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Dendritic Carbene Metal Carbazole Complexes as Photo-Emitters for Fully Solution-Processed OLEDs

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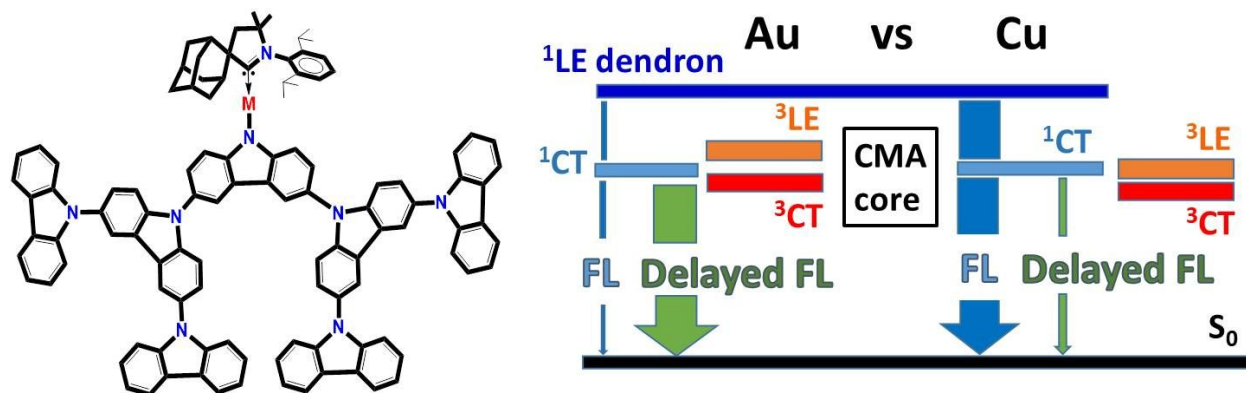
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ABSTRACT:

Light-emitting carbene-metal amide (CMA) complexes bearing first and second generation carbazole dendron ligands are reported, (^{AdL}M)(G_n), (M = Cu and Au; G_n carbazole dendrimer generation, where $n = 1$ and 2 ; ^{AdL} = adamantyl-substituted cyclic (alkyl)amino)carbene). The thermal stability of the complexes increases with each dendrimer generation. Cyclic voltammetry indicates that the HOMO/LUMO energy levels are largely unaffected by the size of the dendron, while first reduction and oxidation processes show a quasi-reversible character. The gold complexes in toluene at room temperature show photoluminescent quantum yields (PLQYs) of up to 51.5% for the first and 78% for the second generation. Varied temperature transient

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3 photoluminescence decay is consistent with a thermally activated process indicating a delayed
4 fluorescence-type emission mechanism. Neat films show excited state lifetimes composed of
5 prompt and dominant sub-microsecond delayed components, with radiative constants of up to
6 10^6 s^{-1} . Solution-processed organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) for first generation copper (1)
7 and gold (2) dendrimers ($^{\text{AdL}}\text{M}(\text{G}_i)$) have been fabricated with external quantum efficiencies
8 (EQEs) of 5.5% for copper and 10.3% for gold at practical brightness.
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15 ■ INTRODUCTION

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17 Since the discovery of electroluminescent conjugated poly(phenylene vinylene) by Friend
18 and co-workers,^{1,2} polymer-based organic light emitting diodes (PLEDs) have attracted much
19 academic and industrial interest. Light-emitting polymers can be deposited as multilayer device
20 stacks *via* an orthogonal solvent approach.^{3,4} This discovery paved the way for solution
21 processing as an alternative route to thermal vacuum deposition techniques which currently
22 dominate the manufacture of solid state lighting and small/medium-sized OLED displays.
23 Solution processing^{5,6} promises cost-efficient mass production of large-scale organic printed
24 electronics products, for instance, electronic papers and large television displays. Recent
25 industrial developments have improved the efficiencies of solution-processed PLEDs from an
26 external quantum efficiency (EQE) of 0.1 % and lifetimes of a few minutes to over 20% EQE
27 and an operating stability of tens of thousands of hours.^{7,8}
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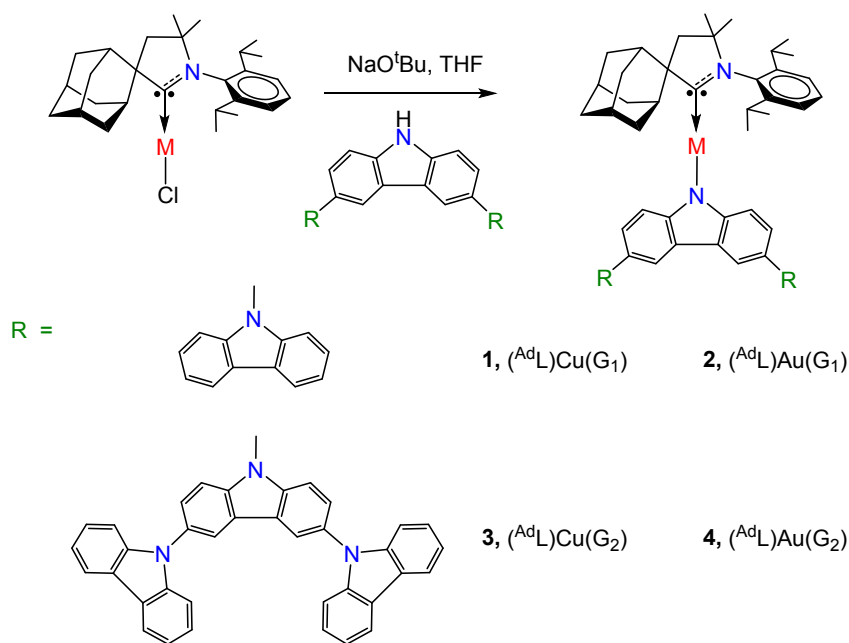
36 Dendrimers are macromolecules constructed from a central core connected to several
37 branching units (dendrons).⁹⁻¹² A number of recent reports have described light-emitting
38 compounds of dendritic structures which show either thermally activated delayed fluorescence
39 (TADF)¹³⁻¹⁸ or phosphorescence behavior,¹⁹⁻²⁷ and which are suitable for solution processed
40 OLEDs due to their high solubility and amorphous nature. The latter suppresses aggregation and
41 crystallization in the solid state, which can lead to brittle failure of flexible devices upon
42 bending. Moreover, dendrimers may offer advantages due to steric protection of the emissive
43 core by the branching units, leading to reduced concentration quenching of the chromophore.^{28,29}
44 It has also been shown that fully encapsulated dendrimers can be used in single-component
45 OLEDs, such that a single molecule fulfils both host and guest functions, which is an important
46 step towards the simplification of OLED structure.³⁰
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We recently reported a number of highly emissive materials based on coinage metal complexes with carbene-metal-amide (CMA) structures;^{31–33} phosphorescent carbene-metal-halides and related emissive 2-, 3- and 4-coordinate complexes have also been described.^{34–35} This molecular design is based on complexes with linear geometry, where cyclic alkyl(amino) carbene (CAAC) donor ligands are linked by a coinage metal to acceptors such as carbazolate, resulting in rotationally flexible donor-metal-acceptor type structures. We have demonstrated that such a molecular design enables solution- and vapor-processed OLEDs with near-100% internal quantum efficiencies at high brightness.^{36–38} Here, we report the synthesis and characterization of carbene-metal-amide emitters based on carbazole dendrons, together with their performance in solution-processed OLED devices.

■ RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synthesis and structure. The reaction of copper and gold chloride complexes of adamantyl-substituted cyclic (alkyl)(amino) carbenes^{39–41} with first (G_1) and second generation (G_2) carbazolate dendrimers in the presence of the NaO^tBu gave the complexes (^{AdL})M(G_n) (**1–4**) in high yields (Scheme 1). The carbazole dendrons themselves were obtained by optimized Ullmann coupling.^{42–44} In all cases an adamantyl-substituted CAAC ligand was chosen (^{AdL}), which had previously been shown to give optimal photoemission.^{36,37} The complexes are white or slightly yellow solids and are stable for long periods of time in air and in solution in non-protic organic solvents (with the exception of CH₂Cl₂). Complexes **1 – 4** possess good solubility in aromatic solvents (toluene, chlorobenzene, 1,2-difluorobenzene), THF, dichloromethane, or DMF but are only poorly soluble in hexane, acetonitrile and ethanol.

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Scheme 1. Preparation of carbene metal carbazole dendrimers (^{Ad}L)M(G_n) (**1–4**).

Crystals of **2** were obtained by slow diffusion of hexane into a dichloromethane solution. All attempts to crystallize the second generation materials were unsuccessful. Complex **2** crystallizes with one molecule of CH₂Cl₂ (Figure 1). The crystal structure confirmed that **2** is monomeric, with the typical two-coordinate linear geometry of gold(I). The C1–Au1 and N2–Au1 bond lengths are negligibly different from the structure of the zeroth generation complex (^{Ad}L)Au(carbazolate) (**2**, R = H).³⁶ The dihedral angle between C2–C1–N1 (CAAC) and C28–N2–C39 (carbazole) of 12.2° is 6.5° smaller than in (^{Ad}L)Au(carbazolate). This smaller torsion angle for **2** is likely due to weak intermolecular C–H⋯Cl interactions between complex **2** and the CH₂Cl₂ solvate molecules. The carbazole units are oriented almost perpendicular to one another (Figure 1).

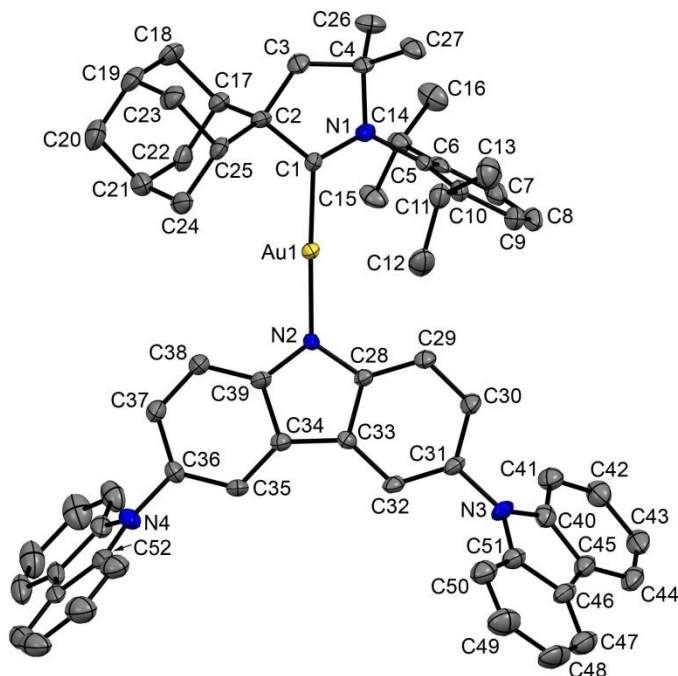


Figure 1. Crystal structures of the complex (^{AdL})AuG₁·CH₂Cl₂ (2·CH₂Cl₂). Ellipsoids are shown at 50 % probability. Hydrogen atoms and the CH₂Cl₂ solvate molecule are omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°]: Au–C1 1.993(6), Au–N2 2.025(4), C1–C2 1.523(8), C1–N1 1.295(7), N2–C28 1.383(7), N2–C39 1.383(7), C1–Au–N2 177.6(2); torsion angles C52–N4–C36–C35 85.7(8) and C51–N3–C31–C32 64.0(8); dihedral angle between best planes C2–C1–N1 (CAAC) and C28–N2–C39 (carbazole) = 12.2°.

Thermal and electrochemical properties. The thermal behavior of **1–4** as solid powders was investigated by thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The G₁ compounds **1** and **2** decompose above 340 °C, while the second generation complexes **3** and **4** decompose above 360 °C. The decomposition occurs in two steps. The first step can be associated with the elimination of the carbene ligand, according to the weight loss of *ca.* 40% for the G₁ and *ca.* 25% for the G₂ compounds, which correlates with the weight of ^{AdL}L (Figure S1). The second decomposition process is likely associated with the decomposition of the remaining oligocarbazole ligand.

