

Supporting Information

Construction of high-performance circular polarization multiple resonance thermal activated delayed fluorescence materials via structural optimization of peripheral groups

Wenjing Li¹, Qixin Lv¹, Chengxi Sun¹, Junyuan Deng¹, Cefeng Zhou¹, Yewen Zhang¹,
Ping Li^{1*}, and Runfeng Chen^{1, 2*}

¹ State Key Laboratory of Organic Electronics and Information Displays & Institute of Advanced Materials (IAM), Nanjing University of Posts & Telecommunications, Nanjing 210023, P. R. China

² School of Materials Science and Engineering, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou 310018, P. R. China

E-mails: iamrfchen@njupt.edu.cn

Contents

Figure S1. Diagram of geometry comparisons between S_0 and S_1 states together with the calculated RMSD values.

Figure S2. Calculated frontier molecular orbital energy levels and electron distributions of the peripheral groups.

Figure S3. Simulated emission spectra of the investigated molecules.

Figure S4. Charge density differences between S_1 and S_0 of the investigated molecules.

Figure S5. Calculated Huang-Rhys factors versus the normal mode frequencies for the investigated molecules.

Figure S6. Calculated reorganization energies versus the normal-mode frequencies of QAO-PhDPA and QAO-PhAz.

Figure S7. Calculated φ_1 , $\theta_{\mu,m}$ and g_{abs} for the molecules with the electron-donating/withdrawing groups with introducing different steric hindrance groups.

Figure S8. Calculated vertical excitation energies and the SOC constants between S_1 and T_n states of the investigated molecules.

Table S1. Calculated HOMO energy levels, the maximum absorption and emission wavelengths of QAO-PhCz with different DFT functionals.

Table S2. Transition characteristics of the molecules with electron-donating units using PBE0 and M062X functionals.

Table S3. Calculated the maximum absorption and emission wavelengths, transition compositions and reorganization energies of the investigated molecules.

Table S4. Calculated k_r , k_{nr} , $\theta_{\mu,m}$, g_{PL} and FM of the investigated molecules modified with the steric hindrance groups.

Table S5. Summary of the PLQY, $|g_{PL}|$ and FM values of the reported CP-MR-TADF materials.

