

Supporting Information

**Asymmetric Heteroleptic Ir(III) Phosphorescent Complexes
with Aromatic Selenide and Selenophene Groups: Synthesis
and Photophysical, Electrochemical, and
Electrophosphorescent Behaviors**

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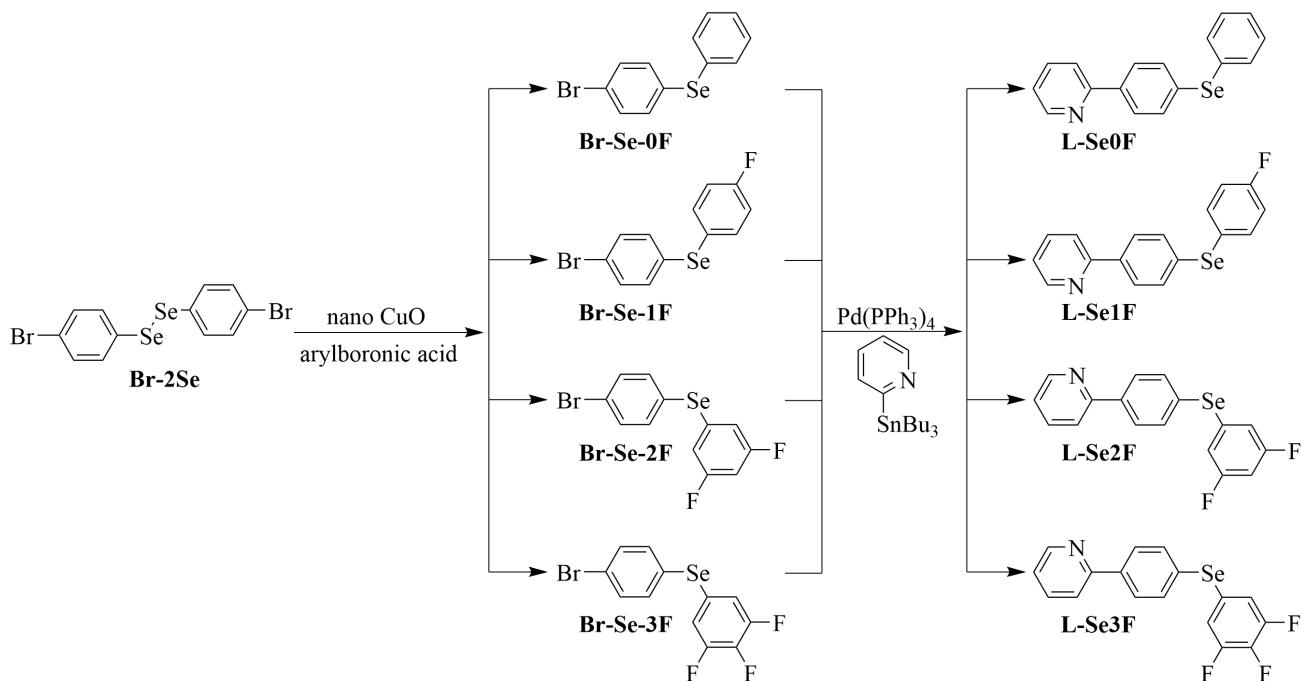
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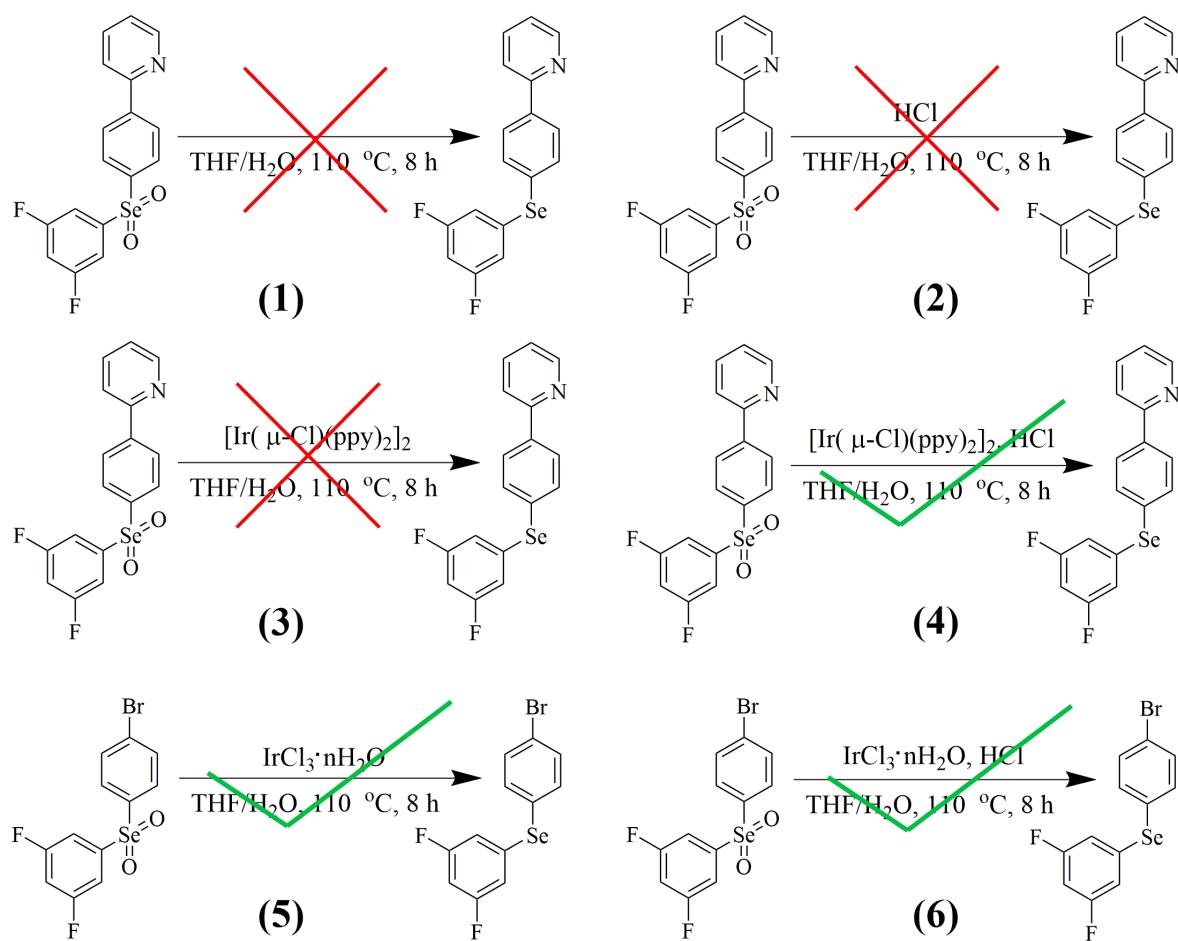
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Scheme S1. Synthesis of the organic ligands through selenide intermediate compounds.



Scheme S2. Experimental investigation of the selenone group ($-\text{SeO}_2\text{Ar}$) reduction.

Table S1. The reaction results of the selenone group ($-\text{SeO}_2\text{Ar}$) reduction experiments.

Reaction Entry	Starting Material	Reaction Conditions ^a	Yield
1	L-SeO-2F	THF/H ₂ O (3:1, v/v), 110 °C, 8 h.	- ^b
2	L-SeO-2F	THF/H ₂ O (3:1, v/v), HCl, 110 °C, 8 h.	-
3	L-SeO-2F	THF/H ₂ O (3:1, v/v), [Ir(μ -Cl)(ppy) ₂] ₂ , 110 °C, 8 h.	-
4	L-SeO-2F	THF/H ₂ O (3:1, v/v), [Ir(μ -Cl)(ppy) ₂] ₂ , HCl, 110 °C, 8 h.	45%
5	Br-SeO-2F	THF/H ₂ O (3:1, v/v), IrCl ₃ \cdot nH ₂ O, 110 °C, 8 h.	95%
6	Br-SeO-2F	THF/H ₂ O (3:1, v/v), IrCl ₃ \cdot nH ₂ O, HCl, 110 °C, 8 h.	96%

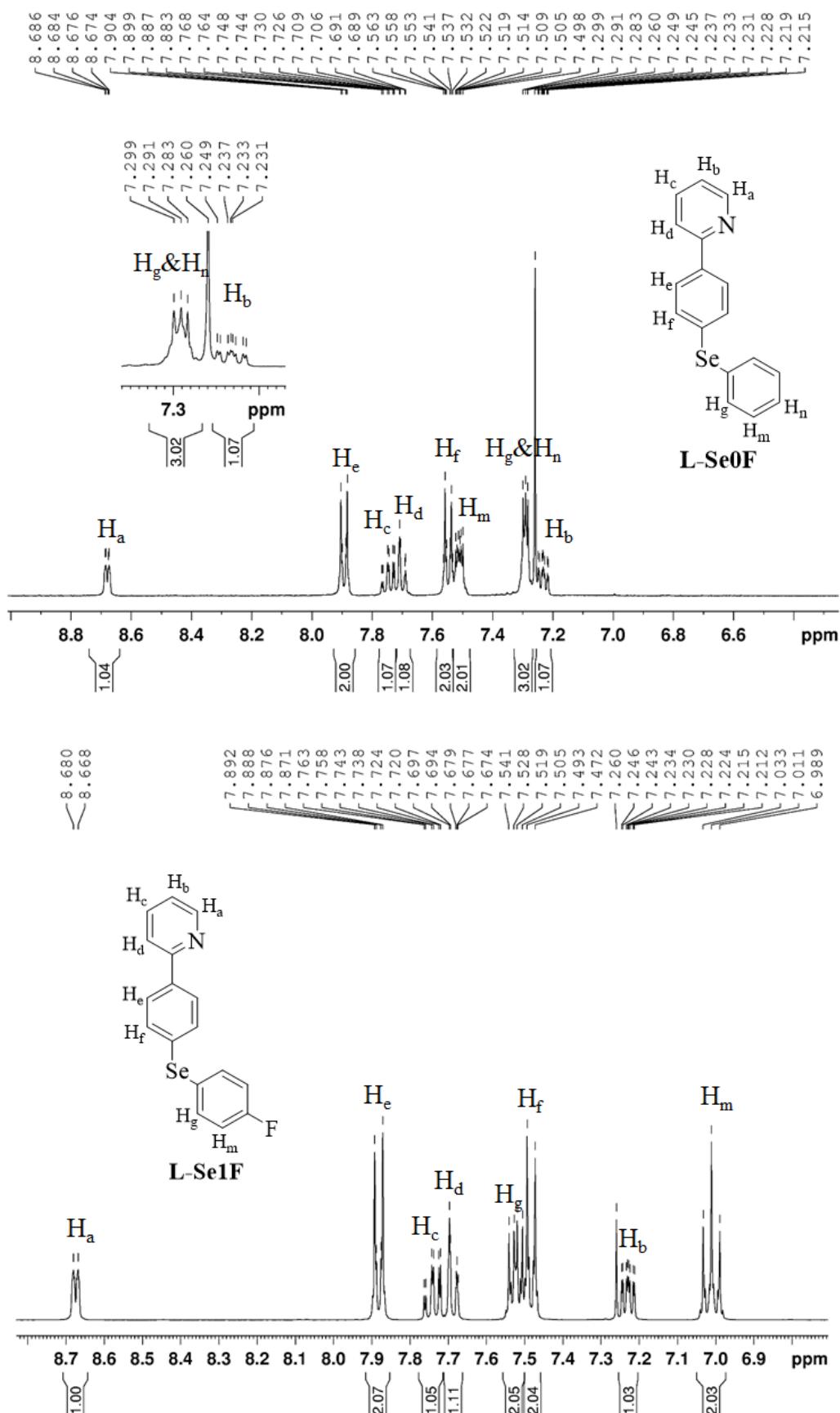
^a In all the reactions, the molar ratio between the starting material and Ir(III) containing compound was *ca.* 1:1. ^b Cannot be detected properly.

Table S2. Selected structural parameters of **IrSe-2F**.

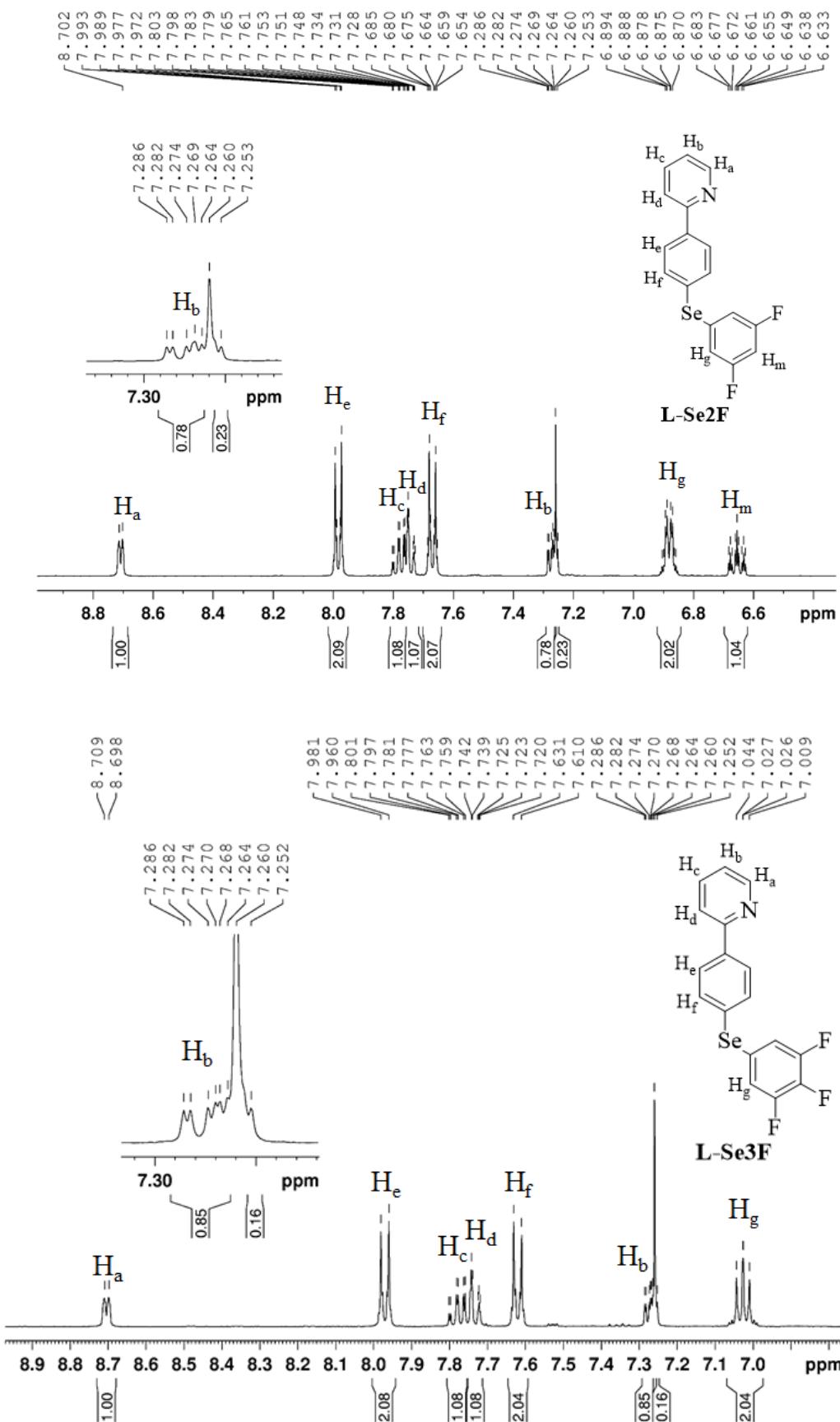
Bond angles (°)	Bond lengths (Å)				
C(7)-Ir(1)-C(24)	91.7 (3)	C(7)-Ir(1)-N(1)	80.8 (3)	Ir(1)-C(7)	2.004 (7)
C(24)-Ir(1)-N(1)	94.7 (3)	C(7)-Ir(1)-N(2)	96.6 (3)	Ir(1)-C(24)	2.006 (6)
C(24)-Ir(1)-N(2)	80.3 (3)	N(1)-Ir(1)-N(2)	174.3 (3)	Ir(1)-N(1)	2.027 (7)
C(7)-Ir(1)-O(2)	174.9 (3)	C(24)-Ir(1)-O(2)	88.8 (3)	Ir(1)-N(2)	2.045 (5)
N(1)-Ir(1)-O(2)	94.1 (3)	N(2)-Ir(1)-O(2)	88.5 (2)	Ir(1)-O(2)	2.134 (5)
C(7)-Ir(1)-O(1)	91.5 (2)	C(24)-Ir(1)-O(1)	173.2 (3)	Ir(1)-O(1)	2.139 (4)
N(1)-Ir(1)-O(1)	91.8 (2)	N(2)-Ir(1)-O(1)	93.3 (2)	Se(1)-C(12)	1.918 (8)
O(2)-Ir(1)-O(1)	88.6 (2)	C(12)-Se(1)-C(9)	99.2 (4)	Se(1)-C(9)	1.926 (11)
C(26)-Se(2)-C(23)	86.2 (4)			Se(2)-C(26)	1.852 (11)
				Se(2)-C(23)	1.882 (7)

Table S3. Selected structural parameters of **IrSe-3F**.

