

## **Supporting Information**

### **High Performance Solution-Processable Thermally Activated Delayed Fluorescent OLEDs Realized via the Adjustment of the Composition of the Organoboron Acceptor Monomer in Copolymer Host Materials**

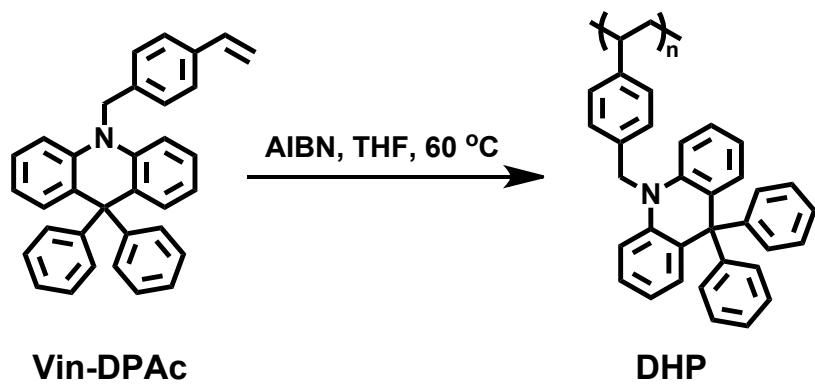
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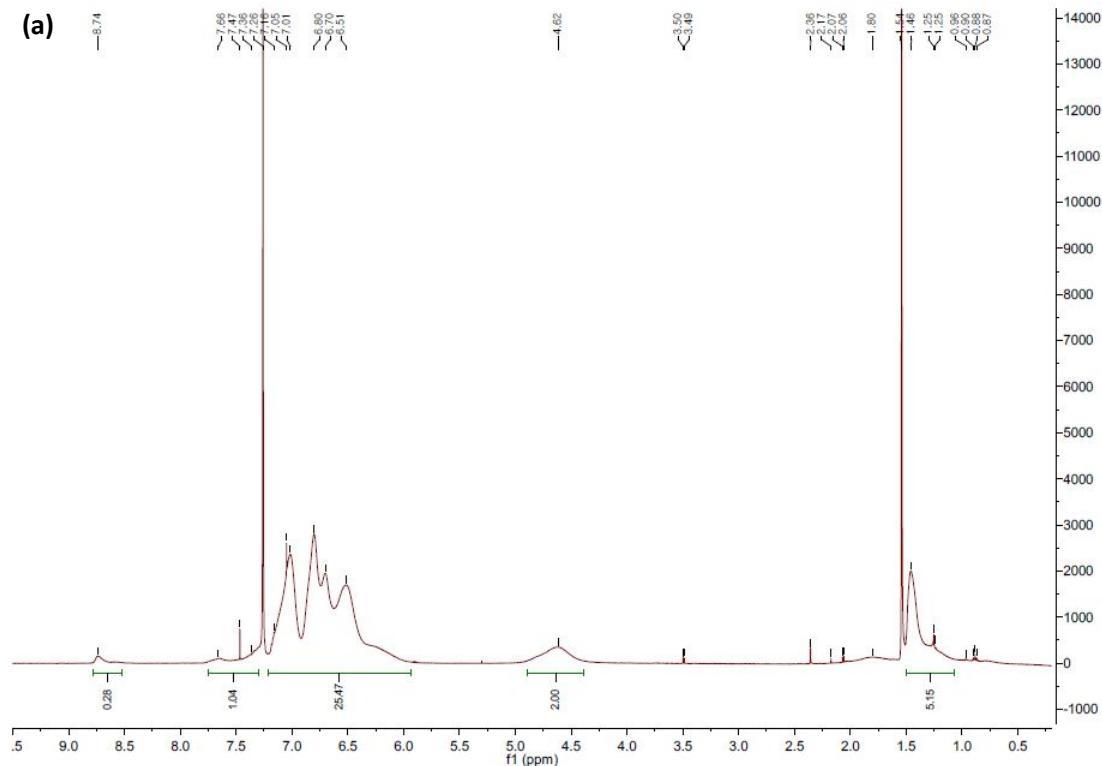
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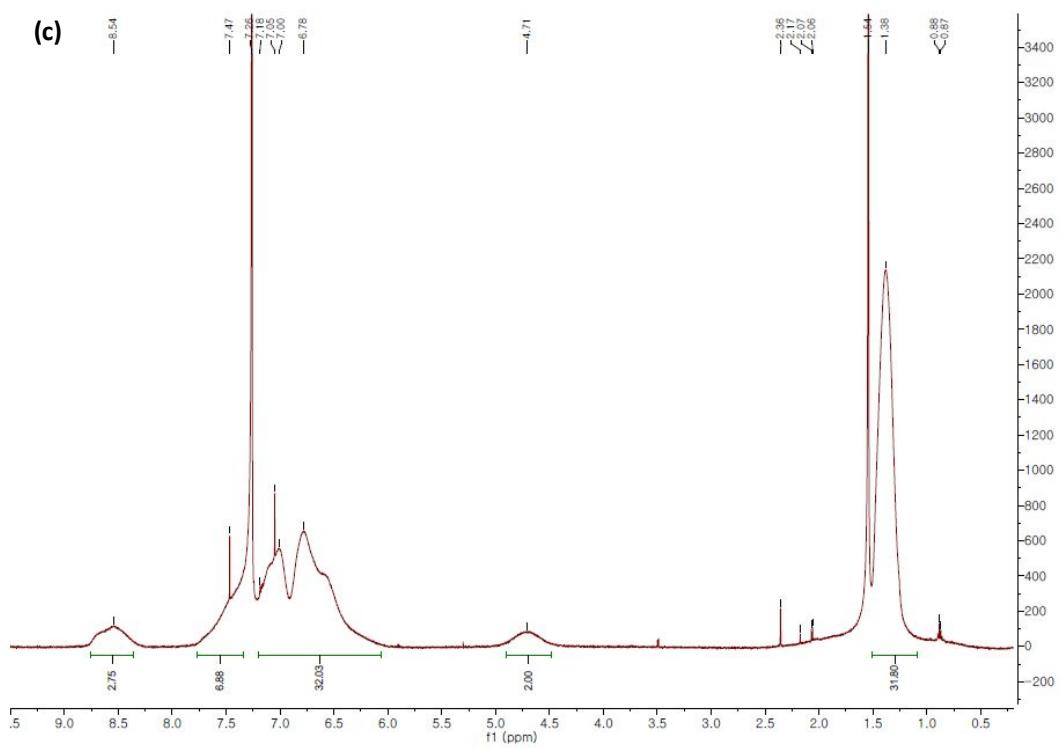
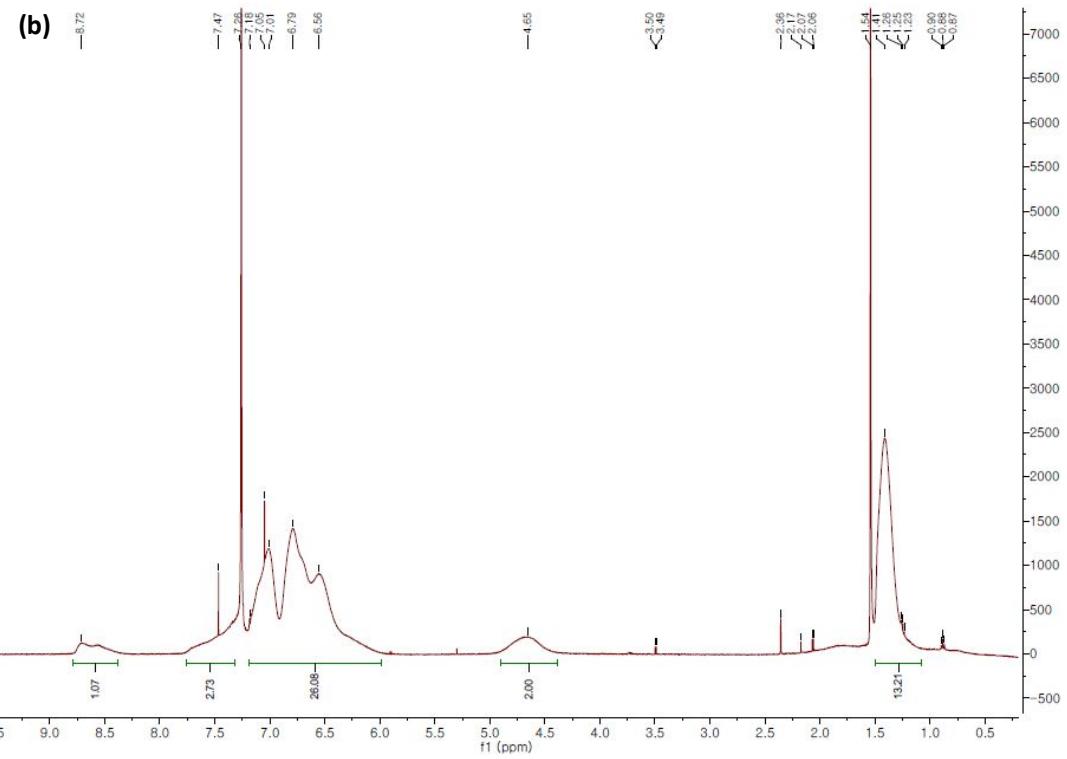
<sup>§</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work.