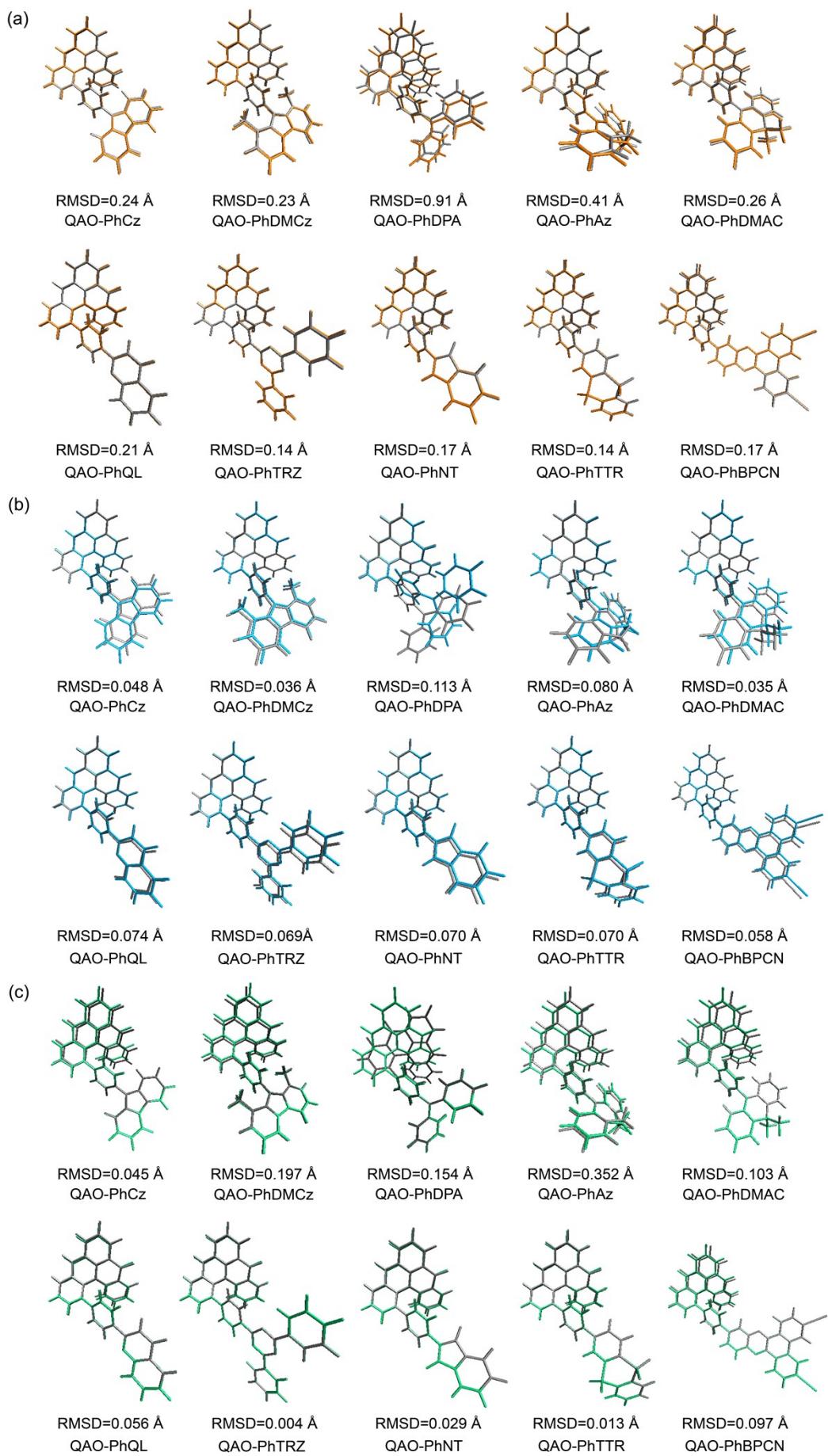


Figure S1. Diagram of geometry comparisons between S_0 and S_1 states together with the calculated RMSD values for (a) the investigated molecules (the structures at S_0 and S_1 state are depicted in orange and silver, respectively), (b) the QAO part (the structures at S_0 and S_1 state are depicted in blue and silver, respectively), and (c) the phenyl-linked electron-donating/withdrawing groups (the structures at S_0 and S_1 state are depicted in green and silver, respectively).

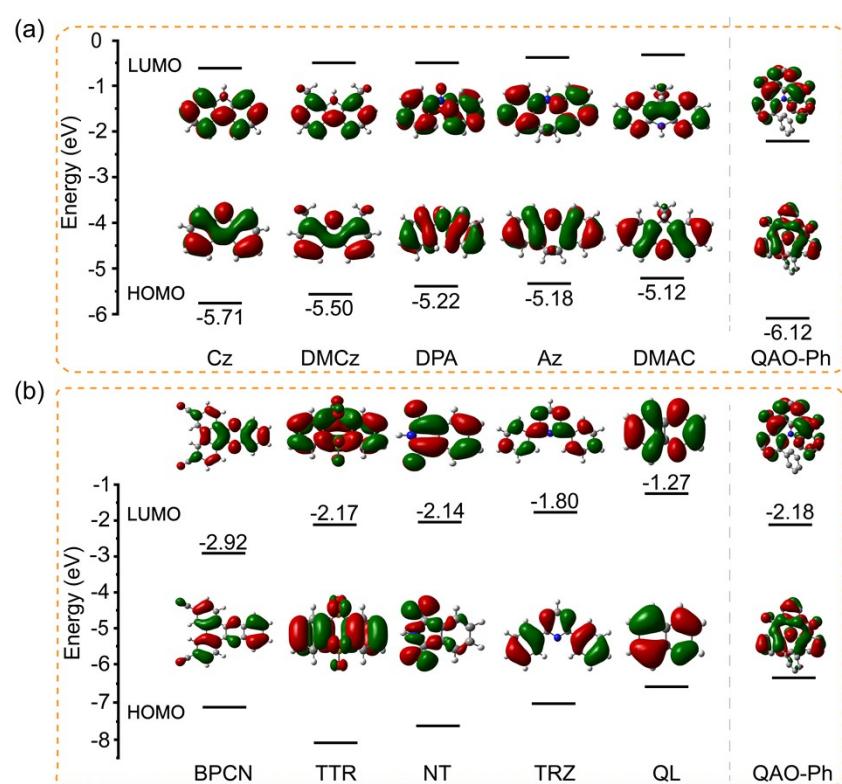


Figure S2. Calculated frontier molecular orbital (FMO) energy levels and FMO distributions of (a) the electron-donating and (b) the electron-withdrawing peripheral groups.

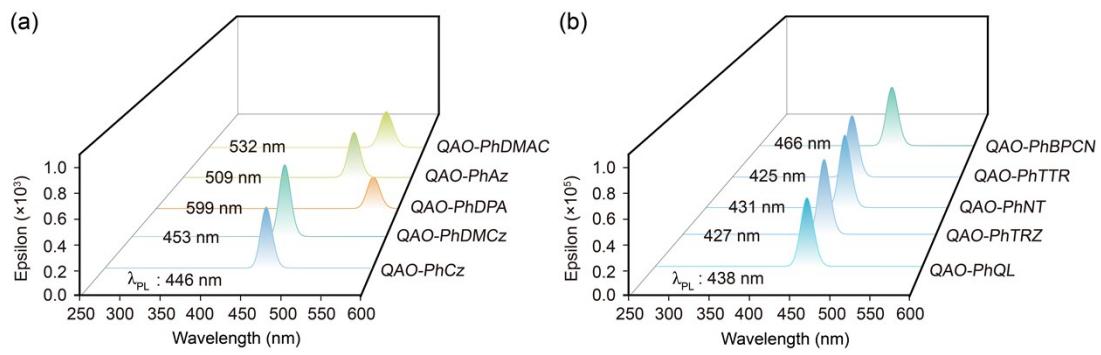


Figure S3 Simulated emission spectra of the molecules with (a) the electron-donating groups and (b) the electron-withdrawing groups (λ_{PL} in unit of nm).

