Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

New Rhenium(I) Complexes with Substituted diimine Ligands for

Highly Efficient Phosphorescent Devices Fabricated by a Solution

Process

Xiaoming Liu^{a,b}, Hong Xia^{b*}, Wei Gao^a, Qiaolin Wu^a, Xiao Fan^a, Ying Mu^{a*}, Chunsheng Ma^b

^a State Key Laboratory for Supramolecular Structure and Materials, School of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, P. R.China

^b State Key Laboratory on Integrated Optoelectronics, College of Electronic Science and Technology, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, People's Republic of China

Email: hxia@jlu.edu.cn ymu@jlu.edu.cn



Fig. S1 Selected ¹H-NMR spectra of L_3 and 3 in CDCl₃ and DMSO-d6.

Fig. S2 Section of a two-dimensional sheet of 1.





Fig. S3 Absorption and emission spectra of L_1 and L_2 in CH_2Cl_2 .

Fig. S4 Emission spectra of L_3 in different solution.



Fig. S5 Photos of L_3 in various solvents (a) under no excitation light (b) under irradiation of light at 365nm.



Fig. S6 Photoluminescence lifetime decay measurement of 1-3 in CH₂Cl₂.



Fig. *S*7 TGA traces for complexes 1–3.



Fig. S8 AFM images of PVK-PBD (40 wt%) doped with 1.0% of **2** (a) and 1.0% of **3** (b).



Fig. S9 HOMO and LUMO levels of used materials in devices and the work functions of electrodes.



Fig. S10 Current density–voltage characteristics of complex **3** doped polymer OLEDs in PVK-PBD.



Compounds	$\lambda_{abs} \ ^{a} (nm) \epsilon \times 10^{3}$	λ_{em}^{b} (nm)	Quantum	Lifetime	Solution
	$M^{-1}cm^{-1}$		yields ^c	(ns)	
L_1	280(31)	461	0.088	3.16	CH_2Cl_2
L_2	283(31)	467	0.091	3.18	CH_2Cl_2
L_3	282(63.8), 381(54.8)	470	0.397	3.24	CH_2Cl_2
L_3	281(65.6), 380(55.7)	435	0.497		Toluene
L_3	279(62.3), 380(53.4)	495	0.277		CH ₃ CN

Table S1 Photoluminescence data for L_1 - L_3 in solution at room temperature.

^a Maximum absorption wavelength ^b Maximum emission wavelength ^c Determined using quinine sulfate in 0.1 M sulphuric acid as a standard.