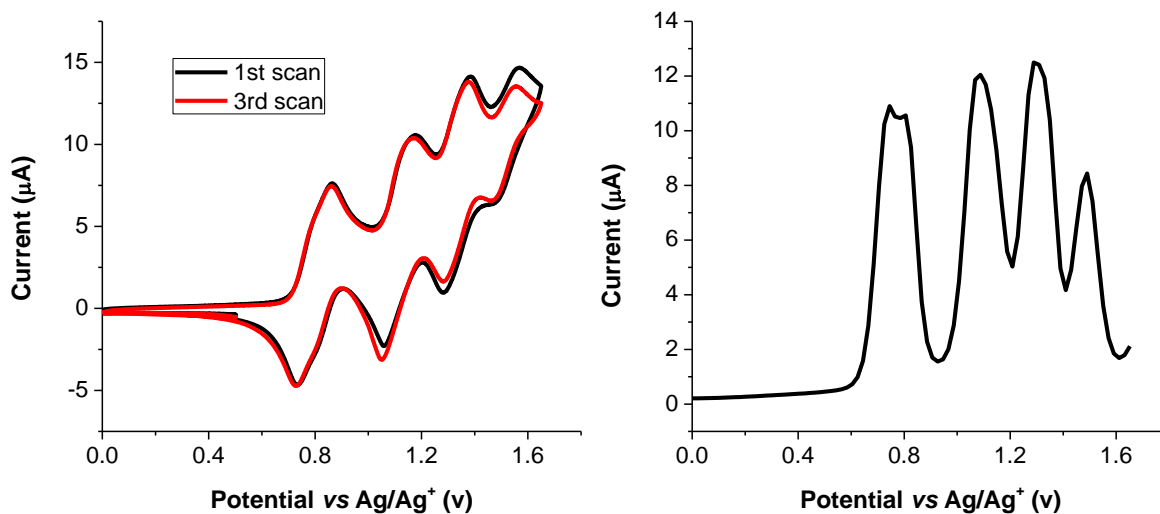


Figure S4 (a) CV and (b) DPV curves of CAPTB measured in CH₂Cl₂ at a scan rate of 50 mV/s.

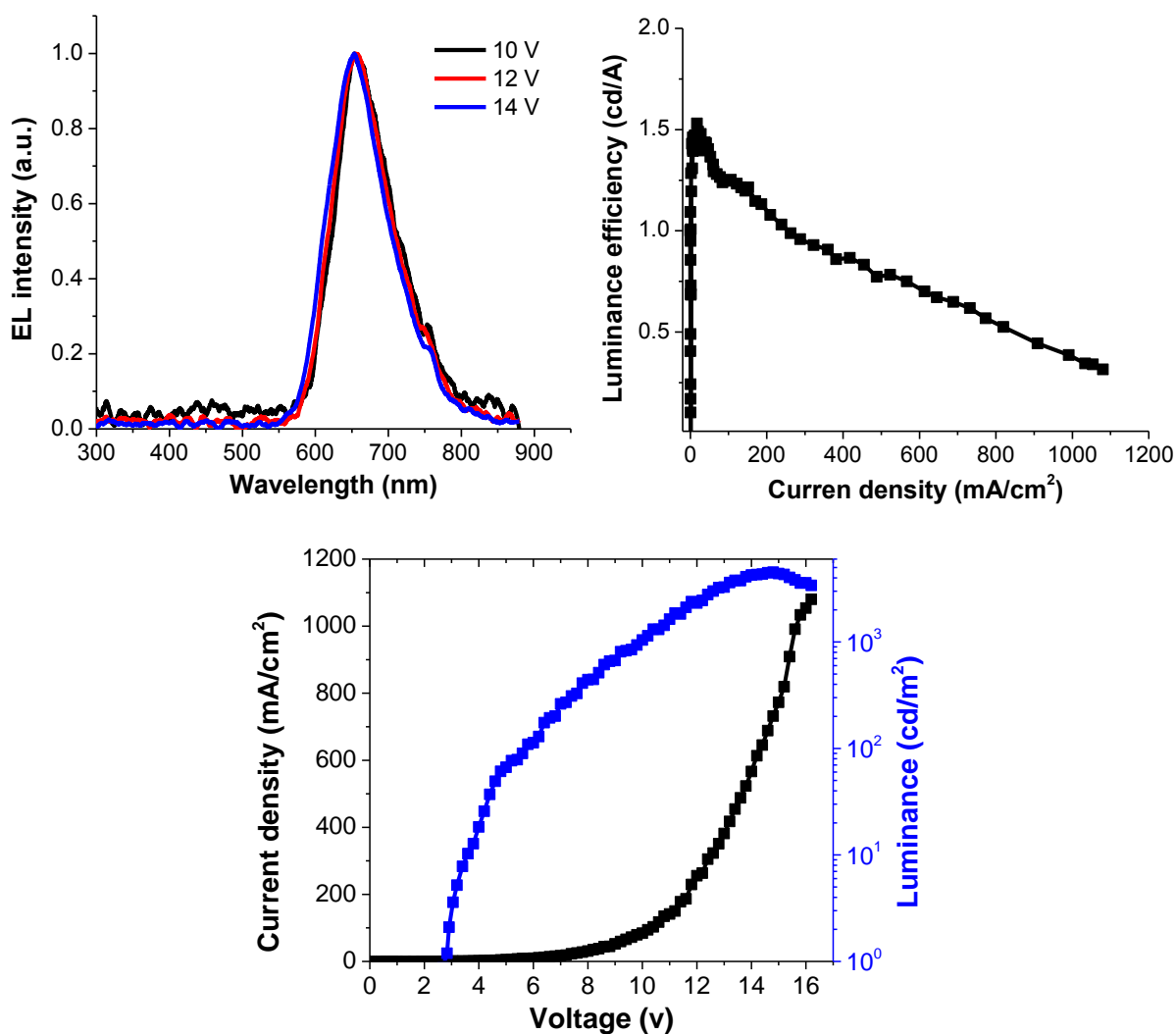


Figure S5 (a) Normalized EL spectra at