Supplementary Data

High Performance Fluorescent Organic Electroluminescent Devices Benefit from Sensitization of Thermally Activated Delayed Fluorescence

Rongzhen Cui^{a, b}, Liang Zhou^{b, *}, Weidong Sun^b, Wenxing Liu^b, and Jiahai Wang^{a,*}

^a School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou 510006, People's Republic of China

^b State Key Laboratory of Rare Earth Resource Utilization, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, People's Republic of China

^{*} Correspondence to: School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou 510006, People's Republic of China. Tel.: +86 18816801579.

E-mail address: zhoul@ciac.ac.cn (L. Zhou), jiahaiwang@gzh.edu.cn (J. Wang).

Experiments

The materials used in devices were purchased. Based on 10 Ω /sq ITO substrates, devices were fabricated by evaporating organic materials under vacuum condition ($\leq 3.0 \times 10^{-5}$ Pa). The deposition rates of organic materials were 0.1 nm/s, while the deposition rates of LiF and Al were 0.01 and 1.0 nm/s, respectively, in another vacuum chamber ($\leq 8.0 \times 10^{-5}$ Pa). Current density-brightness-voltage (*J-B-V*) curves, efficiencies, EL spectra and Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage coordinates (CIE_{x, y}) were performed with a constant source (Keithley 2635B) and a CS-2000 spectroradiometer. The PL spectra were taken under calibrated Hitachi F-7000 fluorescence spectrophotometer, while absorption spectra were measured under TU 1901 UV-visible spectrophotometer.



Fig. S1 Molecular structures of DMQA, 26DCzPPy, DTCBPy and TCTA.



Fig. S2 (a) Current efficiency-brightness (η -B) characteristics of single-EML devices with DTCBPy at different doping concentrations. Inset: Current density-brightnessvoltage (*J*-B-V) characteristics of single-EML devices with DTCBPy at different doping concentrations. (b) Current efficiency-brightness (η -B) characteristics of double-EMLs devices with DTCBPy at different doping concentrations. Inset: Current density-brightness-voltage (*J*-B-V) characteristics of double-EMLs devices with DTCBPy at different doping concentrations. (c) Normalized EL spectra of single- and double-EML(s) devices with 24 wt% DTCBPy.



Fig. S3 Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage coordinates ($\text{CIE}_{x, y}$) diagram of S-

RD, D-RD, S-0.8 wt%, D-0.8 wt% and device A.



Fig. S4 Schematic illustration of energy transfer process.