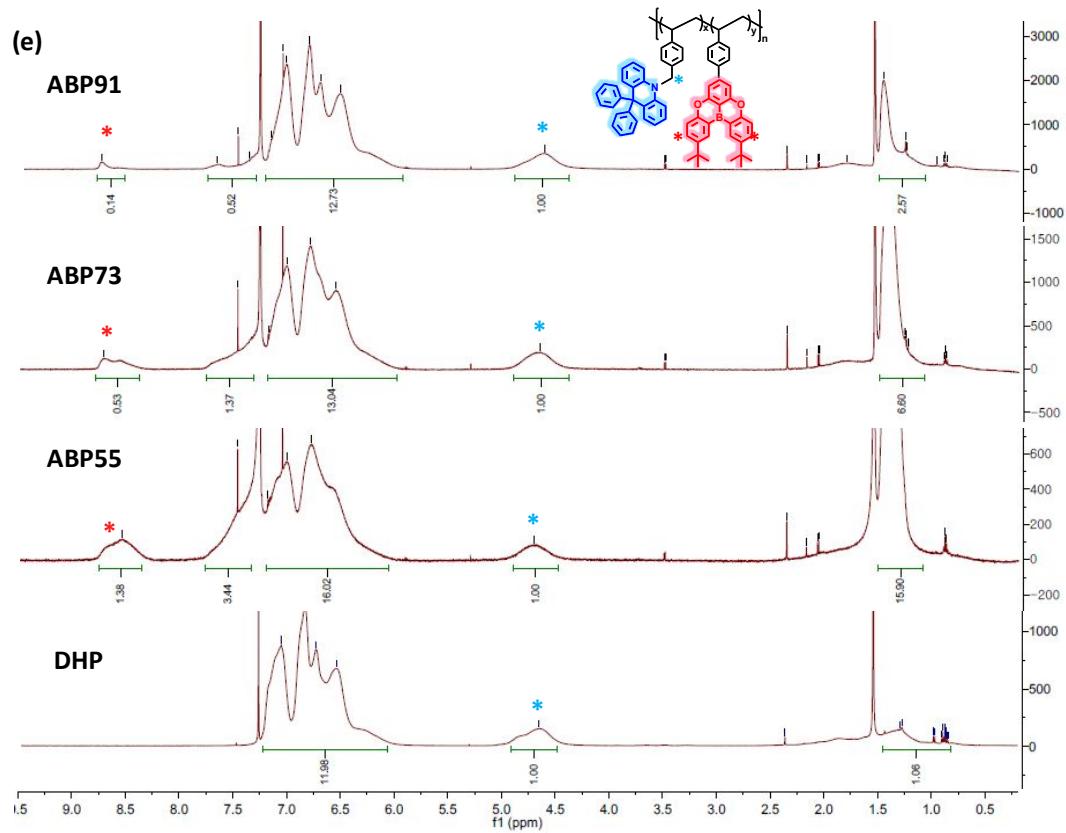
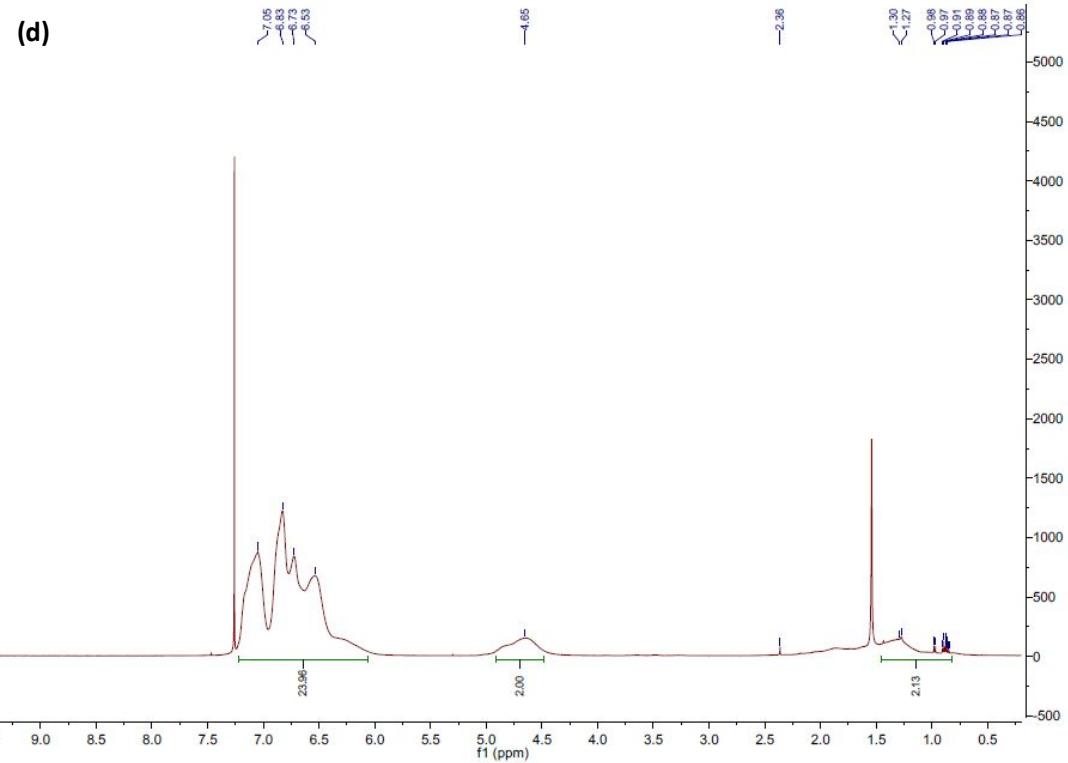
## Figures and Tables



