

**Supporting Information**

**for**

**Multifunctional metallophosphors with anti triplet-triplet annihilation  
properties for solution-processable electroluminescent devices**

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## Experimental Section

### Synthesis of organic ligands:

#### 9,9-Bis(4-diphenylaminophenyl)-2-bromofluorene

A mixture of 2-bromofluorenone<sup>9</sup> (0.20 g, 0.77 mmol) and triphenylamine (2.64 g, 10.78 mmol) in methanesulfonic acid (74 mg, 0.77 mmol) was heated at 140 °C under an inert atmosphere overnight. The cooled reaction mixture was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (100 mL), washed with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and finally concentrated. Chromatography of the mixture on silica gel, first eluting with hexane/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20:1, v/v) to remove the excess triphenylamine, followed by hexane/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2:1, v/v) to isolate the product as a white solid (0.39 g, 70%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm) 7.62 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar), 7.47 (t, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H, Ar), 7.41–7.38 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.34–7.32 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.29–7.20 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.16–7.12 (m, 8H, Ar), 7.00–6.89 (m, 16H, Ar), 6.84–6.82 (m, 4H, Ar). FAB-MS (*m/z*): 732 [M]<sup>+</sup>. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>49</sub>H<sub>35</sub>N<sub>2</sub>Br: C, 80.43; H, 4.82; N, 3.83. Found: C, 80.12; H, 4.78; N, 3.60.

#### 9,9-Bis(4-diphenylaminophenyl)-2-pyridinylfluorene (HL1)

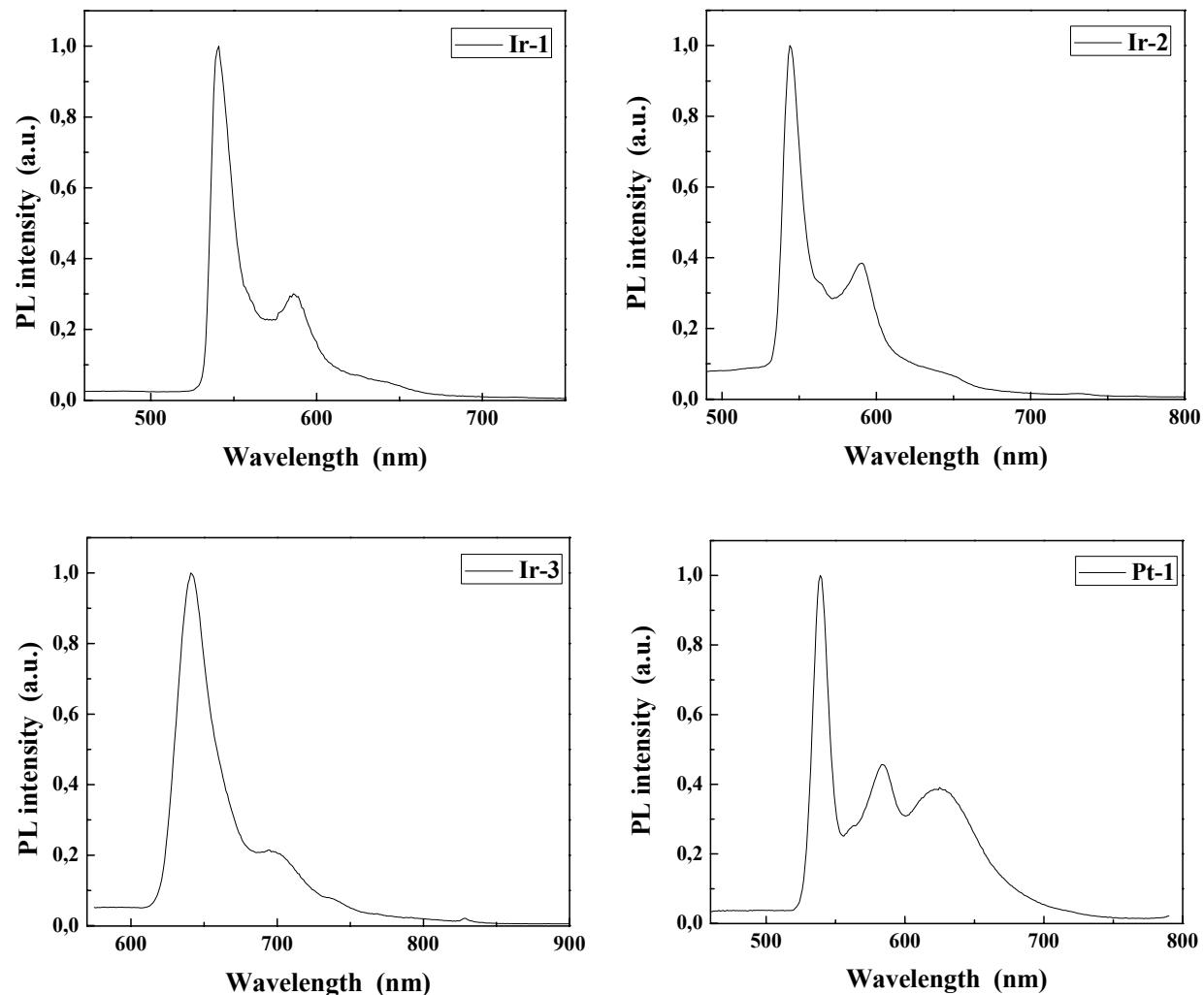
9,9-Bis(4-diphenylaminophenyl)-2-bromofluorene (1.83 g, 2.50 mmol) and 2-(tributylstannylyl)pyridine (1.01 g, 2.75 mmol) were mixed in dry toluene (50 mL) and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (0.29 g, 0.25 mmol) was then added to the solution. The resulting mixture was stirred at 110 °C overnight. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into a separating funnel and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (150 mL) was added followed by washing with water (3 × 100 mL). The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/hexane (1:1, v/v). The title product was obtained as a white solid (1.19 g, 65%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm) 8.70–8.69 (m, 1H, Ar), 8.07 (s, 1H, Ar), 8.05 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar), 7.86 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H,