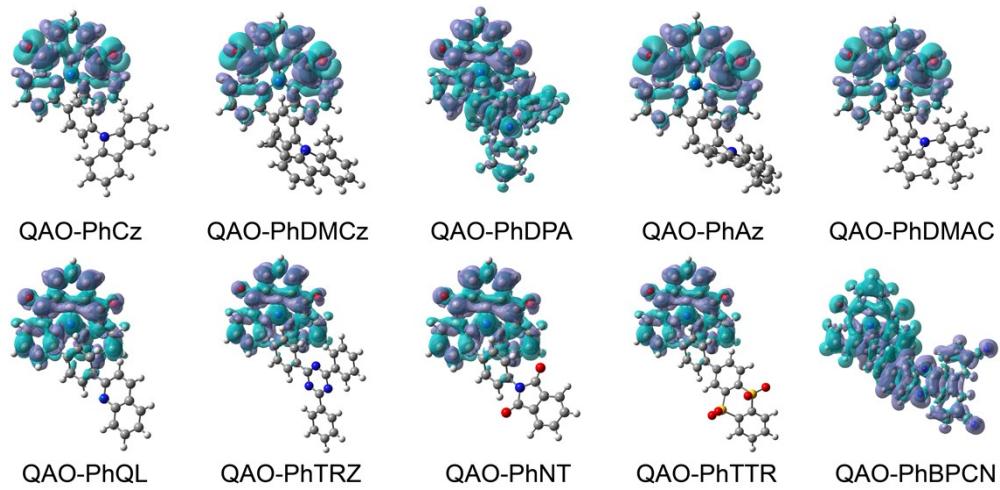


Figure S4. Charge density differences between the S_1 and S_0 of the investigated molecules.

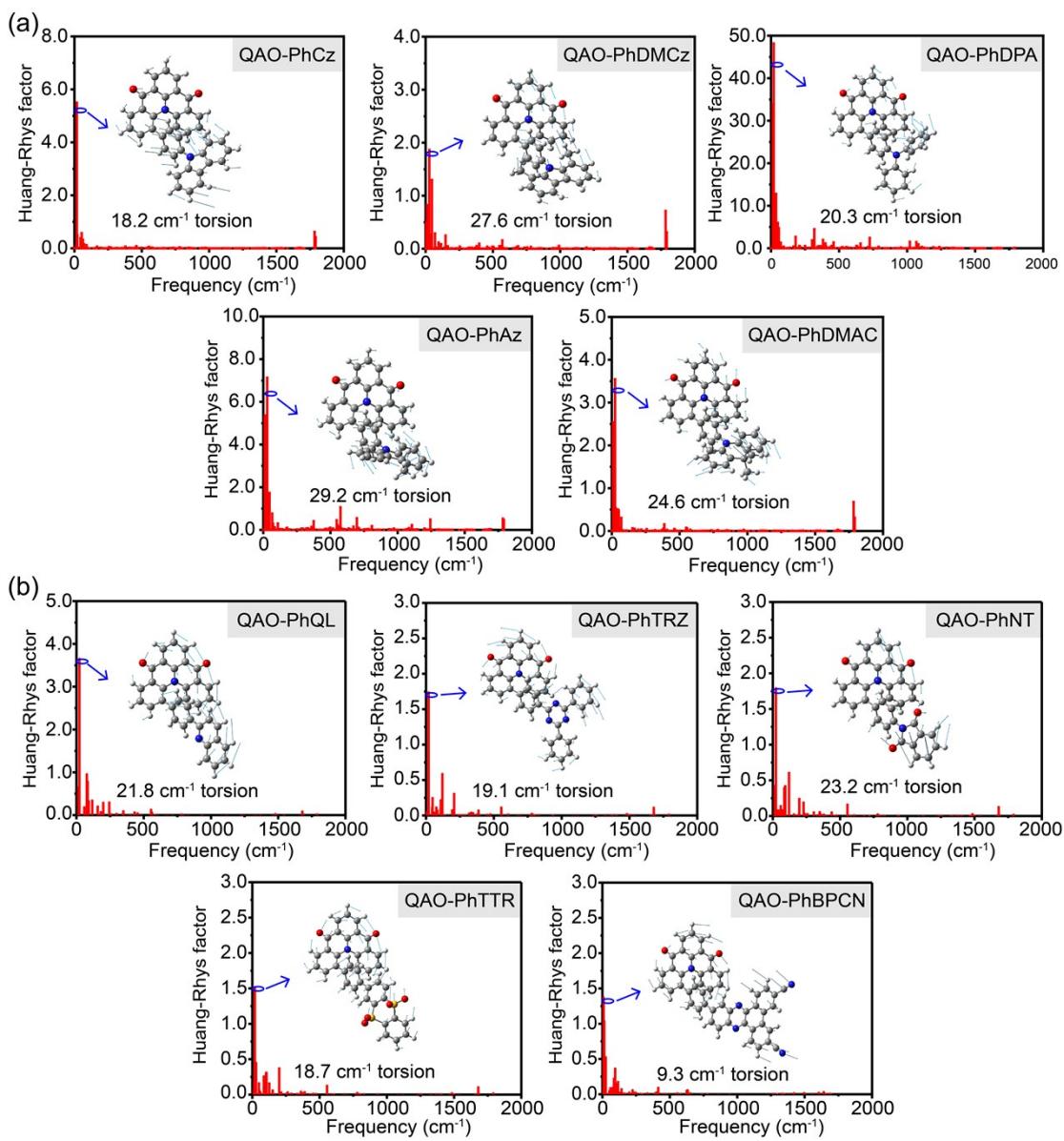


Figure S5. Calculated Huang-Rhys factors versus the normal mode frequencies for the investigated molecules with (a) the electron-donating groups and (b) the electron-withdrawing groups relevant to $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ process (The vibration modes with relatively large Huang-Rhys factors were shown as insets).

