

Supplementary Materials for **Long-range coupling of electron-hole pairs in spatially separated organic donor-acceptor layers**

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The PDF file includes:

- Fig. S1. UV-vis absorption spectra.
- Fig. S2. Time-resolved PL spectra of D:A co-deposited films.
- Fig. S3. The dependence of exciton energy on distance between D and A.
- Fig. S4. Dependence of EL spectra on luminance.
- Fig. S5. Time-resolved EL spectra for a device with spacing layer thickness $d = 100 \text{ \AA}$.
- Fig. S6. External EL quantum efficiency for a device with spacing layer and for a device with a D:A co-deposited film as an emissive layer.
- Fig. S7. Performance of an OLED with an ADN spacer layer.

Figures S1-S7:

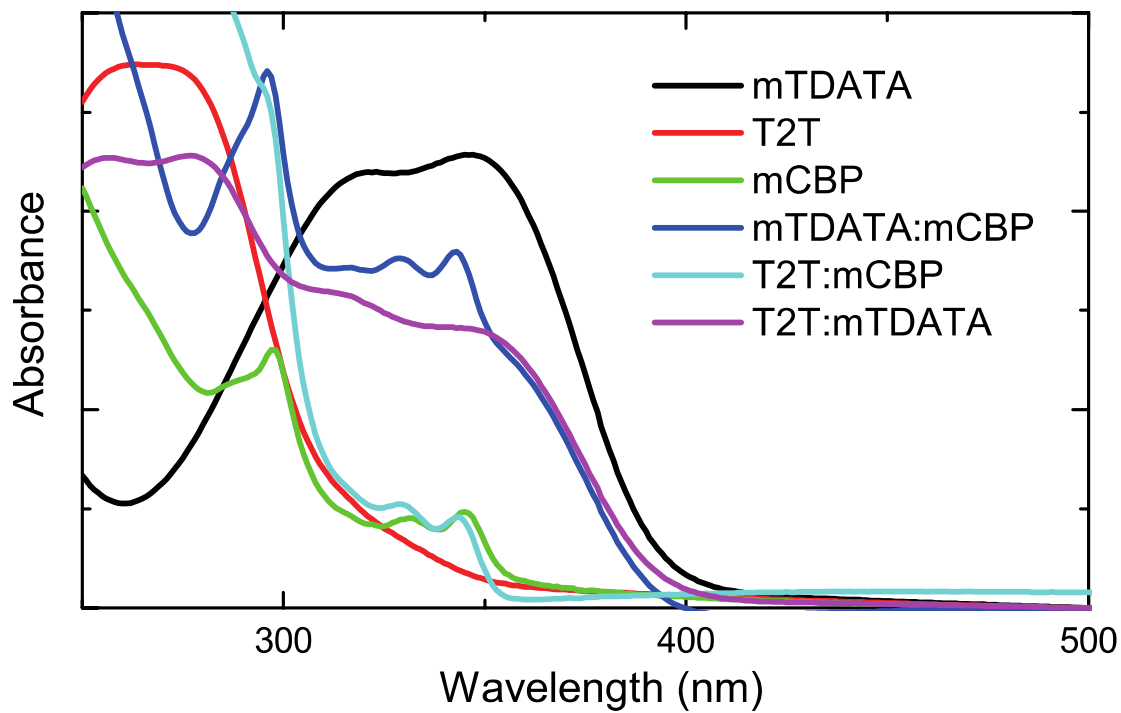


Figure S1: Ground state absorption spectra of 50-nm-thick D, A, S, 50wt%-D:S, 50wt%-S:A, and 50wt%-D:A thin films.