Bond angles (°)	Bond lengths (Å)				
C(20)-Ir(1)-C(7)	91.8 (2)	C(20)-Ir(1)-N(1)	93.4 (2)	Ir(1)-C(20)	1.986 (5)
C(7)-Ir(1)-N(1)	80.91 (19)	C(20)-Ir(1)-N(2)	80.6 (2)	Ir(1)-C(7)	1.991 (5)
C(7)-Ir(1)-N(2)	96.29 (19)	N(1)-Ir(1)-N(2)	173.3 (17)	Ir(1)-N(1)	2.037 (4)
C(20)-Ir(1)-O(2)	174.06 (18)	C(7)-Ir(1)-O(2)	90.45 (18)	Ir(1)-N(2)	2.062 (4)
N(1)-Ir(1)-O(2)	92.42 (16)	N(2)-Ir(1)-O(2)	93.69 (17)	Ir(1)-O(2)	2.139 (4)
C(20)-Ir(1)-O(1)	90.63 (18)	C(7)-Ir(1)-O(1)	174.08 (18)	Ir(1)-O(1)	2.141 (4)
N(1)-Ir(1)-O(1)	93.54 (17)	N(2)-Ir(1)-O(1)	89.44 (16)	Se(1)-C(18)	1.856 (7)
O(2)-Ir(1)-O(1)	87.70 (15)	C(18)-Se(1)-C(21)	85.6 (3)	Se(1)-C(21)	1.882 (5)
C(12)-Se(2)-C(9)	101.6 (2)			Se(2)-C(12)	1.918 (6)
				Se(2)-C(9)	1.921 (6)



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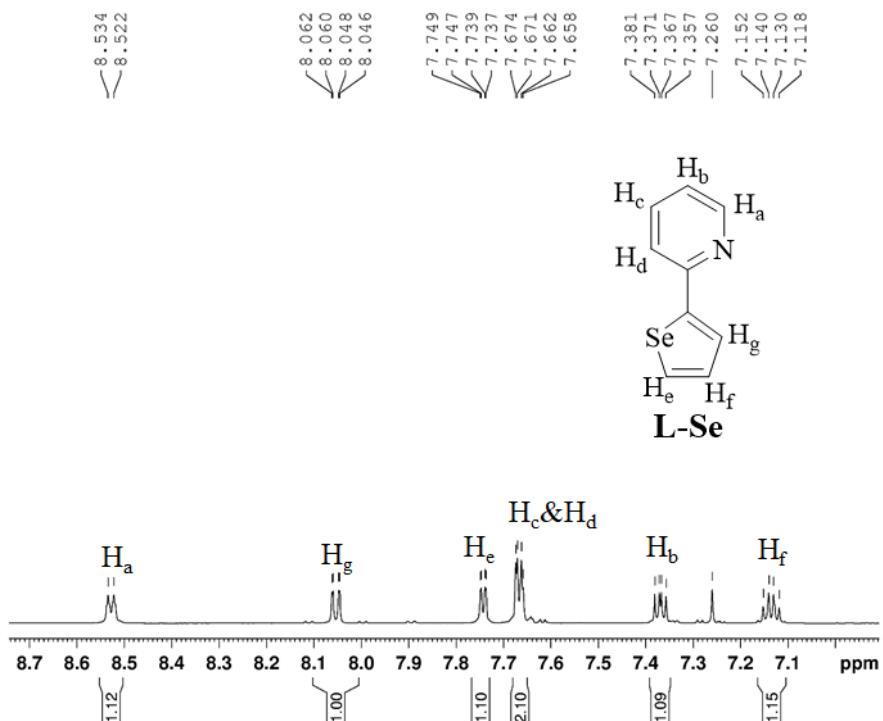
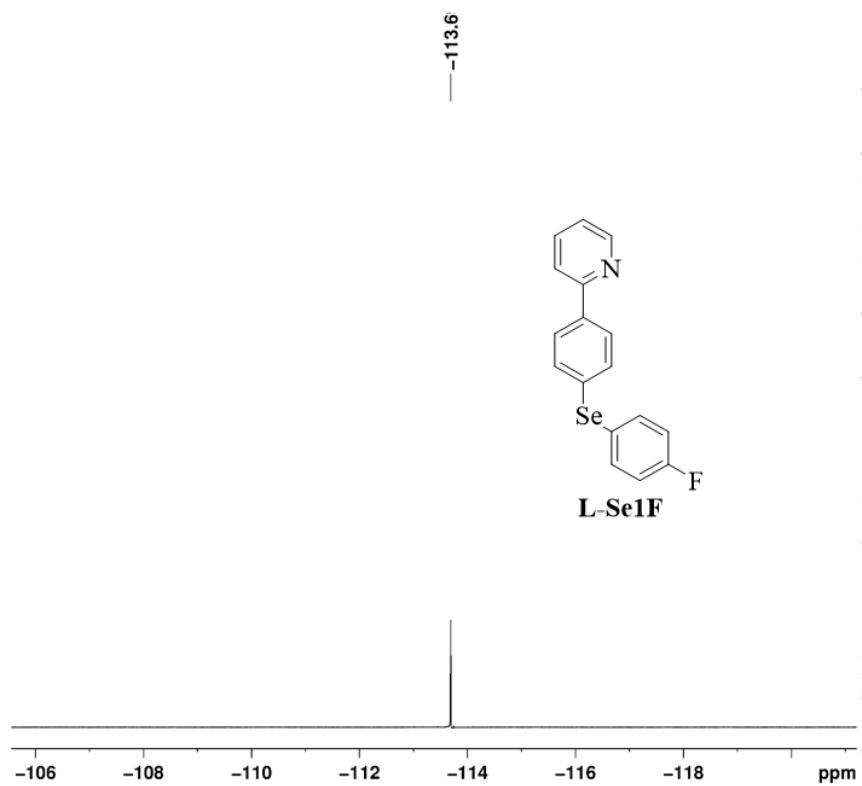


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectra for **L-Se0F – L-Se3F** and **L-Se**. Full assignment of the resonance signals observed is presented.



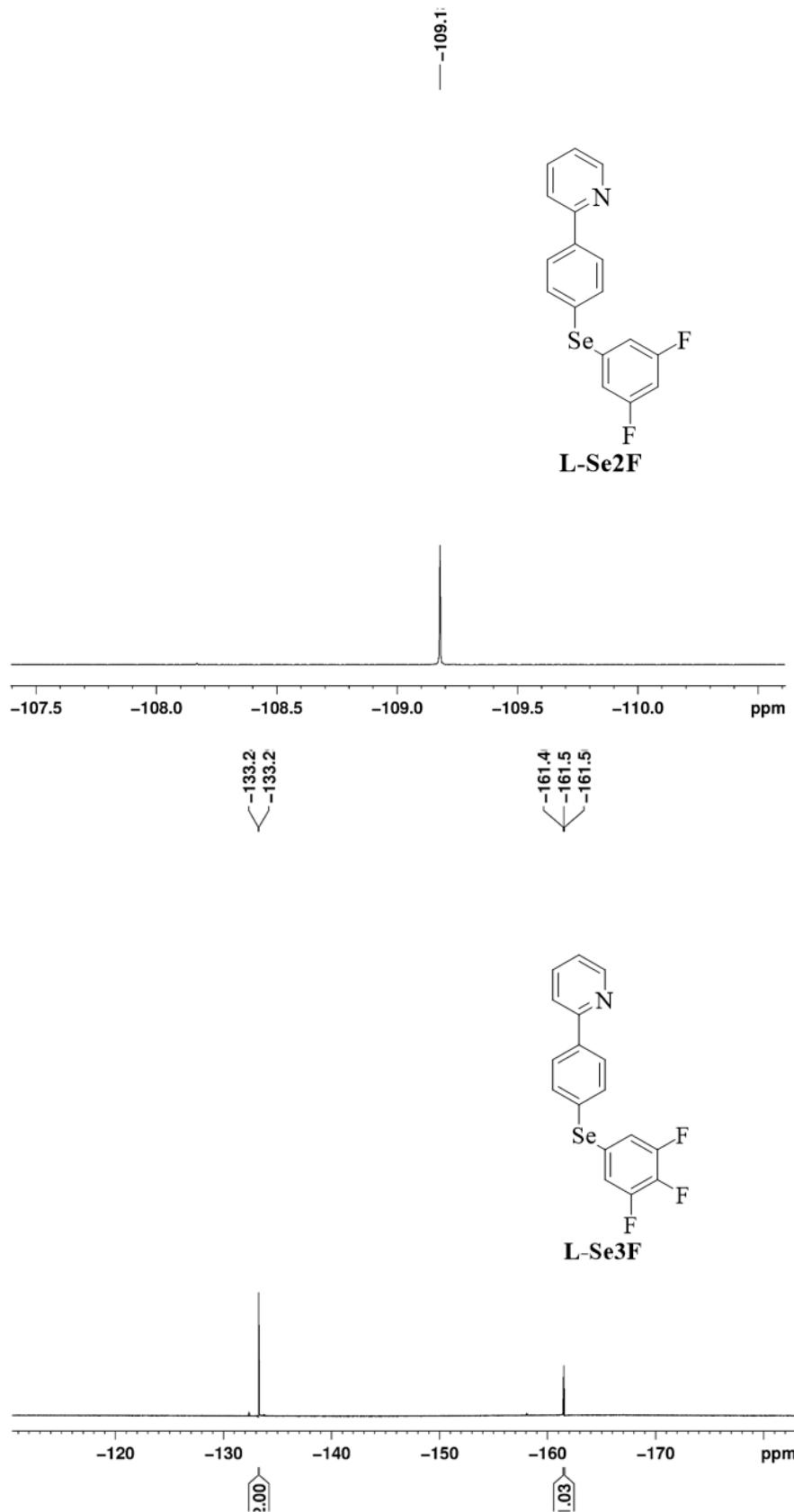
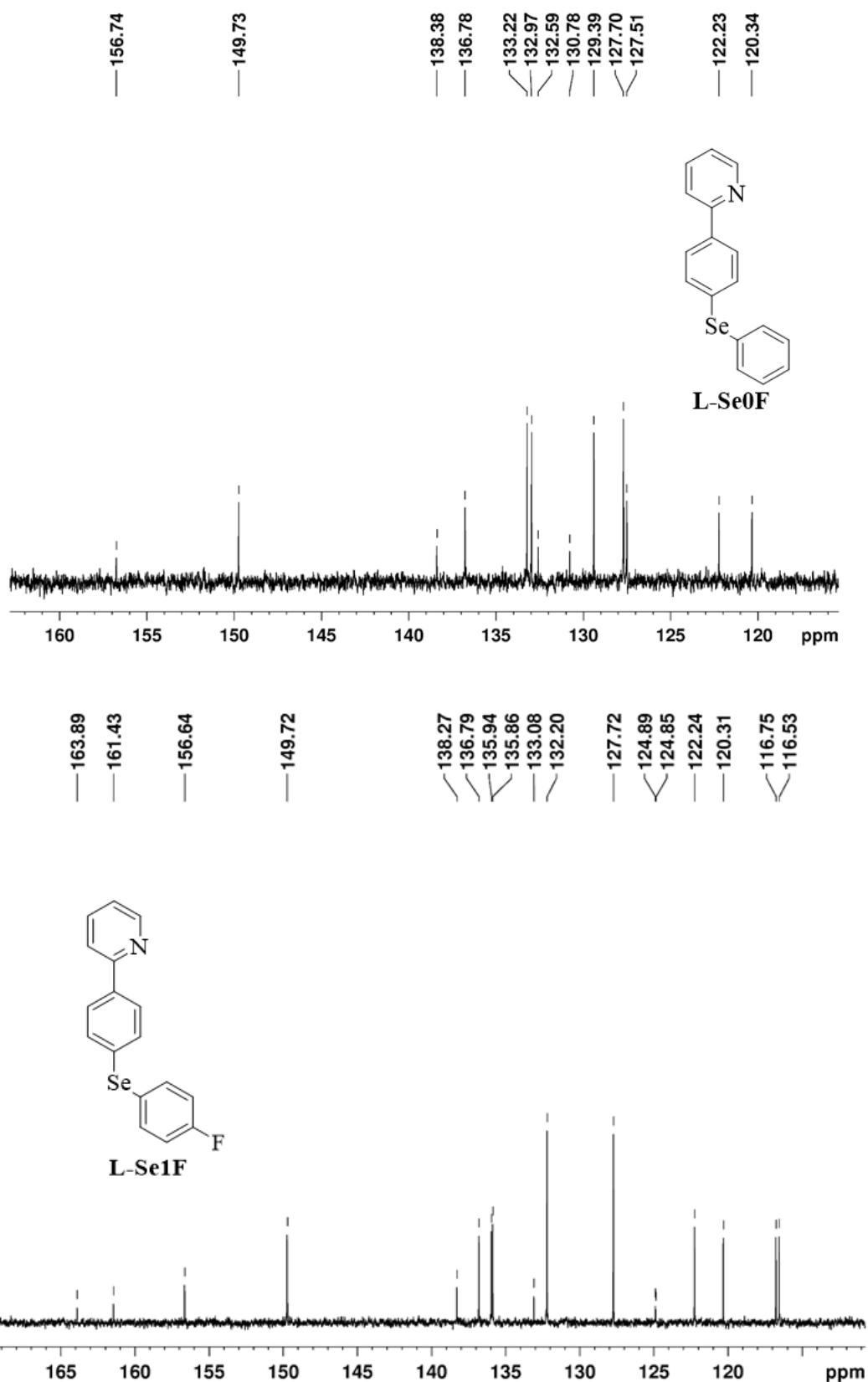
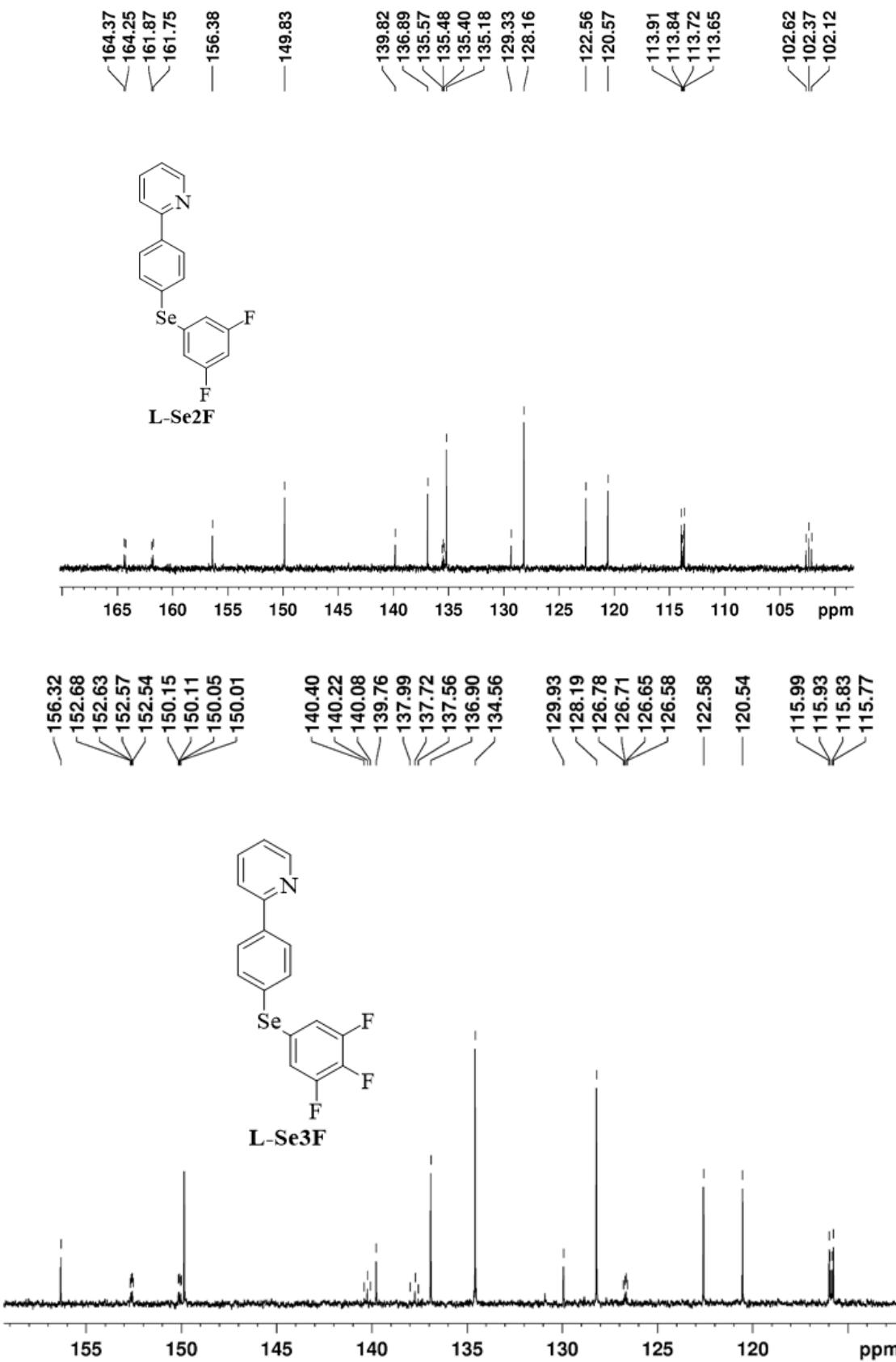


Figure S2. ¹⁹F-NMR spectra for L-Se1F – L-Se3F.