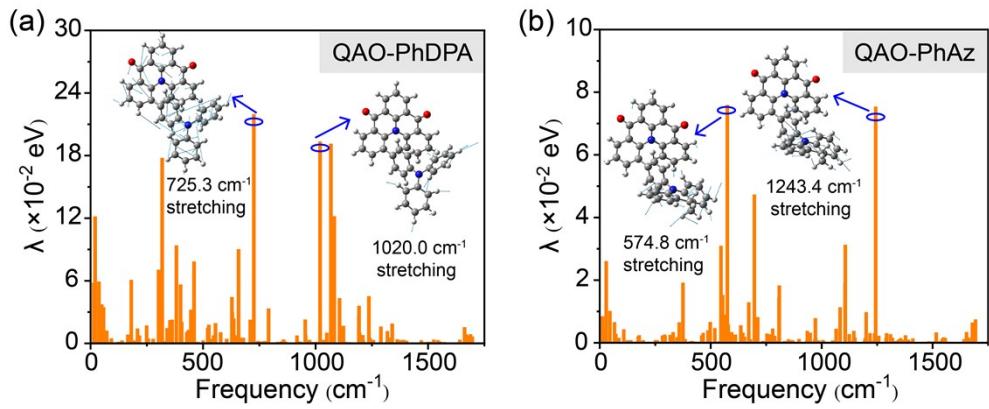


Figure S6. Calculated reorganization energies versus the normal-mode frequencies for (a) QAO-PhDPA and (b) QAO-PhAz (The representative vibration modes are shown as insets).

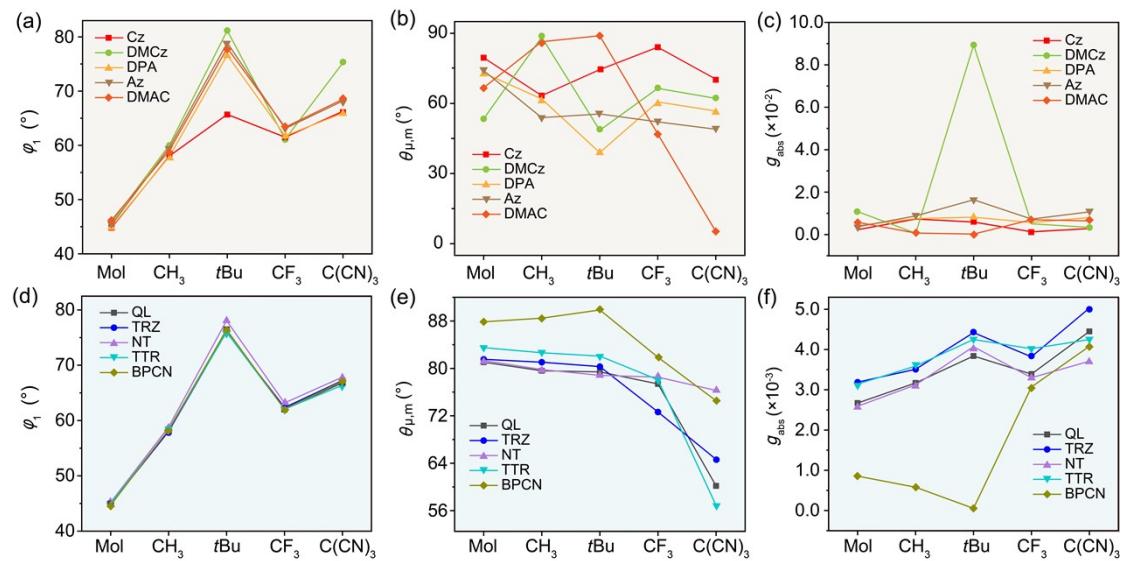


Figure S7. Calculated φ_1 , $\theta_{\mu,m}$ and g_{abs} for the electron-donating- (a, b and c) and electron-withdrawing- (d, e and f) based molecules with introducing different steric hindrance groups.

