

## Supporting Information

# **Stacked Al/Ag Anode for Short Circuit Protection in ITO Free Top-Emitting Organic Light-Emitting Diodes**

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# MATLAB Calculation Program for The Reflectance of Multi-Layer Optical Film

## Based on Transfer Matrix Method

```

clear all;
hold on;
n0= 1.7    %2.08%; %
n_substrate=1.52; %1.52;
%d_metal=100;
n_cappinglayer=1.89;%
%d_cappinglayer=60;
nn=0;
%d_metal2=20;

d_metal2=44;          % anode:glass/Al/Ag/org    cathode: org/Ag(M1)/Al(M2)/capping/Ag(M3)/substrate
d_metal3=0;
y=56;
for d_metal1=y:1:y
    x=0;
for d_cappinglayer=x:5:x %+250
%for lamda=624:10:624
%for lamda=528:10:528
for lamda=380:5:780
%for theta_out=0:5:60
for theta_out=0:1:0

    nn=nn+1;
    % n=[0.04-i*1.93 1.7 0.05-i*2.87];
    %n_metal=n(1)+(nn-1)*((0.035-i*2.69)/300) ;    %modify the    refractive index of Ag
    epsilon_metal1=LD(lamda*1e-9,'Ag','LD');
    %epsilon_metal1=nk_Sm(lamda);

    n_metal1=sqrt(epsilon_metal1);
    n_metal1=n_metal1';

    n_metal_real(nn)=real(n_metal1);
    n_metal_imag(nn)=imag(n_metal1);

    theta=theta_out*3.1415926/180;    % emerging angle = incidence angle in incidence dielectric

```

```

COStheta0=sqrt(1-(sin(theta)*n_substrate/n0)^2)  %%%incidence angle
theta0=acos(COStheta0);  %

```

```

COStheta1=sqrt(1-(sin(theta0)*n0/n_metal1)^2)  %%%

```

```

phase_metal1=(2*pi*n_metal1*d_metal1)/lamda*COStheta1;

```

```

M_metal1=[cos(phase_metal1) i*sin(phase_metal1)/n_metal1/COStheta1;
          i*n_metal1*COStheta1*sin(phase_metal1) cos(phase_metal1)];

```

```

%=====

```

```

epsilon_metal2=LD(lamda*1e-9,'Al','LD');
n_metal2=sqrt(epsilon_metal2);
n_metal2=n_metal2';
%d_metal2=y-d_metal1;
%d_metal2=0;

```

```

COStheta2=sqrt(1-(sin(theta)*n0/n_metal2)^2)  %%%

```

```

phase_metal2=(2*pi*n_metal2*d_metal2)/lamda*COStheta2;
M_metal2=[cos(phase_metal2) i*sin(phase_metal2)/n_metal2/COStheta2;
          i*n_metal2*COStheta2*sin(phase_metal2) cos(phase_metal2)];
%=====

```

```

COStheta3=sqrt(1-(sin(theta)*n0/n_cappinglayer)^2)  %%%

```

```

phase_cappinglayer=(2*pi*n_cappinglayer*d_cappinglayer)/lamda*COStheta3;
M_cappinglayer=[cos(phase_cappinglayer) i*sin(phase_cappinglayer)/n_cappinglayer/COStheta3;
                i*n_cappinglayer*COStheta3*sin(phase_cappinglayer) cos(phase_cappinglayer)];

```

```

%=====

```

```

epsilon_metal3=LD(lamda*1e-9,'Ag','LD');
n_metal3=sqrt(epsilon_metal3);
n_metal3=n_metal3';
%d_metal3=15;

```

```

COStheta4=sqrt(1-(sin(theta)*n0/n_metal3)^2)  %%%

```

```

phase_metal3=(2*pi*n_metal3*d_metal3)/lamda*COStheta4;
M_metal3=[cos(phase_metal3) i*sin(phase_metal3)/n_metal3/COStheta4;
          i*n_metal3*COStheta4*sin(phase_metal3) cos(phase_metal3)];