different applied voltages, (b) Variation of luminance efficiency with current density and (c) *J-V-L* characteristics of the single layer OLED.

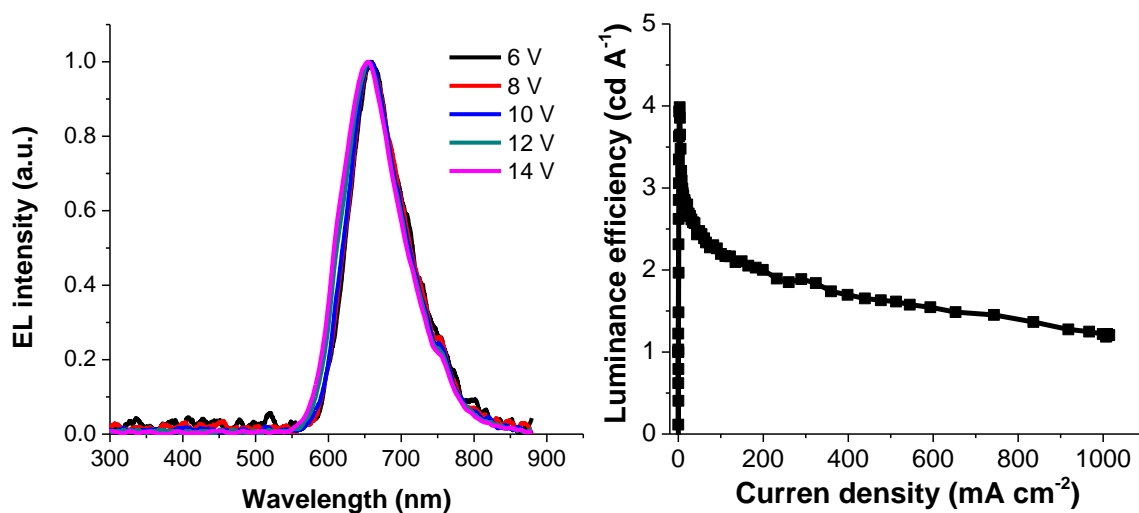
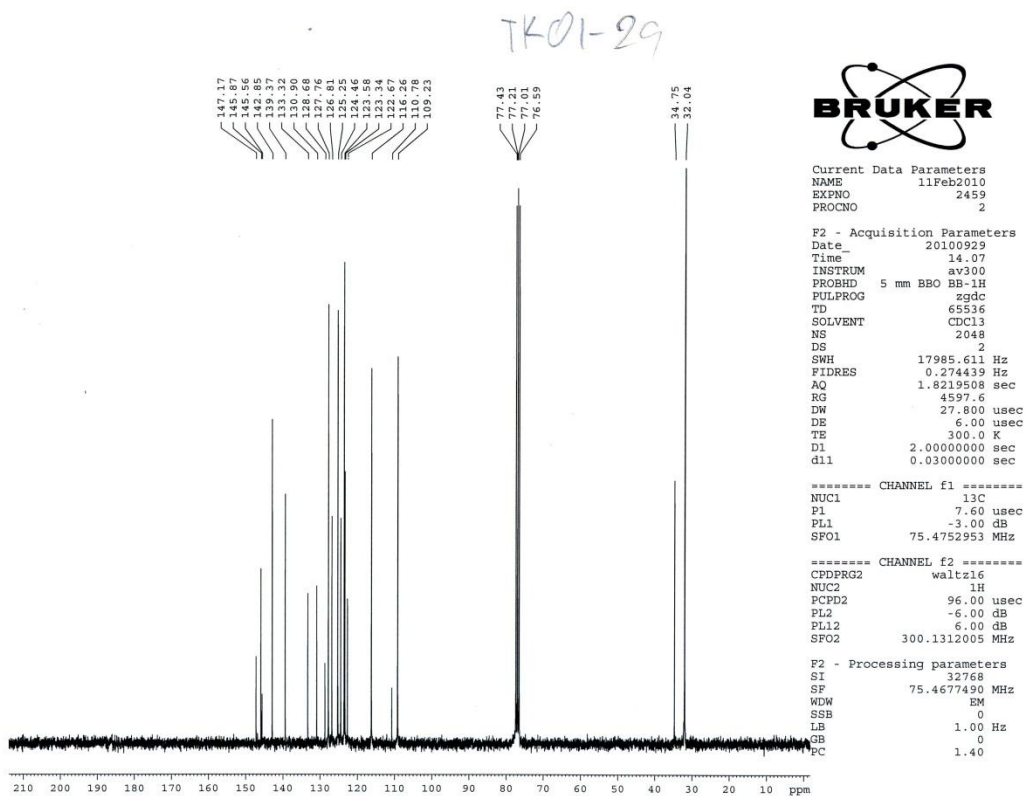
