

## **Supporting Information**

for

# Thienothiophene-based organic light-emitting diode: synthesis, photophysical properties and application

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# General experimental device methods, life time spectra, theoretical computation data, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra

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#### 1. Fluorescence lifetime



Figure S1: Fluorescence lifetime decay pattern of the DMB-TT-TPA (8).

#### 2. General experimental device methods

TFB (Cambridge Display Technology Ltd.) solution was prepared by dissolving TFB in toluene in 2 mg/mL concentration. The active layer solution was prepared by controlling the host material concentration fixed at 15 mg/mL and blending the emitter at 10 wt % in chlorobenzene. Prepatterned ITO substrates were rinsed in an ultrasonic bath with acetone, isopropyl alcohol, Hellmanex III, and deionized water before deposition of top layers. PEDOT:PSS and TFB were deposited on ITO sequentially via spin-coating at 2500 and 1000 rpms, respectively. Then, the prepared active layer was spin-coated on annealed TFB (180 °C for 1 h in a nitrogen glovebox) at 2000 rpms to form a 50 nm film. Afterwards, TPBi, LiF, and Ca/Ag were thermally evaporated onto the organic layer under vacuum level of  $\approx 5 \times 10^{-7}$  mbar. J–V–L characterization (pixel area = 0.045 cm<sup>2</sup>) was performed using a Keithley 2400 and Konica Minolta LS-110 Luminance Meter. OLED emission profile was assumed to be Lambertian. The EL

spectrum was measured using an Ocean Optics USB 2000 charge-coupled device spectrophotometer.



Figure S2: Schematic illustration of the device configuration.



### 3. Computational data

Figure S3: Optimized geometry of DMB-TT-TPA (8) of a) top view and b) side view.



Figure S4: Theoretical UV-vis spectrum of DMB-TT-TPA (8).

### 4. NMR spectra



Figure S5: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 7.



Figure S6: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 7.



Figure S7: <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of DMB-TT-TPA (8).



Figure S8: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of DMB-TT-TPA (8).