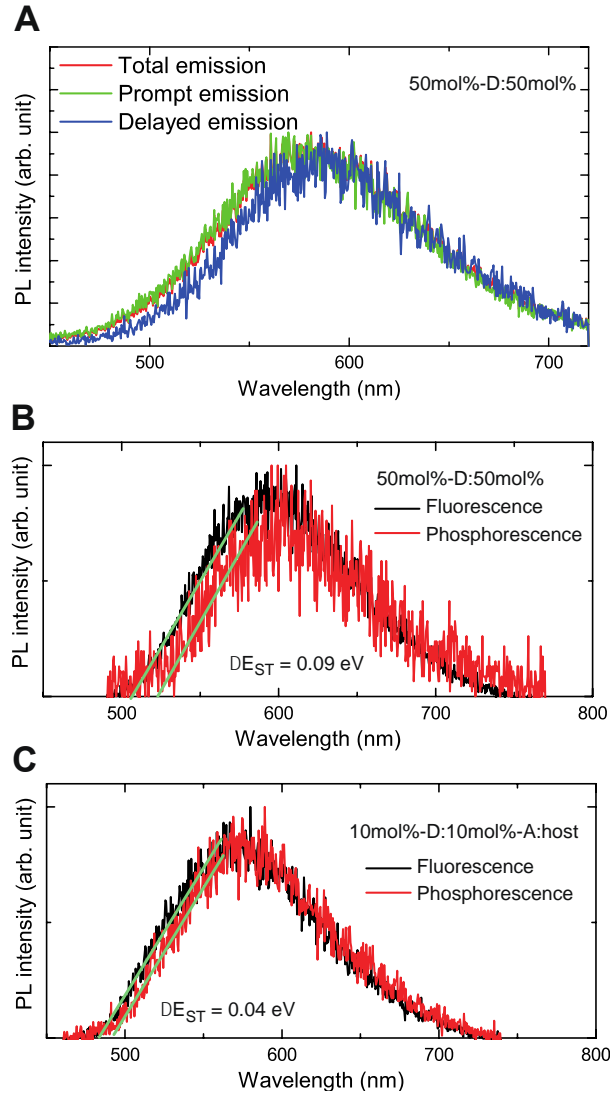


Figure S2: (a) Time-resolved PL spectra of a 50 mol% donor (D):50 mol% acceptor (A) co-deposited film at room temperature. Accumulated emission spectra for total (red), prompt (green) and delayed (blue) components of a D:A co-deposited film. Time-resolved PL spectra of (b) 50 mol% D:50 mol% A and (c) 10 mol% D:10 mol% A:80 mol% mCBP co-deposited films at 5 K. The black and red lines are fluorescence and phosphorescence spectra of these co-deposited films, respectively. The green lines indicate the onset of each emission. The phosphorescent spectrum was collected from 0.1 to 5 ms after excitation, where TADF intensity is negligibly small. Because the long-lived delayed component appears at only low temperature (5 K), we assigned the long-lived delayed component to phosphorescence.