Freshly prepared samples of **1–4** are amorphous. Compounds **1** and **2** show significant exothermic transition at 256 and 246 °C which can be associated with the crystallization temperature (*T_c*) of the amorphous fraction (Figure S1). *T_c* was not observed for the G₂ materials, due to high molecular masses of **3** and **4**. This follows the usual trend when crystallization is completely suppressed for higher generation of dendrimers^{45,46} and can be explained by the

restrained molecular movement induced by the bulky carbazole dendrons. Therefore, the absence of crystallinity in G₂ system is beneficial for forming and maintaining emissive films in an amorphous state for the development of flexible OLEDs.

The redox behavior of the 1–4 was analyzed in THF solution using [ⁿBu₄N]PF₆ as the supporting electrolyte. Examples of cyclic voltammograms for first and second generation dendrimers are shown in Figure S2, while the electrochemical data are collected in Table 1. The G₁ and G₂ complexes show a quasi-reversible one-electron reduction process.^{32,36} Its potential is largely unaffected by the generation of the dendrimer. The quasi-reversible character of the reduction process is more pronounced in higher generation dendrimers and for gold complexes compared to copper analogues (Table 1).⁴⁷ The copper and gold G₂ compounds **3** and **4** possess a second quasi-reversible reduction (see, Figure S2) with a potential close to the THF discharge. The potential of the second reduction is independent of the nature of the metal, which allowed us to tentatively assign it to reduction centered on the carbazole dendron.

Table 1. Formal electrode potentials (peak position E_p for irreversible and $E_{1/2}$ for quasi-reversible processes (*), V , vs. FeCp₂), onset potentials (E , V , vs. FeCp₂), peak-to-peak separation in parentheses for quasi-reversible processes (ΔE_p in mV), E_{HOMO}/E_{LUMO} (eV) and band gap values (ΔE , eV) for the redox changes exhibited by copper and gold complexes.^a

Complex	Reduction			E_{LUMO} eV	Oxidation			E_{HOMO} eV	ΔE eV
	E_{2nd}	E_{1st}	$E_{onset\ red}$		E_{1st}	$E_{onset\ ox}$	E_{2nd}		
(^{Ad} L)CuG ₁ (1)	–	–2.89* (140)	–2.80	–2.59	+0.34* (116)	+0.19	+0.57	–5.58	2.98
(^{Ad} L)AuG ₁ (2)	–	–2.76* (148)	–2.67	–2.72	+0.34* (85)	+0.22	+0.76	–5.61	2.89
(^{Ad} L)CuG ₂ (3)	–3.11* (190)	–2.86* (136)	–2.77	–2.62	+0.35	+0.28	–	–5.67	3.05
(^{Ad} L)AuG ₂ (4)	–3.11* (180)	–2.79* (130)	–2.71	–2.68	+0.39* (140)	+0.29	–	–5.68	3.00

^a Measured in THF solution, recorded using a glassy carbon electrode, concentration 1.4 mM, supporting electrolyte [ⁿBu₄N][PF₆] (0.13 M), measured at 0.1 V s⁻¹; $E_{HOMO} = -(E_{onset\ ox\ Fc/Fc^+} + 5.39) eV$; $E_{LUMO} = -(E_{onset\ red\ Fc/Fc^+} + 5.39) eV$.^[56]

Unlike the zeroth generation compounds (^{Ad}L)M(carbazolate) (M = Cu and Au),³⁶ the first oxidation process shows a quasi-reversible character, with a well-defined back-peak observable in **1**, **2** and **4** (see, Figure S2). An irreversible or quasi-reversible character of the oxidation processes has previously been reported for aniline and carbazole compounds and was attributed to an electropolymerization or cross-linking process.⁴⁸⁻⁵¹ The oxidation processes is largely centered on the core carbazole unit for all compounds **1-4**, on the basis of similar oxidation potential observed for G₀ analogues (^{Ad}L)M(carbazolate). The onset of the first oxidation potential shifts by *ca.* +100 mV from the first to second generation dendrimers. A similar trend was reported for dendritic Ir(III) and Au(III) carbazole complexes.⁵²⁻⁵⁵ It was explained by a small negative inductive effect imposed by the nitrogen atom, leading to a slightly lower lying HOMO.^{19,43} HOMO/LUMO energy levels were determined from the onset potentials for oxidation and reduction processes of **1-4** (Table 1)⁵⁶ which are in good agreement with previously reported values for carbazole dendrimers identified by photoelectron spectroscopy.⁵⁷ Poly(9-vinylcarbazole) (PVK) was identified as a good host for **1-4**. The quasi-reversible character of the first oxidation and reduction processes suggests that **1-4** may potentially be more robust emitters under electrical excitation compared to their parent compounds (^{Ad}L)M(carbazolate) (M = Cu and Au).

Photophysical properties.

The UV/vis absorption spectra of **1-4** were collected in various media (Figures 2 and S3; Table 2 and SI, Table S1). In solution, the short wavelength region of the spectra show intense well-structured absorptions due to the π - π^* intraligand (IL) transitions of the oligocarbazole and the CAAC ligands. The absorption at 309 nm is primarily due to the core carbazole π - π^* transition (Figure S3), with molar extinction coefficients increasing with each dendrimer generation. All carbazole dendrons show relatively strong π - π^* absorptions at longer overlap with a broad ligand-to-ligand charge transfer L(M)LCT $\{\pi(\text{carbazole})-\pi^*(\text{CAAC})\}$ band from

ca. 360 to 440 nm. The extinction coefficients of the CT absorptions increase with each dendrimer generation, indicating a higher oscillator strength for the direct transitions from core carbazole (HOMO) to CAAC carbene (LUMO). This observation is in contrast with the behavior of purely organic carbazole dendrimers⁵⁷ but in line with dendritic Ir(III),⁵² Pt(II),⁵³ and Au(III) complexes.⁵⁴ The absorption CT band for **1** and **2** blue-shifts by ca. 20 nm with increasing solvent polarity (from toluene to *o*-dichlorobenzene, Figure S3). For bulkier second generation compounds **3** and **4** the position of the CT band is less affected by solvent polarity. The UV/Vis absorption spectra were also recorded for **1–4** neat and 20%-doped films in PVK (Figure 2, S3). The neat film absorption profiles are similar to toluene solutions, superimposed upon a broad tail whose origin is likely to be scattering by the solid film. In in PVK host-guest films this tail largely obscures the CT band. (Figures 2 and S3).

