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## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

Tert-butyl Substituted Hetero-donor TADF compounds for Efficient Solution-Processed Non-doped Blue OLEDs

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**2Cz2tCzBn:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.36 (s, 1H), 7.71-7.68 (m, 8H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 8H), 7.14 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.7 Hz, 4H), 7.10-7.02 (m, 8H), 1.35 (s, 36H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  144.12, 139.33, 138.77, 137.46, 137.11, 135.72, 125.43, 124.50, 123.88, 123.14, 120.68, 119.86, 118.10, 116.16, 113.43, 109.59, 109.29, 34.59, 31.83. MS (APCI) calcd. for C<sub>71</sub>H<sub>65</sub>N<sub>5</sub>: m/z = 987.52, found: 1005.6 [M+18]<sup>+</sup>.

**2PhCz2tCzBn:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.50 (s, 1H), 7.96 (s, 4H), 7.70 (s, 4H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 8H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 8H), 7.38-7.32 (m, 6H), 7.31 (s, 4H), 7.28 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (s, 4H), 7.19 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.0 Hz, 4H), 1.35 (s, 36H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  144.30, 141.52, 139.29, 138.82, 137.50, 136.79, 135.71, 134.44, 128.77, 127.16, 126.77, 125.12, 124.69, 124.57, 123.28, 118.37, 116.23, 109.74, 109.71, 34.62, 31.84. MS (APCI) calcd. for C<sub>95</sub>H<sub>81</sub>N<sub>5</sub>: m/z = 1292.65, found: 1310.7 [M+18]<sup>+</sup>.

**2tCz2PhCzBn:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.49 (s, 1H), 7.98 (s, 4H), 7.71 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 4H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 8H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 8H), 7.41-7.33 (m, 13H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.21 (s, 2H), 7.14 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.7 Hz, 4H), 1.35 (s, 36H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  144.13, 141.63, 139.01, 137.82, 137.34, 134.74, 128.74, 127.24, 126.73, 125.26, 125.02, 124.22, 123.26, 118.58, 116.12, 110.51, 108.93, 34.61, 31.82. MS (APCI) calcd. for C<sub>95</sub>H<sub>81</sub>N<sub>5</sub>: m/z = 1292.65, found: 1310.7 [M+18]<sup>+</sup>.



Scheme S1. Synthetic routes of 2Cz2tCzBn, 2tCz2CzBn, 2PhCz2tCzBn, and 2tCz2PhCzBn, respectively.



Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 2Cz2tCzBn.



Figure S2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 2Cz2tCzBn.



Figure S3. TOF-MS spectrum of 2Cz2tCzBn.



Figure S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 2PhCz2tCzBn.



Figure S5. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 2PhCz2tCzBn.



Figure S6. TOF-MS spectrum of 2PhCz2tCzBn.



Figure S7. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 2tCz2PhCzBn.



Figure S8. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 2tCz2PhCzBn.



Figure S9. TOF-MS spectrum of 2tCz2PhCzBn.



Figure S10. Single-crystal structures and molecular packing with selected intermolecular distances of (a-d) 2PhCz2tCzBn and (e-h) 2tCz2PhCzBn.



Figure S11. (a) TGA and (b) DSC curves of 2Cz2tCzBn, 2tCz2CzBn, 2PhCz2tCzBn, and 2tCz2PhCzBn.



Figure S 12. Room-temperature fluorescence and low-temperature phosphorescence (at 77 K) spectra of 2Cz2tCzBn, 2tCz2CzBn, 2PhCz2tCzBn, and 2tCz2PhCzBn. The  $\Delta E_{ST}$  values are estimated from the difference in the threshold energies of two spectra.



Figure S13. PL spectra of (a) 2PhCz2tCzBn, (b) 2tCz2PhCzBn, (c) 2tCz2CzBn, and (d) 2Cz2tCzBn in different solvents.



Figure S14. Cyclic voltammograms of 2Cz2tCzBn, 2tCz2CzBn, 2PhCz2tCzBn, and 2tCz2PhCzBn in DCM solution (10<sup>-5</sup> M).



Figure S15. (a-d) Temperature-dependent transient PL decay curves of (a) 2Cz2tCzBn, (b) 2tCz2CzBn, (c) 2PhCz2tCzBn, and (d) 2tCz2PhCzBn in neat films at temperatures ranging from 100 K to 293 K. (e-h) Prompt and delayed emission spectra of (e) 2Cz2tCzBn, (f) 2tCz2CzBn, (g) 2PhCz2tCzBn, and (h) 2tCz2PhCzBn.

