

Supporting material

**Modification of Thermally Activated Delayed
Fluorescence Emitters Comprising Fluorinated
Acridan-Quinazoline or Spiroacridan Moieties
for Efficient Green OLEDs**

**Fu-En Szu^a, Shao-An Chen^b, Yin-Yin Yu^a, Jiun-Haw Lee^{b*}, Tien-Lung Chiu^{c*}
and Man-kit Leung^{a,d*}**

^a *Department of Chemistry, National Taiwan University, Taipei 10617, Taiwan.*

^b *Graduate Institute of Photonics and Optoelectronics and Department of Electrical Engineering,
National Taiwan University, Taipei 10617, Taiwan.*

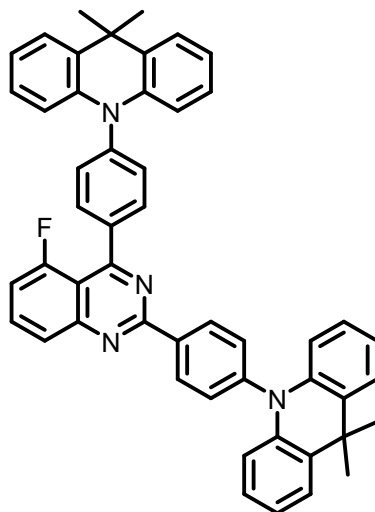
^c *Department of Electrical Engineering, Yuan Ze University, Chung-Li, Taoyuan 32003, Taiwan.*

^d *Advanced Research Center for Green Materials Science and Technology, National Taiwan
University No. 1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Rd., Taipei 10617, Taiwan (R.O.C.)*

Email : jiunhawlee@ntu.edu.tw; tlchiu@saturn.yzu.edu.tw; mkleung@ntu.edu.tw;

Experimental Section

10,10'-((5-fluoroquinazoline-2,4-diyl)bis(4,1-phenylene))bis(9,9-dimethyl-9,10-dihydroacridine)



4Ac5FQN

A two-neck flask under argon atmosphere was charged with $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (229 mg, 0.1 mmol), 5-Fluoro-2,4-bis(4-bromophenyl)quinazoline (458 mg, 1.0 mmol), sodium tert-butoxide (721 mg, 3.0 mmol), XPhos (238 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 9,9-dimethyl-9,10-dihydroacridine (2.2 mmol). Dry and de-aerated toluene (10 mL) was added. The mixture was refluxed for 15 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane and filtered through celite, then dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . The solvent was evaporated by vacuum and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/Hexane = 1/3). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d_1): δ 8.94 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H), δ 8.08-8.03 (m, 3 H), δ 7.95-7.89 (m, 1 H), δ 7.53 (dd, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 3.8 Hz, 5 H), δ 7.49-7.15 (m, 4 H), δ 7.33-7.28 (m, 1 H), δ 7.05-7.00 (m, 3 H), δ 6.98-6.91 (m, 6 H), δ 6.44 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2 H), δ 6.37 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2 H), δ 1.71 (s, 12 H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, Chloroform- d_1): δ 167.07, 165.67, 159.89, 159.25, 156.65, 153.47, 143.89, 142.75, 140.77, 140.69, 139.79, 137.43, 134.49, 134.23,

134.14, 131.98, 131.93, 131.64, 131.45, 130.82, 130.18, 130.07, 126.46, 126.39,
125.63, 125.30, 125.25, 120.77, 120.69, 114.22, 114.14, 112.90, 112.82, 112.70, 36.06,
36.01, 31.35, 31.20; HRMS calcd. for $C_{50}H_{40}FN_4$ ($M+1^+$) 715.3237, obsd. 715.3232

Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of 4Ac5FQN.

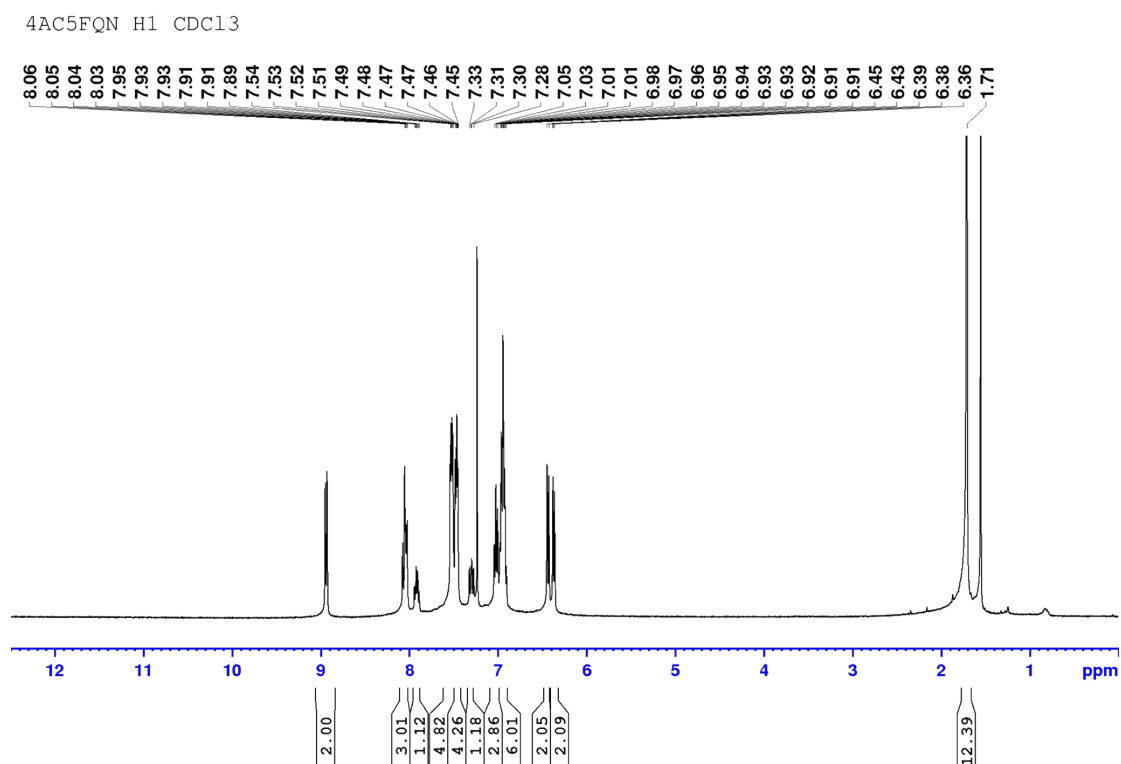


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound 4Ac5FQN.

