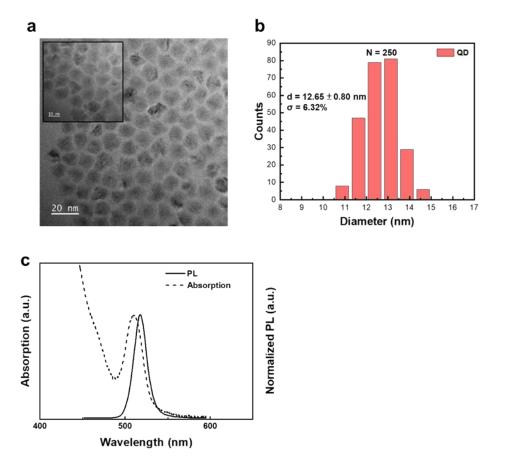
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Electronic Supplementary Information

Influence of Spinodal Decomposition-based Phase Separation in Hybrid Polymer Hole Transport Layer on Electroluminescent Quantum Dot Light-Emitting Diodes

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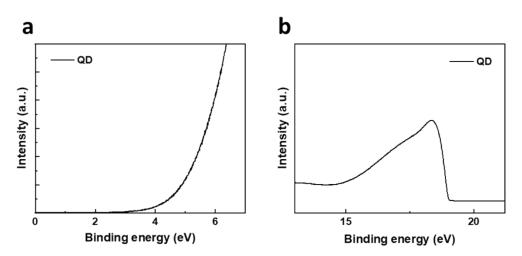
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Fig. S1 (a) TEM image, (b) size distribution and Optical absorption and PL spectra of as-obtained green QDs. The non-spherical QDs are alloy ZnCdSeS with protrudes passivating the crystal facets predominately at (111) and (220).



 $\textbf{Fig. S2} \ \ \textbf{UPS} \ \ \textbf{spectra of green QDs. (a)} \ \ \textbf{Onset region in valance-band region and (b) the secondary cut off region.}$

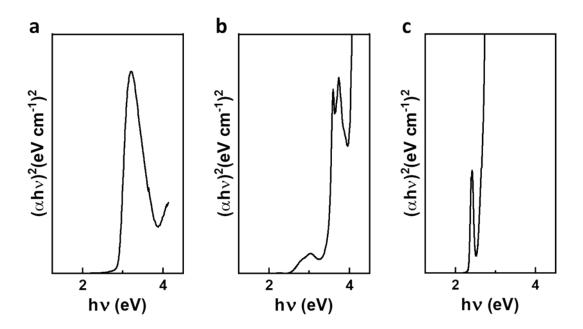


Fig. S3 Tauc plot of (a) TFB (b) PVK and (c) green QD.

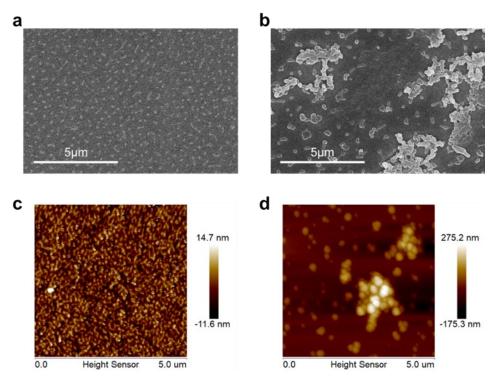


Fig. S4 SEM image of (a) spin-coating 1,4-dioxane on TFB film, (b) spin-coating PVK solution with 1,4-dioxane as solvent on TFB film and cause erosion. AFM image of (c) spin-coating 1,4-dioxane on TFB film, (d) spin -coating PVK solution on TFB and form non-uniform film.

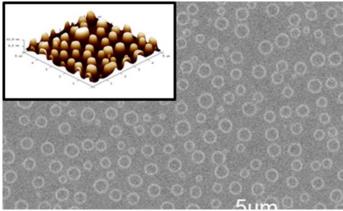


Fig. S5 SEM and AFM images of TFB-50 vol% films on the ITO/PEDOT:PSS substrates.

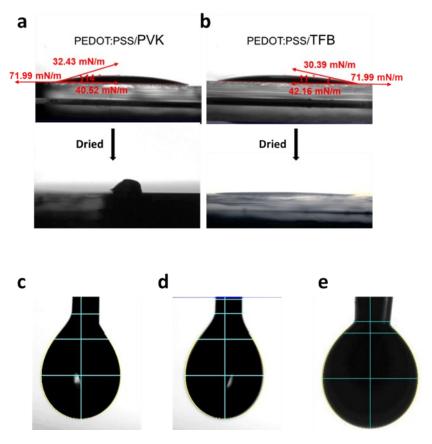


Fig. S6 Contact angle and surface tension of (a) PVK solution and (b) TFB solution on PEDOT:PSS film. Pendant drop method of (c) PVK droplet, (d) TFB droplet and (e) PEDOT:PSS droplet.

Table S1. Surface tension of PEFOT:PSS film, TFB droplet and PVK droplet.

| | $\cos\theta$ | Surface tension (mN/m) | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| PEDOT:PSS | 1 | 71.99 | |
| TFB-25 vol % | 0.927 | 33.39 | |
| TFB-75 vol % | 0.883 | 32.43 | |

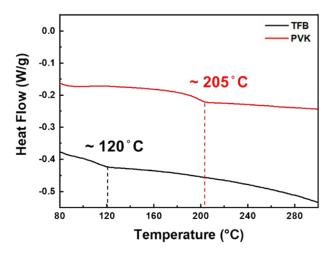


Fig. S7 DSC analysis of PVK and TFB.