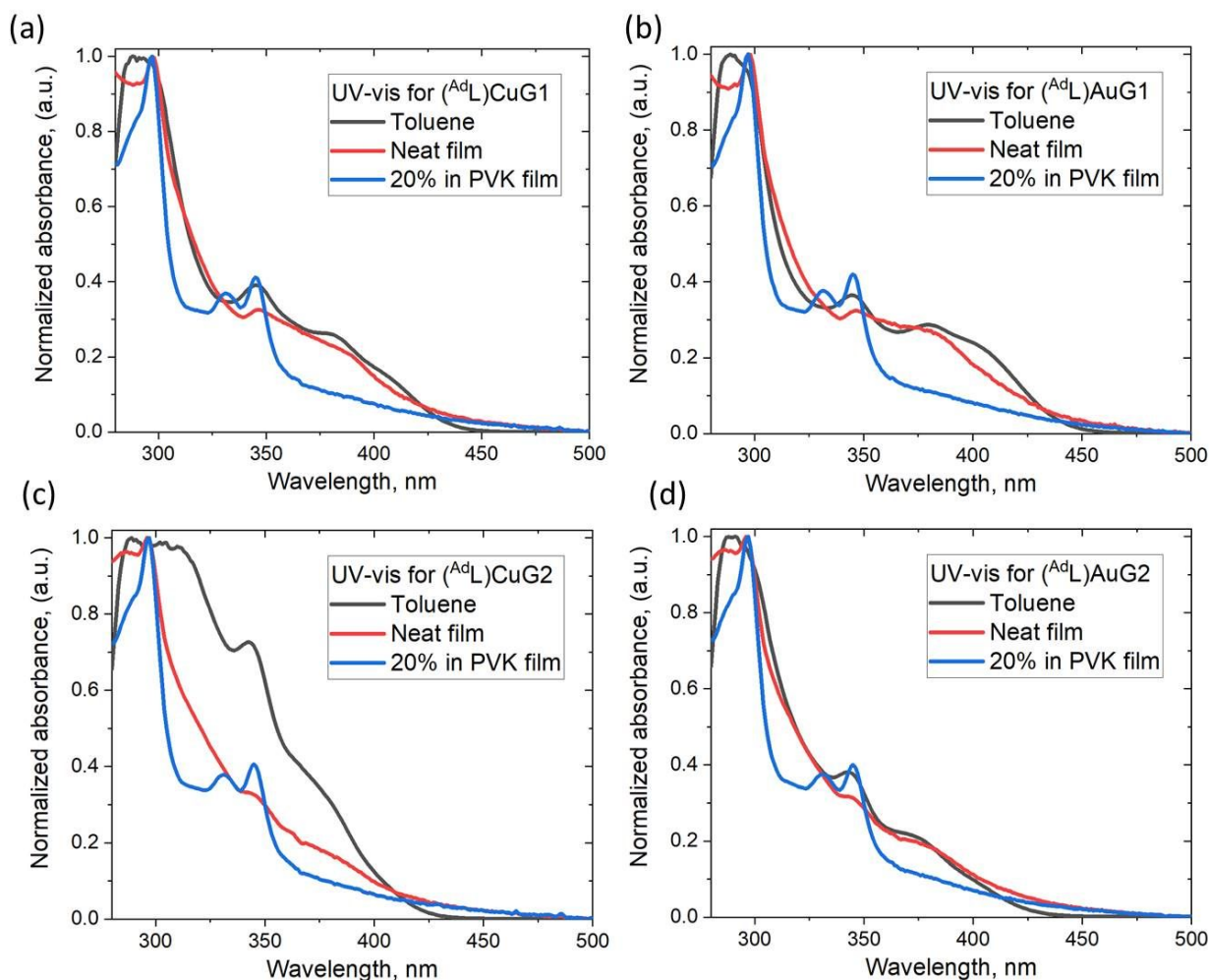


Figure 2. UV-vis spectra in toluene solution and films (neat and 20% in PVK) for copper **1** (a) and **3** (c), gold **2** (b) and **4** (d) complexes.

To elucidate the effect of the carbazole dendrimer generations on emission properties, we measured the photoluminescence of **1–4** under various conditions (Table 2 and SI, Table S1). All complexes are green emitters in the solid state and in solution, showing featureless emission profiles if excited at the CT absorption band of the (^{Ad}L)M(carbazolate) core unit (Figures 2, 3, and S3). Compared to the gold compounds **2** and **4** the PL bands of the copper complexes **1** and **3** are blue-shifted by ca. 10 nm in all media. All dendrimers show the most blue-shifted PL in amorphous powder form (Figures 2 and S3) compared to the PL of processed neat (20 nm) and 20 wt% PVK films (10 nm). This contrasts with a much larger red-shift, of up to 60 nm, observed between powder and processed film PL spectra for the zeroth generation complexes (^{Ad}L)M(carbazolate) (M = Cu, CMA2; M = Au, CMA1) (Figures 3 and S4).³⁶ This implies that interactions between chromophores and their environment are suppressed as the dendron generation is increased, with the large carbazole dendrimer capable of isolating the CT core from intermolecular interactions in both films and solutions.

In solution, **1–4** show weak solvatochromism, with PL red-shifting by 5–10 nm with increasing solvent polarity (toluene to *o*-dichlorobenzene), unlike the shift of >100 nm experienced by many organic TADF emitters.⁵⁸ The second generation dendrimers **3** and **4** show emission peaks blue-shifted by ca. 20 nm for solutions and films compared to very similar PL profiles of first **1/2** and zeroth CMA1/2 dendrimer generations (Figures 3 and S3). Similar results were observed previously and explained by the slightly increasing electron-withdrawing nature of the dendron ligands.^{43,53,54} This phenomenon is in line with shallower HOMOs for the G2 compounds **3** and **4** observed by electrochemistry (Table 1).