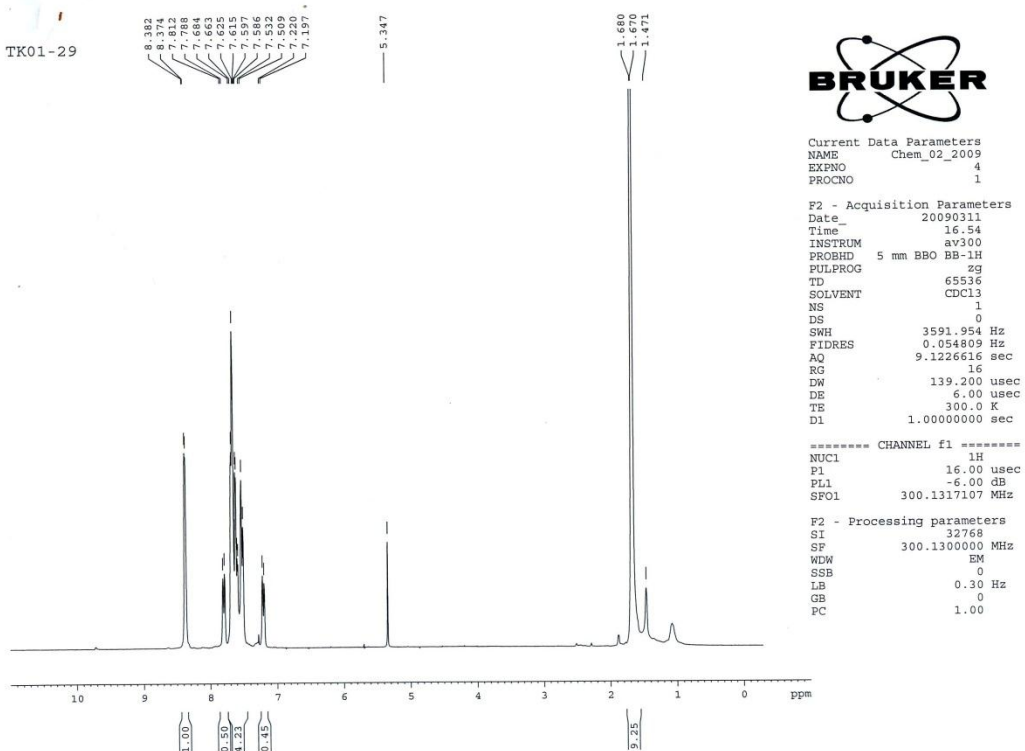


Figure S6 (a) Normalized EL spectra at different applied voltages and (b) Variation of luminance efficiency with current density of **the double layer OLED**.