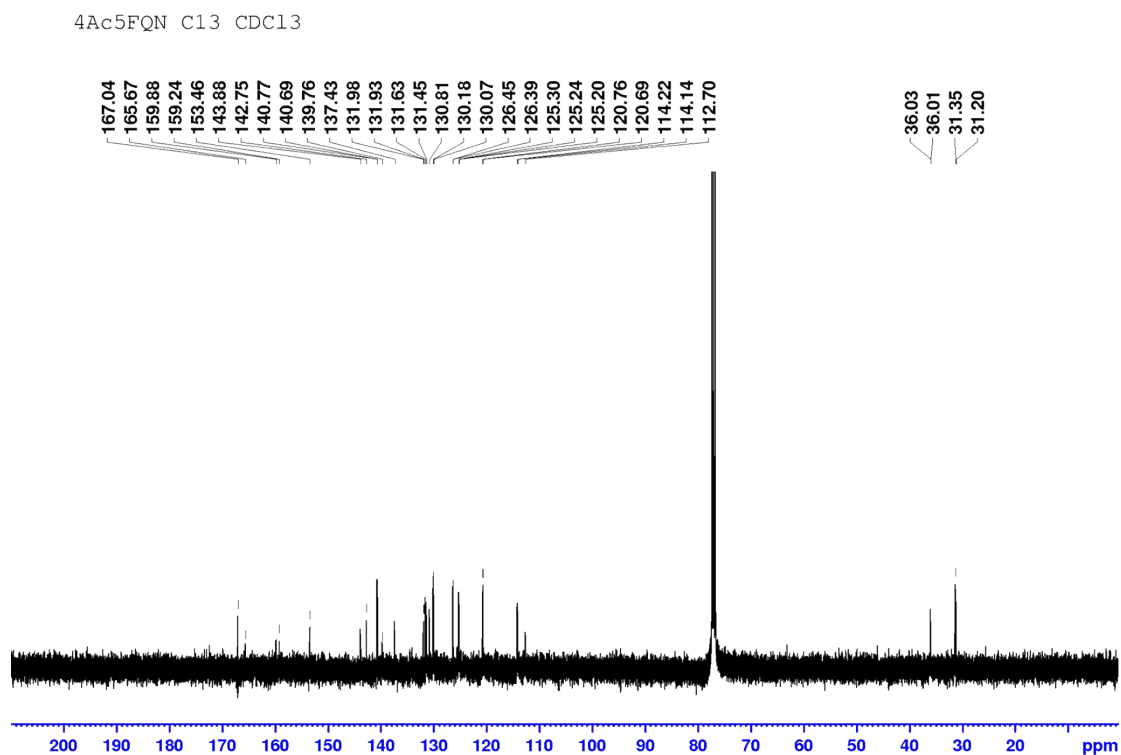
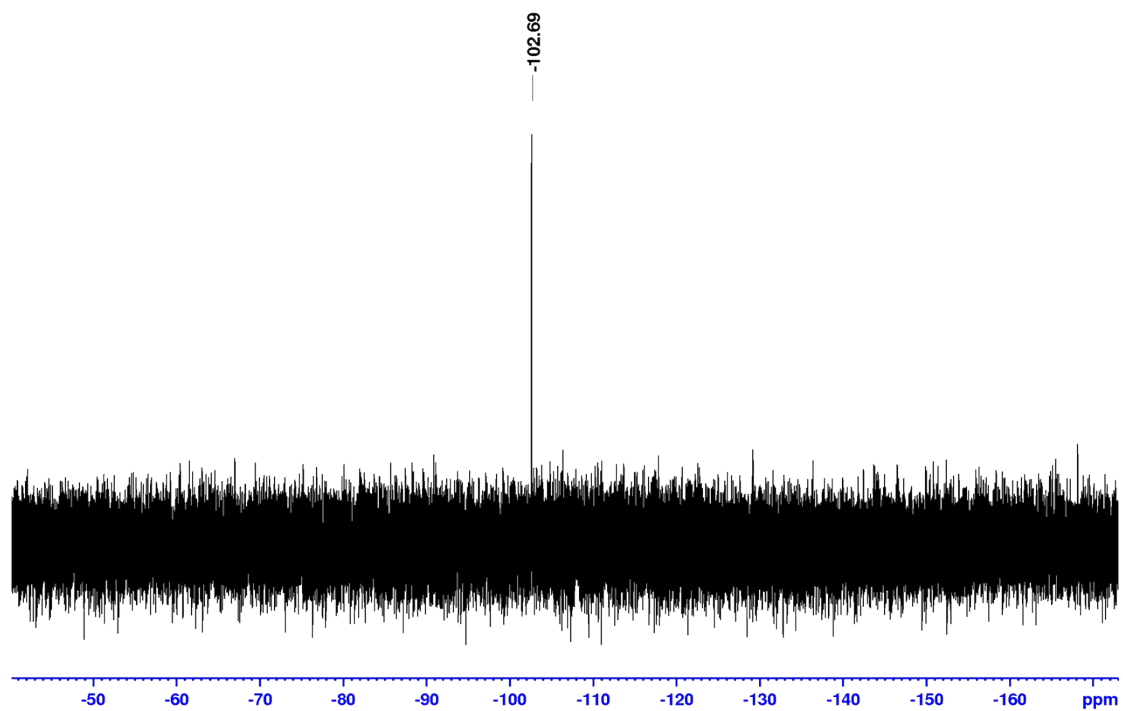
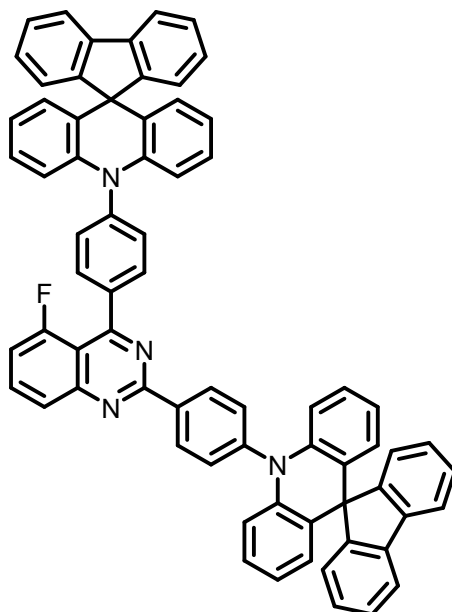


Figure S3. ^{19}F NMR spectrum of compound **4Ac5FQN**.