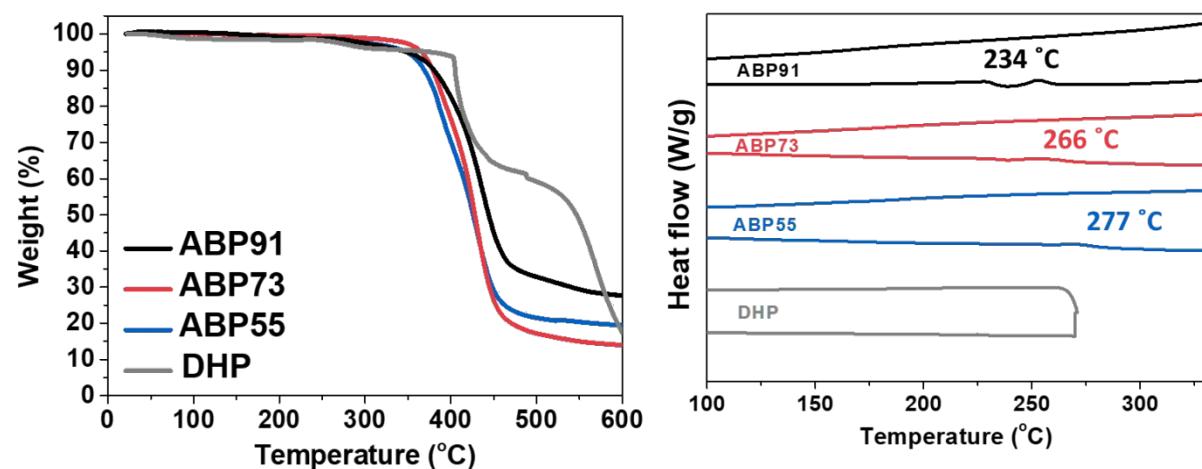
**Scheme S1.** Synthetic route of donor homopolymer host (**DHP**).