Ar), 7.80 (d,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar), 7.74–7.71 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.46 (d,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar), 7.40 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 1H, Ar), 7.32 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 1H, Ar), 7.24–7.20 (m, 9H, Ar), 7.14 (d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, 4H, Ar), 7.09–7.07 (m, 8H, Ar), 7.01–6.93 (m, 8H, Ar).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 157.48, 152.16, 152.09, 149.57, 147.59, 146.14, 140.95, 139.41, 138.80, 136.67, 129.11, 128.89, 127.87, 127.42, 126.54, 126.26, 124.61, 124.33, 123.06, 122.68, 121.95, 120.71, 120.39 (Ar), 64.59 (quat. C). FAB-MS ( $m/z$ ): 729 [M]<sup>+</sup>. Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{54}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_3$ : C, 88.86; H, 5.39; N, 5.76. Found: C, 88.76; H, 5.21; N, 5.58.

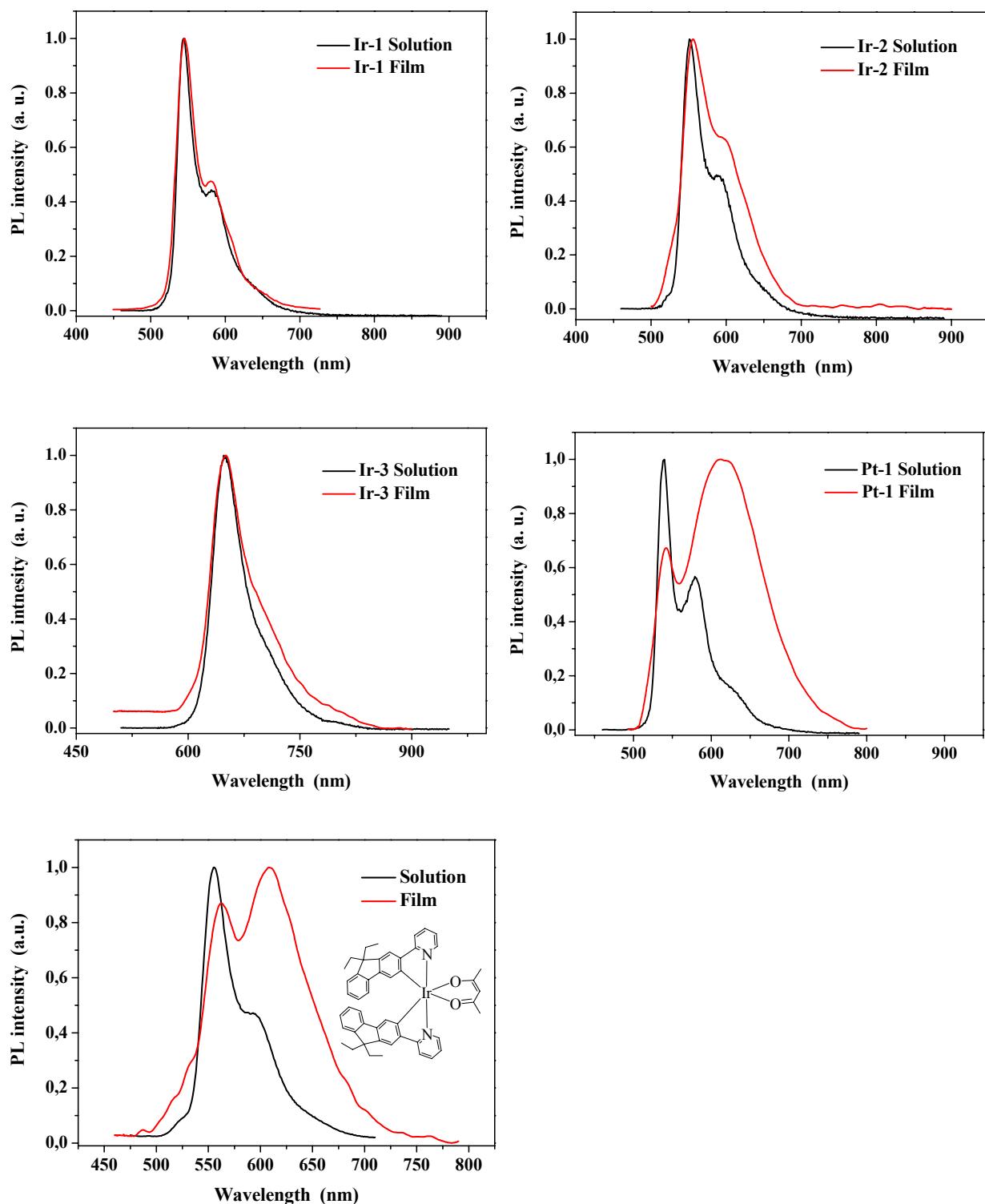
### 9,9-Bis(4-diphenylaminophenyl)-2-isoquinolinylfluorene (HL2)