4Ac5FQN F19 CDCl₃



10,10''-((5-fluoroquinazoline-2,4-diyl)bis(4,1-phenylene))bis(10H-spiro[acridine-9,9'-fluorene])



4SpAc5FQN

A two-neck flask under argon atmosphere was charged with Pd₂(dba)₃ (229 mg, 0.1 mmol), 5-fluoro-2,4-bis(4-bromophenyl)quinazoline (458 mg, 1.0 mmol), sodium tert-butoxide (721 mg, 3.0 mmol), XPhos (238mg, 0.2mmol) and 10H-spiro[acridine-9,9'-fluorene] (2.2 mmol). Dry and de-aerated toluene (10 mL) was added. The mixture was refluxed for 15 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane and filtered through celite, then dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated by vacuum and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/Hexane = 1/3). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*₁): δ 9.05 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.16~8.11 (m, 3H), 7.98~7.94 (m, 1H), 7.80 (dd, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 4H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4 H), 7.46 (dd, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 4H), 7.39~7.32 (m, 5H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 4H), 6.98 (td, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (td, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 6.62~6.53 (m, 6H), 6.49~6.41 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Chloroform-*d*₁): δ 159.87, 156.57, 156.51, 153.51, 143.75, 142.62, 141.15, 141.09, 132.18, 131.67, 131.63, 130.85, 128.39, 127.85, 127.61, 127.25, 125.79, 124.96, 124.88, 120.79, 120.72, 119.91, 119.89, 114.73, 114.68, 56.82; HRMS calcd. for C₇₀H₄₄FN₄ (M+1⁺) 959.3550, obsd. 959.3543

Figure S4. ^1H NMR spectrum of 4SpAc5FQN.

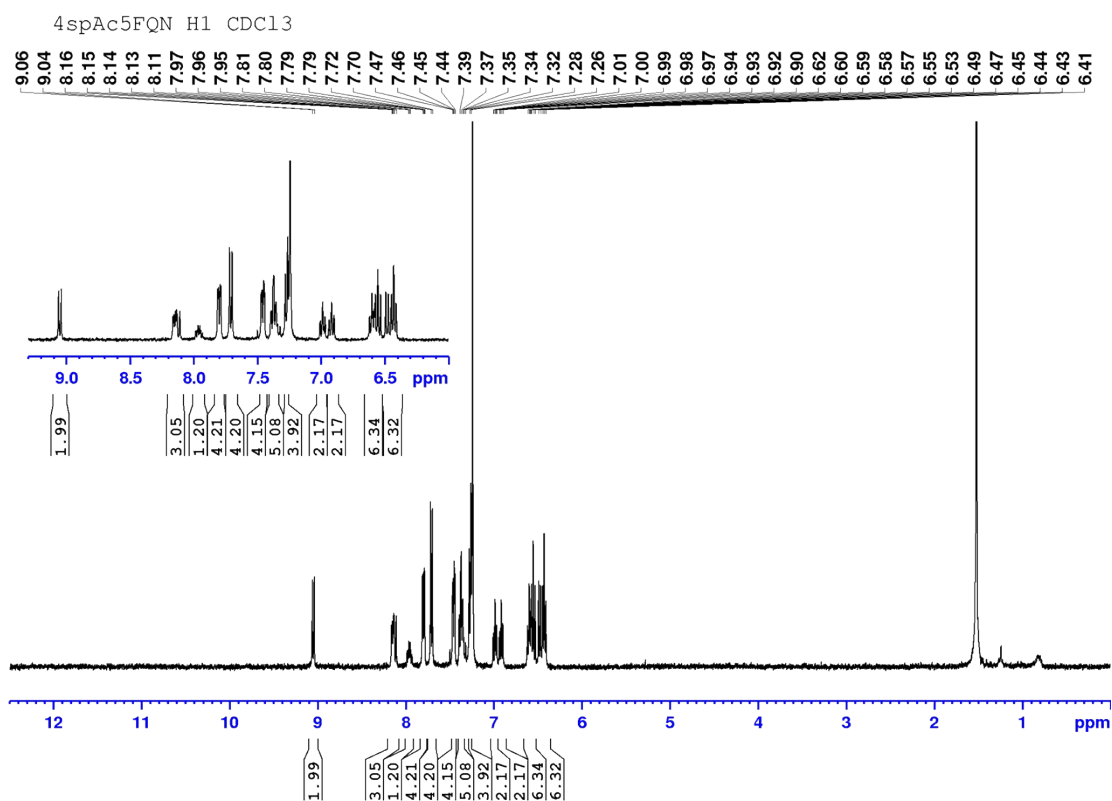


Figure S5. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound 4SpAc5FQN.