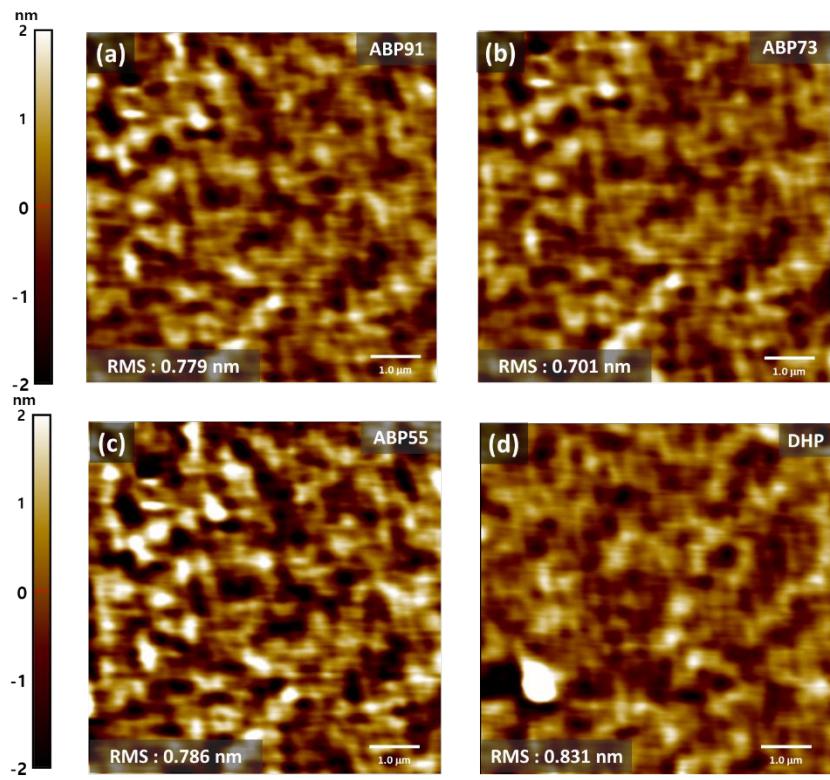




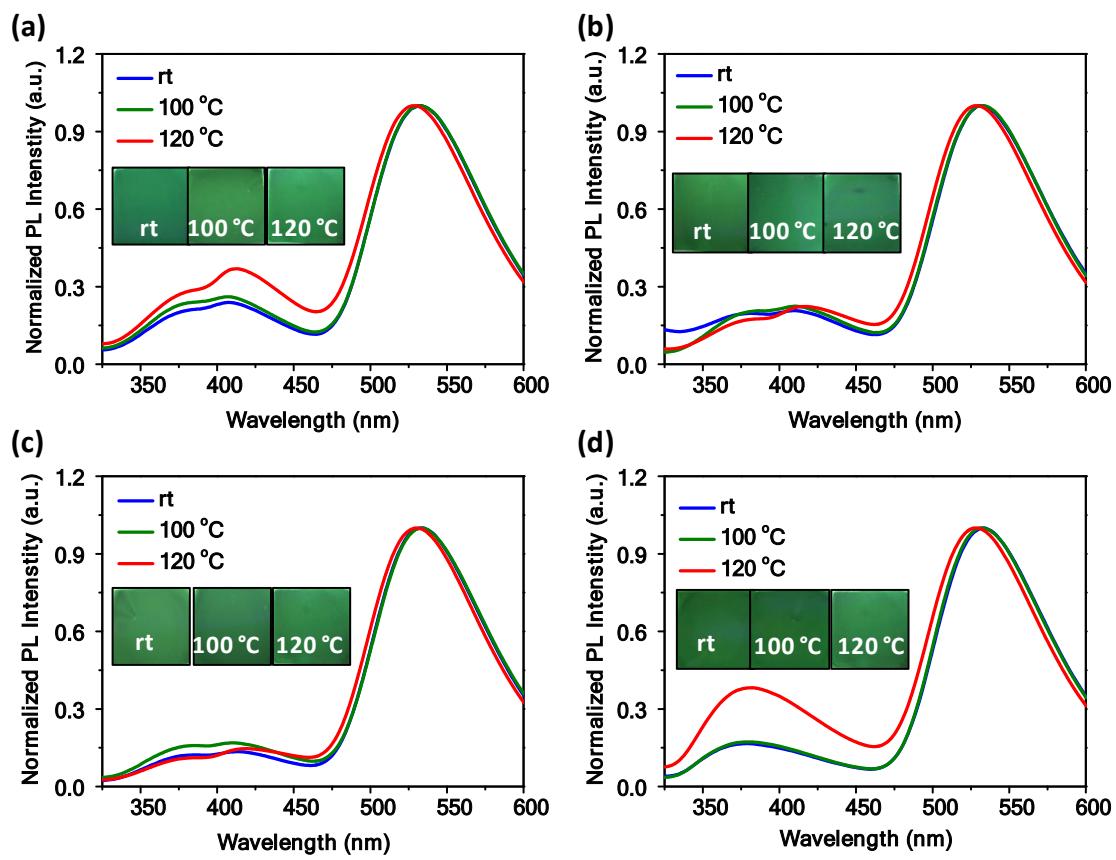
**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of (a) ABP91, (b) ABP73, (c) ABP55, (d) DHP and (e) stacked spectra for molar ratio determination.



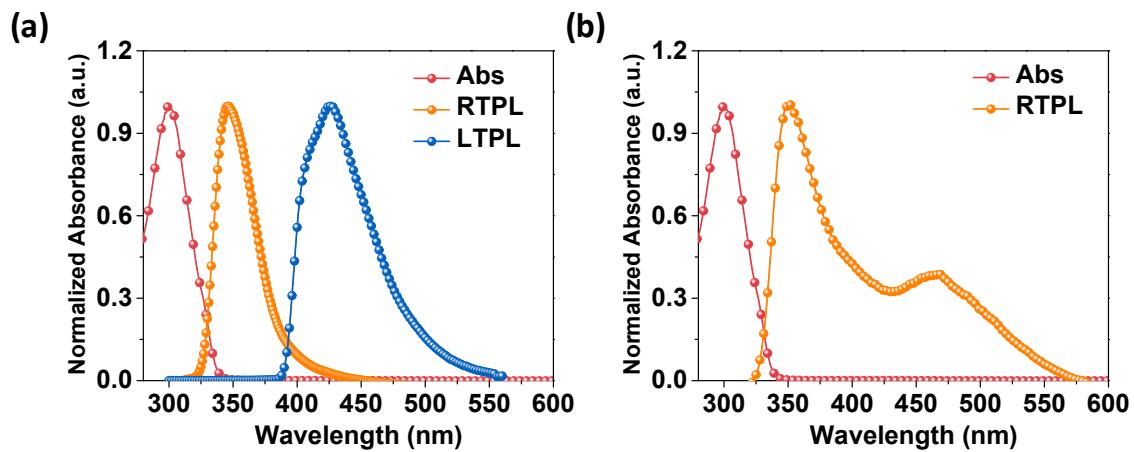
**Figure S2.** TGA (a) and DSC (b) thermograms of ABP91, ABP73, ABP55, and DHP polymers.



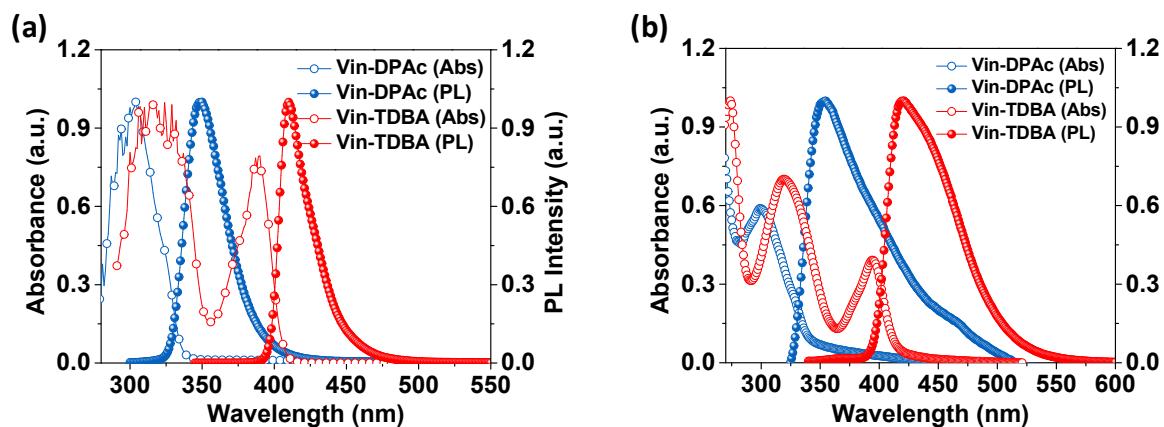
**Figure S3.** AFM topographic images ( $5 \times 5 \mu\text{m}$ ) of blend films of copolymer hosts: TADF emitter (a) ABP91:t4CzIPN, (b) ABP73: t4CzIPN, (c) ABP55:t4CzIPN, and (d) DHP:t4CzIPN.