Under a  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere, 9-bis(4-diphenylaminophenyl)-2-bromofluorene (1.20 g, 1.64 mmol) in dry THF (30 mL) was cooled to –78 °C and then  $^7\text{BuLi}$  (1.6 M in hexane) (1.2 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min and trimethylborate (0.21 g, 0.23 mL) was introduced to the reaction mixture with a syringe. Then the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature slowly and dilute HCl (30 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred vigorously for 10 min and poured into a separating funnel. It was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (3 × 60 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with water (3 × 100 mL) and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . After concentration, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting first with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  to remove the impurity and then diethyl ether to elute the product. The organic boronic acid derivative was obtained as a white solid (0.80 g, 70%). Then 1-chloroisoquinoline (0.10 g, 0.61 mmol) and the as-prepared organic boronic acid (0.50 g, 0.72 mmol) were combined in a mixture of toluene (20 mL), THF (10 mL) and 2 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (20 mL) under an inert atmosphere. The catalyst  $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$  (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol) was then added to the solution. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 24 h. Then water (100 mL) was added to the cooled reaction mixture which was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (3 × 60 mL). The organic solution was washed with water (3 × 100 mL) and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The solvent was

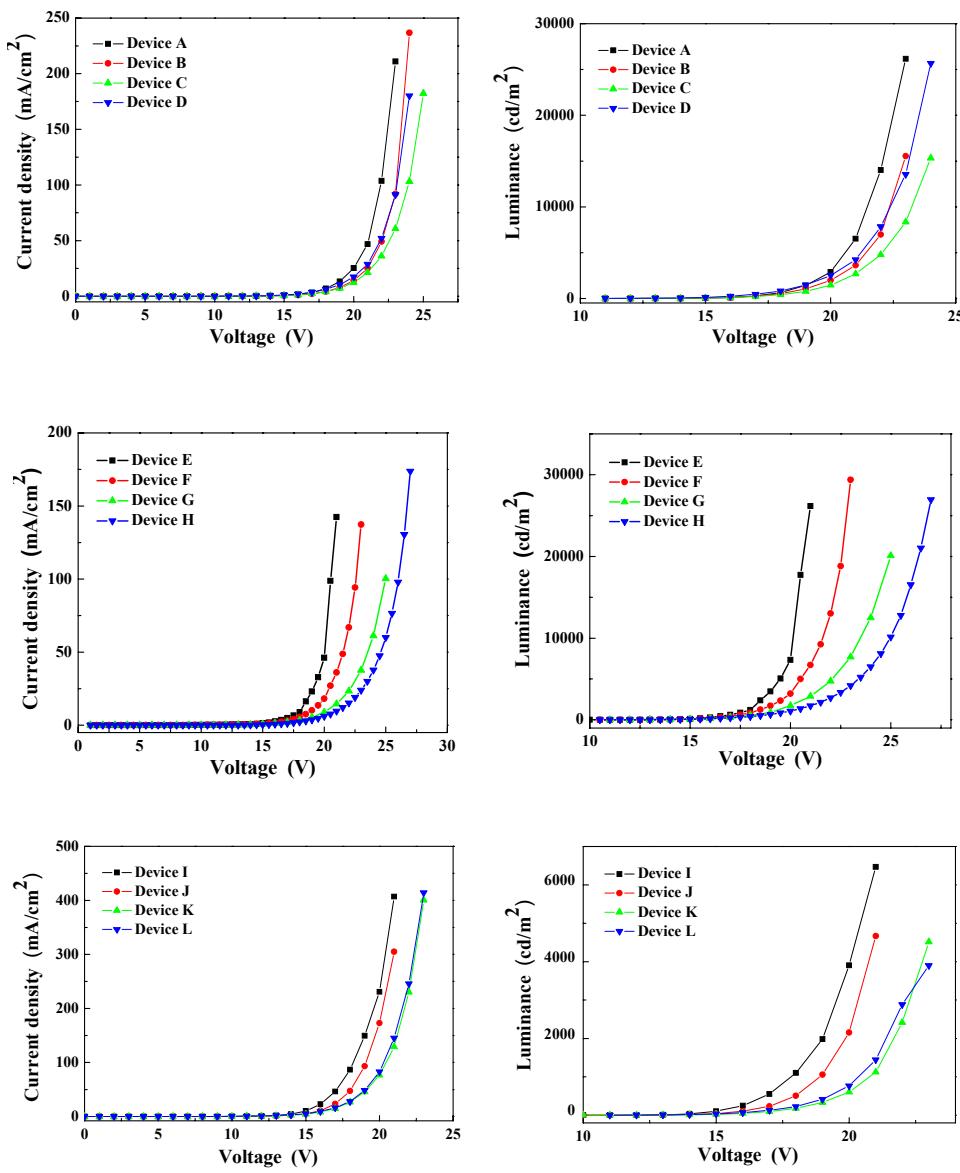
removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified on a silica gel column with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/hexane (3:1, v/v) to give the title product as a pale yellow solid (0.40 g, 84%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 8.62 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, Ar), 7.99–7.96 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.90–7.86 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.83–7.80 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.70–7.65 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.50 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar), 7.46–7.41 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.38–7.34 (m, 1H, Ar), 7.25–7.20 (m, 8H, Ar), 7.19–7.15 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.09–7.06 (m, 8H, Ar), 7.01–6.94 (m, 8H, Ar). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  (ppm) 160.58, 151.81, 151.33, 147.61, 146.20, 142.12, 140.45, 139.57, 139.53, 138.54, 136.90, 129.91, 129.39, 129.11, 128.89, 128.08, 127.92, 127.53, 127.47, 127.06, 127.00, 126.66, 126.30, 124.17, 123.32, 122.63, 120.50, 120.44, 119.86 (Ar), 64.58 (quat. C). FAB-MS (*m/z*): 779 [M]<sup>+</sup>. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>58</sub>H<sub>41</sub>N<sub>3</sub>: C, 89.31; H, 5.30; N, 5.39. Found: C, 89.18; H, 5.33; N, 5.45.