```

```

M=(M_metal1*M_metal2*M_cappinglayer)*M_metal3*[1;n_substrate];
%M=(M_metal1*M_metal2*M_cappinglayer)^3*[1;n_substrate];

B=M(1,1);
C=M(2,1);
temp=(n0*B-C)/(n0*B+C);

R(nn)=(temp*temp');
phase(nn)=angle(temp);
% phase_nd(nn)=2*pi*2*

temp1=n0*B+C;
T(nn)=4*n0*n_substrate/(temp1*temp1');

A(nn)=1-R(nn)-T(nn);

theta_array(nn)=theta_out;

end
lamda_array(nn)=lamda;
end
d_cappinglayer_arry(nn)=d_cappinglayer;
end
d_metal_array(nn)=d_metal1;
end

%plot(d_cappinglayer_arry,T);
hold on
%plot(lamda_array,T,'g');
%plot(lamda_array,A,'b');
%figure;
%plot(lamda_array,phase,'b');
plot(lamda_array,R,'r');
%plot(theta_array,R,'r');
%plot(theta_array,phase,'b');

%plot(d_metal_array,T); %,'r');
%
%figure;
%plot(lamda_array,n_metal_real);

```

```

%figure;
%plot(lamda_array,n_metal_imag);
zoom on;
%a=lamda_array';
%b=R';
%data=[a,b];
%command1=['save dbralqag150.txt data -ascii'];
%eval(command1);

```

## MATLAB Calculation Program for The LD Model of Dielectric Function for Various Metals

```
function varargout = LD(lambda,material,model)
```

```
% LD : Lorentz-Drude and Drude model for the dielectric constant of metals
```

```
%
```

```
%*****
```

```
%
```

```
%*****
```

```
% DESCRIPTION:
```

```
% This function computes the complex dielectric constant (i.e. relative
% permittivity) of various metals using either the Lorentz-Drude (LD) or
% the Drude model (D). Please note that the LD model provides a better
% fit with the exact values, therefore it is the default choice.
```

```
%
```

```
%*****
```

```
%
```

```
% USAGE: epsilon = LD(lambda,material,model)
```

```
%
```

```
% OR: [epsilon_Re epsilon_Im] = LD(lambda,material,model)
```

```
%
```

```
% OR: [epsilon_Re epsilon_Im N] = LD(lambda,material,model)
```

```

%
%
%   WHERE: "epsilon_Re" and "epsilon_Im" are respectively the real and
%           imaginary parts of the dielectric constant "epsilon", and "N"
%           is the complex refractive index.
%
%
%   INPUT PARAMETERS:
%
%       lambda    ==> wavelength (meters) of light excitation on material.
%                   Accepts either vector or matrix inputs.
%
%       material ==>  'Ag' = silver
%                   'Al' = aluminum
%                   'Au' = gold
%                   'Cu' = copper
%                   'Cr' = chromium
%                   'Ni' = nickel
%                   'W'  = tungsten
%                   'Ti' = titanium
%                   'Be' = beryllium
%                   'Pd' = palladium
%                   'Pt' = platinum
%
%       model     ==> Choose 'LD' or 'D' for Lorentz-Drude or Drude model.
%
%   REFERENCES:
%
%   [1] Rakic et al., Optical properties of metallic films for vertical-
%       cavity optoelectronic devices, Applied Optics (1998)
%   [2] E. Palik, Handbook of Optical Constants of Solids,
%       Academic Press (1997)
%
%*****

if nargin < 3, model = 'LD'; end % Lorentz-Drude model by default
if nargin < 2, return; end

%*****
% Physical constants
%*****
twopic = 1.883651567308853e+09; % twopic=2*pi*c where c is speed of light

```

```

omegalight = twopic*(lambda.^(-1)); % angular frequency of light (rad/s)
invsqrt2 = 0.707106781186547; % 1/sqrt(2)
ehbar = 1.519250349719305e+15; % e/hbar where hbar=h/(2*pi) and e=1.6e-19

```

```

%*****
% Lorentz-Drude model parameters for dispersive medium [1]
%*****
% N.B. Gamma and omega values are in eV, while f is adimensional.

```

```
switch material
```

```

    case 'Ag'
        % Plasma frequency
        omegap = 9.01*ehbar;
        % Oscillators' strenght
        f = [0.845 0.065 0.124 0.011 0.840 5.646];
        % Damping frequency of each oscillator
        Gamma = [0.048 3.886 0.452 0.065 0.916 2.419]*ehbar;
        % Resonant frequency of each oscillator
        omega = [0.000 0.816 4.481 8.185 9.083 20.29]*ehbar;
        % Number of resonances
        order = length(omega);

```

```

    case 'Al'
        omegap = 14.98*ehbar;
        f = [0.523 0.227 0.050 0.166 0.030];
        Gamma = [0.047 0.333 0.312 1.351 3.382]*ehbar;
        omega = [0.000 0.162 1.544 1.808 3.473]*ehbar;
        order = length(omega);

```

```

    case 'Au'
        omegap = 9.03*ehbar;
        f = [0.760 0.024 0.010 0.071 0.601 4.384];
        Gamma = [0.053 0.241 0.345 0.870 2.494 2.214]*ehbar;
        omega = [0.000 0.415 0.830 2.969 4.304 13.32]*ehbar;
        order = length(omega);