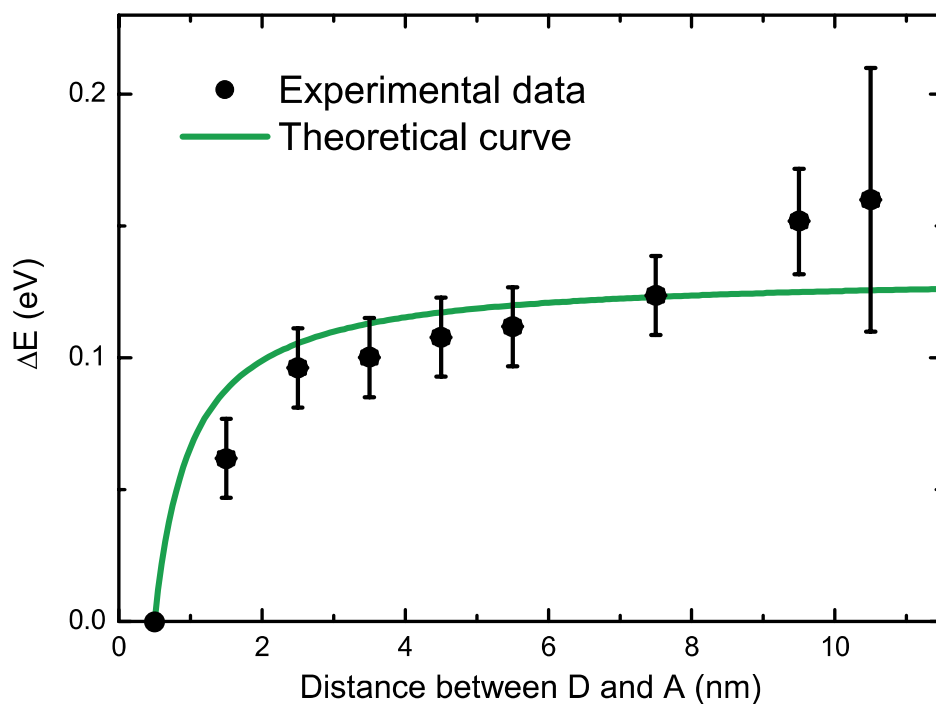


Figure S3: Exciton energy was calculated from the maximum electroluminescence emission peak. We set the initial distance between D and A (*i.e.*, spacing layer thickness $d = 0 \text{ \AA}$) as 5 \AA . The solid line indicates the theoretical curve for the energy difference between the exciton energy at r ($I_{D-A} - E_{C_r}$) and the exciton energy under initial conditions ($I_{D-A} - E_{C_r=5}$).

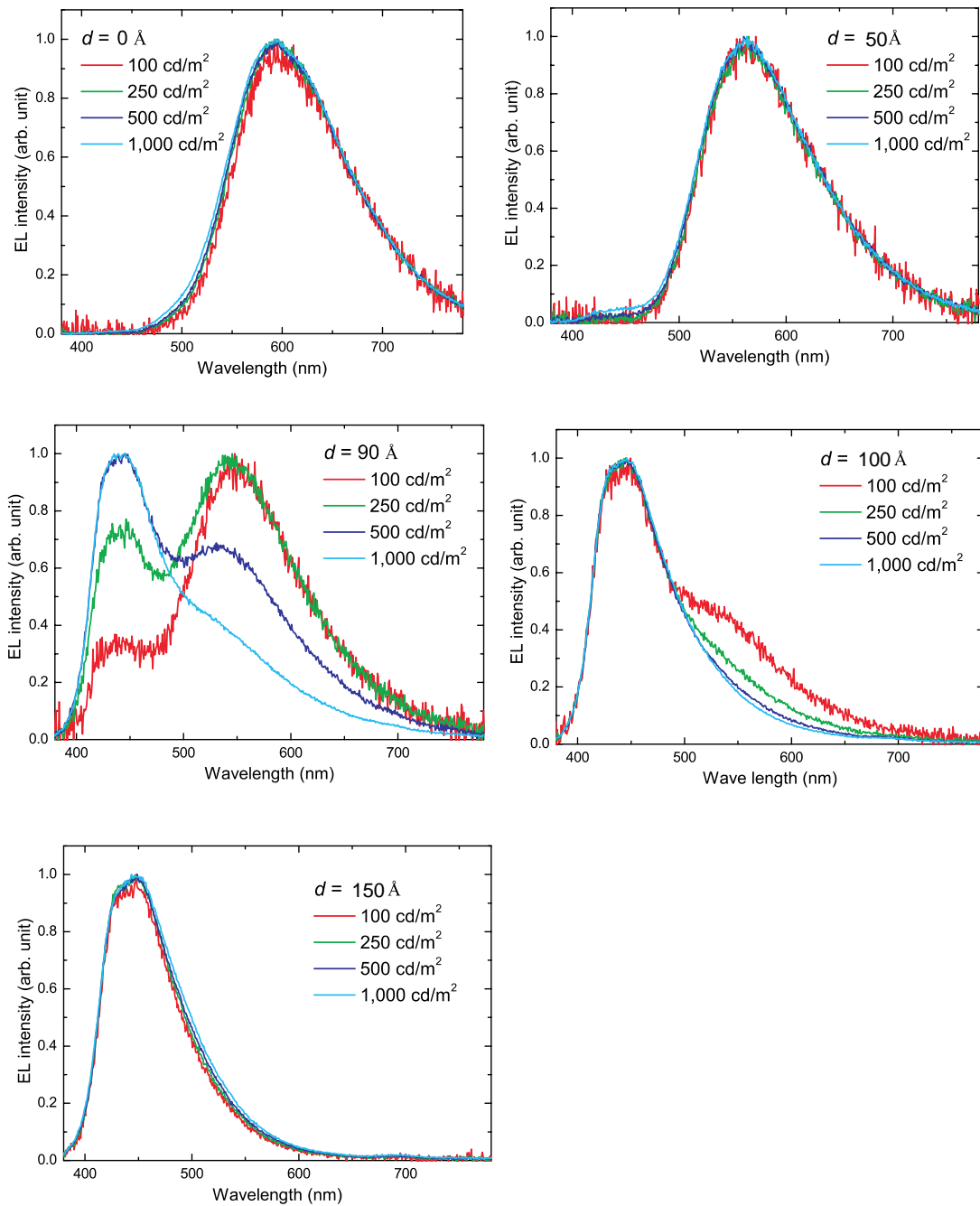


Figure S4: Dependence of EL spectra on luminance for devices with spacing layer thickness $d = 0, 50, 90, 100, 150 \text{ \AA}$.