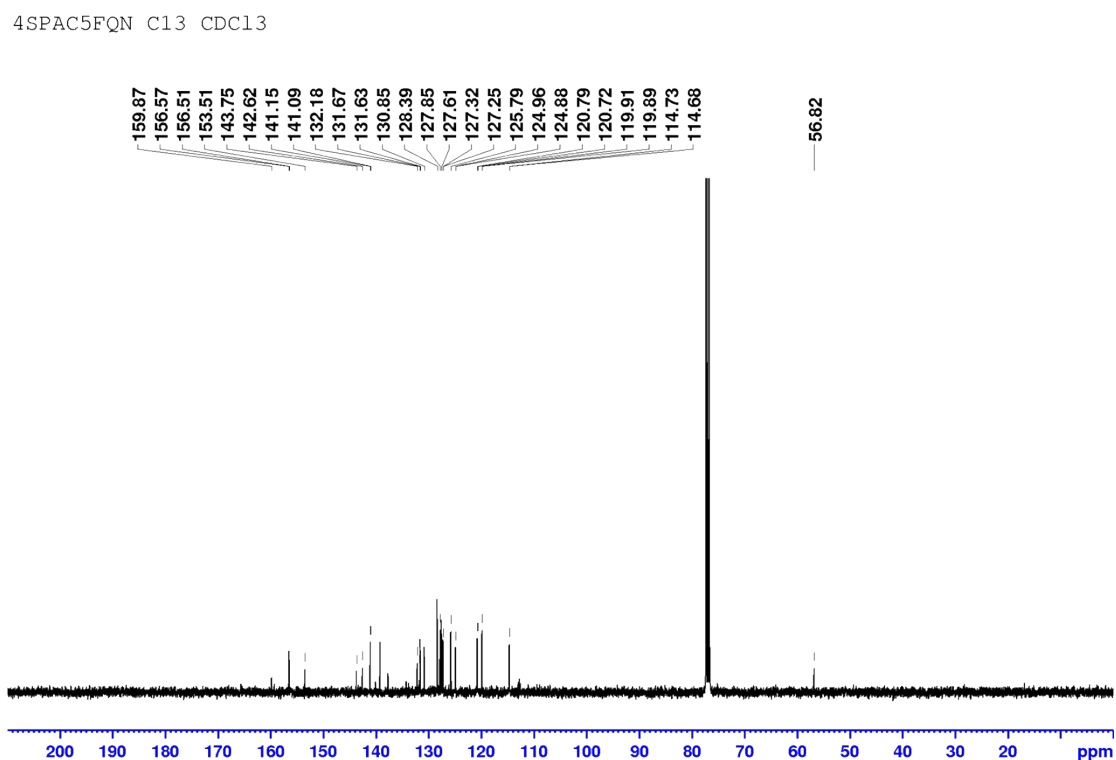
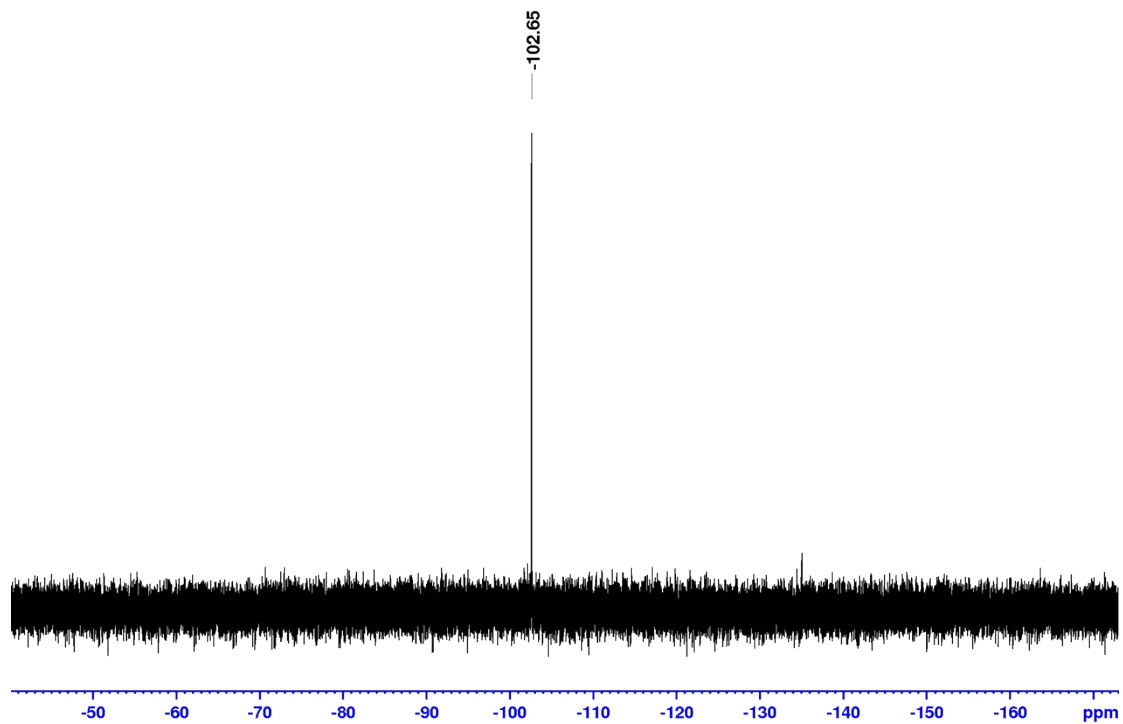


Figure S6. ^{19}F NMR spectrum of compound **4SpAc5FQN**.

4SPAC5FQN F19 CDC13



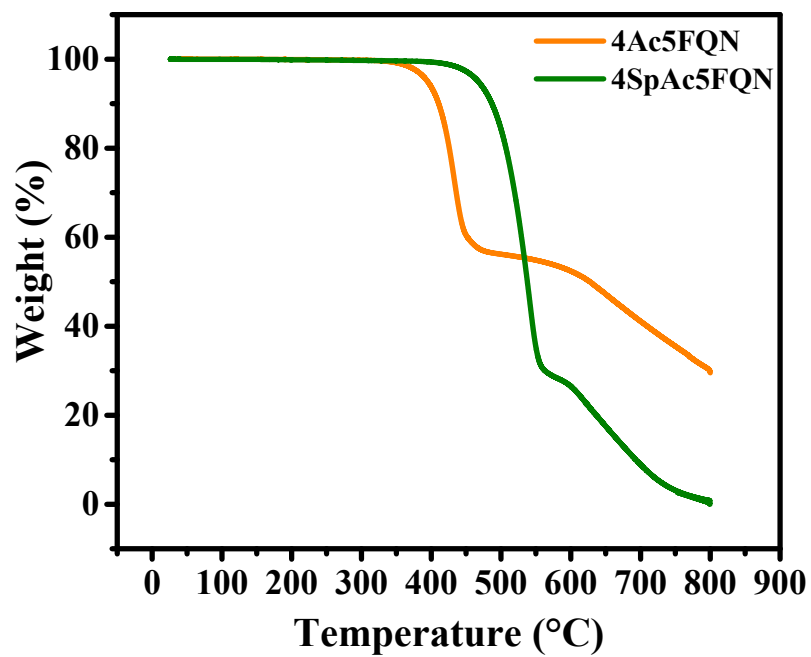
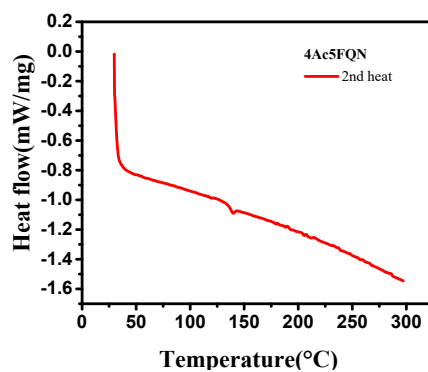
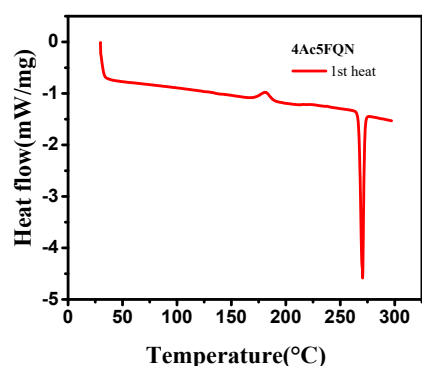


Figure S7. Thermal gravity analysis (TGA) curves of 4Ac5FQN and 4SpAc5FQN.