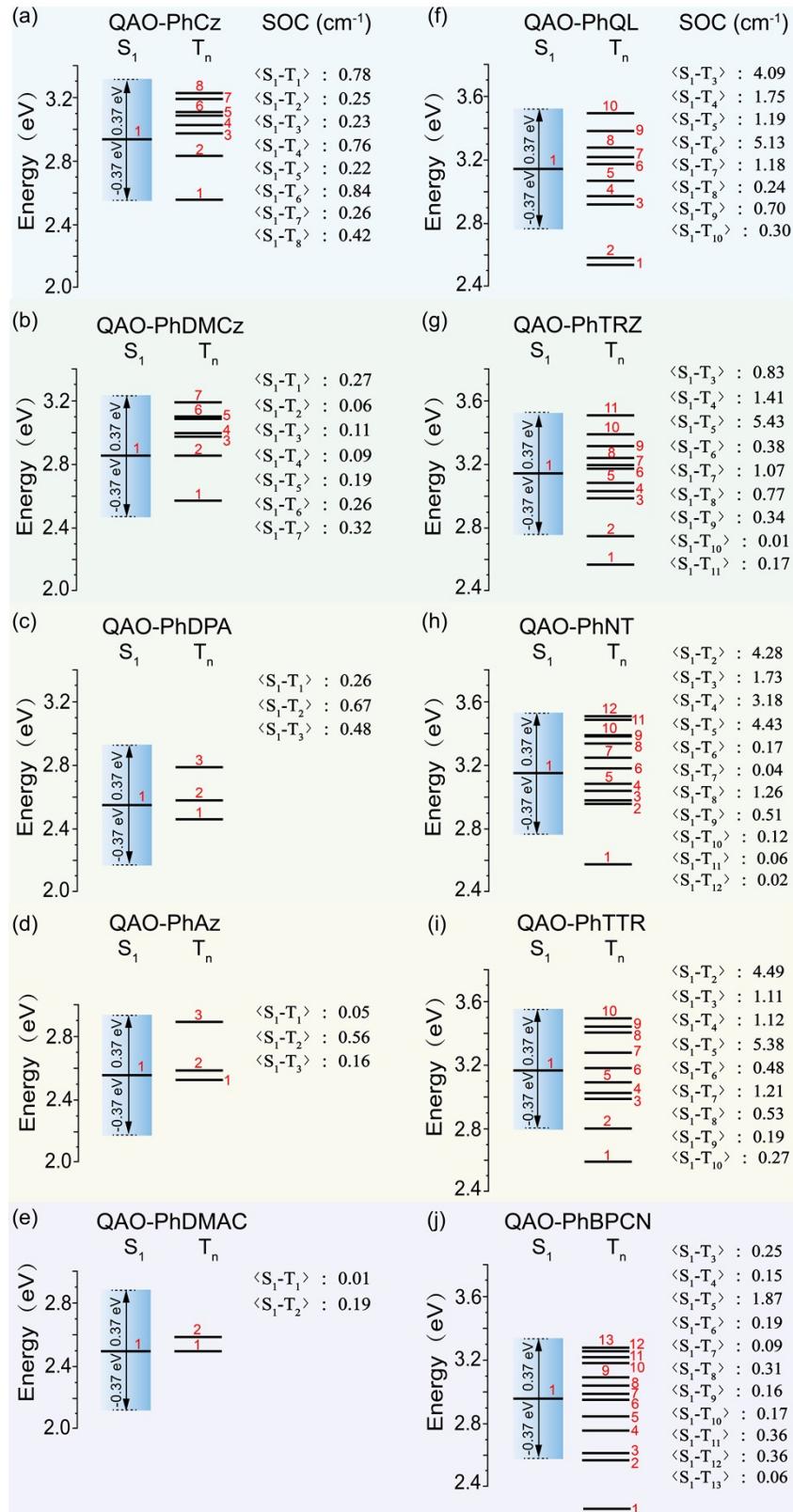


Figure S8. Calculated vertical excitation energies and the SOC constants between S_1 and T_n states for (a) QAO-PhCz, (b) QAO-PhDMCz, (c) QAO-PhDPA, (d) QAO-PhAz, (e) QAO-PhDMAC, (f) QAO-PhOL, (g) QAO-PhTRZ, (h) QAO-PhNT, (i) QAO-PhTTR and (j) QAO-PhBPCN in toluene.

Table S1. Calculated HOMO energy levels, the maximum absorption (λ_{abs}) and emission (λ_{PL}) wavelengths of the experimental molecule QAO-PhCz with different DFT functionals.

Computing method	HF (%)	HOMO (eV)	$\lambda_{\text{abs}} / \lambda_{\text{PL}}$ (nm)
O3LYP	11.6	-5.10	525 / 622
B3LYP	20	-5.42	457 / 512
PBE0	25	-5.68	422 / 497
BMK	42	-6.13	362 / 400
M06-2X	54	-6.66	349 / 385
Exp.	--	-5.74	437 / 461

Table S2. Simulated excitation energy, transition compositions and characteristics of the molecules with electron-donating units using PBE0 and M062X functionals.

	PBE0			M062X		
	ΔE (eV)	Composition (%)	Character	ΔE (eV)	Composition (%)	Character
QAO-PhCz	2.94	H→L(97.2)	LRCT ^a	3.56	H-2→L(85.4); H-1→L(4.7); H→L(4.8)	SRCT ^b
QAO-PhDMCz	2.86	H→L(99.6)	LRCT	3.56	H-2→L(93.8)	SRCT
QAO-PhDPA	2.56	H→L(98.9)	LRCT	3.47	H→L(48.1); H-1→L(47.4)	LRCT
QAO-PhAz	2.56	H→L(99.4)	LRCT	3.55	H-1→L(88.5); H→L(6.7)	SRCT
QAO-PhDMAC	2.50	H→L(99.5)	LRCT	3.57	H-1→L(94.3)	SRCT

^a LRCT means long-range charge transfer; ^b SRCT means short-range charge transfer

Table S3. Calculated the maximum emission wavelengths (λ_{PL}), transition compositions and reorganization energies (λ , $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$) of the investigated molecules.