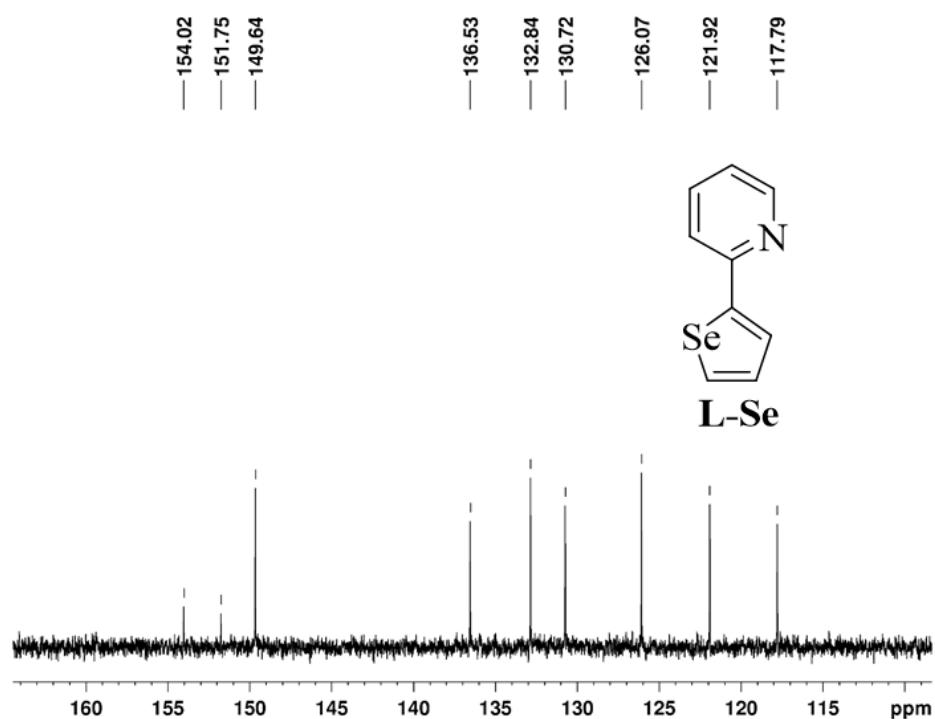
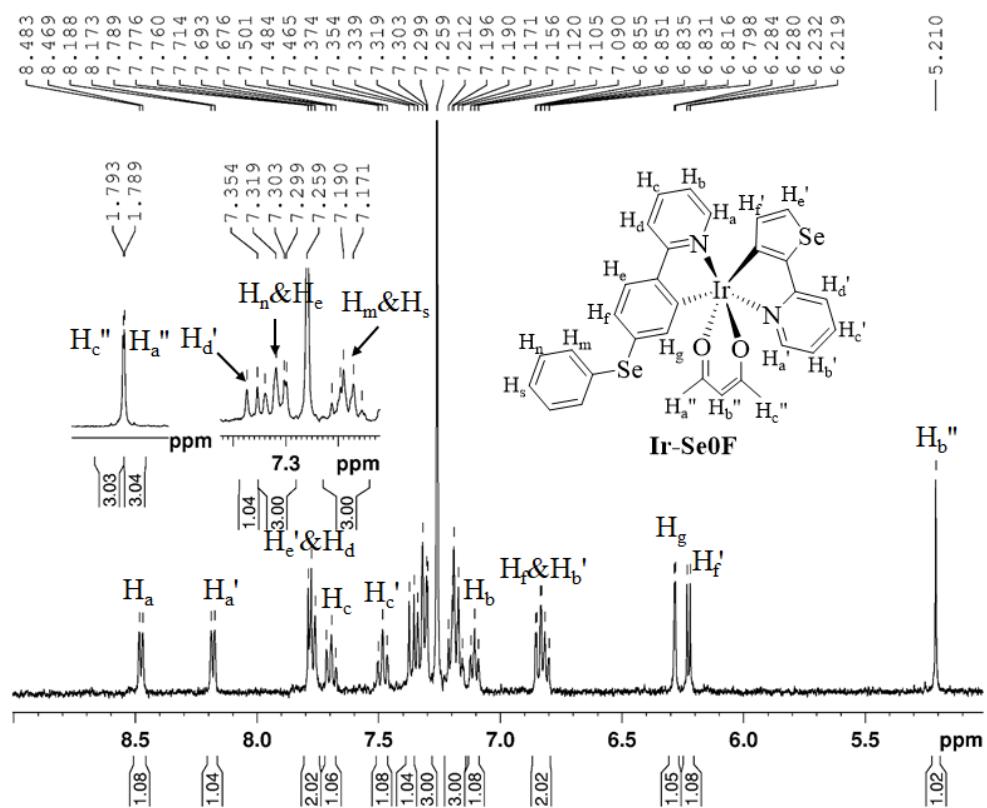
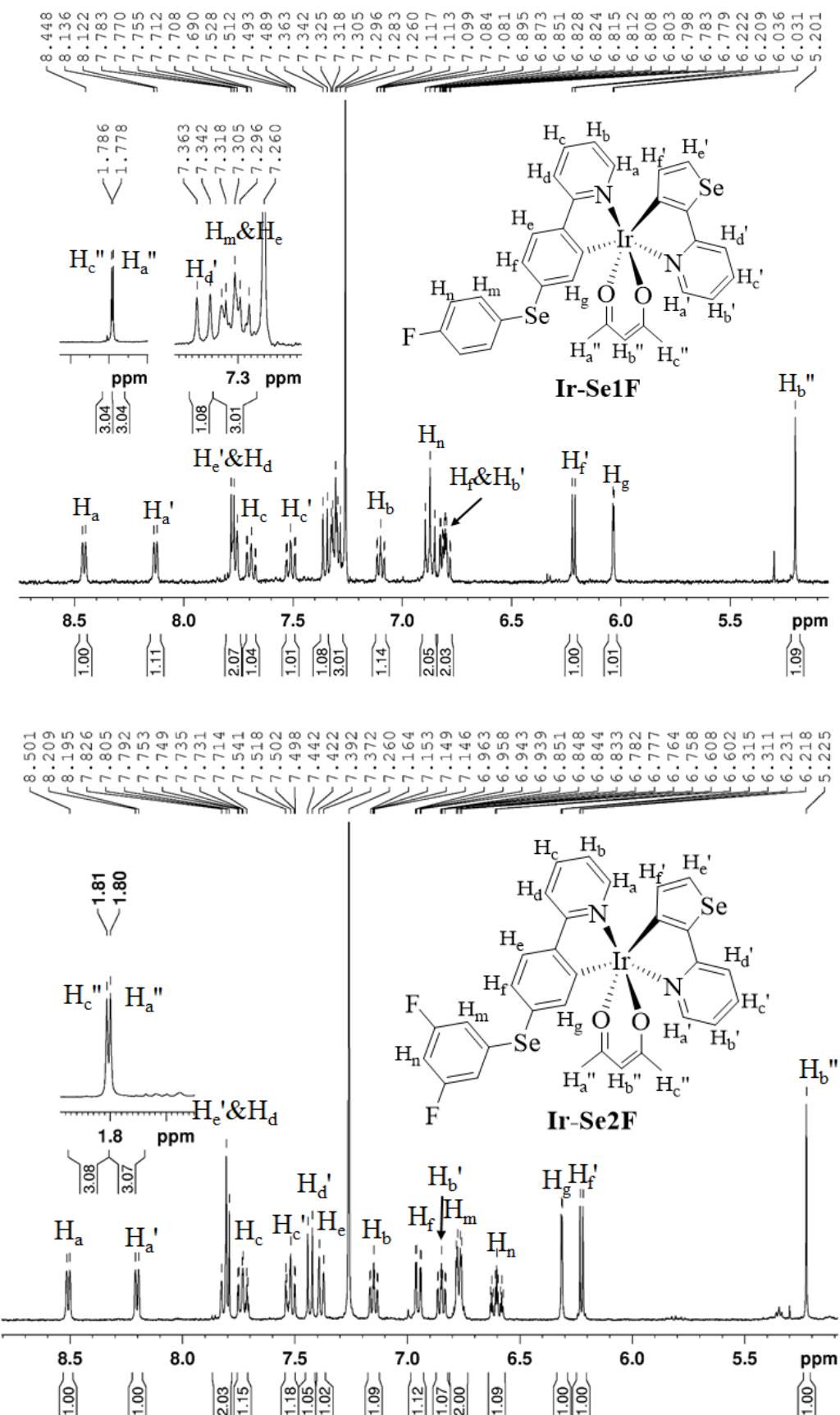


Figure S3. ^{13}C -NMR spectra for **L-Se0F – L-Se3F** and **L-Se**.



Supporting Information



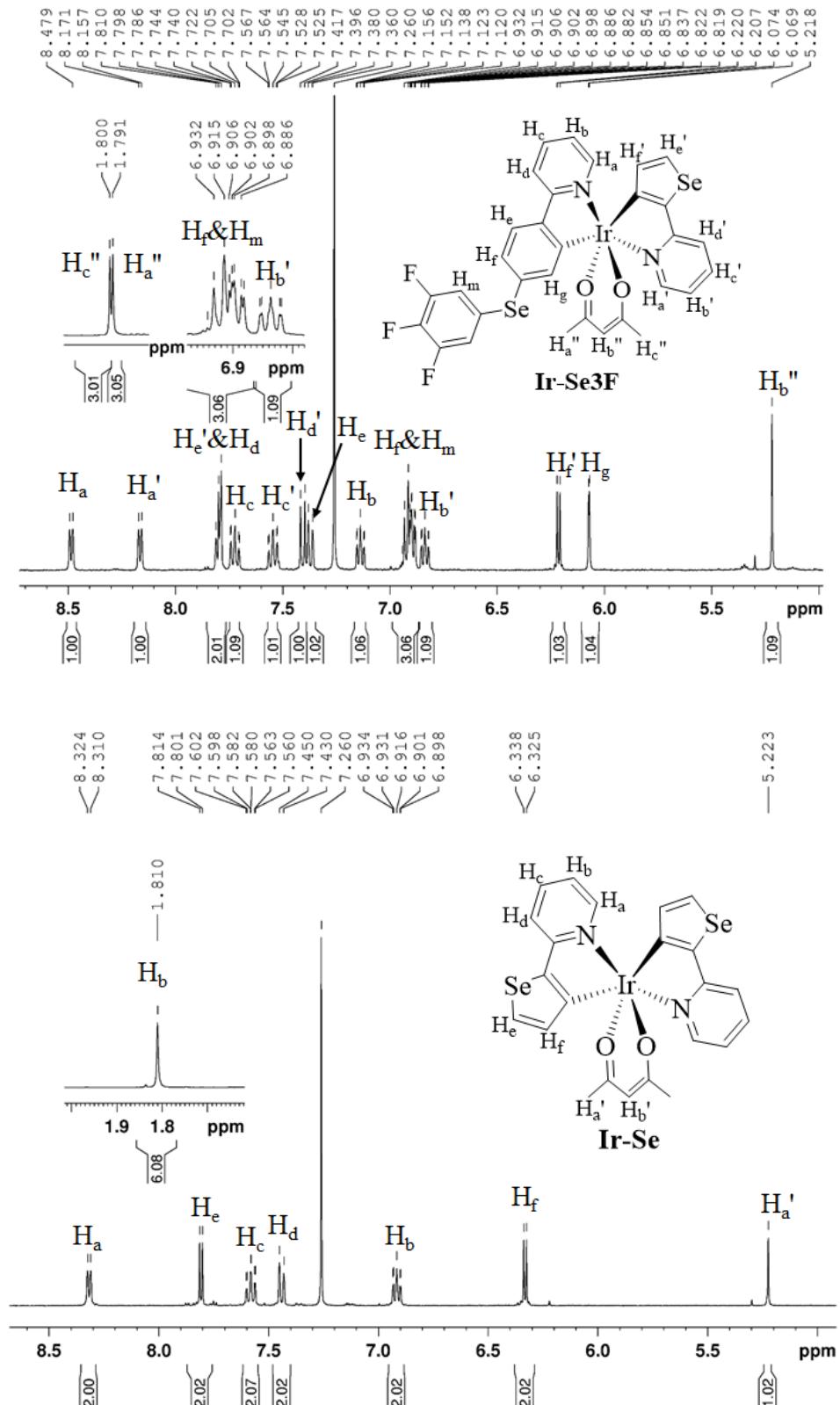
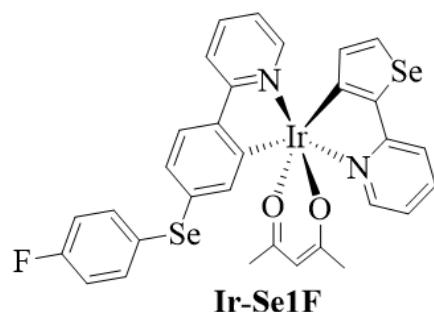
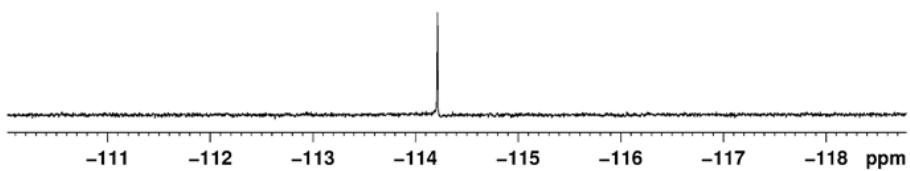


Figure S4. ^1H -NMR spectra for **Ir-Se0F** – **Ir-Se3F** and **Ir-Se**. Full assignment of the resonance signals observed is presented.

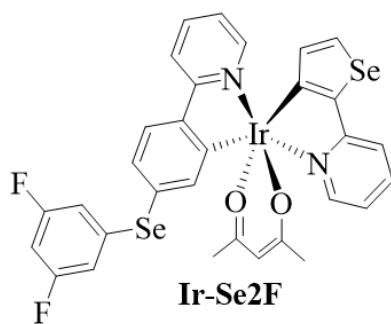
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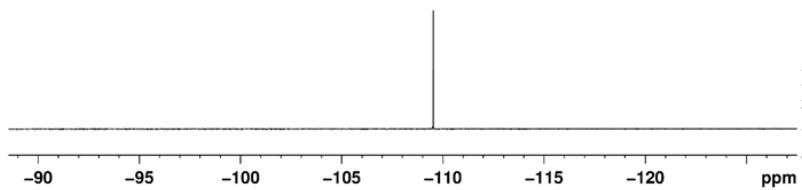
Ir-Se1F