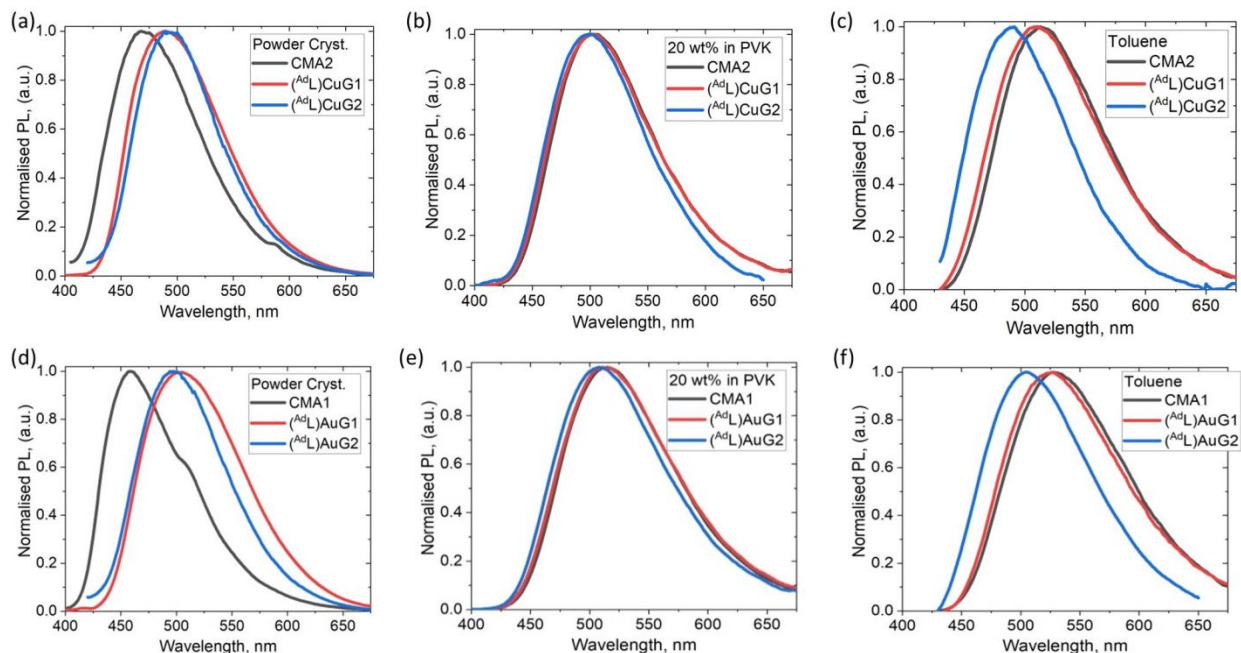


Figure 3. Emission spectra in the crystalline powder state; as 20 wt%-doped film in PVK; in toluene solution (excitation at 390 nm) for copper complexes **CMA2**, (^{Ad}L)CuG1 and (^{Ad}L)CuG2 (a–c, top); and gold complexes **CMA1**, (^{Ad}L)AuG1 and (^{Ad}L)AuG2 (d–f, bottom).

The PL quantum yields (PLQYs) of **1–4** were measured in films and in solutions to identify the best candidates for OLED fabrication. The PLQY values for the spin-cast films are in the range of 12 to 40.5 % (Table S1). The gold compounds **2** and **4** display the highest PLQY values both in 20 wt%-doped PVK films and in toluene solutions (Table 2). All PLQY values are much reduced if measured in air, indicating the involvement of triplet states in photoluminescence.

We measured PL spectra with varied excitation wavelengths (280–400 nm) in search of possible higher lying excited states which could be involved in the emission process. Usually light-emitting dendrimers do not show locally excited emissions from the branched part of the molecule, which is an indication of the efficient energy transfer from the dendron to the core of the compounds.^{59,60} Excitation of **1** and **3** at 340 nm (π – π^* transition of the carbazole dendron, see theoretical considerations) leads to significant emission at 393 nm together with CT-emission from the dendrimer's core (Figure 4 and S5). This carbazole fluorescence is not sensitive to oxygen (Figure S5). Compared to the copper compounds **1** and **3**, the gold analogues **2** and **4** excited in the range of 300–440 nm show higher intensity CT emissions (Figures 4 and S5),

indicative of better energy transfer from the carbazole donor to the carbene-metal acceptor unit in the case of gold compared to copper.

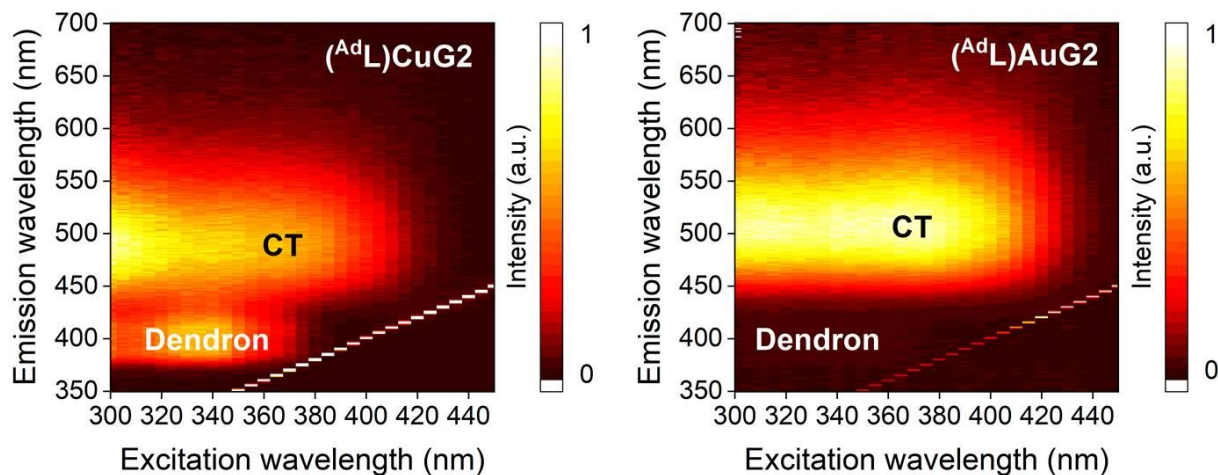


Figure 4. Emission-excitation maps for **3** (left) and **4** (right) in toluene solution.