(a)



(b)

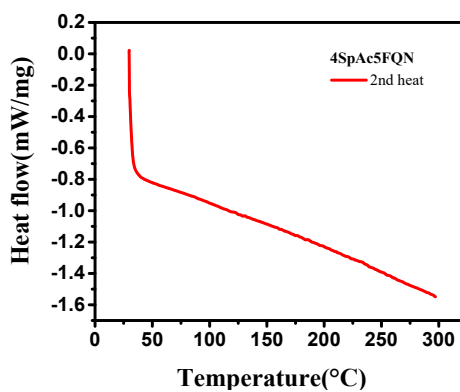
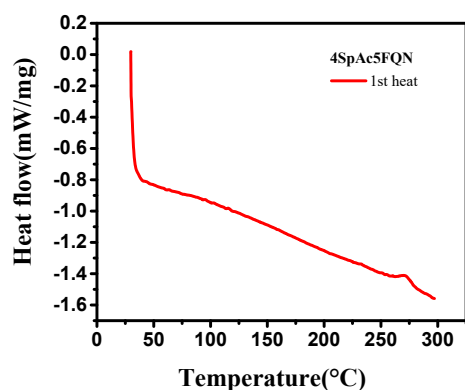
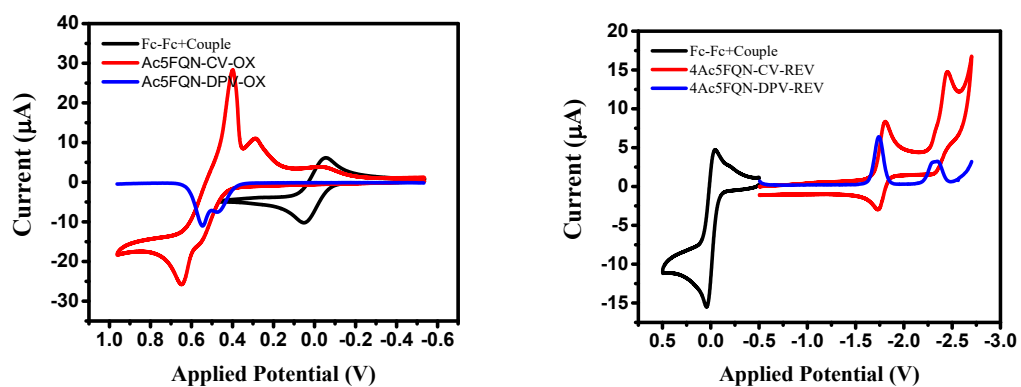


Figure S8. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) curves of (a) 4Ac5FQN and (b) 4SpAc5FQN.

(a)



(b)

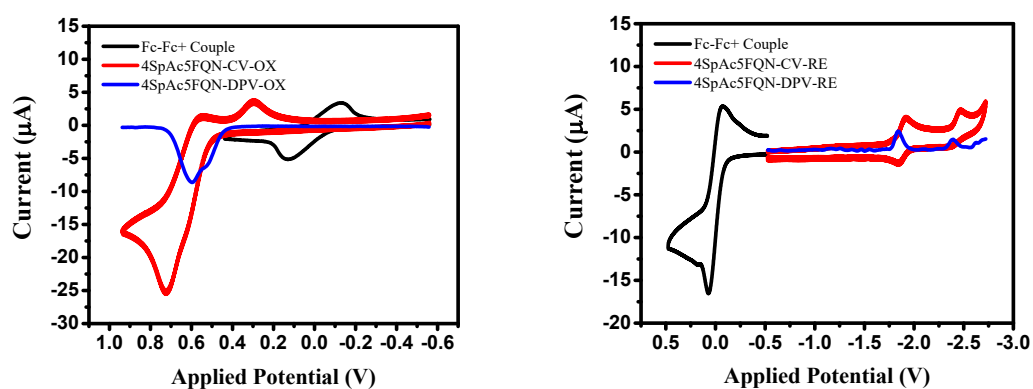


Figure S9. Cyclic voltammogram (CV) and differential pulse voltammetry (DPV) of (a) 4Ac5FQN and (b) 4SpAc5FQN.

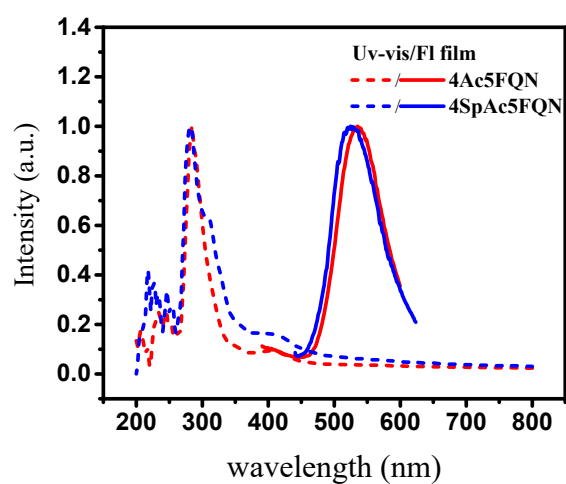


Figure S10. PL of thin film with 4Ac5FQN and 4SpAc5FQN

Table S1. Device structure of OLEDs with 4Ac5FQN as emitter.

Device	HTL TAPC	EBL mCP	EML <i>o</i> -DiCzbBz/X% 4Ac5FQN	ETL DPPS	cathode LiF/Al			
A-1	50	10	30/5%	45	1/120			
A-2			30/10%					
A-3			30/15%					
A-4			30/5%	50				
A-5						55		
A-6							60	
A-7								65
A-8								