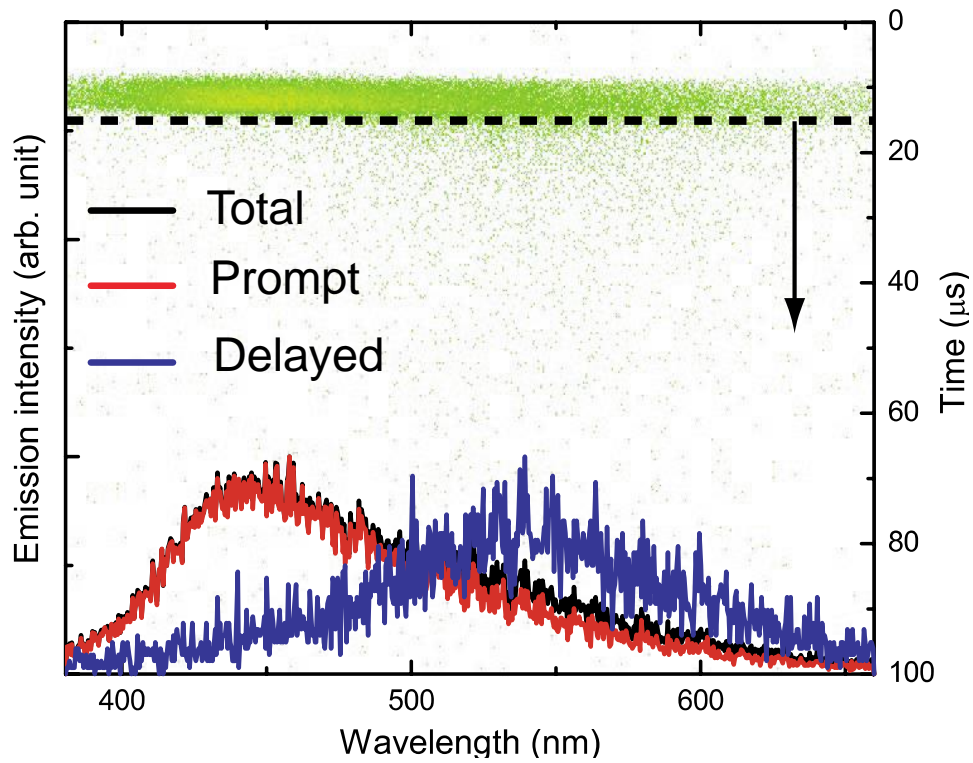


Figure S5: Time-resolved electroluminescence (EL) image for a device with spacing layer thickness $d = 100 \text{ \AA}$ at room temperature. The delayed EL spectrum was collected from 5 to 100 μs after excitation.