-109.5



Ir-Se2F



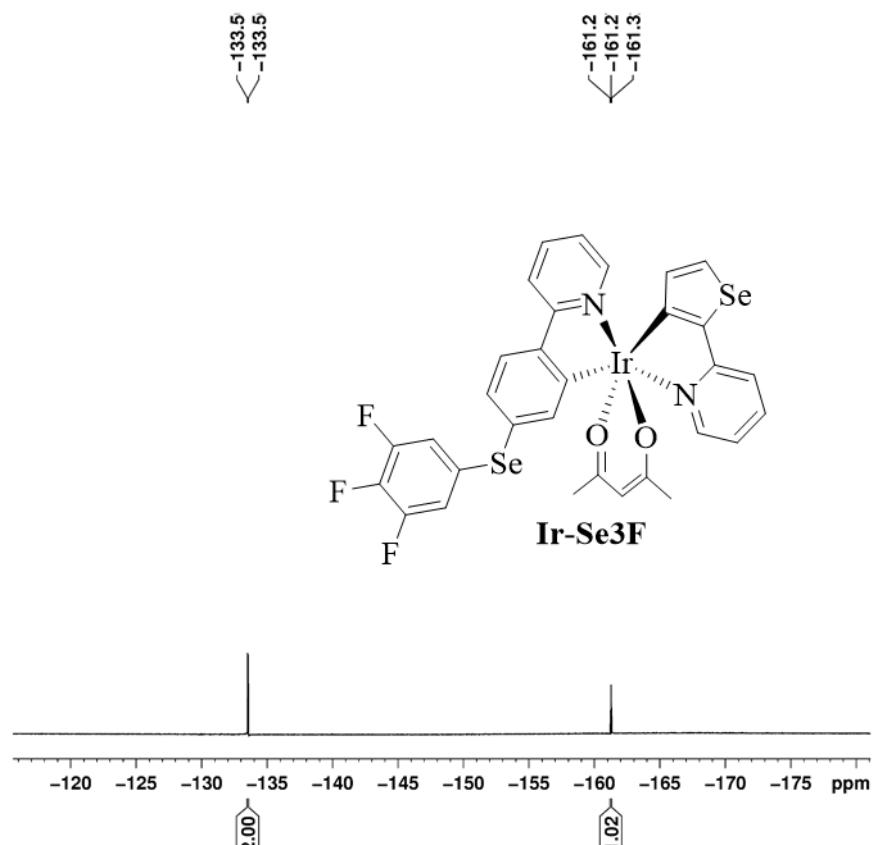
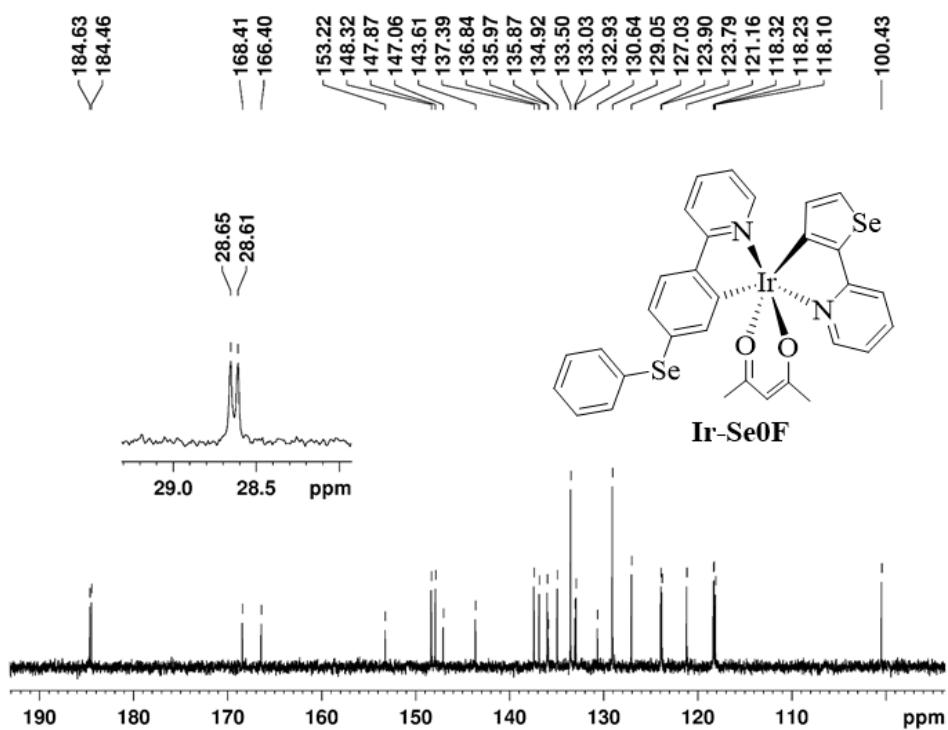
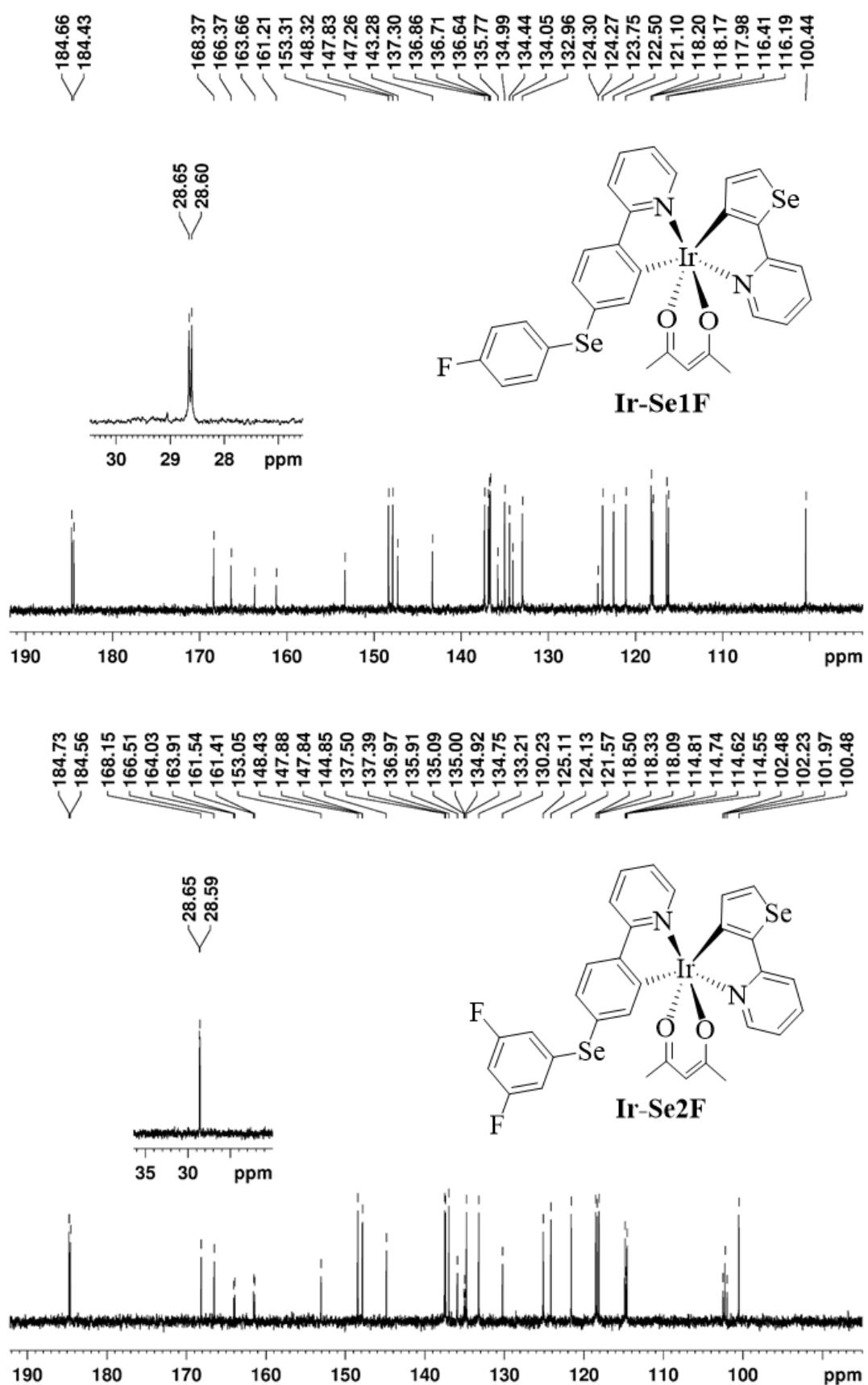


Figure S5. ¹⁹F-NMR spectra for Ir-Se1F – Ir-Se3F.





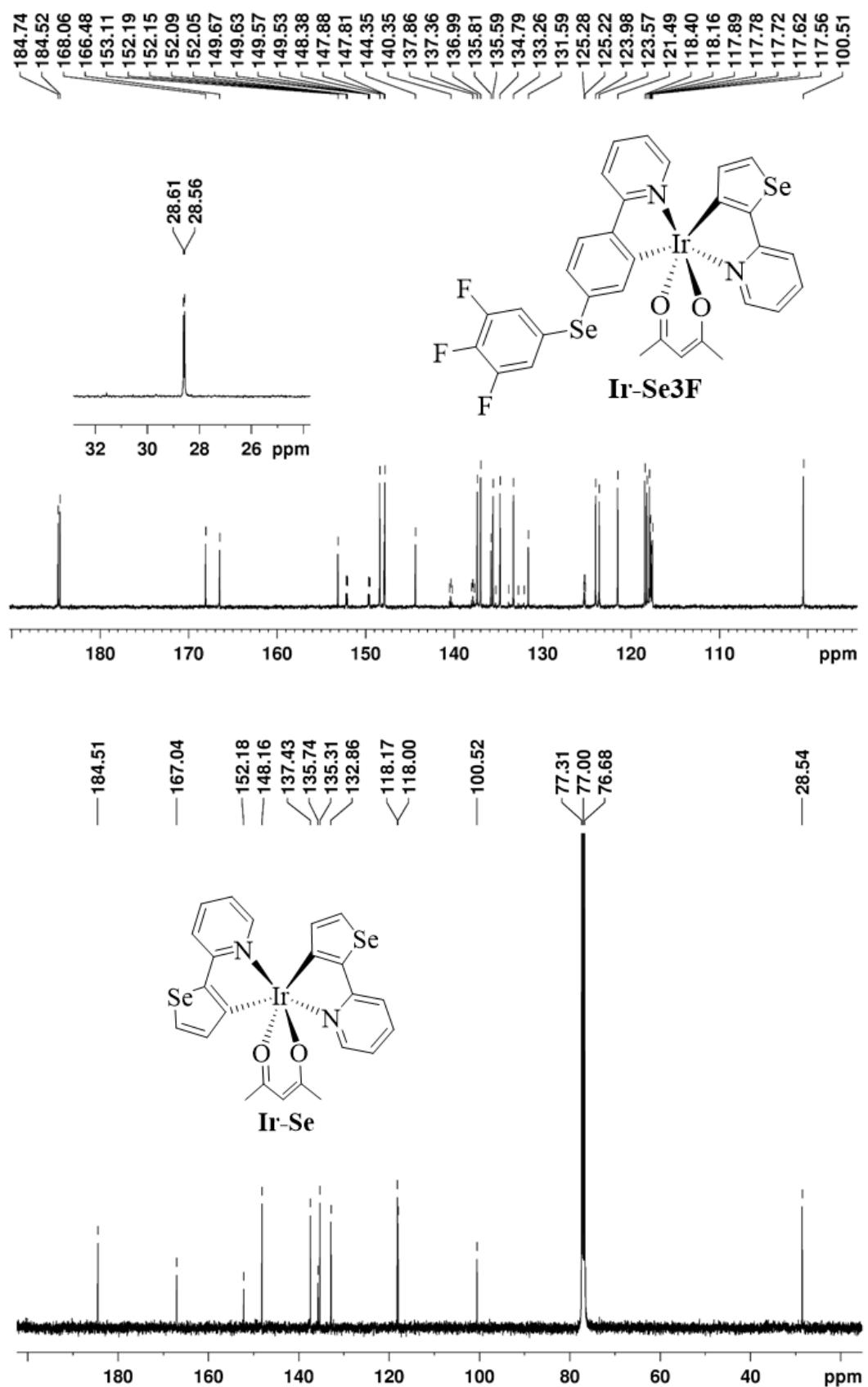
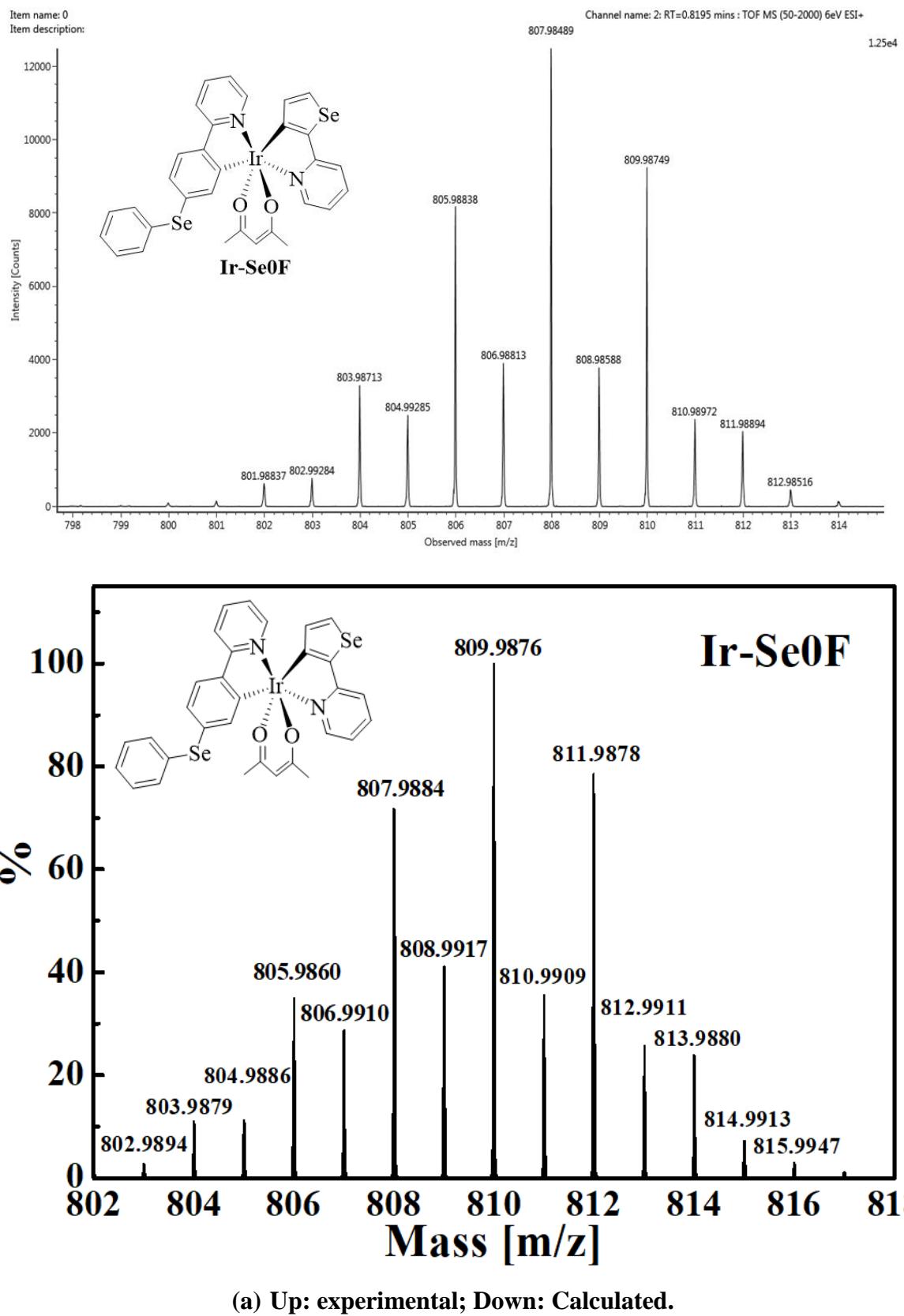
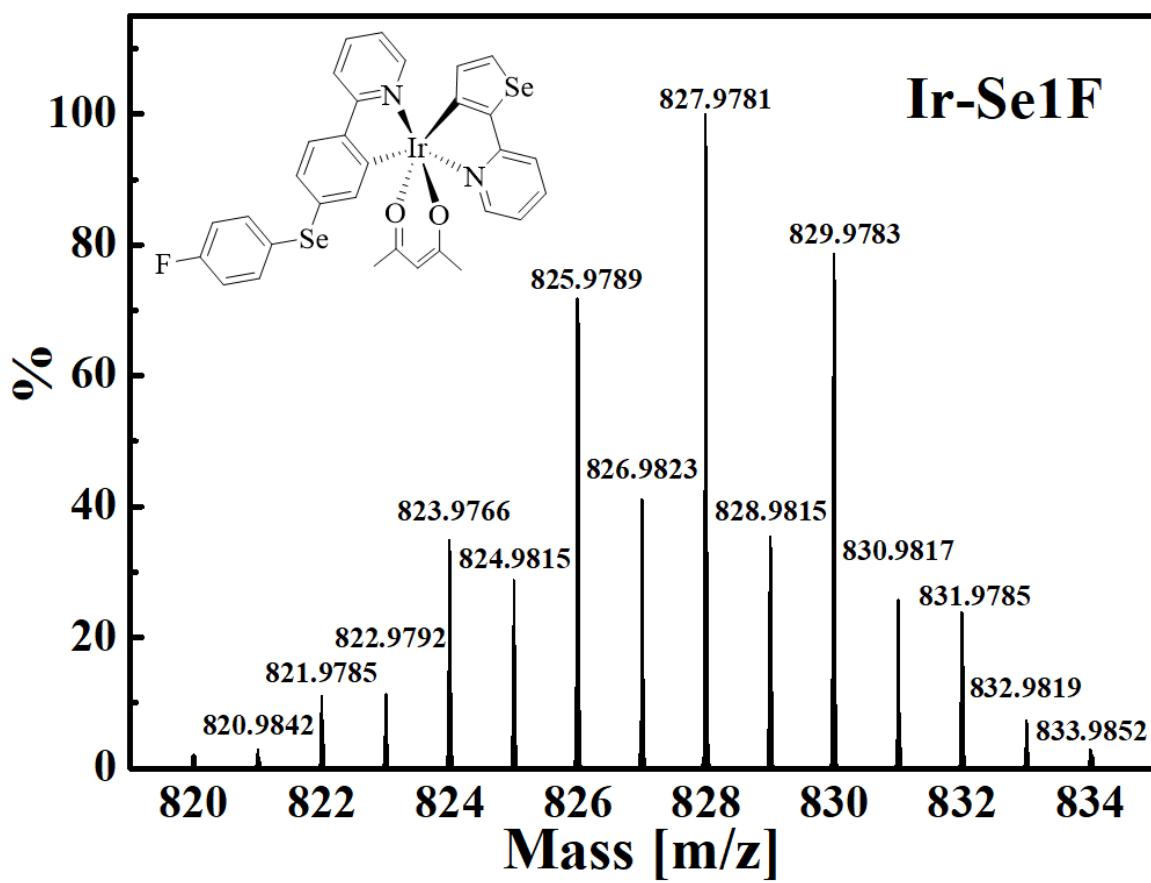
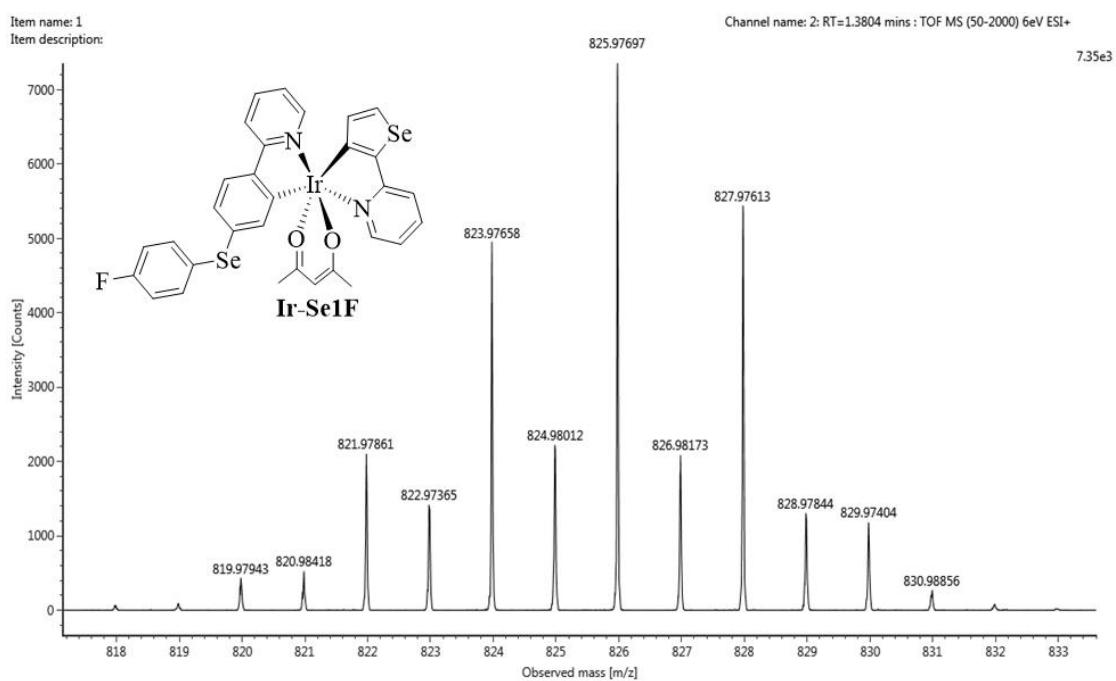


Figure S6. ^{13}C -NMR spectra for **Ir-Se1F – Ir-Se3F** and **Ir-Se**.