Compd.	λ_{PL} (nm)	Transition compositions (%)	λ (eV)
QAO-PhCz	446	H-8→L(33.7); H-11→L(21.4);	0.32
QAO-PhDMCz	453	H-10→L(30.3); H-12→L(23.4);	0.38
QAO-PhDPA	599	H→L(92.1); H-1→L(3.5);	3.05
QAO-PhAz	509	H-8→L(29.1); H-10→L(24.9);	1.11
QAO-PhDMAC	532	H-9→L(22.8); H-12→L(22.4);	0.34
QAO-PhQL	438	H→L(95.3); H-1→L(3.0)	0.21

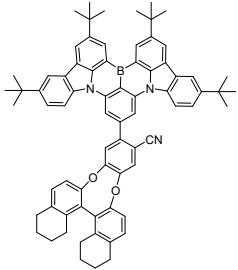
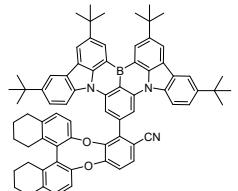
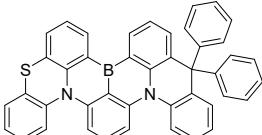
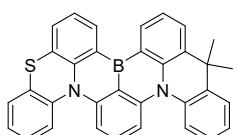
QAO-PhTRZ	427	H→L(98.3)	0.15
QAO-PhNT	431	H→L(98.3)	0.17
QAO-PhTTR	425	H→L(97.9)	0.15
QAO-PhBPCN	466	H→L(89.3); H-1→L(8.9)	0.15

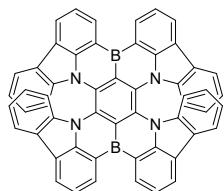
Table S4. Calculated radiation rate (k_r , s⁻¹), nonradiative rate (k_{nr} , s⁻¹), $\theta_{\mu,m}$, g_{PL} and FM of the investigated molecules modified with the steric hindrance groups.

Compd.	k_r (s ⁻¹)	k_{nr} (s ⁻¹)	$\theta_{\mu,m}$ (°)	g_{PL}	FM
QAO-PhCz-CH ₃	9.59×10^5	3.66×10^7	39.35	1.38×10^{-2}	3.53×10^{-4}
QAO-PhDMCz-CH ₃	6.58×10^5	5.22×10^7	82.36	2.31×10^{-3}	2.88×10^{-5}
QAO-PhDPA-CH ₃	1.26×10^5	3.20×10^{10}	36.86	9.94×10^{-3}	3.93×10^{-8}
QAO-PhAz-CH ₃	6.69×10^5	1.04×10^7	26.21	1.81×10^{-2}	1.09×10^{-3}
QAO-PhDMAC-CH ₃	4.43×10^5	8.82×10^8	18.49	3.13×10^{-2}	1.57×10^{-5}
QAO-PhQL-CH ₃	2.52×10^7	1.15×10^8	76.46	3.01×10^{-3}	5.43×10^{-4}
QAO-PhTRZ-CH ₃	2.58×10^7	3.27×10^7	79.36	3.25×10^{-3}	1.43×10^{-3}
QAO-PhNT-CH ₃	2.87×10^7	2.52×10^5	77.19	2.91×10^{-3}	2.88×10^{-3}
QAO-PhTTR-CH ₃	2.80×10^7	3.32×10^7	81.26	3.39×10^{-3}	1.55×10^{-3}
QAO-PhBPCN-CH ₃	3.22×10^6	1.33×10^{10}	88.16	6.39×10^{-4}	1.55×10^{-7}
QAO-PhCz- <i>t</i> Bu	5.38×10^4	5.35×10^9	83.72	1.46×10^{-3}	1.47×10^{-8}
QAO-PhDMCz- <i>t</i> Bu	5.63×10^3	1.19×10^9	81.16	2.48×10^{-3}	1.17×10^{-8}
QAO-PhDPA- <i>t</i> Bu	9.47×10^6	2.89×10^{10}	32.71	8.34×10^{-3}	2.73×10^{-6}
QAO-PhAz- <i>t</i> Bu	8.41×10^4	3.09×10^9	17.38	1.64×10^{-2}	4.45×10^{-7}
QAO-PhDMAC- <i>t</i> Bu	6.19×10^3	8.24×10^8	28.53	1.29×10^{-2}	9.69×10^{-8}
QAO-PhQL- <i>t</i> Bu	1.68×10^7	7.82×10^8	76.70	3.71×10^{-3}	7.82×10^{-5}
QAO-PhTRZ- <i>t</i> Bu	2.04×10^7	2.51×10^7	78.05	4.37×10^{-3}	1.96×10^{-3}
QAO-PhNT- <i>t</i> Bu	1.32×10^7	5.38×10^{10}	75.47	4.05×10^{-3}	9.93×10^{-7}
QAO-PhTTR- <i>t</i> Bu	2.37×10^7	2.99×10^5	80.05	4.36×10^{-3}	4.31×10^{-3}
QAO-PhBPCN- <i>t</i> Bu	1.17×10^7	8.35×10^9	89.33	2.35×10^{-4}	3.30×10^{-7}
QAO-PhCz-CF ₃	1.95×10^4	4.48×10^{10}	61.82	6.74×10^{-3}	2.95×10^{-9}
QAO-PhDMCz-CF ₃	9.75×10^6	4.70×10^5	61.05	5.83×10^{-3}	5.56×10^{-3}
QAO-PhDPA-CF ₃	9.84×10^6	4.37×10^7	45.85	6.05×10^{-3}	1.11×10^{-3}
QAO-PhAz-CF ₃	4.68×10^5	2.02×10^9	43.38	2.49×10^{-2}	5.75×10^{-6}
QAO-PhDMAC-CF ₃	2.08×10^6	1.75×10^8	23.81	1.14×10^{-2}	1.34×10^{-4}
QAO-PhQL-CF ₃	8.82×10^5	2.90×10^{11}	54.32	8.08×10^{-3}	2.46×10^{-8}
QAO-PhTRZ-CF ₃	8.11×10^5	7.01×10^8	70.52	1.11×10^{-2}	1.28×10^{-5}
QAO-PhNT-CF ₃	1.27×10^2	6.68×10^6	63.25	2.89×10^{-2}	5.49×10^{-7}
QAO-PhTTR-CF ₃	5.04×10^4	1.26×10^{11}	73.62	8.79×10^{-3}	3.51×10^{-9}
QAO-PhBPCN-CF ₃	3.15×10^4	2.17×10^9	87.42	2.06×10^{-3}	3.00×10^{-8}
QAO-PhCz-C(CN) ₃	1.03×10^6	1.71×10^{11}	79.03	3.49×10^{-3}	2.11×10^{-8}
QAO-PhDMCz-C(CN) ₃	2.43×10^3	8.79×10^{10}	89.64	9.11×10^{-4}	2.52×10^{-11}