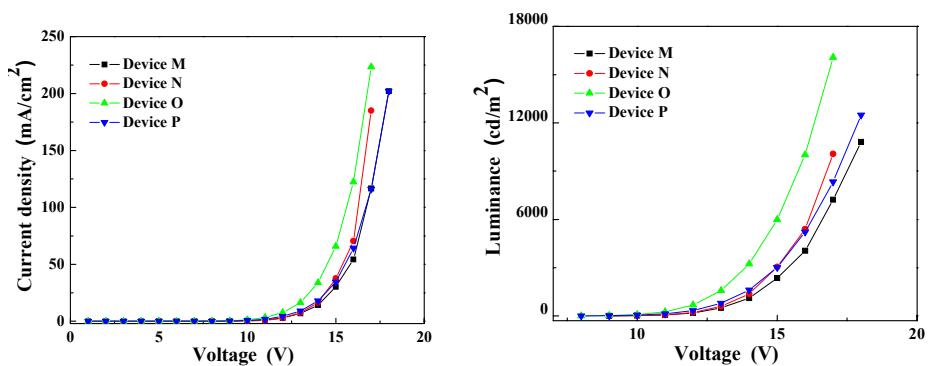


**Fig. S1** PL spectra for the triplet emitters in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  glass at 77 K.

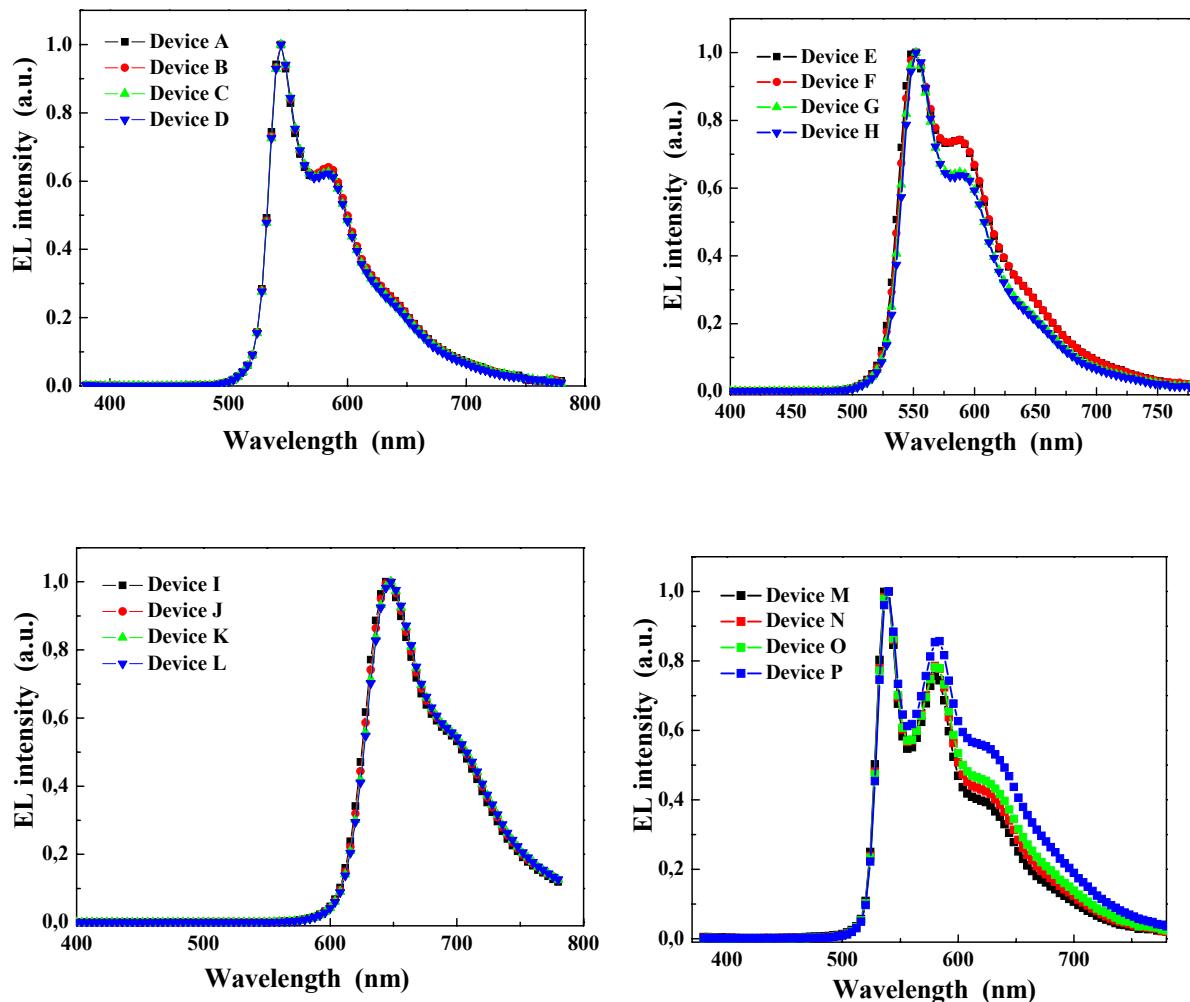


**Fig. S2** PL spectra for the triplet emitters in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  solution and neat film at 293 K.