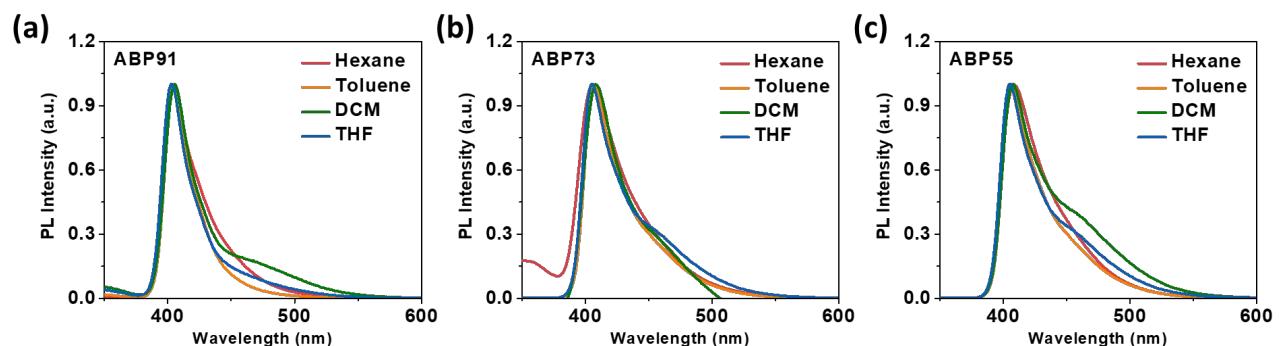
**Figure S4.** Temperature-dependent PL of (a) ABP91:t4CzIPN (5.0 wt%), (b) ABP73:t4CzIPN (5.0 wt%), (c) ABP55:t4CzIPN (5.0 wt%), (d) DHP: t4CzIPN (5.0 wt%) in film state (inset shows photo image of thin films at different temperatures).



**Figure S5.** UV-Vis absorption and PL spectra of DHP homopolymer recorded in (a) toluene and (b) film state.



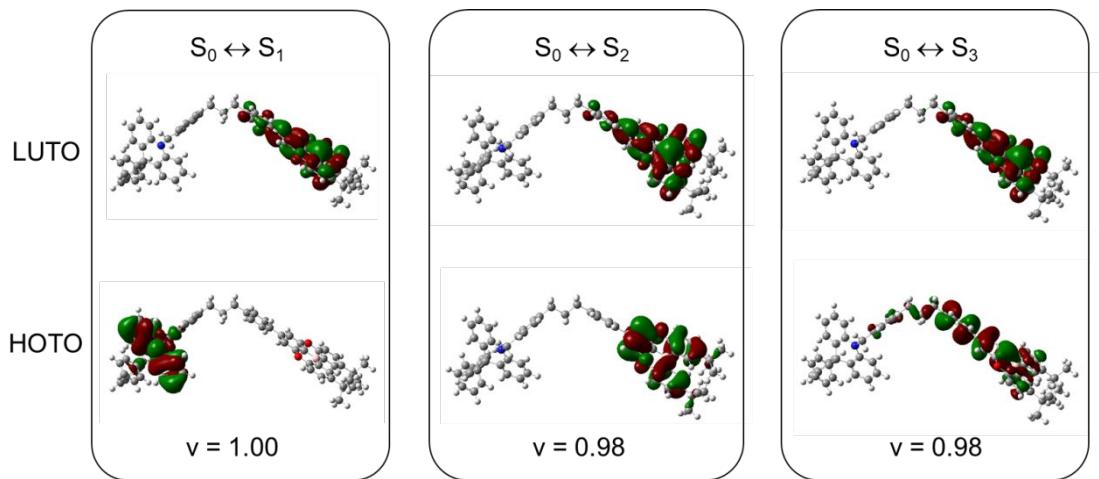
**Figure S6.** UV-Vis absorption and PL spectra of Vin-DPAC and Vin-TDBA in (a) toluene and (b) film state



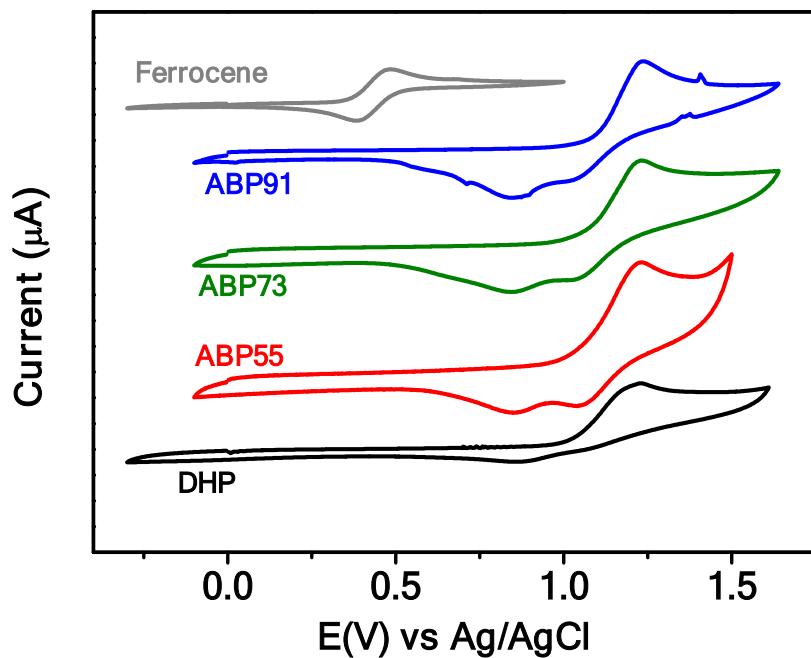
**Figure S7.** PL spectra of (a) ABP91, (b) ABP73, and (c) ABP55 in different polar solvents.

**Table S1.** PL spectra of polymers in different polar solvents.

Compound	Hexane (nm)	Toluene (nm)	DCM (nm)	THF(nm)
<b>ABP91</b>	404	405	406	403
<b>ABP73</b>	409	407	408	406
<b>ABP55</b>	408	407	408	406



**Figure S8.** Natural transition orbitals (NTOs) for the transitions ( $S_0 \leftrightarrow S_1$ ,  $S_0 \leftrightarrow S_2$ , and  $S_0 \leftrightarrow S_3$ ) of ABP model compound. The lowest unoccupied transition orbital (LUTO) and highest occupied transition orbital (HOTO) represent the electron and hole wavefunction, respectively.