Supporting Information



Supporting Information



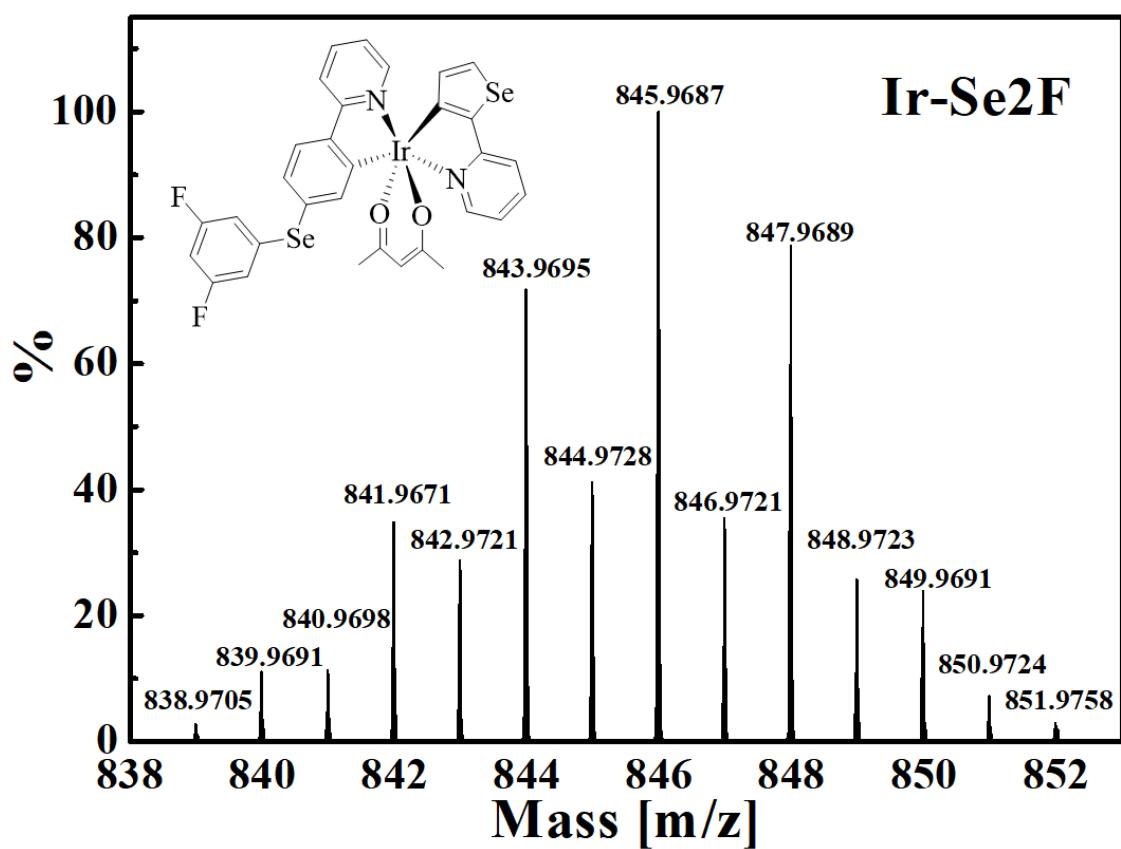
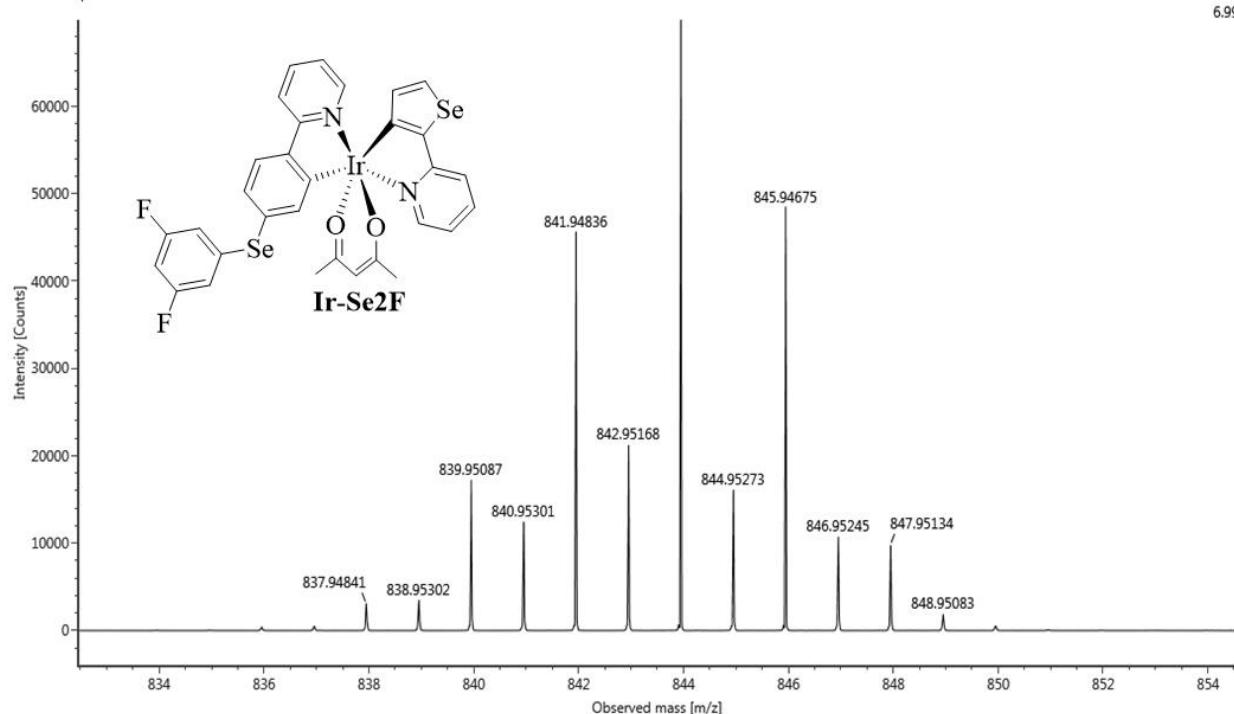
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Supporting Information

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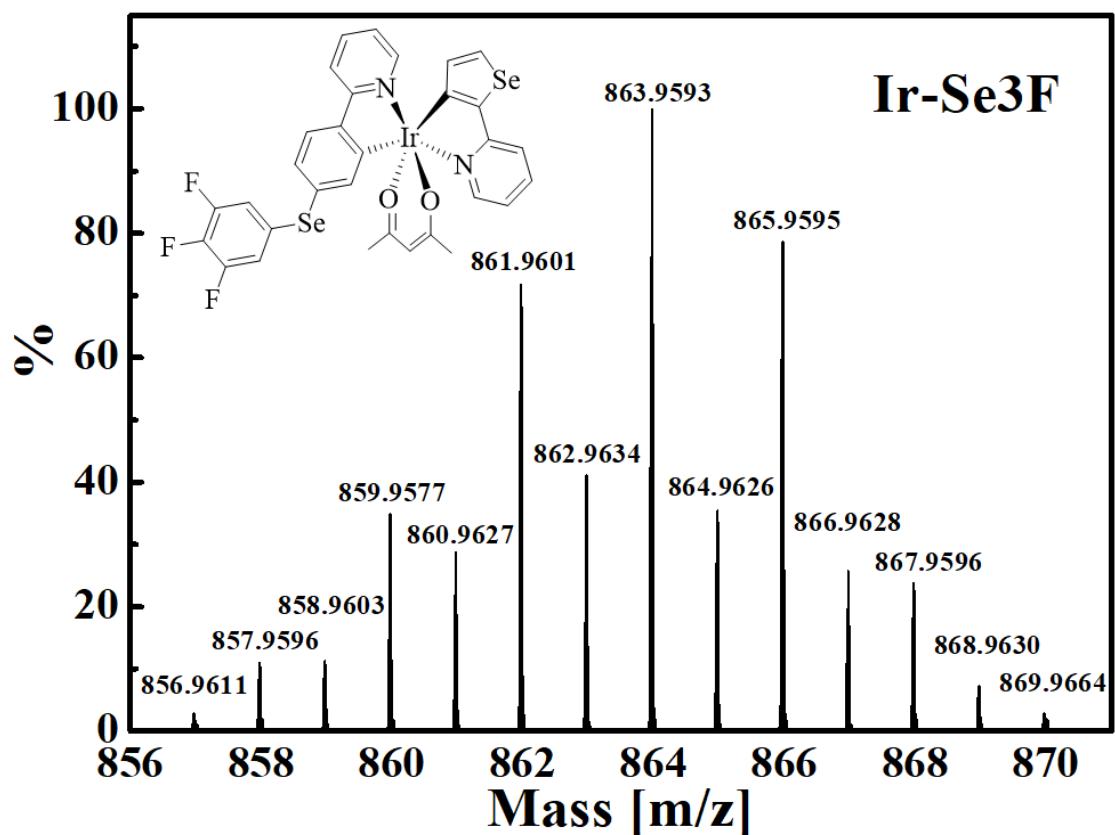
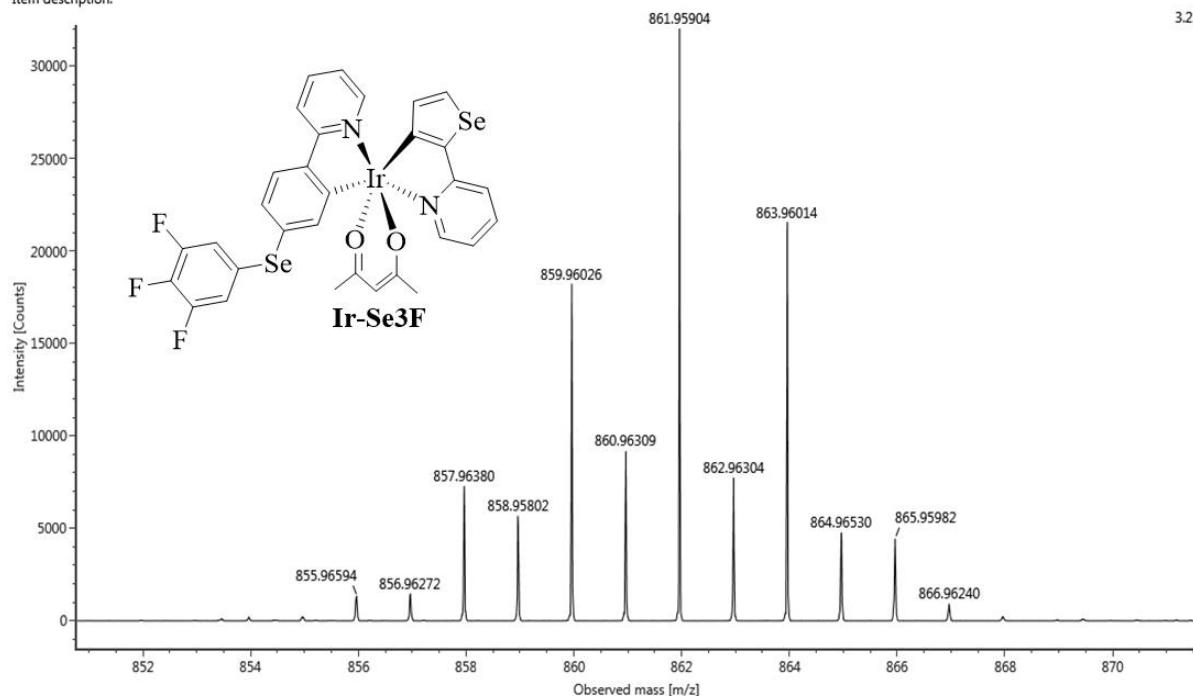
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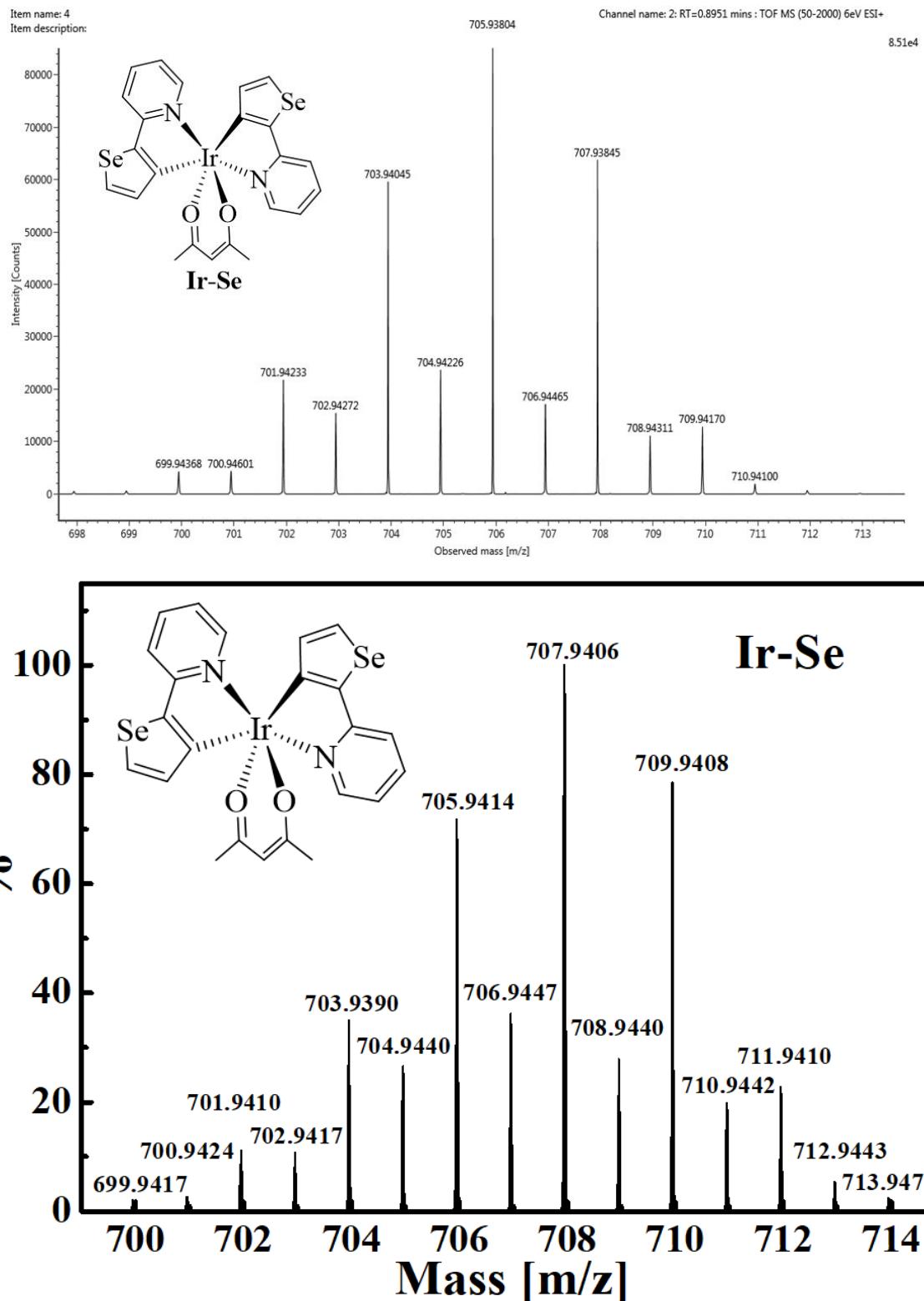
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Supporting Information



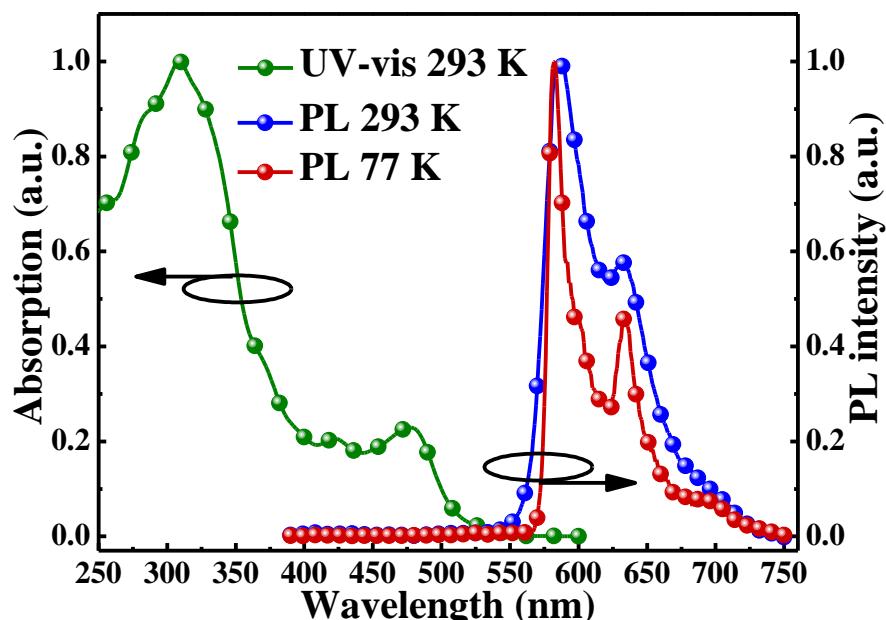
(e) Up: experimental; Down: Calculated.