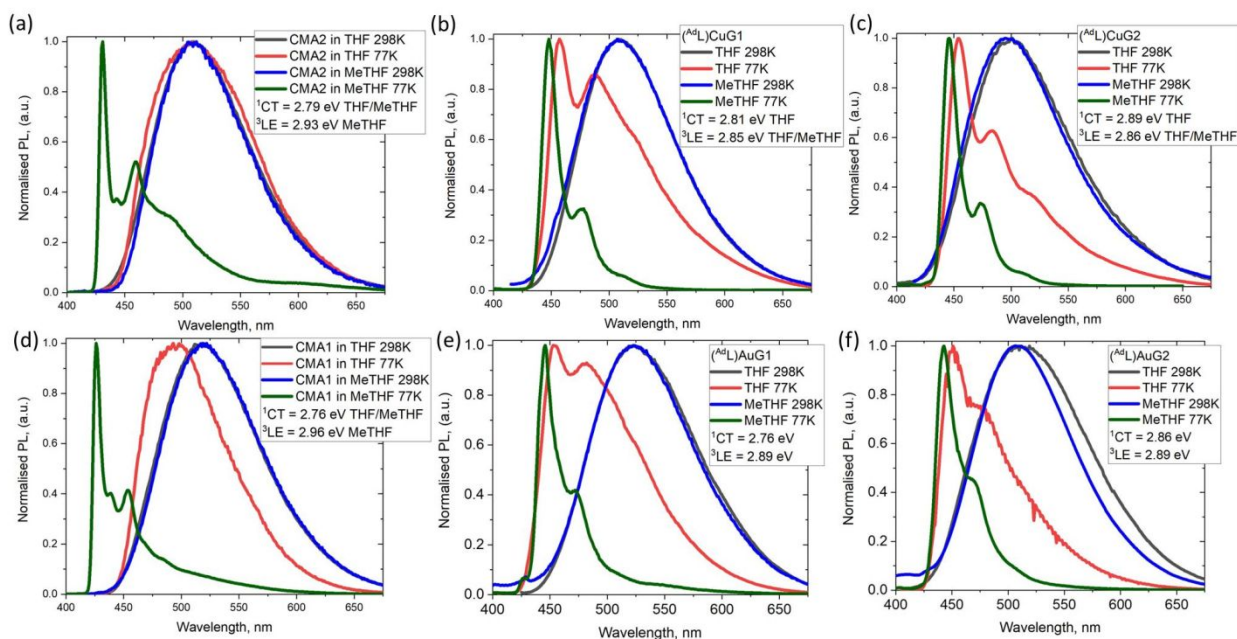


Figure 5. Emission spectra for **CMA2**, $(\text{AdL})\text{CuG1}$ (**1**) and $(\text{AdL})\text{CuG2}$ (**3**) (top) and for **CMA1**, $(\text{AdL})\text{AuG1}$ (**2**) and $(\text{AdL})\text{AuG2}$ (**4**) (bottom) in THF and in MeTHF solutions at 77 and 298K (excitation at 390 nm, under nitrogen).

The charge transfer singlet state (1CT) and local excited triplet state (3LE) energies were estimated from the onset values of the blue emission edge of the PL spectra at 295 K and 77 K, respectively (Figure 5). The upper estimate of the 3LE triplet state energy is 2.86 eV for copper **1/3** and 2.89 eV for gold **2/4** (Table 2, Figure 5). The lower estimate of the singlet state energy has been measured from the emission spectra in THF solutions of **1–4**, where lower-energy conformations can be accessed. This analysis leads to the calculated values for the $\Delta E(^1CT-^3LE)$ energy gap which are negative for **1**, **2** and **4** and positive for copper complex **3** (Table 2). Zeroth generation complexes **CMA1** and **CMA2** show the largest negative $\Delta E(^1CT-^3LE)$ of -0.2 and -0.14 eV in MeTHF while in THF solutions the CT emission remains dominant at 77K (Figure 5). Based on PLQY values in PVK films and their radiative rates, we identify compounds **1**, **2** and **4** as the most promising candidates for OLED fabrication. We do not observe a correlation between $\Delta E(^1CT-^3LE)$ and radiative decay rate.

Table 2. Emission data of **1–4** in toluene and in PVK host. The data for the G_0 compounds (AdL)AuCz (**CMA1**) and (AdL)CuCz (**CMA2**)³⁶ are included for comparison.

	CMA1			CMA2			1		
	toluene	THF	PVK ^a matrix	toluene	THF	PVK ^a matrix	toluene	THF	PVK ^a matrix
λ_{em} (nm)	528	531	512	513	516	502	511	514	502
τ (μ s)	1.25	1.29	0.92	2.1	3.0	2.89	0.79	1.58	3.0
Φ (%, 300K; N ₂ /Air)	98	80	86/37	71	40	69.4/31	27.7	43.1	33/23
k_r (10^5 s ⁻¹)	7.8	6.1	9.3	3.3	1.3	2.4	3.5	2.7	1.1
k_{nr} (10^5 s ⁻¹)	0.16	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.0	9.1	3.6	2.2
$^1CT/^3LE$ (eV) ^b		2.76/2.96			2.79/2.93			2.81/2.85	
$\Delta E(^1CT-^3LE)$ ^b		-0.20 eV			-0.14 eV			-0.04 eV	
	2			3			4		
	toluene	THF	PVK ^a matrix	toluene	THF	PVK ^a matrix	toluene	THF	PVK ^a matrix
λ_{em} (nm)	526	524	510	491	506	498	505	513	508

τ (μs)	0.67	0.54	0.66	0.83	2.77	1.97	0.79	0.88	1.06
Φ (%, 300K; N ₂ /Air)	51.5	51.3	68/49	2.6	18	6/3	78.2	67.8	47.5/26.5
k_r (10^5 s^{-1})	7.7	9.5	10.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	9.9	7.7	4.5
k_{nr} (10^5 s^{-1})	7.2	9.0	4.9	11.7	2.9	4.8	2.7	3.6	4.9
${}^1\text{CT}/{}^3\text{LE}$ (eV) ^b	2.76/2.89				2.89/2.86				2.86/2.89
$\Delta E({}^1\text{CT}-{}^3\text{LE})$ ^b	-0.13 eV				0.03 eV				-0.03 eV

^a PVK films were spun from 20mg/mL chlorobenzene solutions for 45 seconds at 2000 rpm on a quartz substrate; ^b ${}^1\text{CT}$ and ${}^3\text{LE}$ energy levels for **1–4** based on the onset values of the emission spectra blue edge at 77 K in THF and MeTHF glasses and in solution at 298 K.