```

```

    case 'Cu'
        omegap = 10.83*ehbar;
        f = [0.575 0.061 0.104 0.723 0.638];

```

```
Gamma = [0.030 0.378 1.056 3.213 4.305]*ehbar;  
omega = [0.000 0.291 2.957 5.300 11.18]*ehbar;  
order = length(omega);
```

case 'Cr'

```
omegap = 10.75*ehbar;  
f = [0.168 0.151 0.150 1.149 0.825];  
Gamma = [0.047 3.175 1.305 2.676 1.335]*ehbar;  
omega = [0.000 0.121 0.543 1.970 8.775]*ehbar;  
order = length(omega);
```

case 'Ni'

```
omegap = 15.92*ehbar;  
f = [0.096 0.100 0.135 0.106 0.729];  
Gamma = [0.048 4.511 1.334 2.178 6.292]*ehbar;  
omega = [0.000 0.174 0.582 1.597 6.089]*ehbar;  
order = length(omega);
```

case 'W'

```
omegap = 13.22*ehbar;  
f = [0.206 0.054 0.166 0.706 2.590];  
Gamma = [0.064 0.530 1.281 3.332 5.836]*ehbar;  
omega = [0.000 1.004 1.917 3.580 7.498]*ehbar;  
order = length(omega);
```

case 'Ti'

```
omegap = 7.29*ehbar;  
f = [0.148 0.899 0.393 0.187 0.001];  
Gamma = [0.082 2.276 2.518 1.663 1.762]*ehbar;  
omega = [0.000 0.777 1.545 2.509 1.943]*ehbar;  
order = length(omega);
```

case 'Be'

```
omegap = 18.51*ehbar;  
f = [0.084 0.031 0.140 0.530 0.130];  
Gamma = [0.035 1.664 3.395 4.454 1.802]*ehbar;  
omega = [0.000 0.100 1.032 3.183 4.604]*ehbar;  
order = length(omega);
```



```

case 'Pd'
    omegap = 9.72*ehbar;
    f = [0.330 0.649 0.121 0.638 0.453];
    Gamma = [0.008 2.950 0.555 4.621 3.236]*ehbar;
    omega = [0.000 0.336 0.501 1.659 5.715]*ehbar;
    order = length(omega);

case 'Pt'
    omegap = 9.59*ehbar;
    f = [0.333 0.191 0.659 0.547 3.576];
    Gamma = [0.080 0.517 1.838 3.668 8.517]*ehbar;
    omega = [0.000 0.780 1.314 3.141 9.249]*ehbar;
    order = length(omega);

otherwise
    error('ERROR! Not a valid choice of material in input argument.')
end

%*****
% Drude model (intraband effects)
%*****

epsilon_D = ones(size(lambda)) - ((f(1)*omegap^2) *(omegalight.^2 + i*Gamma(1)*omegalight).^(-1));

%*****
% Lorentz model (interband effects)
%*****

switch model
case 'D' % Drude model
    epsilon = epsilon_D;

case 'LD' % Lorentz-Drude model
    epsilon_L = zeros(size(lambda));
    % Lorentzian contributions
    for k = 2:order
        epsilon_L = epsilon_L + (f(k)*omegap^2)*(((omega(k)^2)*ones(size(lambda)) - omegalight.^2) -

```

```

i*Gamma(k)*omegalight).^(-1);
    end

    % Drude and Lorentz contributions combined
    epsilon = epsilon_D + epsilon_L;

    otherwise
        error('ERROR! Invalid option. Choose "LD" or "D"')
    end

%*****
% Output variables
%*****

switch nargout
    case 1 % one output variable assigned
        varargout{1} = epsilon;

    case 2 % two output variables assigned

        % Real part of dielectric constant
        varargout{1} = real(epsilon);

        % Imaginary part of dielectric constant
        varargout{2} = imag(epsilon);

    case 3 % three output variables assigned

        % Real part of dielectric constant
        varargout{1} = real(epsilon);

        % Imaginary part of dielectric constant
        varargout{2} = imag(epsilon);

        % Complex refractive index [2]: N = n + i*k
        varargout{3} = invsqrt2*(sqrt(sqrt((varargout{1}).^2 + (varargout{2}).^2) + varargout{1}) +
i*sqrt(sqrt((varargout{1}).^2 +...
        (varargout{2}).^2) - varargout{1}));

    otherwise
        error('Invalid number of output variables; 1,2 or 3 output variables.')
    end
end

```