Films	τ <sub>p</sub>	$\tau_{d}$	$PLQY/\Phi_{d}$	<i>k</i> r	<i>k</i> <sub>ISC</sub>	<b>k</b> <sub>RISC</sub>
	[ns]	[µs]	[%]	[10 <sup>7</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ]	[10 <sup>7</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ]	[10⁵ s⁻¹]
2Cz2tCzBn	26	3.9	78/42/36	1.6	1.8	4.7
2tCz2CzBn	10	15.7	66/31/35	2.0	3.1	3.4
2PhCz2tCzBn	16	5.7	55/27/28	1.6	3.2	3.3
2tCz2PhCzBn	16	5.6	53/28/25	1.7	3.0	4.2

Table S1. Photophysical characteristics of four compounds in neat films.

<sup>1</sup> Radiative rate constants of S<sub>1</sub>,  $k_r = \Phi_p/\tau_p + \Phi_d/\tau_d$ .

<sup>2</sup> Nonradiative rate constants of S<sub>1</sub>,  $k_{nr} = k_r(1 - \Phi_{PL})/\Phi_{PL}$ .

<sup>3</sup> Rate constants for ISC (S<sub>1</sub>  $\rightarrow$  T<sub>1</sub>),  $k_{\text{ISC}} = k_{\text{p}} - k_{\text{r}} - k_{\text{nr}}$ .

<sup>4</sup> Rate constants for RISC (T<sub>1</sub>  $\rightarrow$  S<sub>1</sub>),  $k_{\text{RISC}} = k_{\text{p}}k_{\text{d}}/k_{\text{ISC}} \cdot \Phi_{\text{d}}/\Phi_{\text{p}}$ .



Figure S16. Phosphorescence spectra of Cz, tCz and PhCz in toluene at 77 K.



-2.05 eV



-2.06 eV



номо

-5.44 eV



Figure S17. Calculated LUMO and HOMO distributions and energy levels of 2Cz2tCzBn,2tCz2CzBn, 2PhCz2tCzBn, and 2tCz2PhCzBn.



Figure S18. Natural transition orbital (NTO) analysis for 2Cz2tCzBn.



Figure S19. Natural transition orbital (NTO) analysis for 2tCz2CzBn.



Figure S20. Natural transition orbital (NTO) analysis for 2PhCz2tCzBn.



Figure S21. Natural transition orbital (NTO) analysis for 2tCz2PhCzBn.



**Figure S22**. EQE evolution of blue OLEDs based on **2Cz2tCzBn** with varied doping concentrations from 10 to 100 wt%. Device structure: ITO/HATCN (10 nm)/TAPC (40 nm)/mCP (10 nm)/mCP:**2Cz2tCzBn** (x wt%, 30 nm)/PO-T2T (50 nm)/LiF (1 nm)/Al (100 nm).



Figure S23. AFM images of solution-processed TADF thin films on PVK substrates for (a) 2Cz2tCzBn, (b) 2tCz2CzBn, (c) 2PhCz2tCzBn, and (d) 2tCz2PhCzBn, respectively.



Figure S24. Current efficiency (CE) and power efficiency (PE) as a function of current density for solution-processed non-doped blue OLEDs using 2Cz2tCzBn, 2tCz2CzBn, 2tCz2CzBn, 2PhCz2tCzBn, and 2tCz2PhCzBn, respectively.



**Figure S25.** PL emission of 2Cz2tCzBn in in THF/water mixtures with different water fractions ( $f_w$ ).



Scheme S2. Chemical structures of 4CzBn and 4tCzBn.



**Figure S26**. (a) EL spectra, (b) current density (J)-voltage (V)-luminance (L) characteristics, and (c) efficiency versus luminance relationships of the nondoped devices.

Two molecules 4CzBn and 4tCzBn have been synthesized (see **Scheme S2**). The EQEs of non-doped devices with 4CzBn and 4tCzBn are 8.2% and 18.4%, respectively. These results fully prove that the tert-butyl substitution is the main factor for the suppressed ACQ.



**Figure S27.** AFM images of solution-processed **2tCz2CzBn**:3DMAC-BP thin film on PVK substrate.



Figure S28. EL spectra of white OLED at different luminances.

EML	CIE	CE <sub>max</sub>	PE <sub>max</sub>	EQE <sub>max</sub>	Refs
	(x, y)	[cd A <sup>-1</sup> ]	[Im W <sup>-1</sup> ]	[%]	
2tCz2CzBn:3DMAC-BP	(0.34, 0.40)	67.0	35.1	27.3	This work
DMAC-TRZ:Ir(dpm)PQ <sub>2</sub> :PO-01-TB	(0.35, 0.44)	48.7	44.5	17.4	39
PDTPT-1	(0.31, 0.39)	38.8	20.3	14.2	40
DCzDCN:SimCP2:TXO-TPA	(0.35, 0.39)	36.50	37.31	13.39	41
tBuCN-FIrpic-mCP:(m- CF₃DPQ)₂Ir(pic)	(0.35, 0.35)	43.5	15.7	20.6	5
G2:lr(bt) <sub>2</sub> (acac)	(0.32, 0.33)	17.69	7.88	10.1	41

 Table S2. Comparison of the representative solution-processed white TADF emitters reported

 in the literature.