Transient PL and kinetic parameters.

Solutions of **1 – 4** show mono-exponential kinetics in time-resolved photoluminescence decays (Figure 6b, Table 2 and SI Table S1). By contrast, time-resolved photoluminescence decays of neat films and of 20 wt%-doped PVK films are non-exponential, indicating a range of excited state lifetimes. Such behavior is consistent with chromophores adopting a range of conformations and short-range interactions in solution-processed films. Characteristic decay lifetimes ($1-e^{-1}$ centile) (Figure 6a) for the copper complexes **1** and **3** at ambient temperature are *ca.* 2–3 μs , in contrast to $<1 \mu\text{s}$ for the gold analogues **2** and **4**. In comparison with PLQE measurements on the same samples, the radiative rate constants for **1/3** are one order of magnitude smaller than **2/4** in PVK films (Table 2). All transient PL decays were acquired over time scales of 20 μs (solutions) and 100 μs (neat and 20 wt%-doped PVK films) to rule out the presence of long-lived phosphorescence components at room temperature (Figure 6a,b).

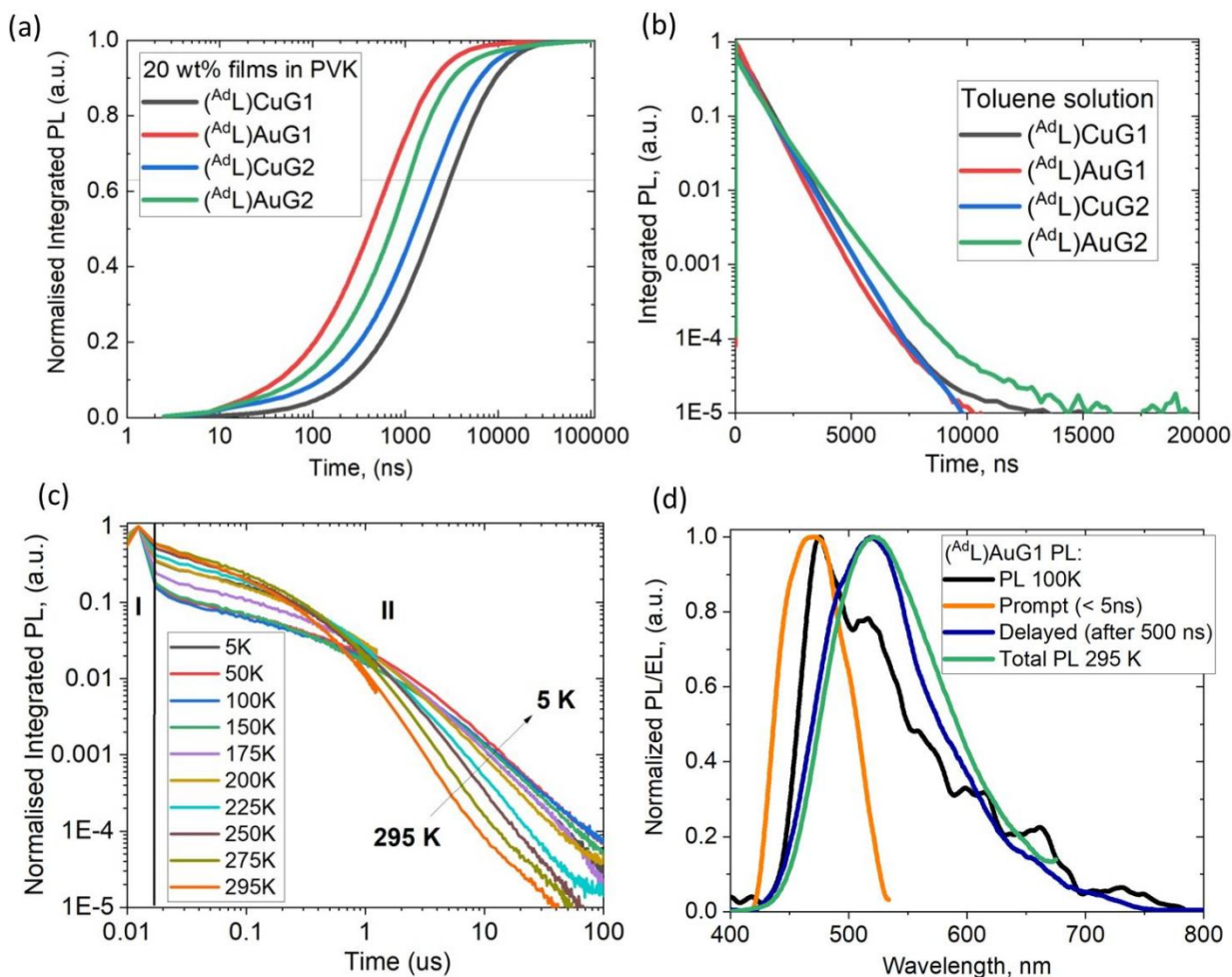


Figure 6. (a) Cumulative spectrally-integrated PL for 1–4 in 20 wt-% doped PVK films. Dashed line indicates $(1-e^{-1})$ centile; (b) Time-resolved spectrally-integrated PL for 1–4 in toluene solution; (c) Temperature-dependent time-resolved PL for 2 as neat film. (d) Prompt (0-1 ns) and delayed (after 500 ns delay) emission spectra at 295 K, phosphorescence (100 K), steady-state PL for 2 in spin-cast film.