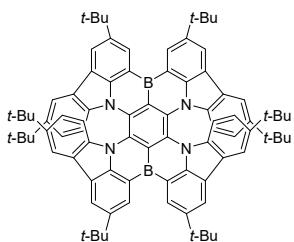
QAO-PhDPA-C(CN) ₃	4.50×10^5	1.74×10^{11}	59.07	5.31×10^{-3}	1.38×10^{-8}
QAO-PhAz-C(CN) ₃	1.72×10^6	2.90×10^8	42.85	6.20×10^{-2}	3.64×10^{-4}
QAO-PhDMAC-C(CN) ₃	1.99×10^3	3.97×10^{10}	45.19	4.46×10^{-2}	2.23×10^{-9}
QAO-PhQL-C(CN) ₃	6.37×10^4	8.81×10^{10}	78.15	4.35×10^{-3}	3.15×10^{-9}
QAO-PhTRZ-C(CN) ₃	3.58×10^4	7.49×10^{10}	70.49	9.57×10^{-3}	4.57×10^{-9}
QAO-PhNT-C(CN) ₃	6.59×10^2	2.43×10^8	53.47	2.94×10^{-2}	7.99×10^{-8}
QAO-PhTTR-C(CN) ₃	1.44×10^4	5.65×10^{10}	88.07	1.13×10^{-3}	2.87×10^{-10}
QAO-PhBPCN-C(CN) ₃	1.65×10^4	3.18×10^{10}	77.35	7.08×10^{-3}	3.68×10^{-9}

Table S5. Summary of the PLQY, $|g_{PL}|$ and FM values of the reported CP-MR-TADF materials.

Compd.	$ g_{PL} $	PLQY	FM	Year	Reference
 OBN-2CN-BN	9.1×10^{-4}	99%	9.0×10^{-4}	2021	1
 OBN-4CN-BN	10.4×10^{-4}	95%	9.9×10^{-4}	2021	
 BN-4	1.0×10^{-3}	88%	8.8×10^{-4}	2021	2
 BN-5	1.0×10^{-3}	87%	8.7×10^{-4}	2021	