Figure S7. Experimental HRMS and Calculated spectral pattern (isotopic distribution) of **Ir-Se0F – Ir-Se3F** and **Ir-Se**. (a) **Ir-Se0F**; (b) **Ir-Se1F**; (c) **Ir-Se2F**; (d) **Ir-Se3F**; (e) **Ir-Se**.

Table S4. Photophysical of the Asymmetric Heteroleptic Ir(III) Complexes and Their Parent Complex **Ir-Se**.

	Excitation λ_{max} (nm) ^a	Emission (film)		Φ_{P}^d	τ (μs) ^e	T_d/T_g (°C)			
		λ_{em} (nm)							
		Film ^b	77 K ^c						
Ir-Se0F	336 (584 nm)	584, 630, 696 ^{sh}	578, 629, 691 ^{sh}	90.7	3.18 (584 nm)	278/110			
Ir-Se1F	337 (584 nm)	584, 633, 696 ^{sh}	575, 626, 688 ^{sh}	91.4	3.04 (584 nm)	276/112			
Ir-Se2F	336 (584 nm)	584, 629, 697 ^{sh}	576, 627, 689 ^{sh}	90.5	3.09 (584 nm)	283/113			
Ir-Se3F	337 (584 nm)	584, 631, 695 ^{sh}	575, 626, 687 ^{sh}	92.3	3.35 (584 nm)	292/115			
Ir-Se	337 (592 nm)	592, 636, 702 ^{sh}	583, 634, 699 ^{sh}	61.1	3.38 (592 nm)	292/115			

^a Measured in an 8 wt% doped CBP film. λ_{max} represents the excitation wavelength at which the maximum emission intensity of the monitoring wavelength is obtained. The monitoring wavelength in parentheses is presented. ^b Measured in an 8 wt% doped CBP film, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 380$ nm. sh: shoulder. ^c Measured in CH_2Cl_2 solution at a 10^{-5} M. sh: shoulder. ^d Measured with an integrating sphere in an 8 wt% doped CBP film. ^e Measured in an 8 wt% doped CBP film and the monitoring wavelength in parentheses is presented.

**Figure S8.** UV-vis absorption spectra and photoluminescence (PL) spectra of **Ir-Se** in CH_2Cl_2 solution.

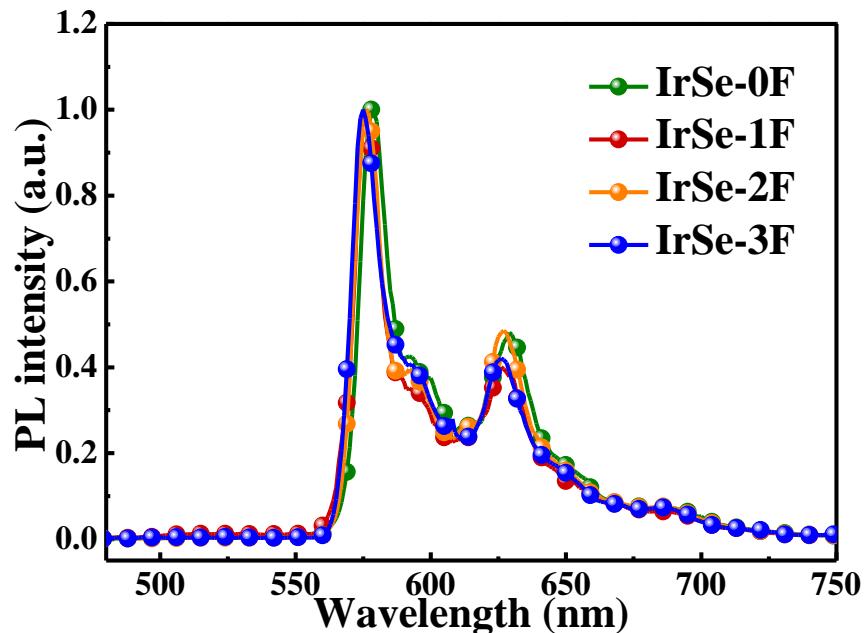


Figure S9. Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes in CH_2Cl_2 solution recorded at 77 K.

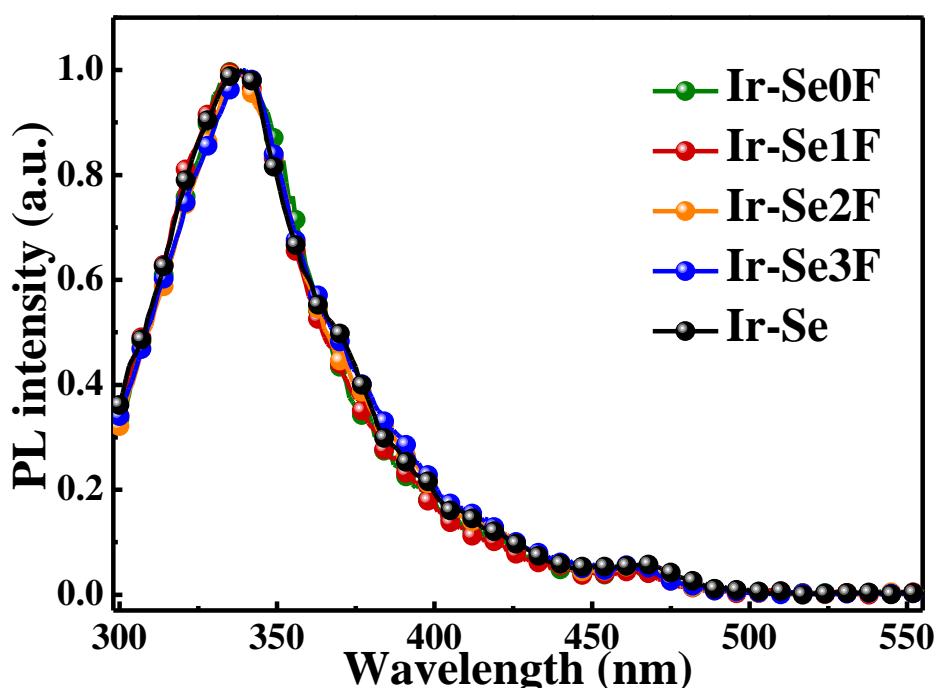


Figure S10. Excitation spectra of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and their parent complex Ir-Se (10^{-5} M) in CH_2Cl_2 solution at 293 K.

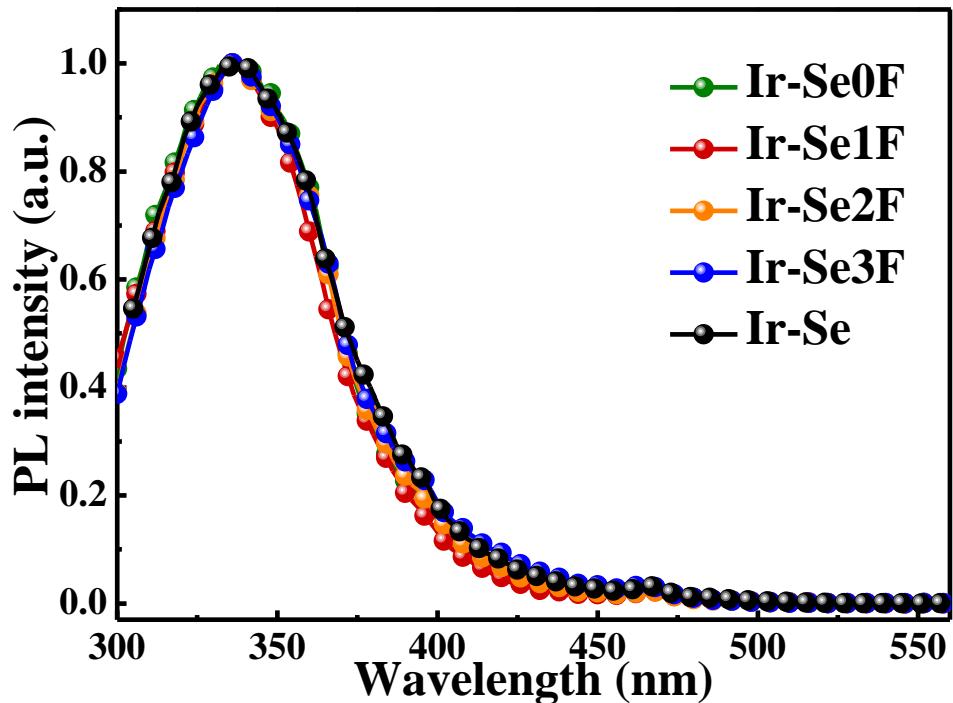


Figure S11. Excitation spectra of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and their parent complex Ir-Se doped into CBP films (8 wt%) at 293 K.

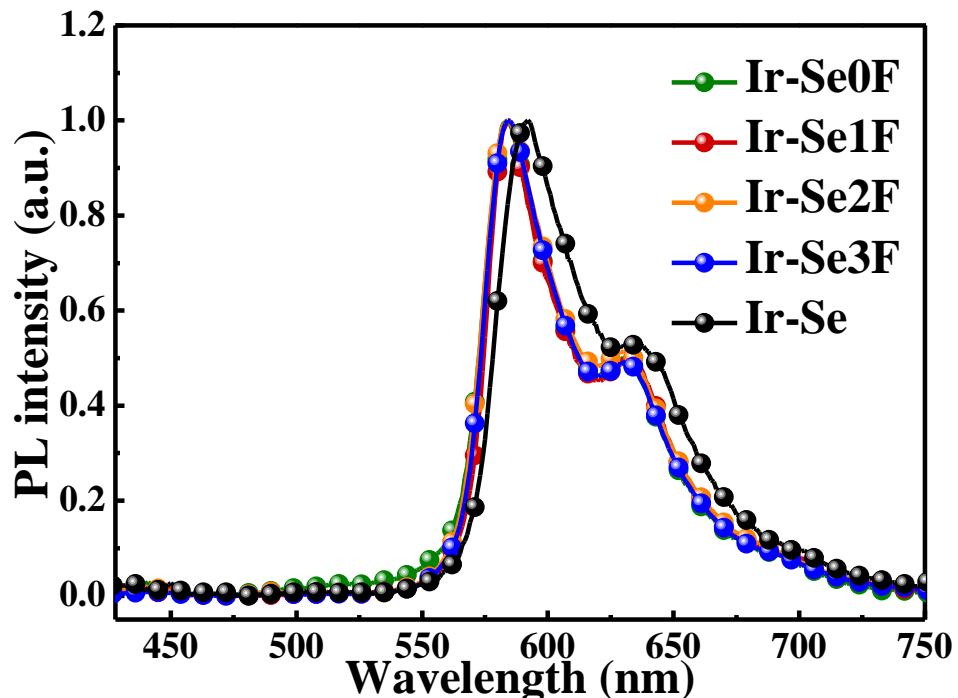


Figure S12. Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and their parent complex Ir-Se doped into CBP films (8 wt%) at 293 K.

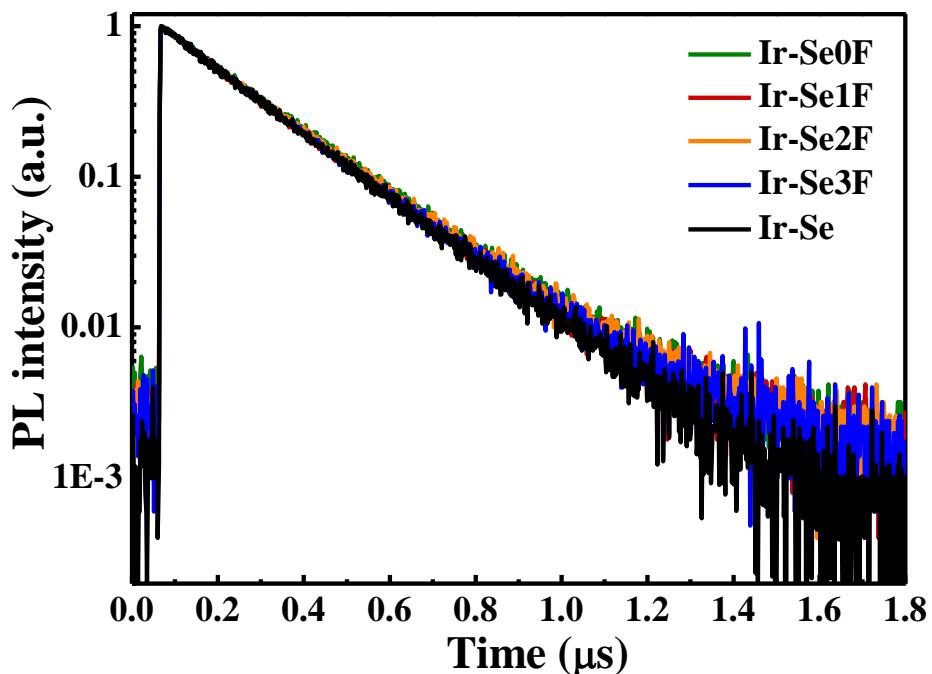


Figure S13. Transient photoluminescence (PL) spectra of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and their parent complex **Ir-Se** in CH_2Cl_2 (10^{-5} M) under aerated condition at 293 K.

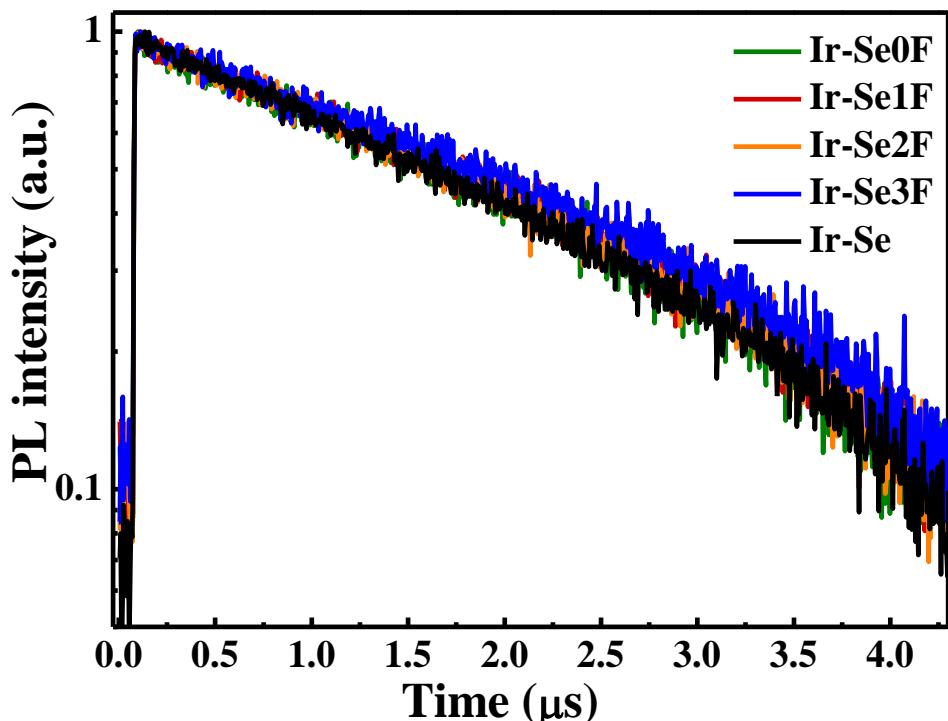


Figure S14. Transient photoluminescence (PL) spectra of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and their parent complex **Ir-Se** in CH_2Cl_2 (10^{-5} M) solution under degassed condition at 293 K.