Unit:nm

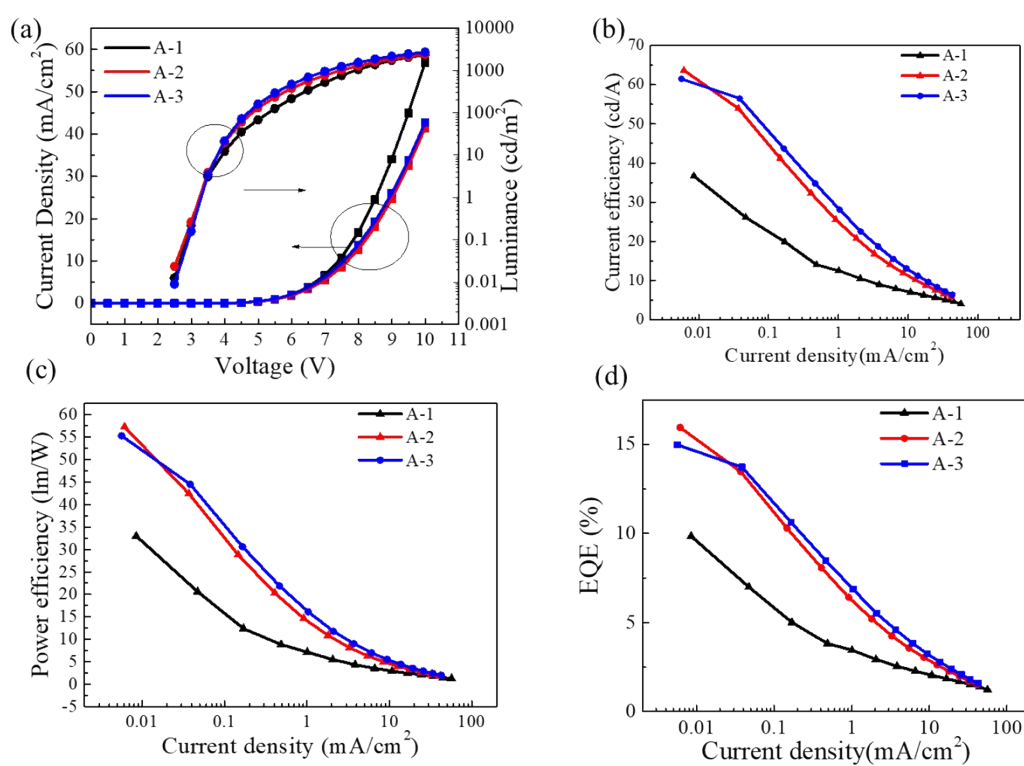


Figure S11. Device performance of (a) J-L-V; (b)CE-J; (c)PE-J; (d) EQE-J for OLEDs (A-1, A-2, A-3)

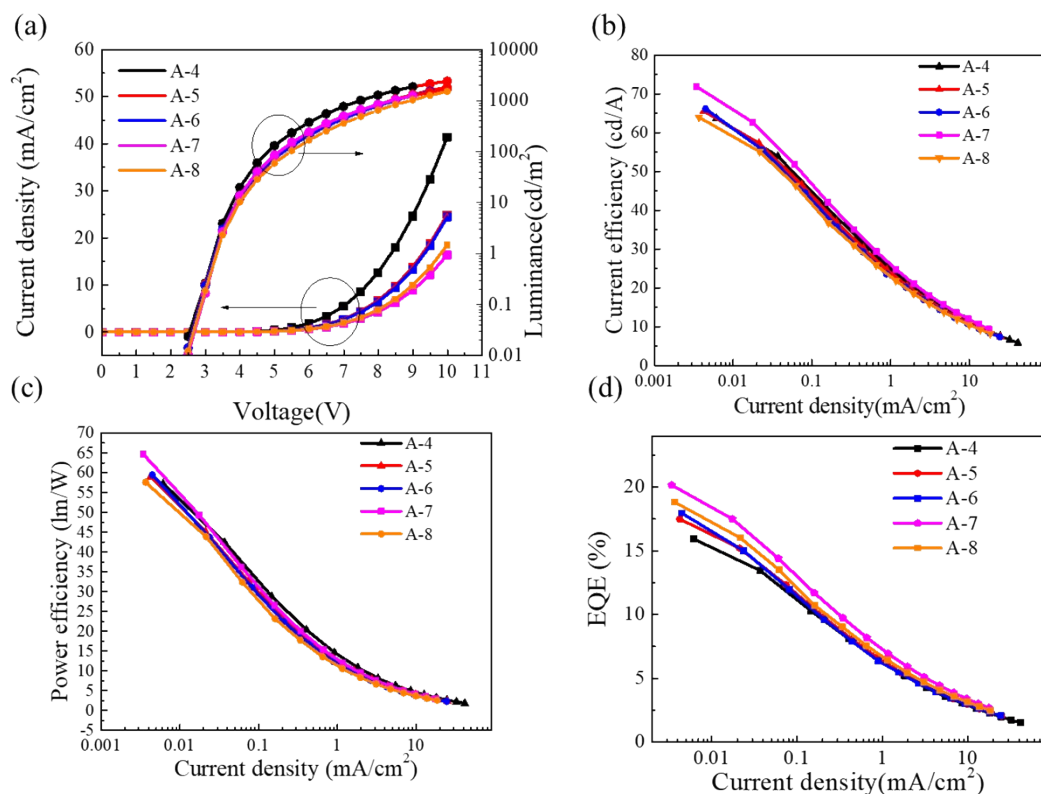


Figure S12. Device performance of (a) J-L-V; (b)CE-J; (c)PE-J; (d) EQE-J for OLEDs (A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, A-8)

Table S2. Device performance of OLEDs with 4Ac5FQN as emitter.

Device	EML/ETL (% , nm)	Voltage ^a (V)	Luminance ^b (cd/m ²)	CE ^c (cd/A)	PE ^c (lm/W)	EQE ^c (%)	CIE ^d (x,y)
A-1	1%, 30/45	7.39	2290	36.70/12.94/6.54	33.01/7.71/2.47	9.84/3.61/1.86	(0.257,0.515)
A-2	5%, 30/45	7.66	2406	63.67/34.30/12.03	57.28/22.23/5.02	15.94/8.59/3.05	(0.327,0.581)
A-3	10%, 30/45	7.55	2710	61.50/38.87/14.98	55.30/25.76/6.71	14.97/9.42/3.72	(0.347,0.585)
A-4	5%, 30/45	7.66	2406	66.52/34.64/11.94	59.86/22.55/5.02	15.94/8.67/3.05	(0.327,0.581)
A-5	5%, 30/50	8.51	1841	70.86/33.14/11.33	63.73/19.93/4.28	17.48/8.80/3.08	(0.323,0.582)
A-6	5%, 30/55	8.56	1797	72.39/31.57/10.86	65.70/18.78/4.03	17.96/8.50/3.00	(0.328,0.581)
A-7	5%, 30/60	9.00	1666	71.90/40.51/14.45	64.73/29.31/7.14	20.15/11.28/4.10	(0.351,0.578)
A-8	5%, 30/65	9.00	1513	75.70/31.44/10.59	68.08/18.15/3.74	18.83/9.14/3.17	(0.351,0.576)

^a at J= 10mA/cm²; ^b Maximum; ^c CE/PE/EQE measured at maximum/100 cd/m²/1000 cd/m²; ^d at 4 V.

Table S3. Device structure of OLEDs with 4SpAc5FQN as emitter.