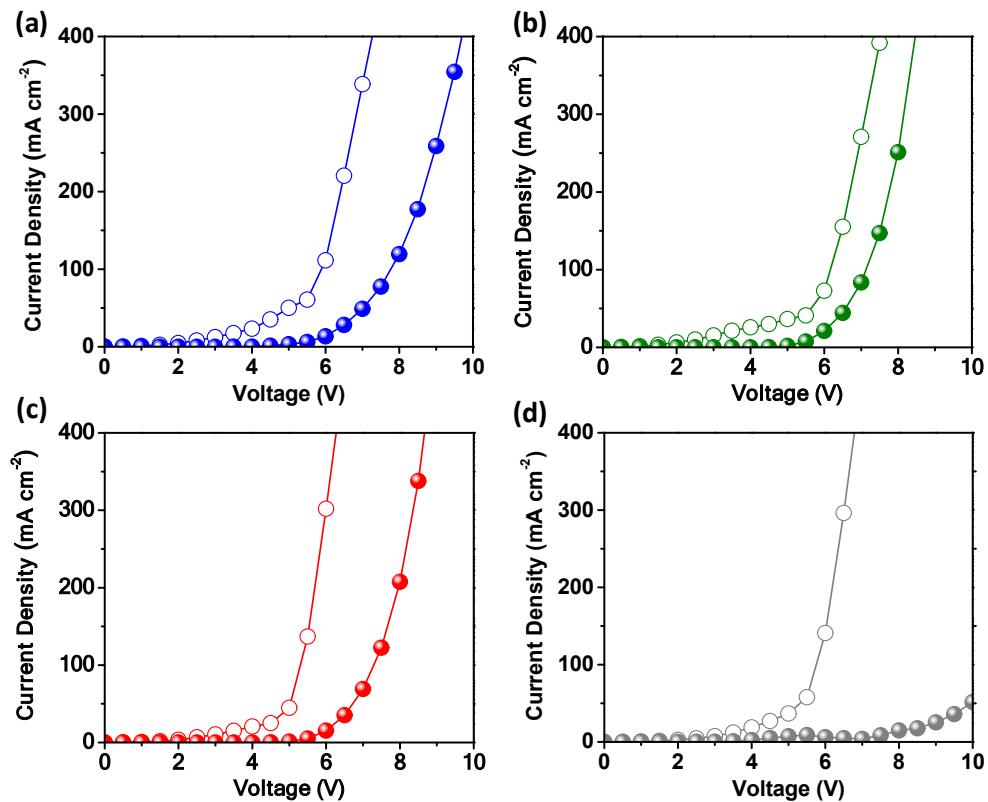


**Figure S9.** Cyclic voltammograms of new polymers measured in film state (cyclic voltammogram of Ferrocene reference is also displayed).

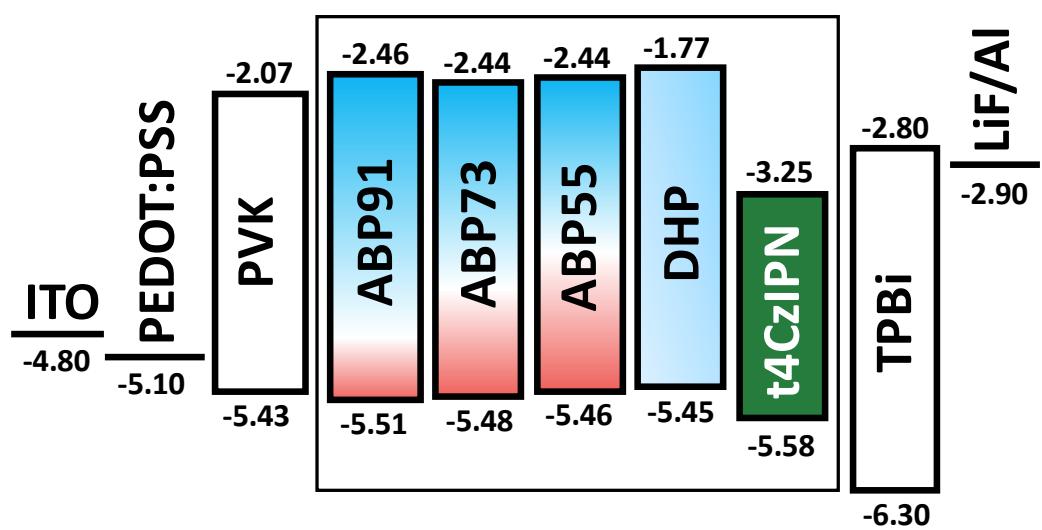
**Table S2.** Results of multi-exponential fit to TRPL signals,  $I(t)$ , of t4CzIPN-doped (5.0 wt%) **ABP91**, **ABP73**, and **ABP55** in the film states at room temperature.

Host	$A_1$	$A_2$	$A_3$	$A_4$	$A_5$	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$\tau_2$ (μs)	$\tau_3$ (μs)	$\tau_4$ (μs)	$\tau_5$ (μs)
<b>ABP91</b>	0.885	0.0433	0.00402	0.0493	0.0182	25.6	0.236	0.987	2.57	5.39
<b>ABP73</b>	0.871	0.0463	0.000210	0.0304	0.0524	25.7	0.240	1.000	5.12	2.42
<b>ABP55</b>	0.883	0.0399	0.00118	0.0167	0.0596	24.3	0.246	0.993	6.28	2.83

