## **Supporting information**

## High Power Efficiency Solution-Processed Blue Phosphorescent OLEDs Using Exciplex-Type Host with a Turn-on Voltage Approaching the Theoretical Limit

Xinxin Ban<sup>†</sup>, Kaiyong Sun<sup>†</sup>, Yueming Sun<sup>\*†</sup>, Bin Huang<sup>†</sup>, Shanghui Ye<sup>\*‡</sup>, Min Yang<sup>‡</sup>, and Wei Jiang<sup>\*†</sup>

China, 210023

 $<sup>^{\</sup>dagger}$  School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, P. R. China 211189

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> National Synergistic Innovation Center for Advanced Materials, Nanjing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Nanjing, P. R.

<sup>\*</sup>E-mail: jiangw@seu.edu.cn (W. Jiang), sun@seu.edu.cn (Y.M. Sun), iamshye@njupt.edu.cn (S.H. Ye).

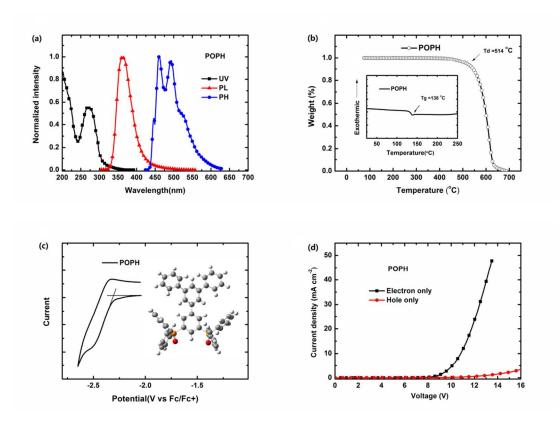


Figure S1. Physical properties of the electron-transporting material POPH. a) UV-Vis absorption, fluorescence and phosphorescence spectra of the spin-coated POPH film. b) TGA curve of POPH recorded at a heating rate of 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup>. Inset: DSC trace recorded at a heating rate of 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup>. c) Cyclic voltammogram of POPH in acetonitrile for reduction. Inset: Optimized space geometry for POPH. d) Current density-voltage (J–V) curves of hole- and electron-only devices based on POPH. The structure for hole-only device was ITO/PEDOT:PSS/POPH (60 nm)/Al, and the structure for electron-only device was ITO/POPH (60 nm)/TPBI (30 nm)/Ca (10nm)/Ag.

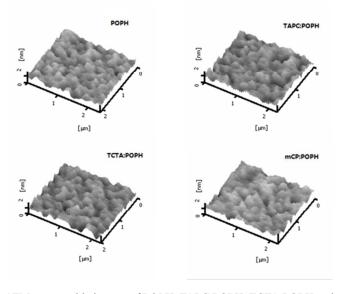
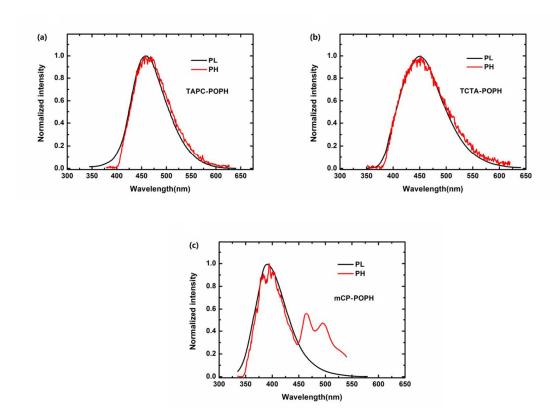


Figure S2. AFM topographic images of POPH, TAPC:POPH, TCTA:POPH and mCP:POPH.

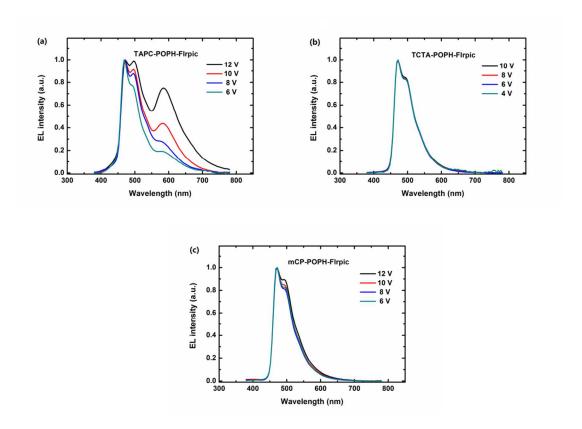


**Figure S3.** Fluorescence and phosphorescence spectra of mixed films at 77 K. (a)TAPC:POPH. (b) TCTA:POPH. (c) mCP:POPH.

Table S1. Photophysical properties of the exciplex emitters and their constituting molecules.

	$\lambda_{max}$ $[nm]^a$	FWHM [nm] <sup>b</sup>	$S_1$ $[eV]^c$	$T_1$ $[eV]^c$	$\Delta E_{ST}$ $[eV]^d$	HOMO/ LUMO [eV] <sup>e</sup>	τ [ns] <sup>a</sup>
TAPC	375	43	3.59 <sup>e</sup>	2.98 <sup>e</sup>	0.61	-5.6/-2.0	2.5 (53%), 6.3 (47%)
TCTA	392	47	3.21 <sup>e</sup>	2.85 <sup>e</sup>	0.36	-5.8/-2.4	2.3 (100%)
mCP	365	54	3.49 <sup>e</sup>	$3.00^{\rm e}$	0.49	-6.1/-2.4	3.5 (100%)
POPH	363	46	3.41 <sup>e</sup>	2.78 <sup>e</sup>	0.65	-6.7/-2.5	20 (100%)
TAPC:POPH	460	82	2.69	2.64	0.059	-/-	4.4 (12%), 135 (88%)
ТСТА:РОРН	448	95	2.75	2.72	0.038	-/-	20 (23%), 150 (77%)
mCP:POPH	392	72	3.15	3.10	0.051	-/-	16 (38%), 80 (62%)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Measured in deposited films at 300 K. <sup>b</sup> The full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the emission spectra. <sup>c</sup> Estimated from high-energy peaks of film-state fluorescence and phosphorescence spectra at 77 K. <sup>d</sup> The difference between  $S_1$  and  $T_1$ . <sup>e</sup> Obtained from the reference.



**Figure S4.** Electroluminescence spectra of the (a) TAPC-POPH-FIrpic, (b) TCTA-POPH- FIrpic and (c) mCP-POPH-FIrpic based devices at different voltages.