Device	HTL TAPC	EBL mCP	EML <i>o</i> -DiCzbzBz/X% 4SpAc5FQN	ETL DPPS	cathode LiF/Al
A-1	50	10	30/5%	45	1/120
A-2			30/10%		
A-3			30/15%		
A-4			30/20%		
A-5	30/15%	50	55		
A-6					
A-7					
A-8					

Unit:nm

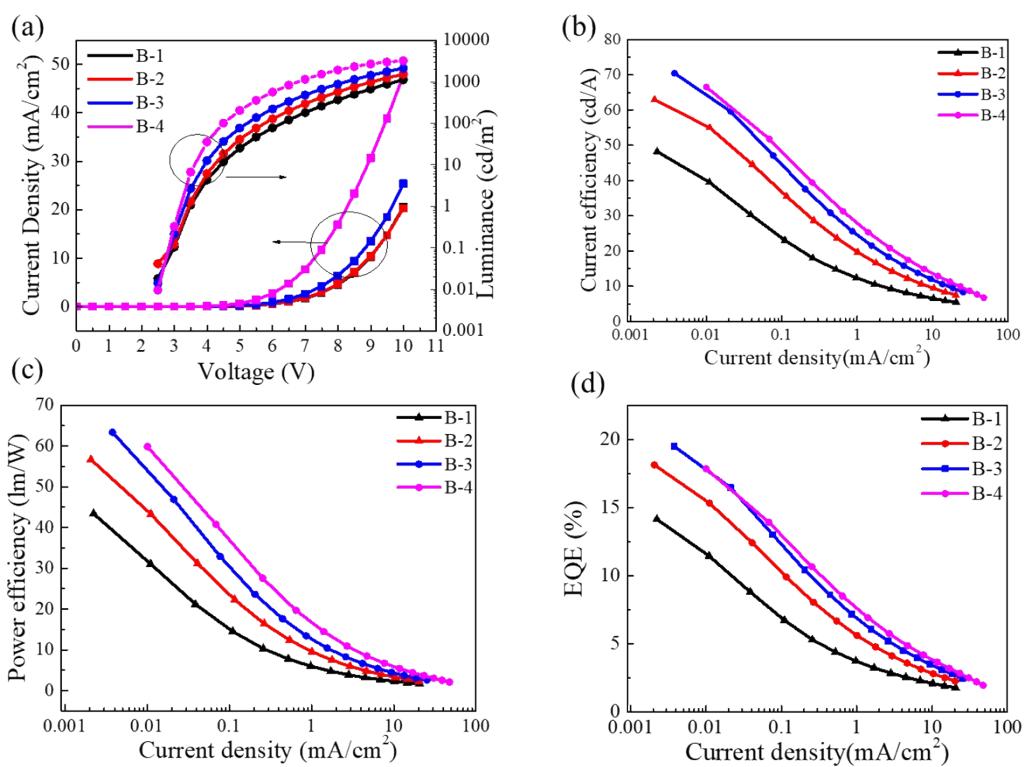


Figure S13. Device performance of (a) J-L-V; (b)CE-J; (c)PE-J; (d) EQE-J for OLEDs (B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4)

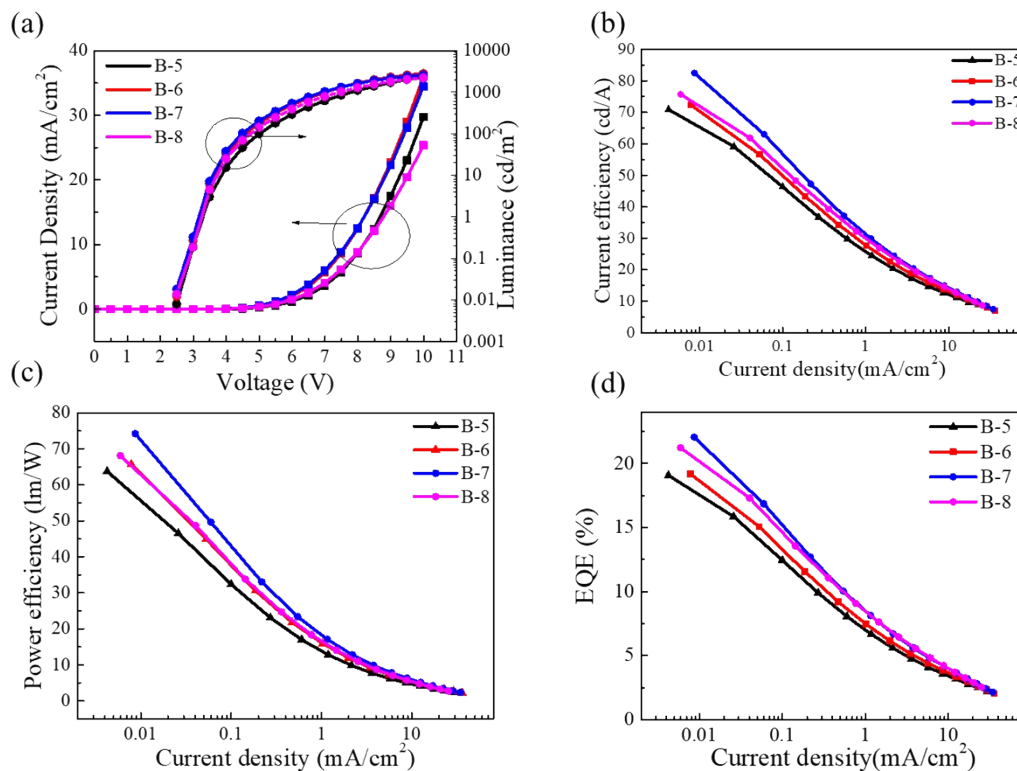


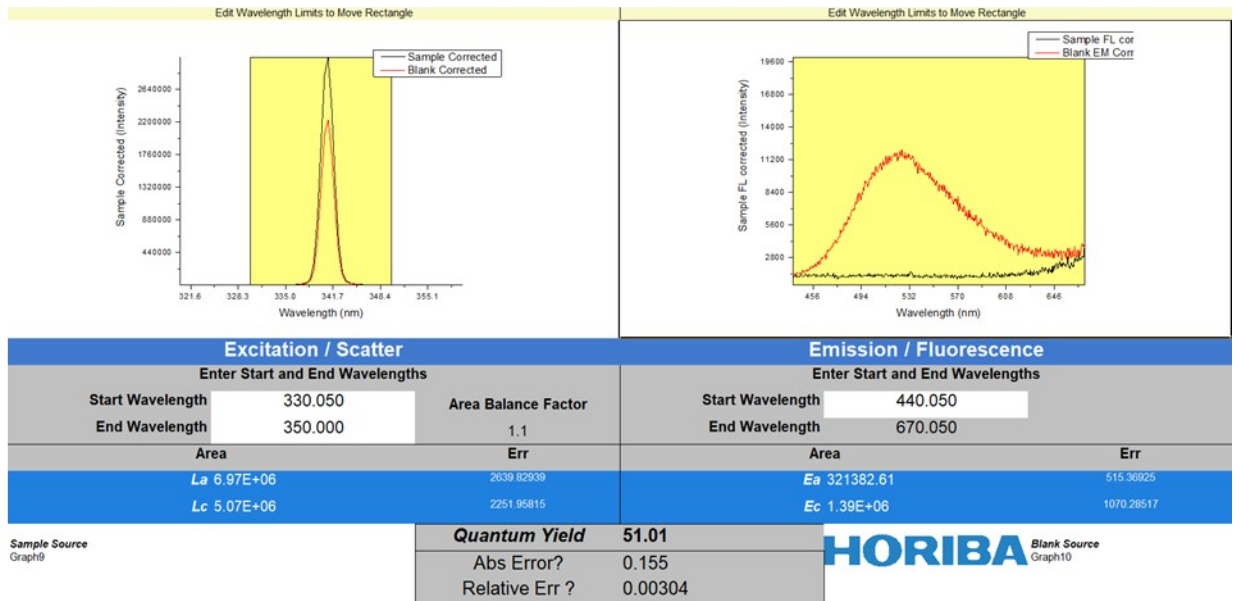
Figure S14. Device performance of (a) J-L-V; (b)CE-J; (c)PE-J; (d) EQE-J for OLEDs (B-5, B-6, B-7 , B-8)

Table S4. Device performance of OLEDs with 4SpAc5FQN as emitter.