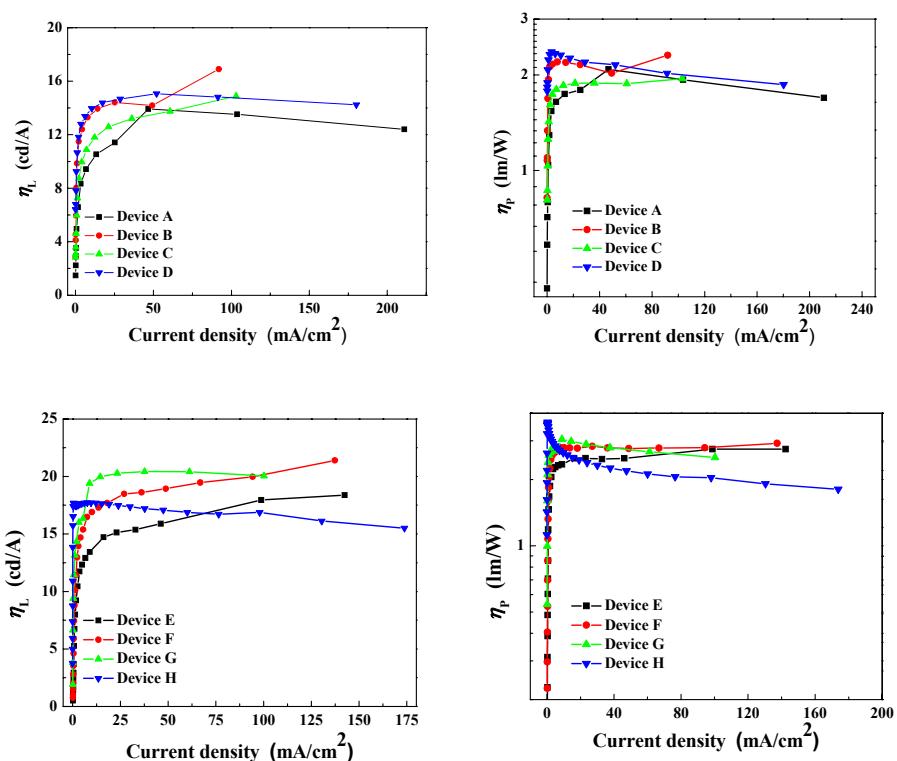


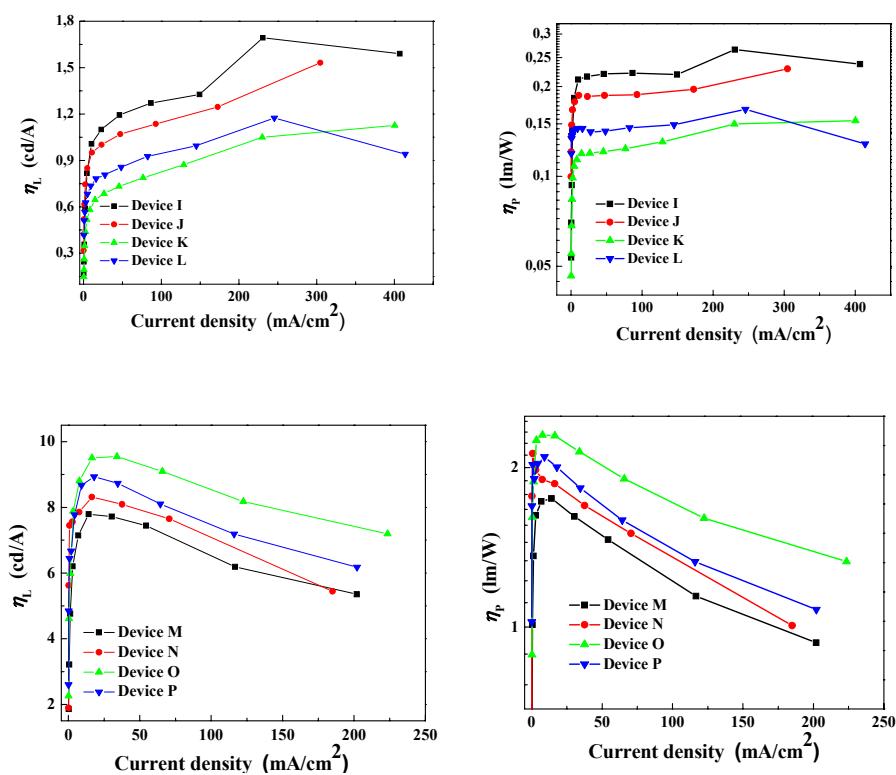


**Fig. S3** The current density–voltage–luminance ( $J$ – $V$ – $L$ ) characteristics of all of the OLED devices with different doping levels.