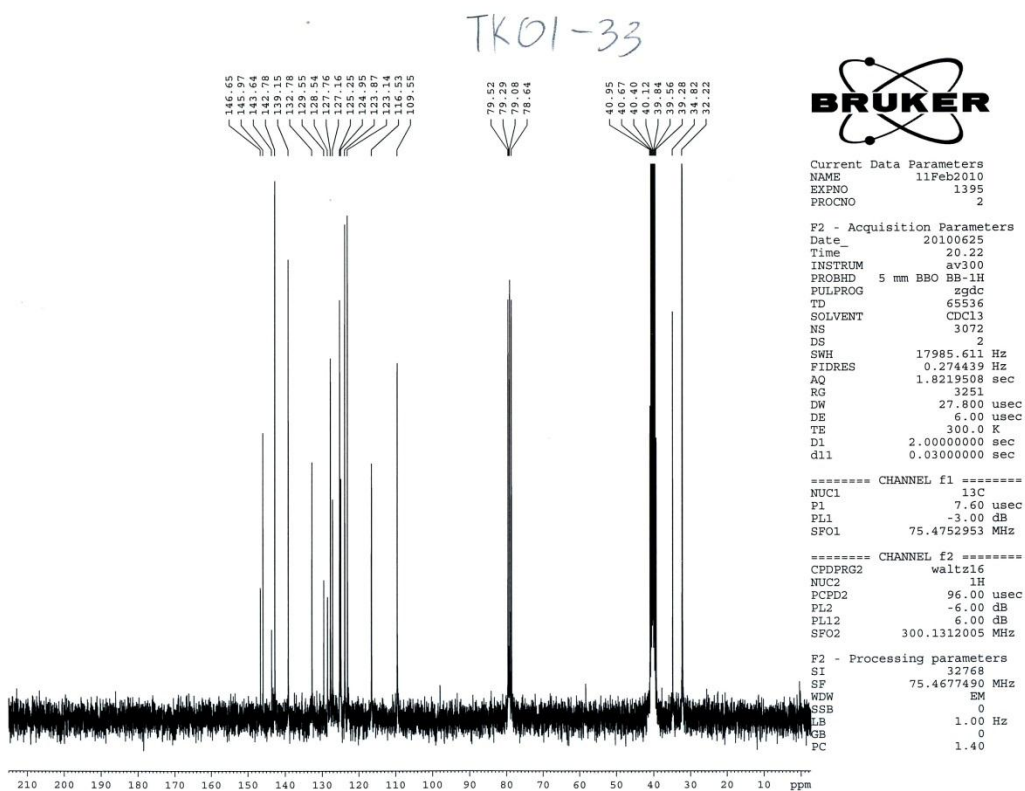
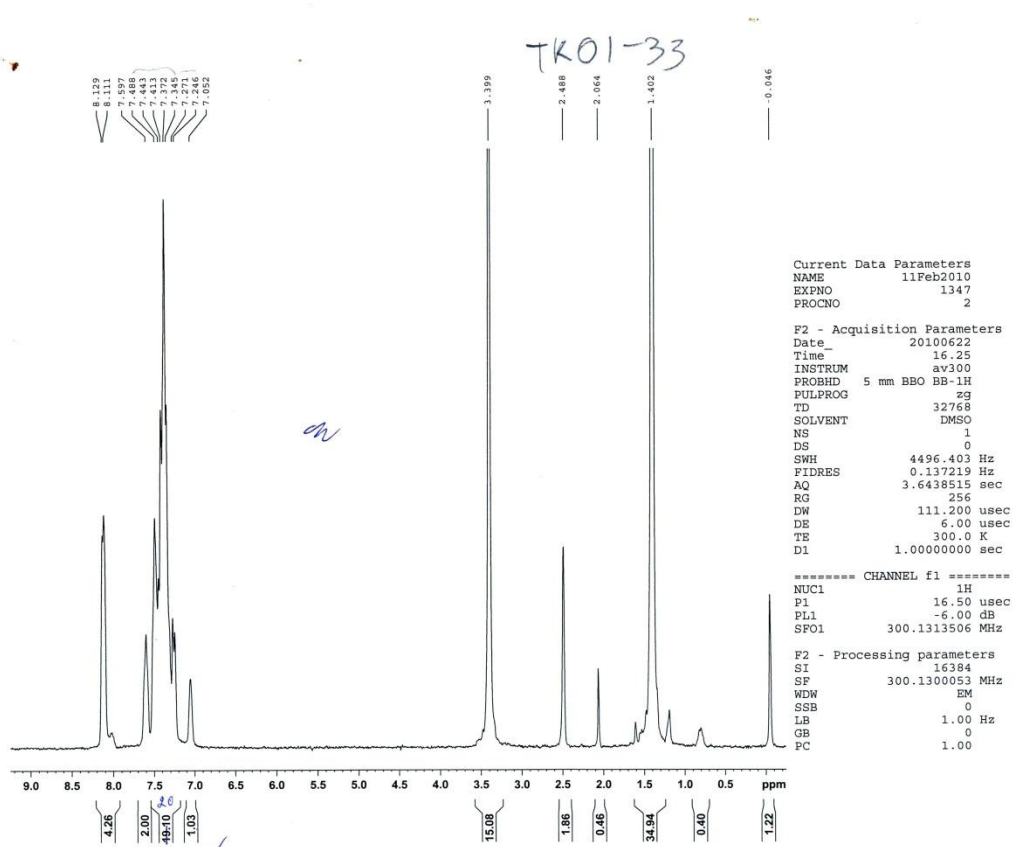