Device	EML/ETL (% , nm)	Voltage ^a (V)	Luminance ^b (cd/m ²)	CE ^c (cd/A)	PE ^c (lm/W)	EQE ^c (%)	CIE ^d (x,y)
B-1	5%, 30/45	8.95	1115	48.24/13.15/5.66	43.40/6.53/1.82	14.14/3.93/1.82	(0.274,0.535)
B-2	10%, 30/45	8.93	1519	62.96/25.73/9.30	56.68/14.08/3.24	18.13/7.27/2.77	(0.317,0.565)
B-3	15%, 30/45	8.56	2106	70.46/33.47/12.92	63.37/19.91/4.90	19.50/9.30/3.72	(0.327,0.577)
B-4	20%, 30/45	7.28	3203	66.52/39.90/15.90	59.86/28.13/7.36	17.85/10.81/4.42	(0.335,0.576)
B-5	15%, 30/45	8.16	2292	70.86/37.85/13.37	63.73/24.30/5.40	19.07/10.21/3.74	(0.328,0.577)
B-6	15%, 30/50	7.67	2800	72.39/40.90/15.95	65.70/28.20/7.23	19.18/10.94/4.42	(0.336,0.575)
B-7	15%, 30/55	7.64	2570	82.50/47.80/17.54	74.19/33.56/7.94	22.06/12.84/4.86	(0.348,0.580)
B-8	15%, 30/60	8.16	2197	75.70/44.61/16.99	68.08/31.64/7.16	21.23/12.04/4.88	(0.369,0.572)

^a at J= 10mA/cm²; ^b Maximum; ^c CE/PE/EQE measured at maximum/100 cd/m²/1000 cd/m²; ^d at 4 V.

(a) 4Ac5FQN



(b) 4SpAc5FQN

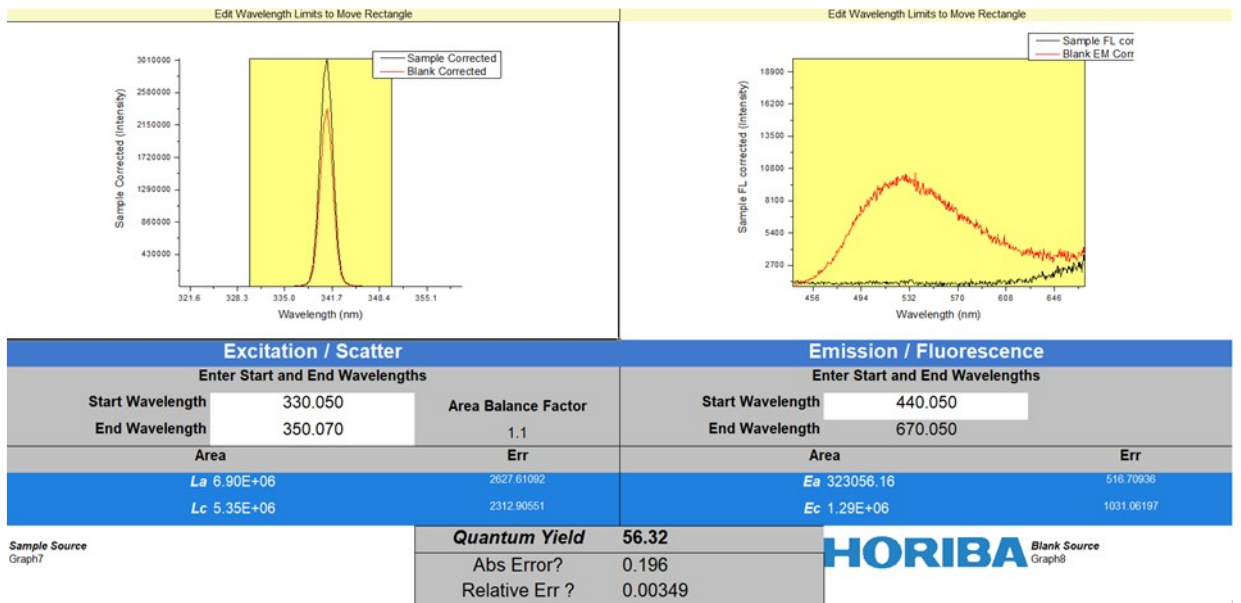


Figure S15. PLQY of mixed film (a) 4Ac5FQN doped *o*-DiCzBZ; (b) 4SpAc5FQN doped *o*-DiCzBZ.

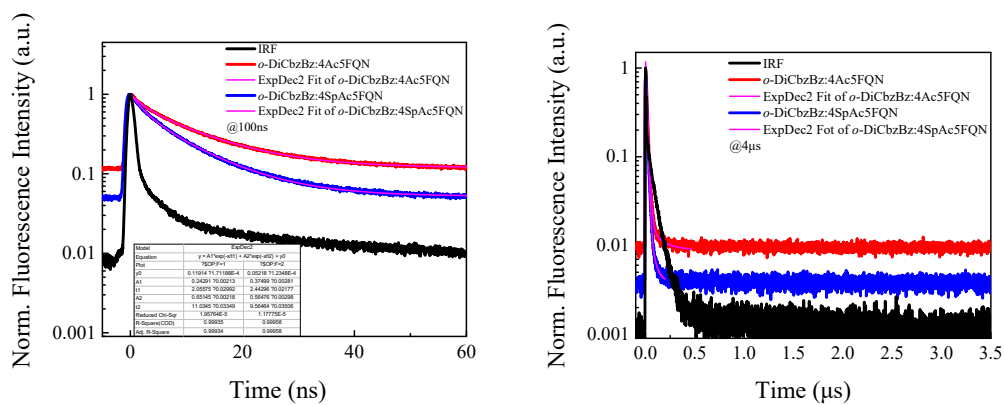


Figure S16. TrPL of prompt and delayed decay curves for 4Ac5FQN and 4SpAc5FQN in doped film.