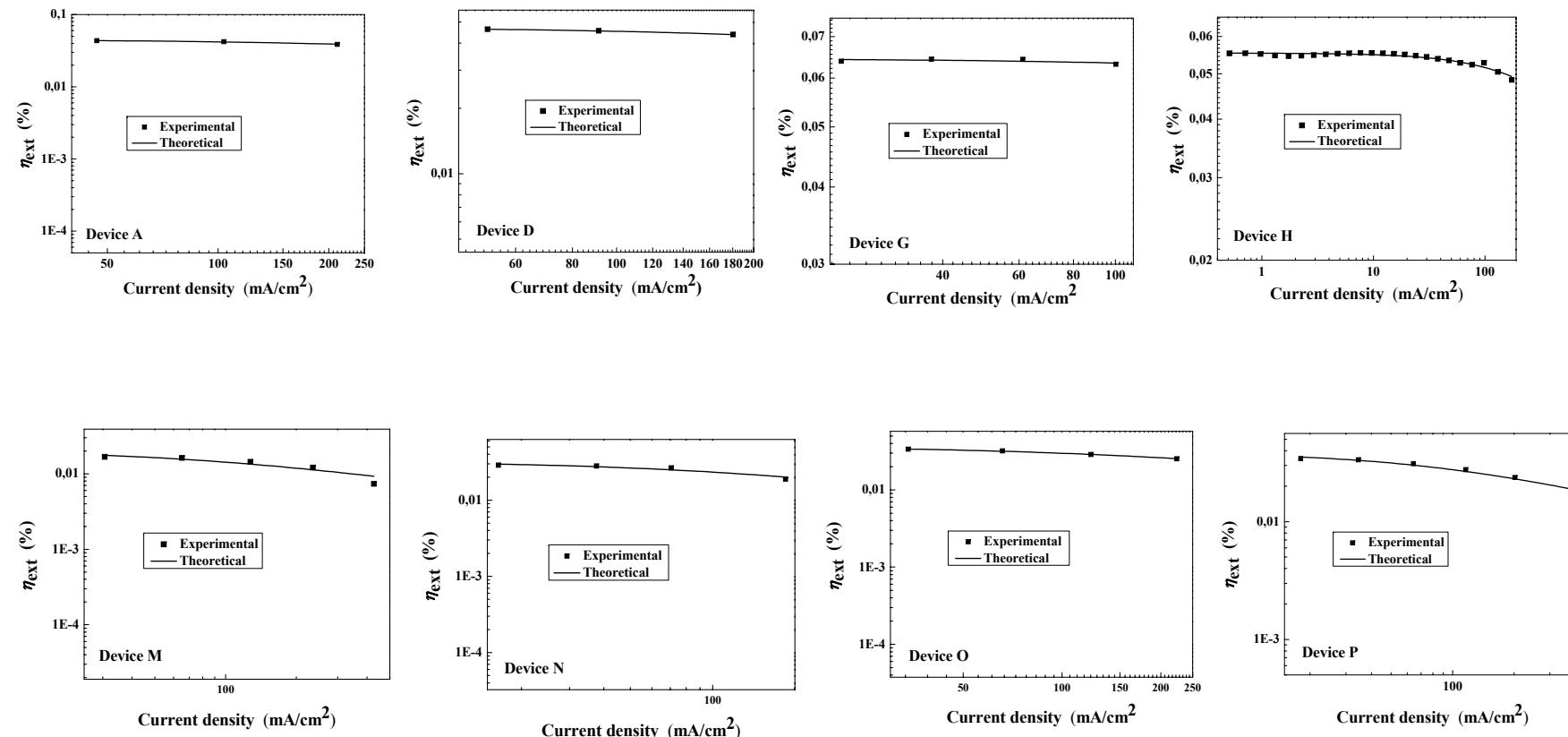


**Fig. S4** EL spectra for all of the OLED devices with different doping levels.





**Fig. S5** Luminance and power efficiencies as a function of current density for all of the OLED devices with different doping levels.



**Fig. S6** Experimental  $\eta_{ext}$  versus current density data fitted by a theoretical equation involving T-T annihilation.