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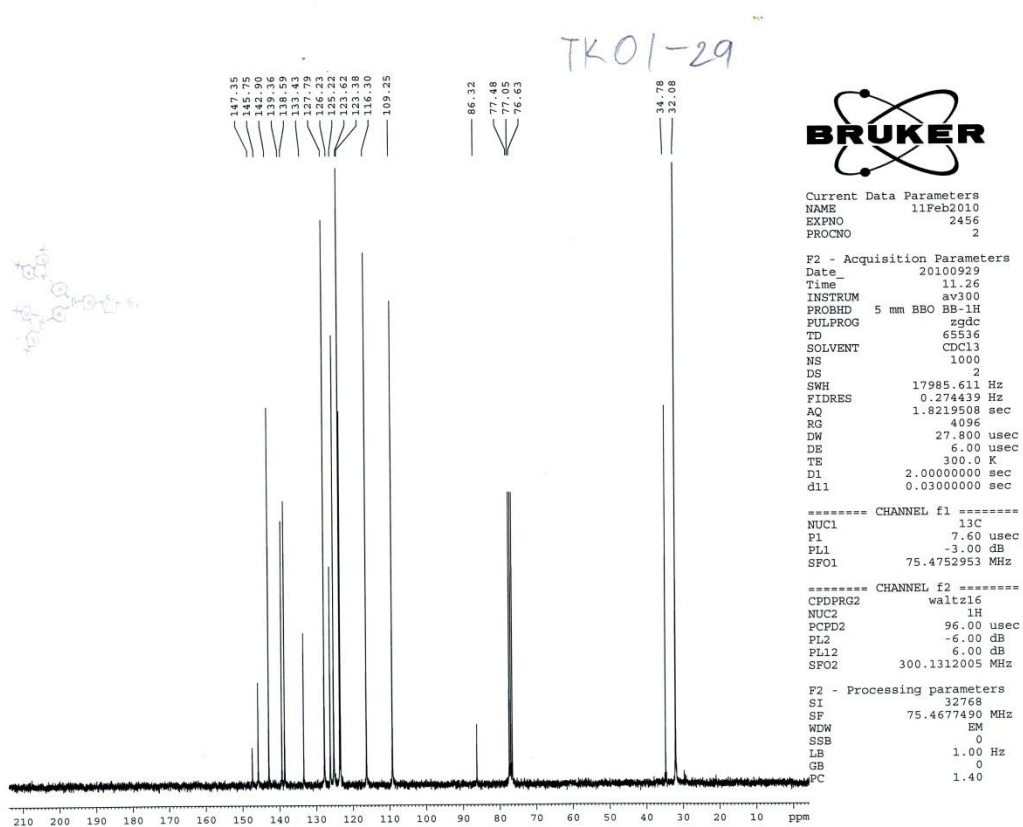