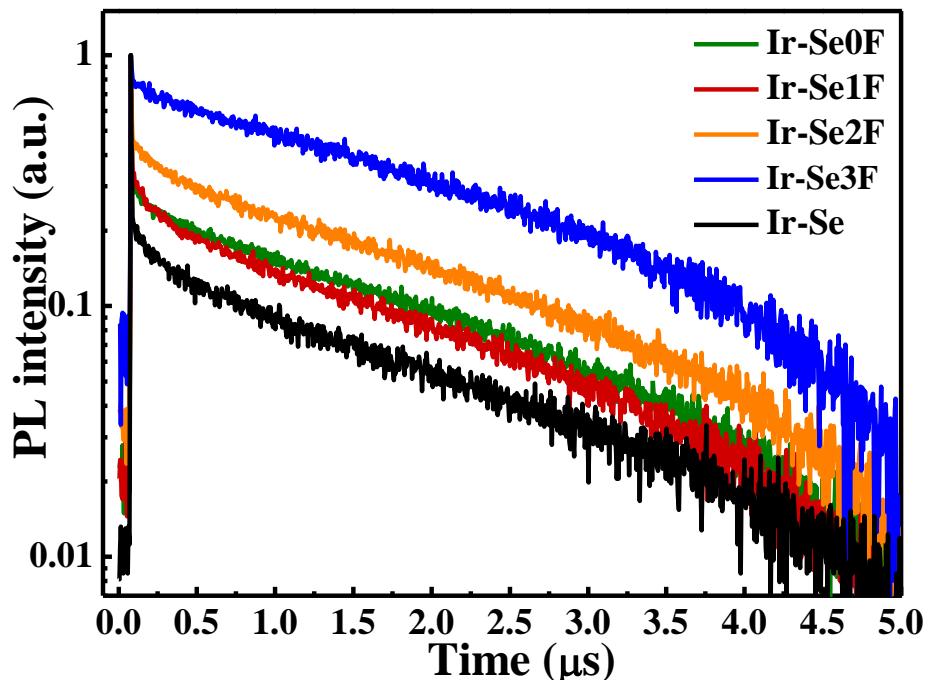


Figure S15. Transient photoluminescence (PL) spectra of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and their parent complex **Ir-Se** doped into CBP films (8 wt%) at 293 K.

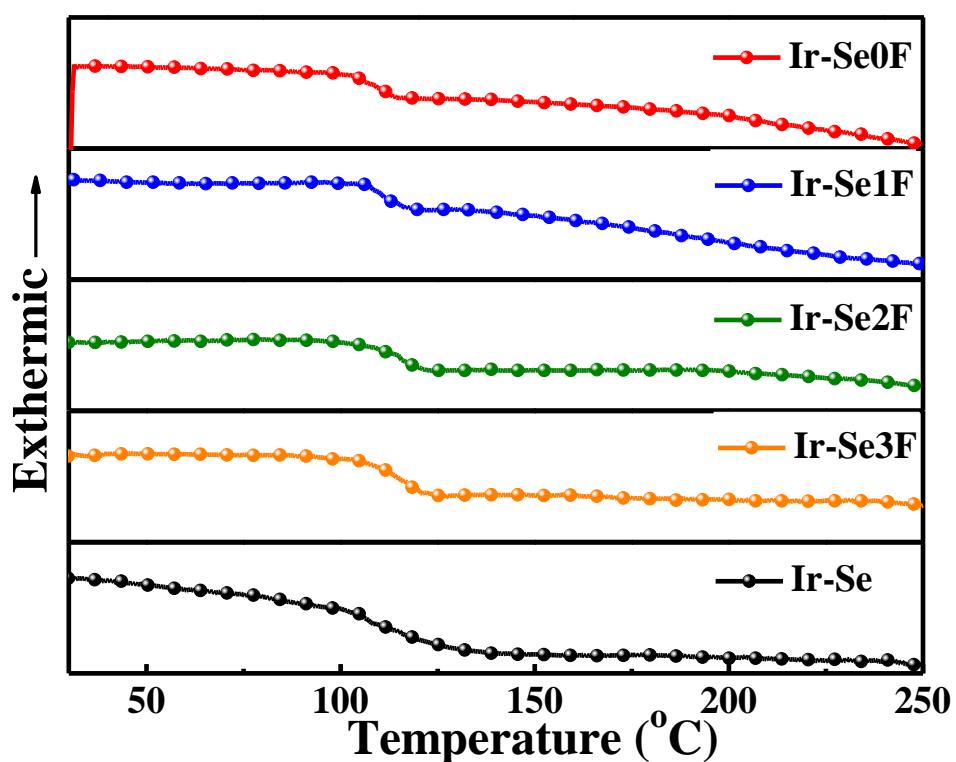


Figure S16. DSC traces of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and their parent complex **Ir-Se**.

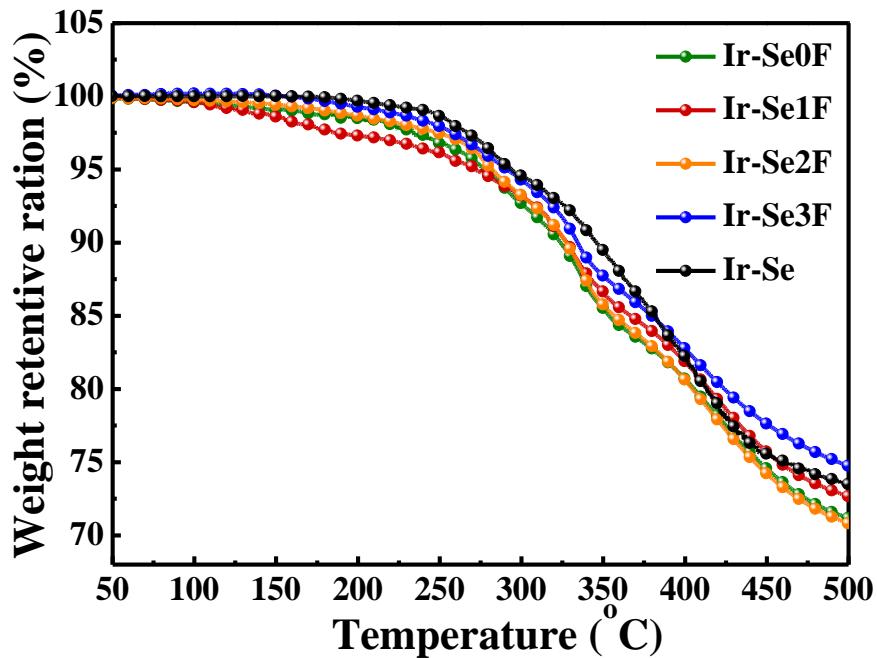


Figure S17. TGA traces of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and their parent complex Ir-Se.

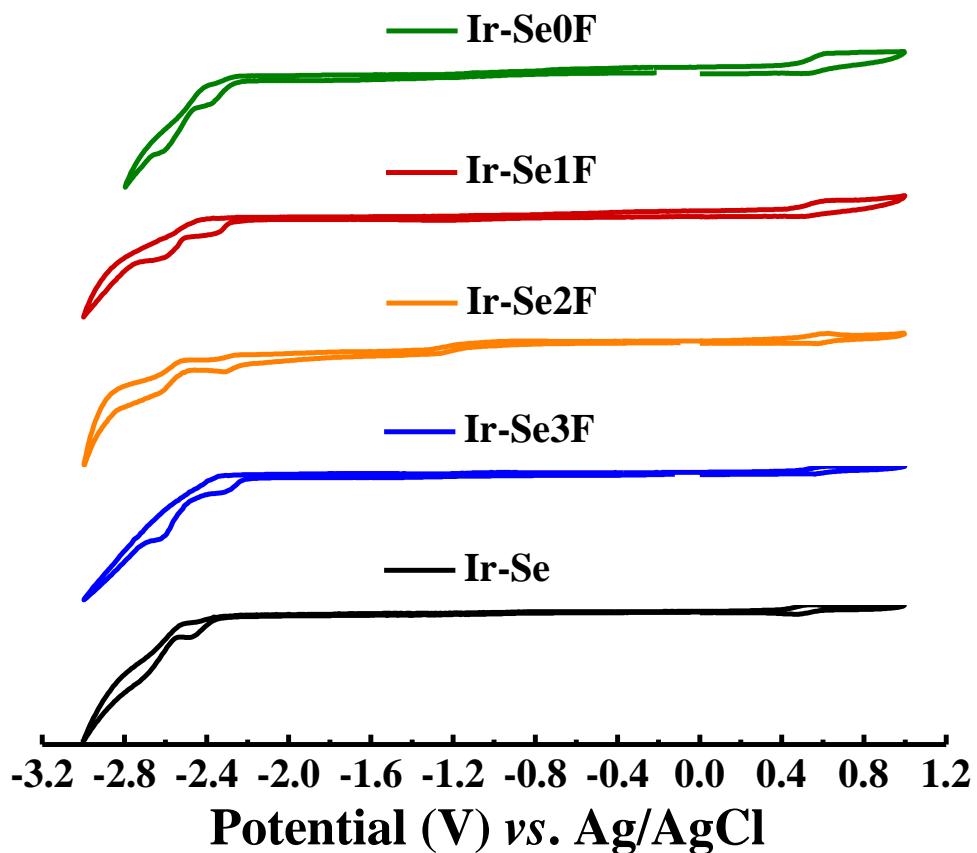


Figure S18. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) traces of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and their parent complex **Ir-Se**.

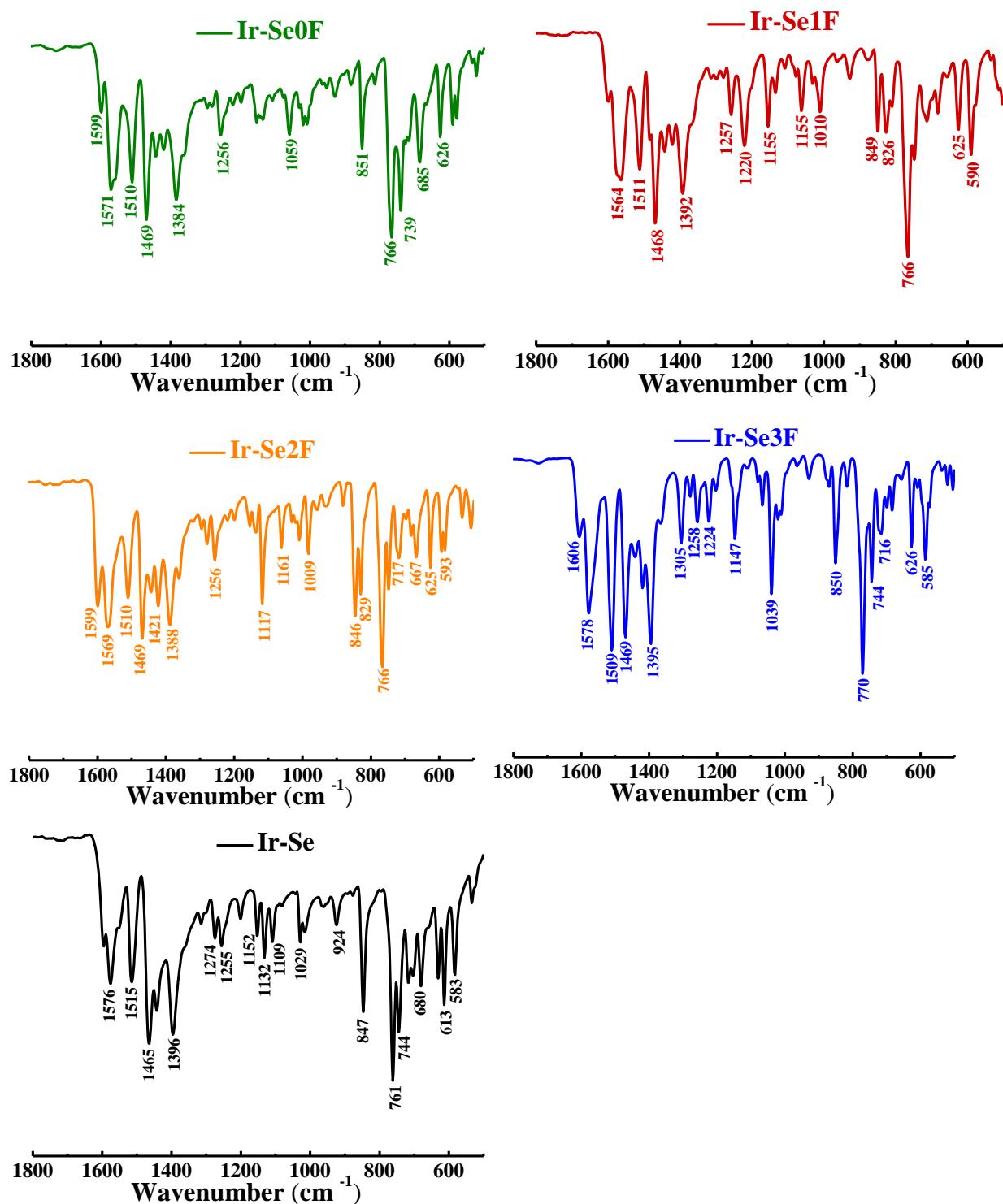


Figure S19. Infrared (IR) absorption spectra of the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and their parent complex **Ir-Se**.

OLED Fabrication and Measurements. The pre-cleaned ITO glass substrates were dealt with ozone for 20 min before the PEDOT: PSS was spin-coated onto the surface of ITO glass to form a 45 nm-thick hole injection layer. After being cured at 120 °C for 30 min in the air, the emitting layer (40 nm) was obtained by spin-coating a chloroform solution of each asymmetric *bis*-heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and 4,4'-*N,N*'-dicarbazole-biphenyl (CBP) at various concentration. The obtained ITO chip was dried in a vacuum oven at 50 °C for 20 min and transferred to the deposition system for organic and metal deposition. TPBi (1,3,5-*tris*-(*N*-(phenyl)-benzimidazole)-benzene) (45 nm), LiF (1 nm) and Al cathode (100 nm) were successively evaporated at a base pressure less than 10⁻⁶ Torr. The EL spectra and CIE coordinates were measured with a PR650 spectra colorimeter. The *J–V–L* curves of the devices were recorded by a Keithley 2400/2000 source meter and the luminance was measured using a PR650 SpectraScan spectrometer. All the experiments and measurements were carried out under ambient conditions.

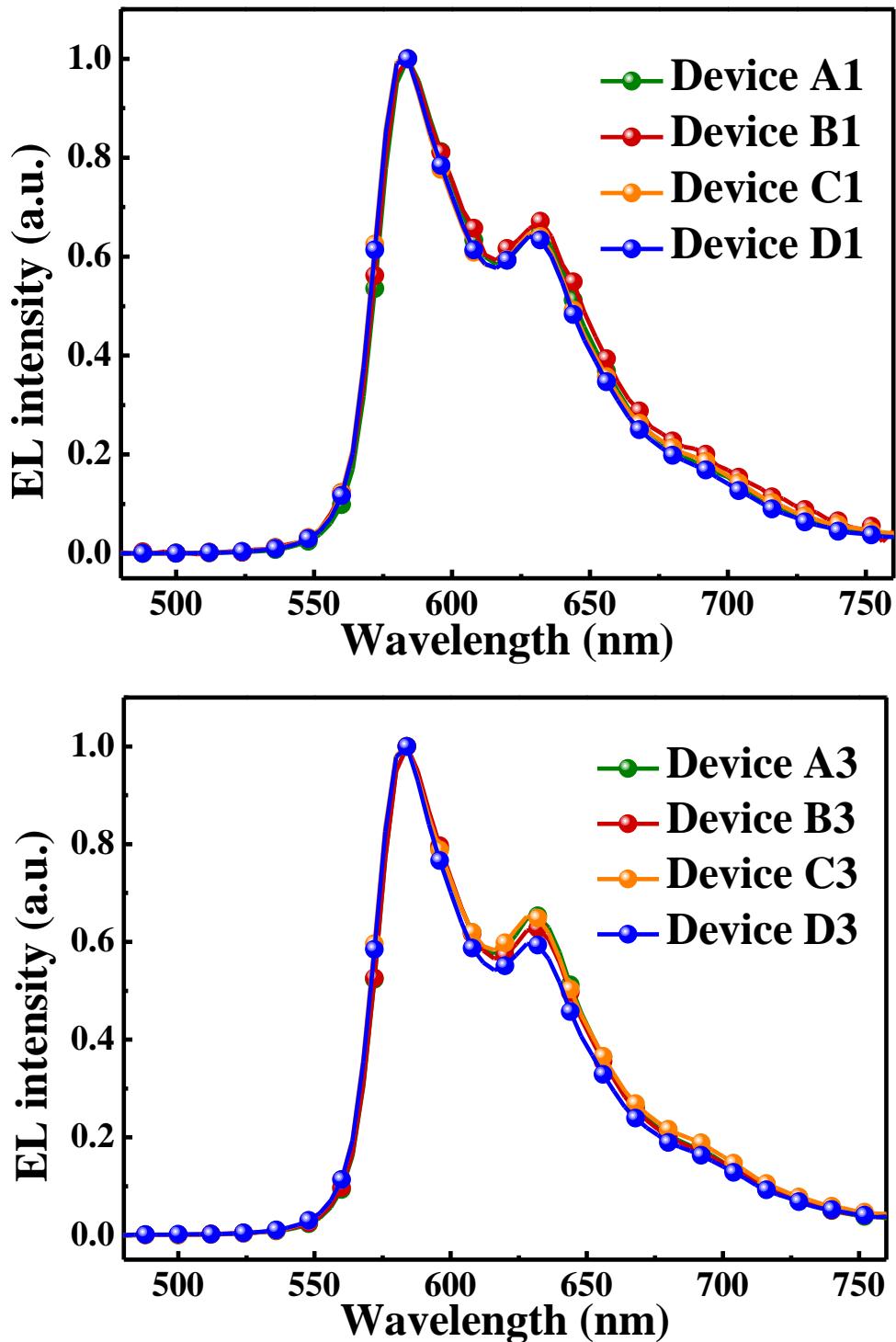
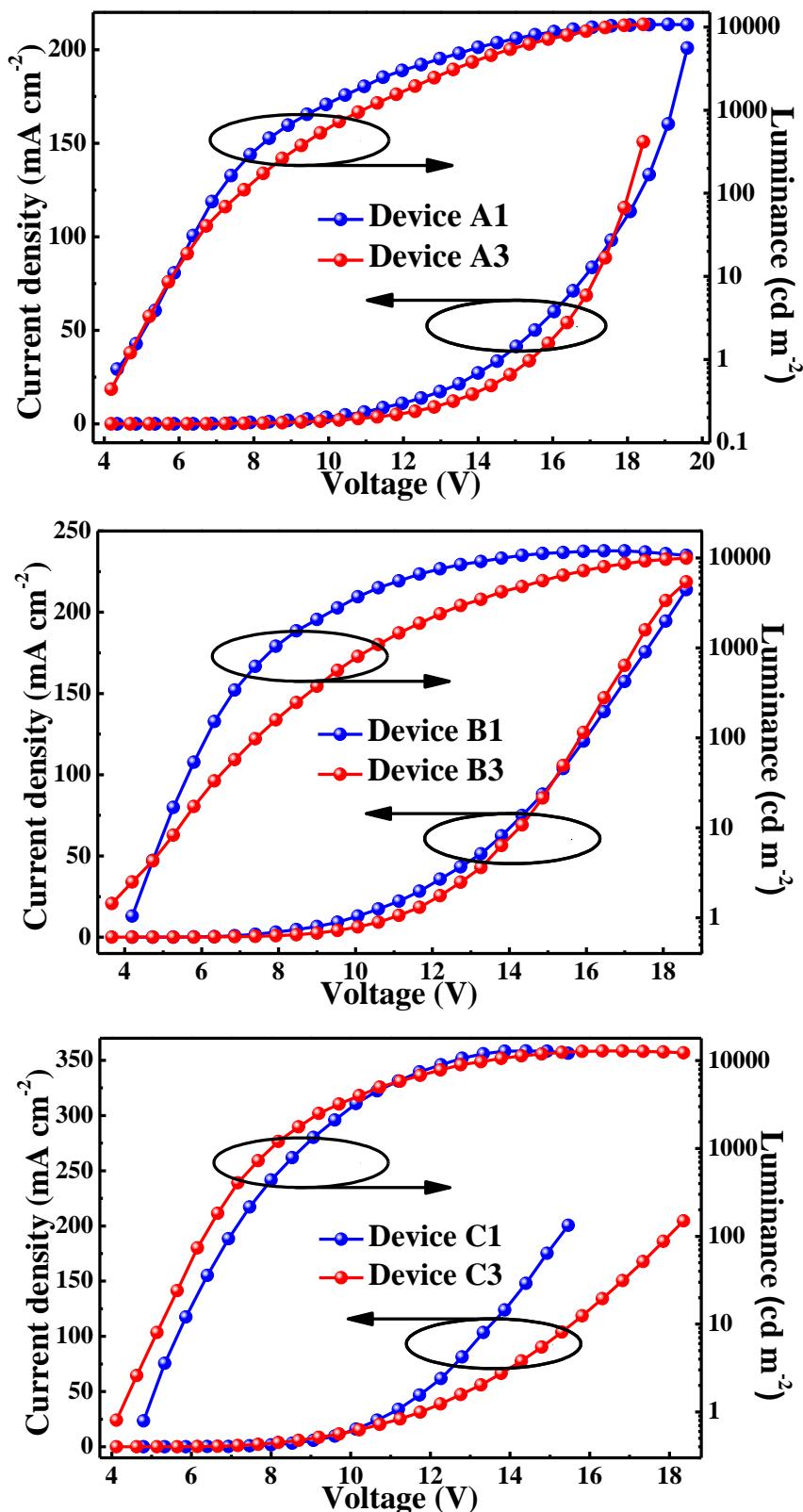