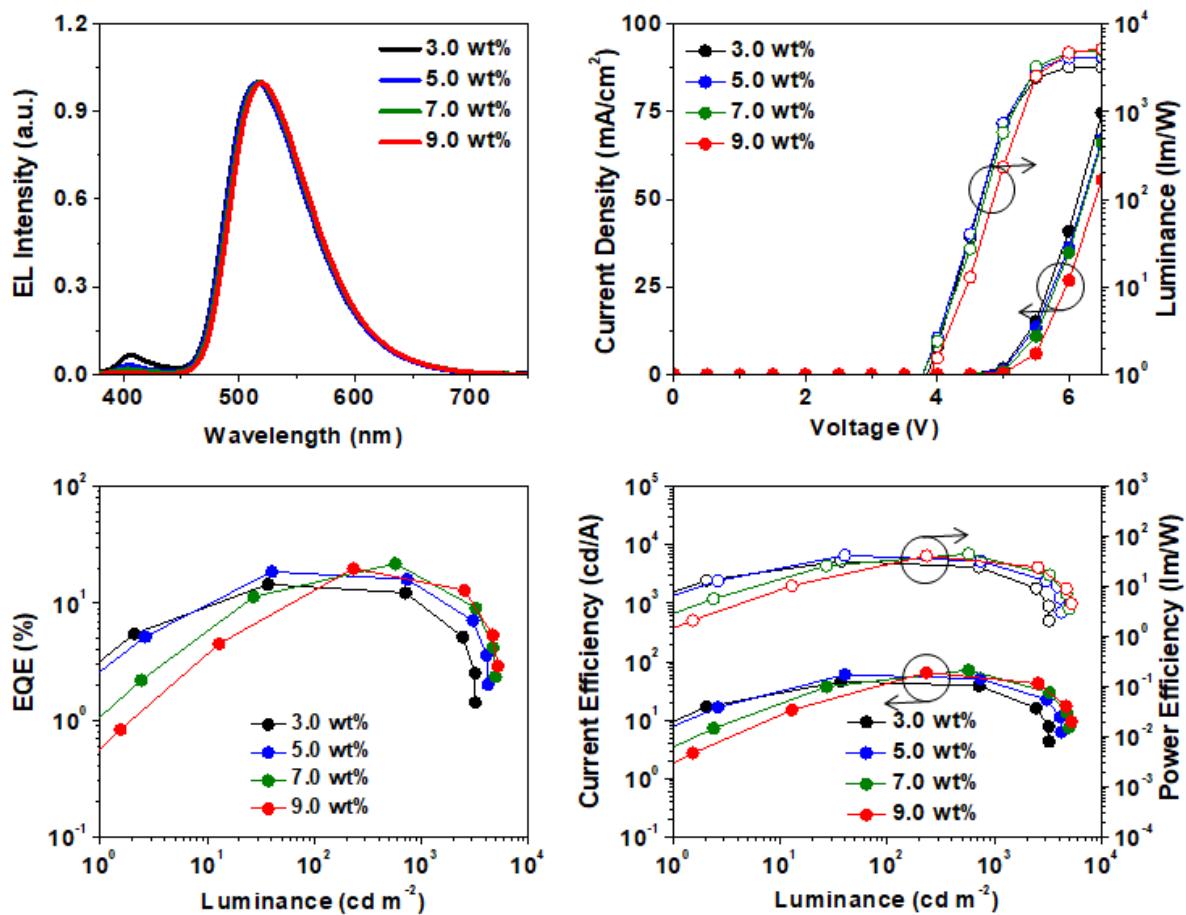
$$I(t) = \sum_{i=1}^5 A_i \exp(-t/\tau_i) \text{ with } \sum_{i=1}^5 A_i = 1$$



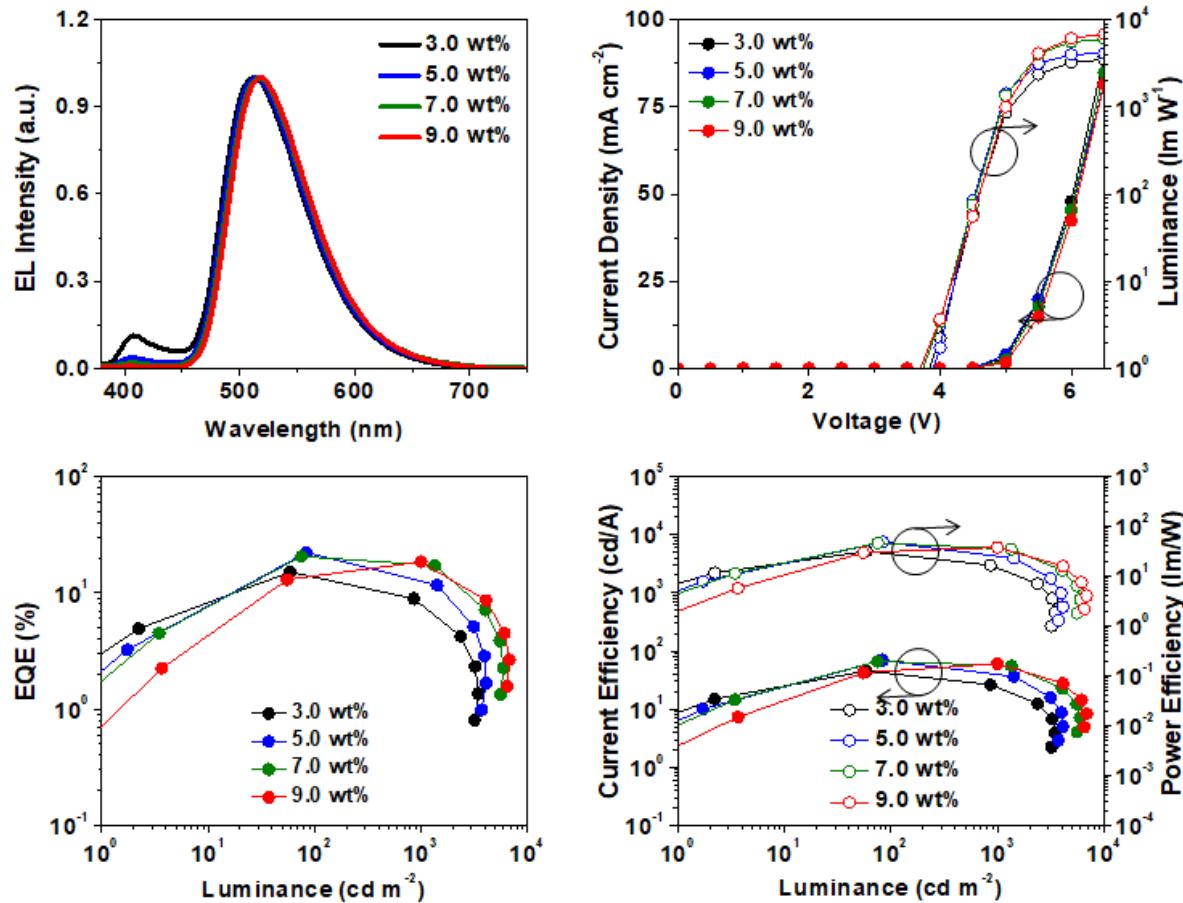
**Figure S10.** Hole-only (open-circle plots) and electron-only devices (filled-circle plots) of (a) **ABP91**, (b) **ABP73**, (c) **ABP55**, and (d) **DHP**.



