Supporting Information

Highly efficient solution processed organic light emitting diodes containing a new crosslinkable hole transport material blended with commercial hole transport materials

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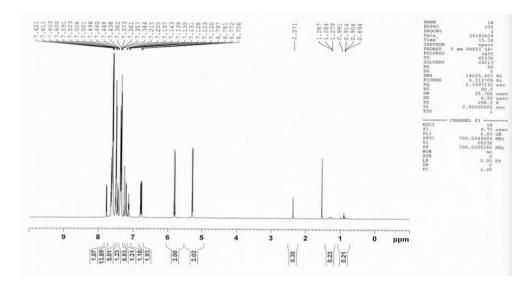
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(a)



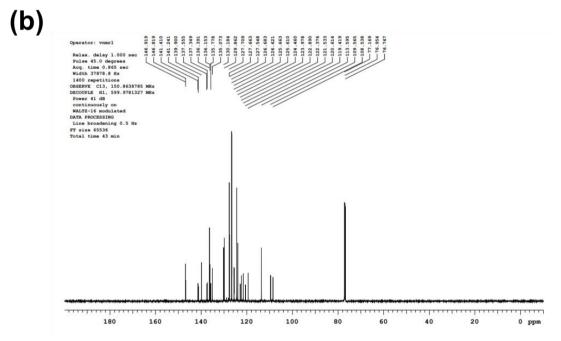


Figure S1. (a) ¹H NMR and (b) ¹³C NMR of PbV

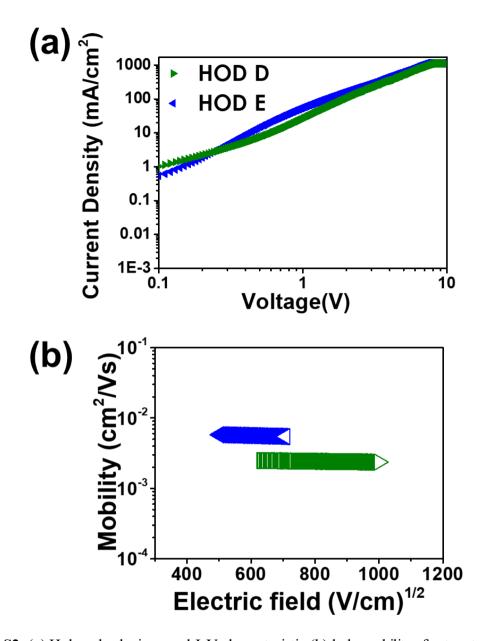


Figure S2. (a) Hole only devices and J-V characteristic (b) hole mobility for two types of HTL extracted from the SCLC region. (HOD D: poly-TPD, HOD E: TFB)

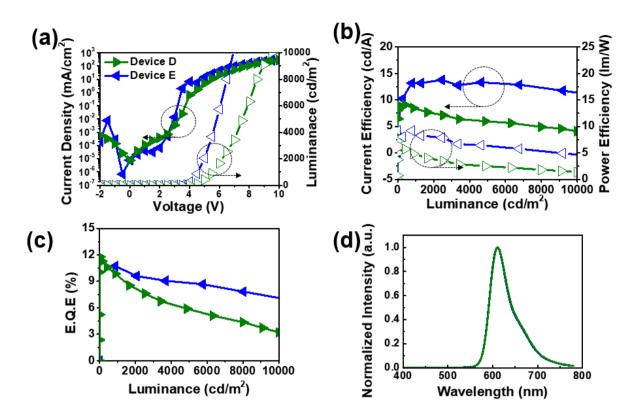


Figure S3. (a) J-V-L curves, (b) current and power efficiency curves according to the variation of L, (c) EQE -L, and (d) EL spectra of red devices measured at 1000 nits.

Table S1. Summary of device characteristics of the red PHOLED.

Device	V on ^a / V op ^b г	CE °/PE d/EQE °		CIE (T. T.)
		Maximum	1000 cd/m ²	CIE (x,y)
Device D	2.5 / 5.5	9.1 / 7.2 / 11.8	8.5 / 4.8 / 9.9	(0.65,0.35)
Device E	2.5 / 4.5	13.8 / 9.2 / 10.7	13.2 / 9.2 / 10.7	(0.65,0.35)

 $[^]a$ V_{on} [V]: voltage at 1 cd/m 2 b V $_{op}$ [V]: voltage at 1000 cd/m 2 c CE [cdA $^-$ 1]: a current efficiency. d PE [lmW $^-$ 1]: a power efficiency. e EQE [%]: an external quantum efficiency estimated from the assumption of Lambertian distribution.

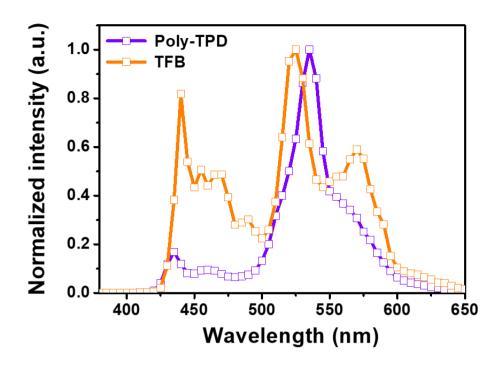


Figure S4. Low temperature photoluminescent spectra of dilute solutions of poly-TPD and TFB

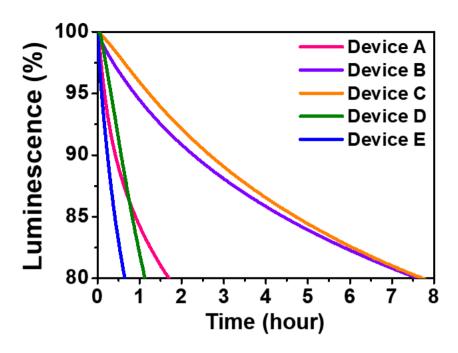


Figure S5. The result of lifetime measurement for red OLEDs started from 1000 cd/m²