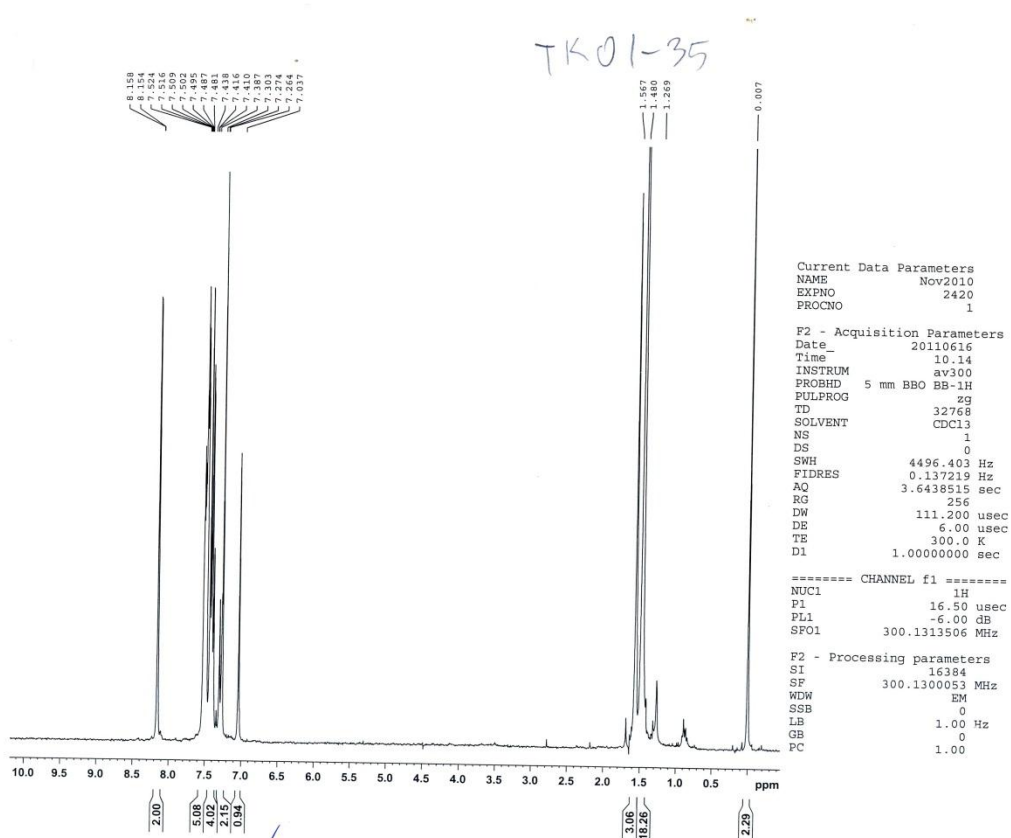
Compound 1



Compound 2



Compound 3



Compound CAPTB