**Table S1** Performance of the electrophosphorescent OLEDs A–P.

Device	Phosphor dopant	$V_{\text{turn-on}}$ /V	Luminance $L$ /cd m $^{-2}$	$\eta_{\text{ext}}$ /%	$\eta_L$ /cd A $^{-1}$	$\eta_p$ /lm W $^{-1}$	$\lambda_{\text{max}}$ /nm $^d$
<b>A</b>	<b>Ir-1</b> (3 wt.-%)	11.0	26160 (23) $^a$	4.34 (21)	13.93 (21)	2.08 (21)	544
			2237 $^b$	3.44	11.02	1.77	(0.45, 0.54)
			13499 $^c$	4.22	13.55	2.31	
<b>B</b>	<b>Ir-1</b> (6 wt.-%)	11.0	15540 (23)	5.26 (23)	16.90 (23)	2.31 (23)	544
			2835	4.42	14.19	2.17	(0.45, 0.54)
			15540	5.26	16.90	1.93	
<b>C</b>	<b>Ir-1</b> (9 wt.-%)	11.0	15330 (24)	4.60 (24)	14.88 (24)	1.95 (24)	544
			2511	3.86	12.47	1.88	(0.45, 0.54)
			14864	4.57	14.79	1.94	
<b>D</b>	<b>Ir-1</b> (12 wt.-%)	11.0	25660 (24)	4.63 (22)	15.07 (22)	2.36 (17)	544
			2913	4.44	14.45	2.25	(0.45, 0.54)
			14712	4.54	14.76	2.01	
<b>E</b>	<b>Ir-2</b> (3 wt.-%)	10.0	26180 (21)	6.02 (21)	18.38 (21)	2.75 (21)	552
			2991	4.90	14.94	2.50	(0.48, 0.52)
			18074	5.89	17.96	2.75	
<b>F</b>	<b>Ir-2</b> (6 wt.-%)	10.5	29380 (23)	7.04 (23)	21.40 (23)	2.92 (23)	552
			3624	5.88	17.86	2.79	(0.48, 0.52)
			20317	6.64	20.16	2.81	
<b>G</b>	<b>Ir-2</b> (9 wt.-%)	10.6	20100 (25)	6.43 (23)	20.42 (23)	3.05 (23)	552
			4073	6.35	20.15	2.93	(0.47, 0.52)
			20023	6.32	20.06	2.52	
<b>H</b>	<b>Ir-2</b> (12 wt.-%)	10.6	26960 (27)	5.54 (16)	17.72 (16)	3.64 (15)	552
			3505	5.49	17.56	2.44	(0.47, 0.52)
			16806	5.26	16.82	2.03	
<b>I</b>	<b>Ir-3</b> (3 wt.-%)	11.0	6471 (21)	4.23 (20)	1.69 (20)	0.27 (20)	648
			220	2.70	1.08	0.21	(0.70, 0.30)
			1288	3.21	1.28	0.22	
<b>J</b>	<b>Ir-3</b> (6 wt.-%)	11.0	4669 (21)	4.00 (21)	1.53 (21)	0.23 (21)	648
			197	2.58	0.99	0.19	(0.70, 0.30)
			1147	2.99	1.15	0.19	
<b>K</b>	<b>Ir-3</b> (9 wt.-%)	11.0	4512 (23)	3.03 (23)	1.13 (23)	0.15 (23)	648
			132	1.79	0.66	0.12	(0.70, 0.30)
			842	2.23	1.83	0.13	
<b>L</b>	<b>Ir-3</b> (12 wt.-%)	11.0	3898 (23)	3.20 (22)	1.17 (22)	0.17 (22)	648
			158	2.16	0.79	0.14	(0.70, 0.29)
			959	2.58	0.95	0.15	
<b>M</b>	<b>Pt-1</b> (3 wt.-%)	8.0	10810 (18)	1.68 (14)	7.79 (14)	1.75 (14)	540
			1552	1.62	7.76	1.70	(0.46, 0.53)
			6354	1.52	6.52	1.22	
<b>N</b>	<b>Pt-1</b> (6 wt.-%)	9.0	10070 (18)	2.88 (14)	8.31 (11)	2.13 (14)	540
			1652	2.87	8.27	1.83	(0.46, 0.53)
			6632	2.45	7.08	1.35	
<b>O</b>	<b>Pt-1</b> (10 wt.-%)	8.0	16070 (17)	3.36 (14)	9.55 (11)	2.31 (14)	540
			1907	3.35	9.51	2.27	(0.47, 0.52)
			8369	3.01	8.54	1.72	
<b>P</b>	<b>Pt-1</b> (15 wt.-%)	8.0	12490 (18)	3.42 (14)	8.93 (13)	2.10 (14)	540
			1776	3.41	8.91	1.98	(0.48, 0.51)
			7404	2.86	7.47	1.42	

<sup>a</sup> Maximum values of the devices. Values in parentheses are the voltages at which they were obtained. <sup>b</sup> Values collected at 20 mA cm $^{-2}$ . <sup>c</sup> Values collected at 100 mA cm $^{-2}$ . <sup>d</sup> CIE coordinates [x, y] in parentheses.