Figure S20. EL spectra for the devices except the optimized ones at *ca.* 10 V.



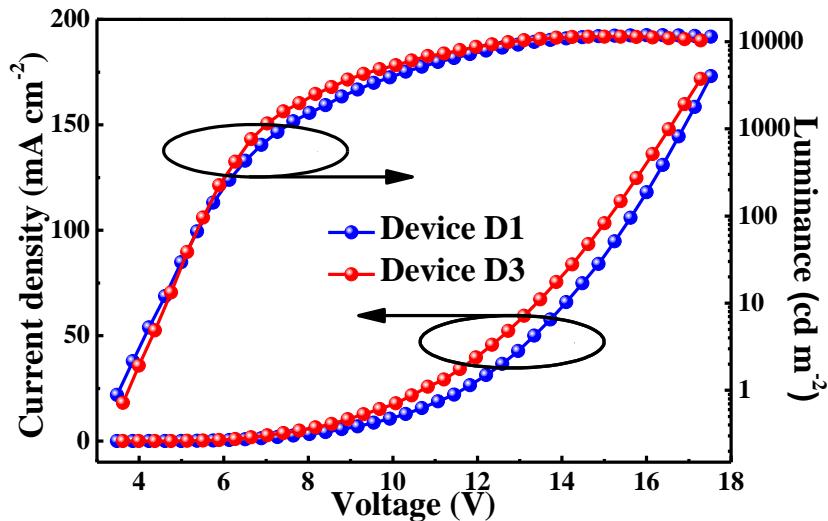
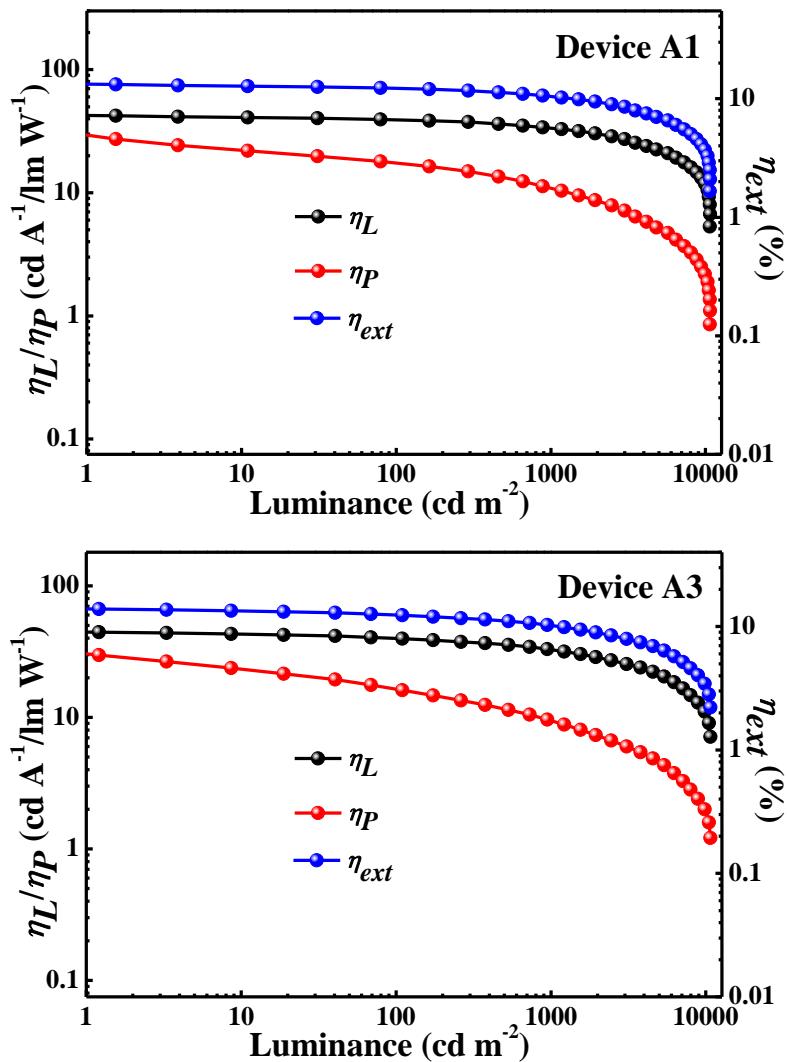
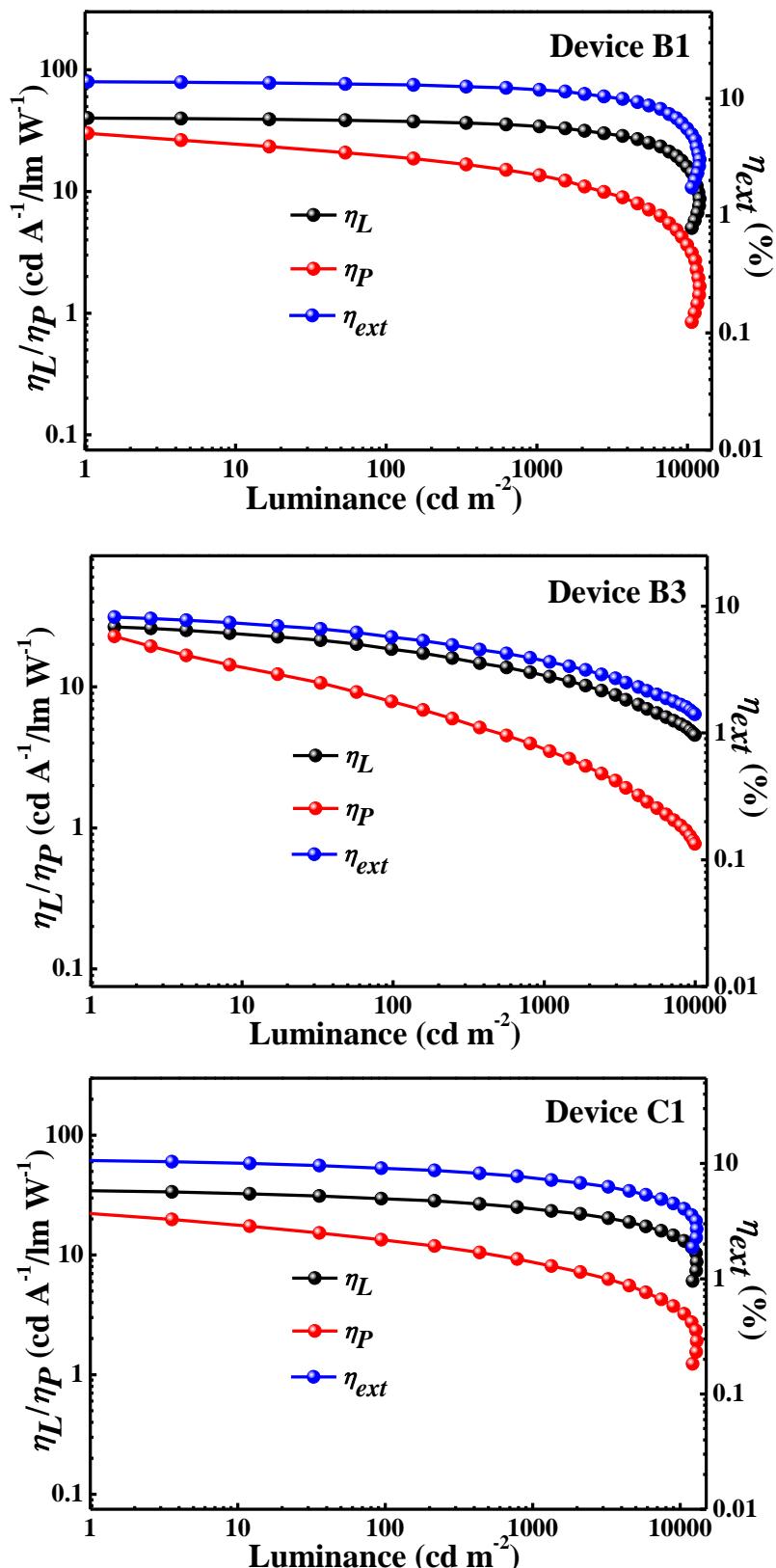


Figure S21. Current–density–voltage–luminance (J – V – L) curves for the devices except the optimized ones.





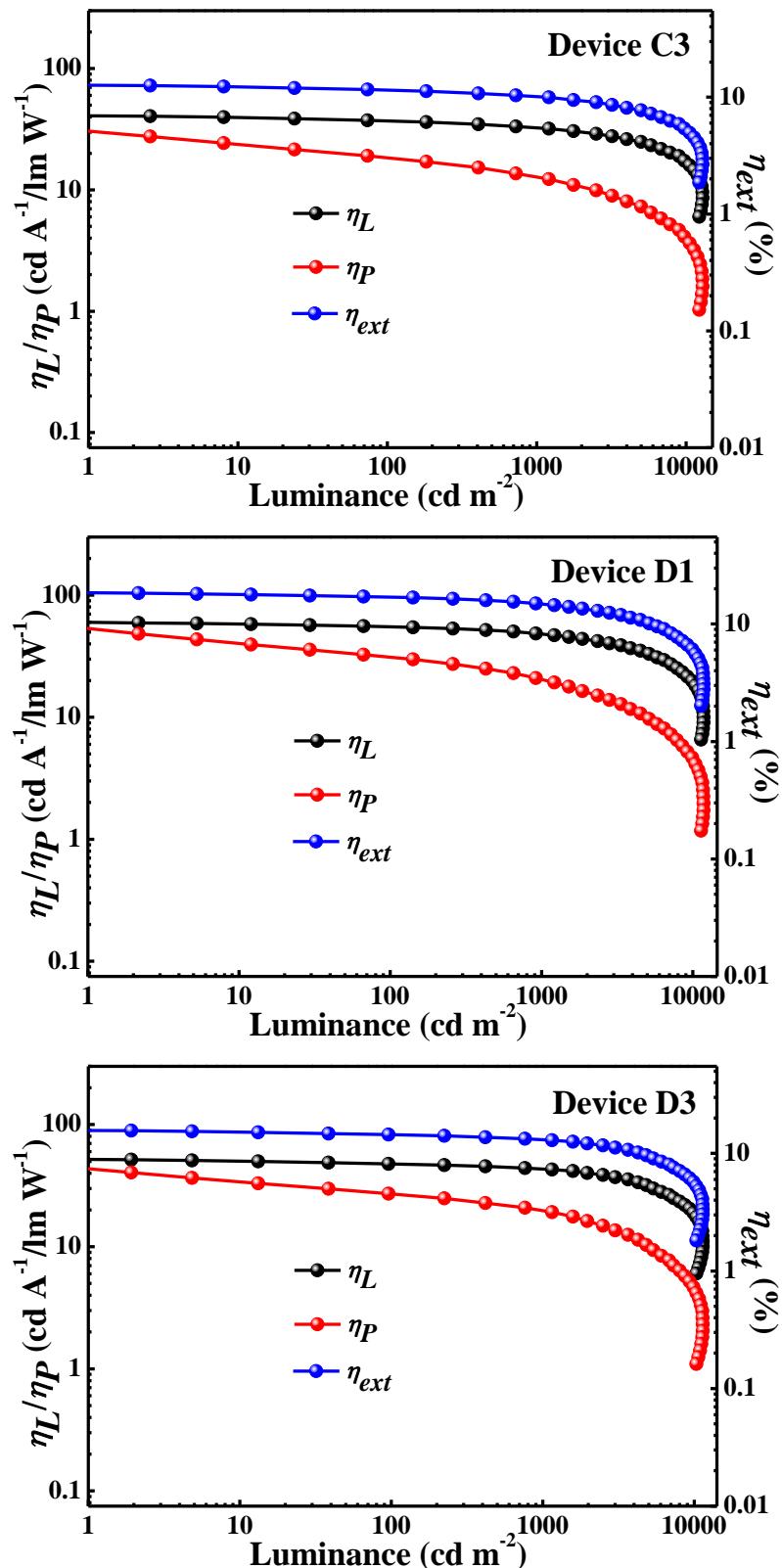


Figure S22. Relationship between EL efficiencies and luminance for the devices except the optimized ones.

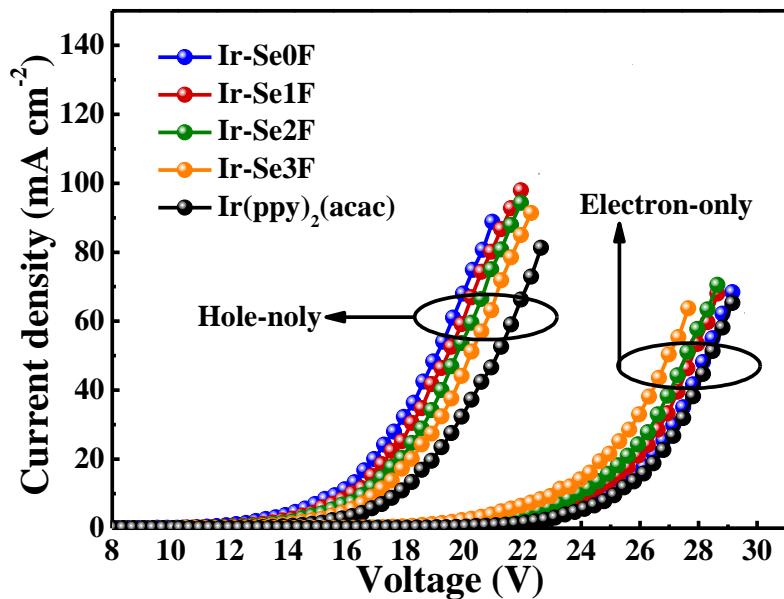


Figure S23. Current density–voltage (J – V) curves for single carrier devices with 8 wt% doped CBP films using the asymmetric heteroleptic Ir(III) complexes and $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_2(\text{acac})$ as active layer. Hole-only device: ITO/MoO₃ (3 nm)/PEDOT: PSS (20 nm)/active layer (50 nm)/NPB (30 nm)/MoO₃ (3 nm)/Al (100 nm); electron-only device: ITO/LiF (3 nm)/active layer (50 nm)/LiF (3 nm)/Al (100 nm).