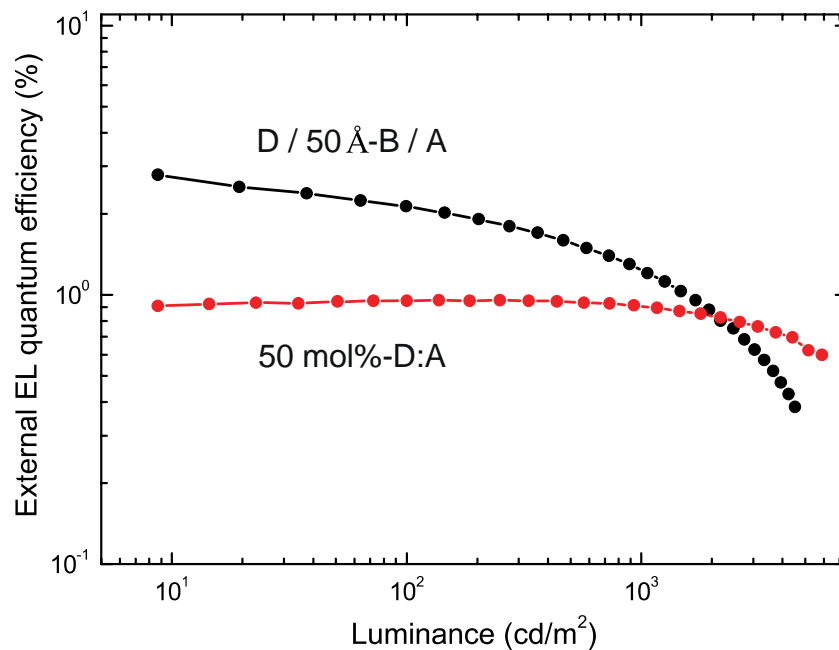


Figure S6: External electroluminescence (EL) quantum efficiency as a function of luminance for a device with spacing layer thickness $d = 50 \text{ \AA}$ (black) and for a device with a 50 mol% D:A co-deposited film as an emissive layer (red).

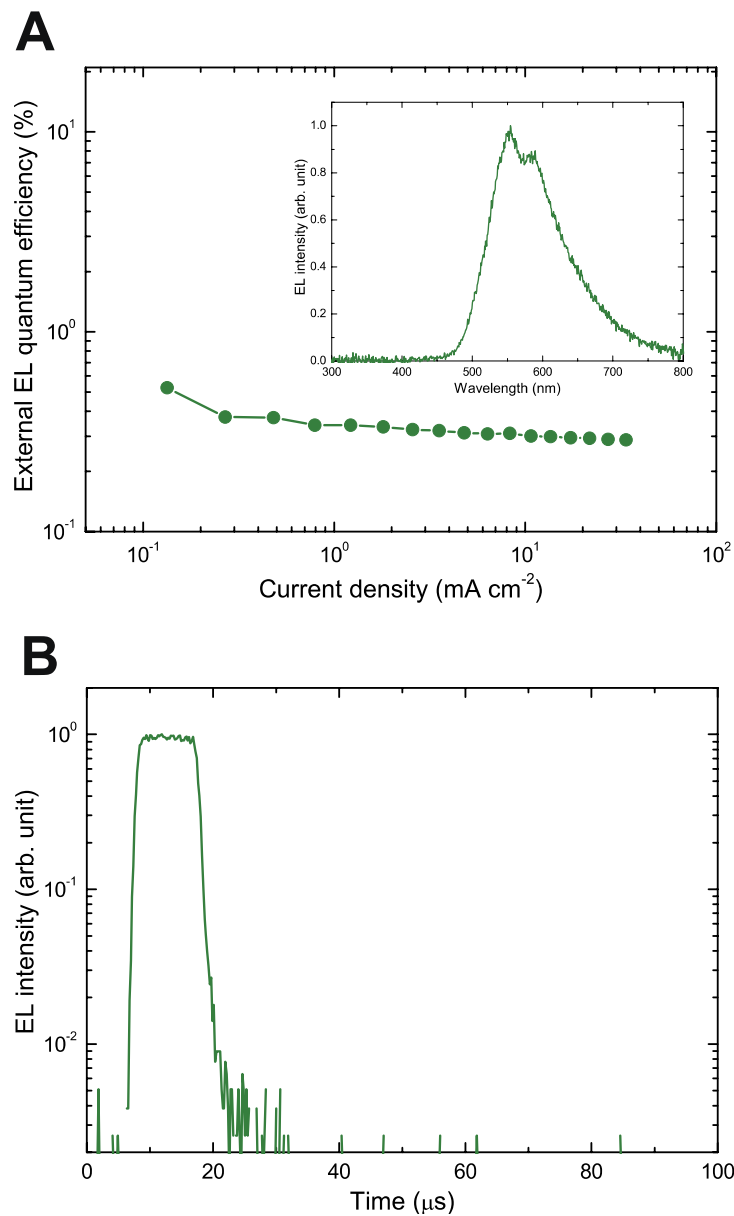


Figure S7: (a) External electroluminescence (EL) quantum efficiency as a function of injected current density for a device with a 50-Å-thick ADN spacer layer. (b) Time-resolved EL decay curves measured for the device with a 50-Å-thick ADN spacer layer at room temperature. EL accumulated after exposure of each OLED to a pulse voltage with a duration of 10 μs .