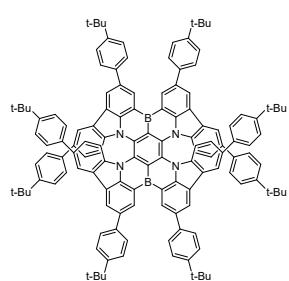
1a

 2.0×10^{-3} 100% 2.0×10^{-3} 2021

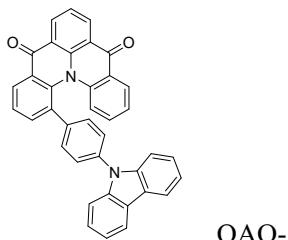
1b

 2.0×10^{-3} 99% 2.0×10^{-3} 2021

3

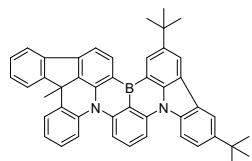


1c

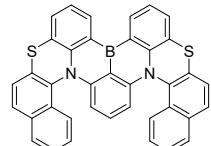
 2.0×10^{-3} 90% 1.8×10^{-3} 2021

QAO-

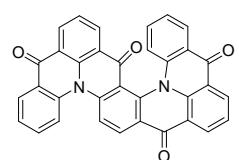
PhCz



BN-MelAC



helicene-BN



Hel-DiDikta

 1.1×10^{-3} 47% 5.2×10^{-4} 2021

4

 3.2×10^{-4} 96% 3.1×10^{-4} 2022

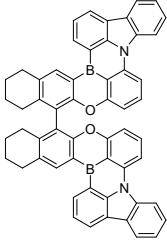
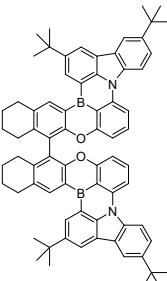
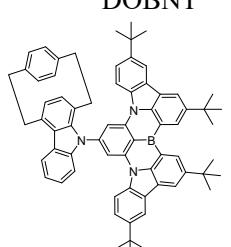
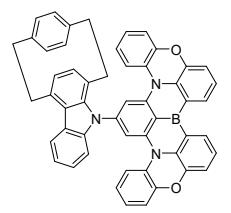
5

 2.1×10^{-3} 98% 2.0×10^{-3} 2022

6

 4.0×10^{-4} 4.1% 1.6×10^{-5} 2022

7

	1.0×10^{-3}	91%	9.1×10^{-4}	2022	
DOBN					8
	0.9×10^{-3}	96%	8.6×10^{-4}	2022	
DOBNT					
	0.54×10^{-3}	98%	5.3×10^{-4}	2023	
tBuCzB					9
	0.48×10^{-3}	93%	4.5×10^{-4}	2023	
POAB					

Notes and references

- (1) Xu, Y.; Wang, Q.; Cai, X.; Li, C.; Wang, Y. Highly Efficient Electroluminescence from Narrowband Green Circularly Polarized Multiple Resonance Thermally Activated Delayed Fluorescence Enantiomers. *Adv. Mater.* **2021**, *33*, 2100652.
- (2) Wu, X.; Huang, J.-W.; Su, B.-K.; Wang, S.; Yuan, L.; Zheng, W.-Q.; Zhang, H.; Zheng, Y.-X.; Zhu, W.; Chou, P.-T. Fabrication of Circularly Polarized MR-TADF Emitters with Asymmetrical Peripheral-Lock Enhancing Helical B/N-Doped Nanographenes. *Adv. Mater.* **2022**, *34*, 2105080.
- (3) Li, J.-K.; Chen, X.-Y.; Guo, Y.-L.; Wang, X.-C.; Sue, A. C. H.; Cao, X.-Y.; Wang, X.-Y. B,N-Embedded Double Hetero[7]helicenes with Strong Chiroptical Responses in the Visible Light Region. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 17958–17963.
- (4) Yang, S.-Y.; Zou, S.-N.; Kong, F.-C.; Liao, X.-J.; Qu, Y.-K.; Feng, Z.-Q.; Zheng, Y.-X.; Jiang, Z.-Q.; Liao, L.-S. A narrowband blue circularly polarized thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitter with a hetero-helicene structure. *Chem. Commun.* **2021**, *57*, 11041–11044.
- (5) Yang, Y.; Li, N.; Miao, J.; Cao, X.; Ying, A.; Pan, K.; Lv, X.; Ni, F.; Huang, Z.; Gong, S.; et al.

- Chiral Multi-Resonance TADF Emitters Exhibiting Narrowband Circularly Polarized Electroluminescence with an EQE of 37.2 %. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2022**, *61*, e202202227.
- (6) Yang, W.; Li, N.; Miao, J.; Zhan, L.; Gong, S.; Huang, Z.; Yang, C. Simple Double Hetero[5]helicenes Realize Highly Efficient and Narrowband Circularly Polarized Organic Light-Emitting Diodes. *CCS Chemistry*. **2022**, *4*, 3463-3471.
- (7) dos Santos, J. M.; Sun, D.; Moreno-Naranjo, J. M.; Hall, D.; Zinna, F.; Ryan, S. T. J.; Shi, W.; Matulaitis, T.; Cordes, D. B.; Slawin, A. M. Z.; et al. An S-shaped double helicene showing both multi-resonance thermally activated delayed fluorescence and circularly polarized luminescence. *J. Mater. Chem. C*. **2022**, *10*, 4861-4870.
- (8) Yan, Z.-P.; Yuan, L.; Zhang, Y.; Mao, M.-X.; Liao, X.-J.; Ni, H.-X.; Wang, Z.-H.; An, Z.; Zheng, Y.-X.; Zuo, J.-L. A Chiral Dual-Core Organoboron Structure Realizes Dual-Channel Enhanced Ultrapure Blue Emission and Highly Efficient Circularly Polarized Electroluminescence. *Adv. Mater.* **2022**, *34*, 2204253.
- (9) Liao, X.-J.; Pu, D.; Yuan, L.; Tong, J.; Xing, S.; Tu, Z.-L.; Zuo, J.-L.; Zheng, W.-H.; Zheng, Y.-X. Planar Chiral Multiple Resonance Thermally Activated Delayed Fluorescence Materials for Efficient Circularly Polarized Electroluminescence. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2023**, *62*, e202217045.