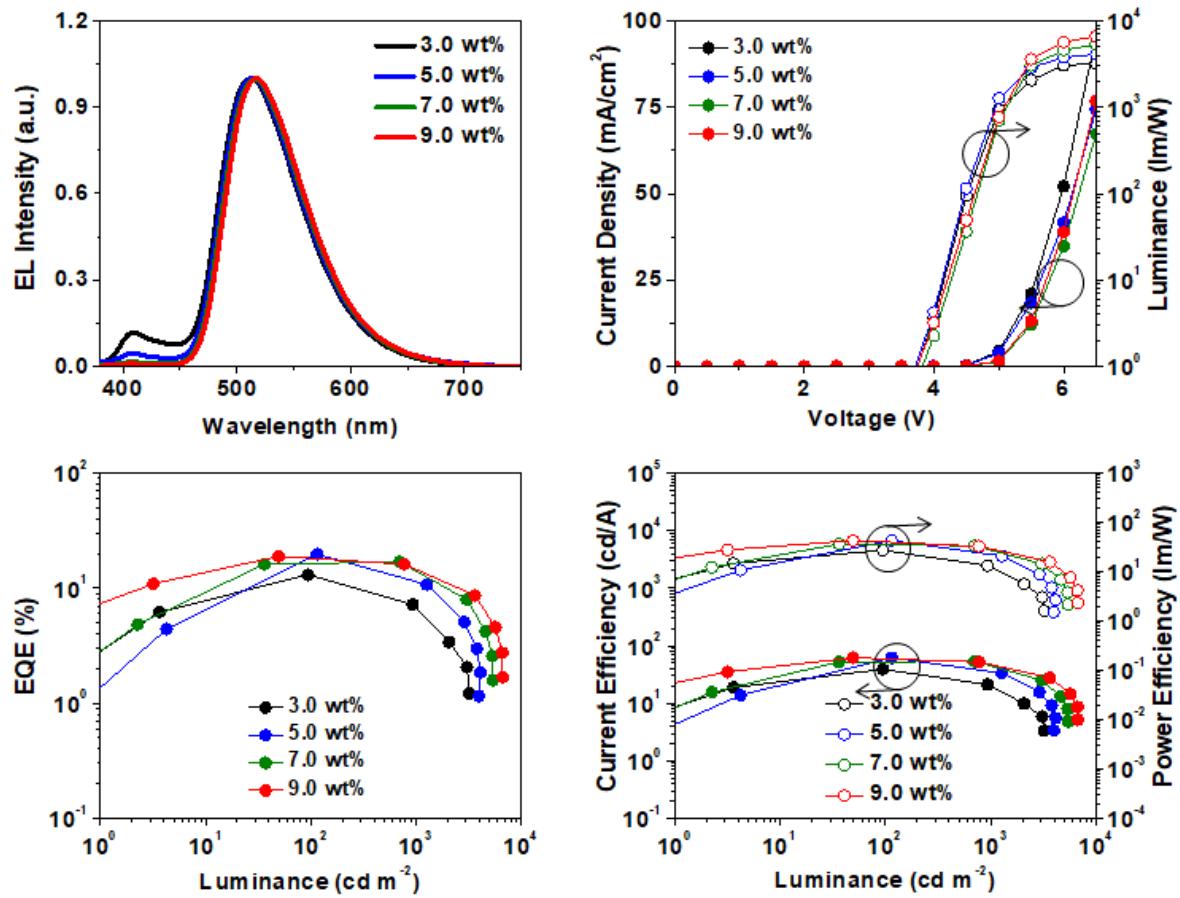
**Figure S11.** Energy level diagram of OLEDs used in this study.



**Figure S12.** Characteristics of TADF-OLEDs for **ABP91:t4CzIPN** at various dopant concentrations: (a) normalized EL spectra (measured at 1000 cd m<sup>-2</sup>), (b) current density–voltage–luminance (*J*–*V*–*L*), (c) EQE against luminance, and (d) current efficiency and power efficiency against luminance.



**Figure S13.** Characteristics of TADF-OLEDs for **ABP73:t4CzIPN** at various dopant concentrations: (a) normalized EL spectra (measured at 1000 cd m<sup>-2</sup>), (b) current density–voltage–luminance (*J*–*V*–*L*), (c) EQE against luminance, and (d) current efficiency and power efficiency against luminance.



**Figure S14.** Characteristics of TADF-OLEDs for **ABP55:t4CzIPN** at various dopant concentrations: (a) normalized EL spectra (measured at 1000 cd m<sup>-2</sup>), (b) current density–voltage–luminance ( $J$ – $V$ – $L$ ), (c) EQE against luminance, and (d) current efficiency and power efficiency against luminance.

**Table S3.** Polymer host-based TADF-OLED performance data at various dopant concentrations.

Host	Dopant Conc. (wt.%)	$V_{on}$ (V) <sup>a</sup>	Quantum Efficiency (%)		Current Efficiency (cd A <sup>-1</sup> )		Power Efficiency (lm W <sup>-1</sup> )		$L_{max}$ (cd m <sup>-2</sup> ) <sup>b</sup>	CIE (x, y) <sup>c</sup>
			max	500 cd m <sup>-2</sup>	max	500 cd m <sup>-2</sup>	max	500 cd m <sup>-2</sup>		
ABP91	3.0	3.7	14.5	13.0	46.0	41.1	32.1	26.8	3218	(0.28, 0.57)
	5.0	3.7	18.6	17.0	60.1	54.4	42.0	35.7	4212	(0.28, 0.58)
	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>4968</b>	<b>(0.29, 0.59)</b>
	9.0	3.8	19.8	19.2	65.4	62.8	41.1	39.3	5212	(0.29, 0.59)
ABP73	3.0	3.7	15.1	11.8	45.5	35.1	31.8	23.6	3476	(0.26, 0.54)
	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>4109</b>	<b>(0.27, 0.57)</b>
	7.0	3.7	20.6	19.5	66.7	63.1	46.6	42.7	5983	(0.28, 0.58)
	9.0	3.6	18.4	15.4	60.2	50.8	37.8	33.4	6831	(0.29, 0.59)
ABP55	3.0	3.6	13.1	10.3	39.1	30.5	27.3	20.6	3210	(0.26, 0.53)
	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>4119</b>	<b>(0.27, 0.56)</b>
	7.0	3.7	16.9	16.7	53.9	53.4	36.5	34.6	5406	(0.28, 0.58)
	9.0	3.6	19.0	17.1	61.7	56.1	43.1	36.8	6695	(0.28, 0.58)
DHP	5.0	3.5	14.5	14.2	47.3	45.1	27.4	27.1	2381	(0.30, 0.59)

<sup>a</sup>Turn-on voltage at a luminance of 1 cd m<sup>-2</sup>. <sup>b</sup>Maximum luminance. <sup>c</sup>CIE coordinates at a luminance of 1000 cd m<sup>-2</sup>.