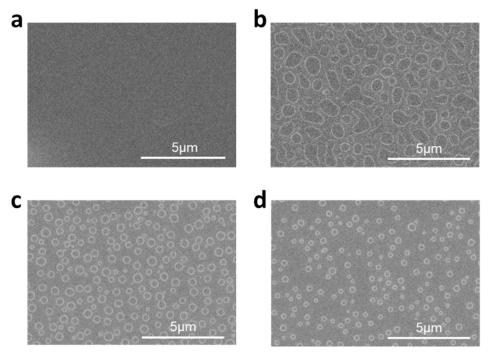
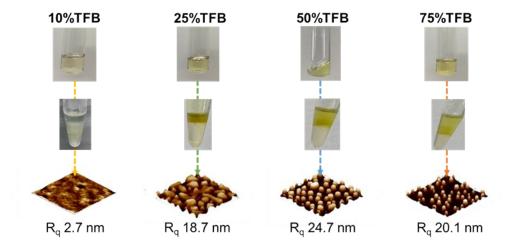


Fig. S8 SEM images of (a) TFB-10 vol%, (b) TFB-25 vol%, (c) TFB-50 vol%, (d) TFB-75 vol% films on the ITO/PEDOT:PSS substrates.



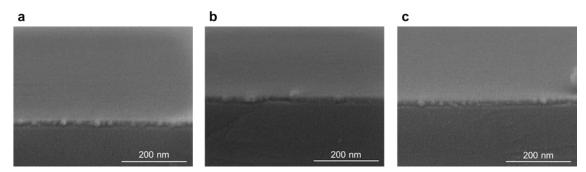


Fig. S10 Cross section SEM images of (a) PVK, (b) TFB and (c) 10% TFB- 90% PVK layers. The thickness of PVK, TFB, and TFB/PVK films are measured to be approximately 30, 27, 29 nm, respectively.

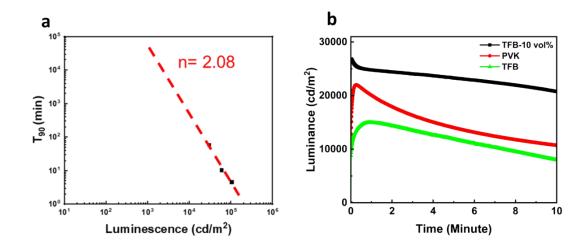


Fig. S11 (a) The acceleration lifetime of QLED (device with hybrid HTL of 10% TFB in PVK), equivalent to 100 nits for 129,374 h. (b) The lifetime of three devices as optimal hybrid HTL, pure PVK and TFB.

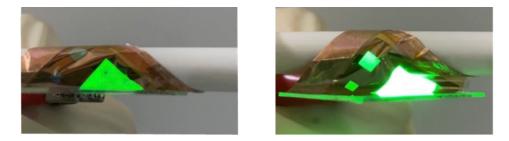


Fig. S12 TFB-PVK hybrid flexible QLED device with (a) and without (b) phase separation upon the bending. In the left photo, the dark spots show non-uniform regions, which are observed in the large area device. The small area EL devices have lower brightness and the non-uniform regions are hardly observed by naked eyes. In the right photo, none of non-uniform regions are observed in both large and small area film by either naked eyes or photos.

Fig. S13 PVK and Hybrid HTL flexible QLED devices. (a) Current density-voltage (J-V) characteristics. (b) Voltage-luminance characteristics. (c) Current efficiency-luminance characteristics. (d) Photo of the flexible devices.

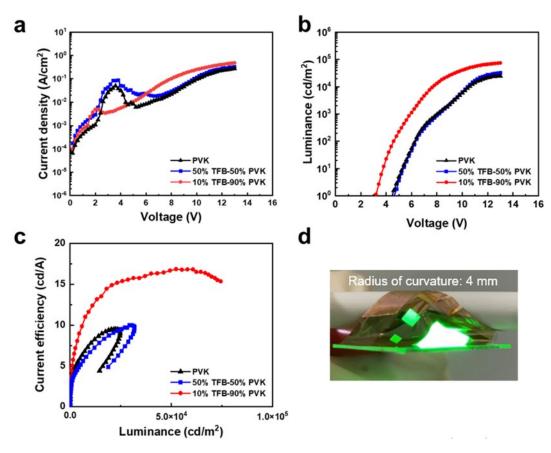


 Table S2. Comparison of the performance of atmosphere-fabricated QLEDs. (the device with green QDs and all layers fabricated under atmosphere conditions)

| Device structure | HTL | Turn-on voltage (V) | Maximal luminance (cd/m²) | Maximal current efficiency (cd/A) | Process condition | Reference |
|---------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| PEDOT/HTL/QDs/ZnO | Poly TPD | 6 | 3050 | 2.8 | Atmospheric fabrication (All layers, except metal cathode) | Adv. Optical Mater. 2020, 8, 1901429 |
| PEDOT/HTL/QDs/ZnO | PVK:TAPC | 3.3 | 24,800 | 26.2 | Atmospheric fabrication (All layers, except metal cathode) | RSC Adv., 2017,7, 43366-43372 |
| Tandem structu | ure | 6.1 | 115,500 | 121.5 | Atmospheric fabrication (All layers, except Al, HATCN and MoO ₃) | ACS Nano 2018, 12, 1, 697–704 |
| PEDOT/HTL/QDs/MgZnO | PVK:TFB | 3.1 | 276,600 | 26.8 | Atmospheric fabrication (All layers, except metal cathode) | Our work |