Transient PL studies as a function of temperature were measured for 2 in a neat film (Figure 6). At all temperatures, PL transients are characterized by non-exponential kinetics over two distinct time regimes – nanosecond (I) and 100s of nanoseconds (II). Time regime (I) exhibits no significant T dependence and is limited by the ICCD instrument response (~ 3 ns). We assign this to prompt fluorescence, with an estimated energy in excess of 2.95 eV. Spectral deconvolution indicates that its emission spectrum is blue-shifted compared to that at later times (Figure 6d). This small component is observed in various environments (neat films, PVK host-guest systems, and solutions, Figure S9). Luminescence in regime (II) is unstructured and

thermally activated, with an activation energy of 92 meV for **2** (Figure S6); lifetimes increase significantly on cooling, from $\tau_{II} = 280$ ns at 300 K to 4.48 μ s below 100 K. This is consistent with a TADF-type emission process whereby delayed emission originates from a reservoir of triplet states, whose ability to relax to the singlet ground state is increased at elevated temperature. One of the features indicative of the TADF mechanism is the blue-shift of the emission maxima with increasing temperature.^{61–65} We observe a red-shift of the delayed emission upon warming. We attribute this to emission from an ensemble of CT states in different local configurations within the solid film. The delayed regime accounts for > 90% of the total emission at room temperature (Figure S6). Note that the delayed fluorescence spectra after 500 ns and the neat film spectrum are essentially superimposable, see Figure 6d.

Theoretical Considerations.

We investigated the electronic structure of complexes **1–4** using density-functional theory (DFT) for the ground state and time-dependent DFT (TD-DFT)⁶⁶ calculations for the excited states, using the MN15 functional by Truhlar⁶⁷ in combination with def2-TZVP basis set by Ahlrichs.^{68–70} These molecules have a high dipole moment, of the order of 15–20 D in the ground state (see SI, Tables S2 and S3) oriented along the metal-nitrogen vector. This is reduced on excitation by charge transfer from the carbazole to the carbene ligand (G2 molecules) and changes direction for G0 and G1 complexes.

The calculated S_0 geometry is in a good agreement with the crystal structure of **2** and adopts co-planar conformation (CAAC carbene and metal-bound carbazole ligands are lying nearly in the same plane). The optimized geometry for S_1 and T_1 states show that the C–N (CAAC) bond is elongated by 0.07–0.09 Å, with simultaneous shortening of C1–Metal and elongation of N1–Metal bonds. The distortion from linear geometry calculated for copper complexes (Figure 7, C1–M–N2 angle $\alpha = 11$ and 17° for **1** and **3**, respectively) is significantly larger than for gold (with α up to 9°). Calculations suggest that the optimized S_1 geometry for G2 complexes is ca. 20° less twisted than for G1 compounds and is systematically lower for copper complexes (see SI, Figure S7). This compares with inter-ligand twist angles in the S_1 states of 66° for zeroth generation copper CMA2 and nearly 90° for gold CMA1 analogues. The relaxed S_1 energy is weakly dependent on the twist angle, while T_1 has a stronger angular dependency (see SI, Figure S7). The calculated exchange energy $\Delta E(S_1-T_1)$ depends on the twist angle and

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3 increases from 0.11 eV for the first generation to 0.15 eV for the second generation dendrimers
4 (Figure S7). Gold dendrimer **2** shows the smallest deviations from linear geometry in the excited
5 state and has the largest twist angle (39°), which suggests **2** as the most promising OLED
6 material candidate where S_1 and T_1 states could verge on degeneracy.^{71,72}
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10 The calculations show that the ligand-to-ligand charge transfer (LLCT) from the
11 carbazole dendron to the carbene defines both lowest energy states of the singlet and triplet
12 manifold (Tables S2–S7). In **1–4** the HOMO is mostly delocalized over the carbazole dendron,
13 with decreasing contribution of the metal atom from 5% for zeroeth generation CMA1/CMA2 to
14 2.5% for **1/2** and *ca.* 1.5% for **3/4**, while the LUMOs are all very similar and centered on the
15 C_{carbene} p-orbital. The calculated energy of the $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ absorption agrees well with first peak in
16 UV-vis spectrum in toluene *ca.* 400 nm for **1/2** (*ca.* 3.05 eV) and *ca.* 390 for **3/4** (*ca.* 3.18 eV).
17 The vertical $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ transitions are composed of mixed charge transfer HOMO/HOMO-2 \rightarrow
18 LUMO (for **1/2**) and HOMO/HOMO-4 \rightarrow LUMO transitions (for **3/4**). The contribution of the
19 pure HOMO \rightarrow LUMO transition decreases from 98% for CMA1/CMA2 to 90% for **1/2** and
20 70% for **3/4** (SI, Tables S4 and S5). The calculated geometries for S_1 and T_1 states show a
21 decrease by $10\text{--}15^\circ$ for the angle between core and branched carbazole planes compared with the
22 ground state S_0 ($20\text{--}40^\circ$ decrease compared with crystal structure of **2**) This indicates that core
23 and branched carbazole units may adopt conformations allowing conjugation in the excited state
24 which may lead to competition between localized and CT emissions. The calculated absorptions
25 for copper **1/3** (3.66 eV; $S_0 \rightarrow S_3$) and gold **2/4** (3.70 eV; $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$) are in good agreement with the
26 experimental absorption at 343 nm (3.61 eV) which is present in all dendrimer generations and
27 corresponds to the carbazole dendron. Indeed, vertical excitations $S_0 \rightarrow S_3$ (for copper) and
28 $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$ (for gold) lead to either locally excited core carbazole (Figure 7, HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+3 for
29 generation G1) or branched dendrimer units (HOMO \rightarrow LUMO+4 for G2). Moreover the
30 oscillator coefficients (f) for these transitions are one third of the pure HOMO \rightarrow LUMO
31 transition and only increase with each dendrimer generation. This theoretical result explains the
32 experimental observation of the emission from a higher lying excited state (3.46 eV, Figure 4),
33 indicative of significant competing fluorescence emission from the dendron unit leading to
34 reduced PLQY values, particularly for copper **1/3** (Table 2).
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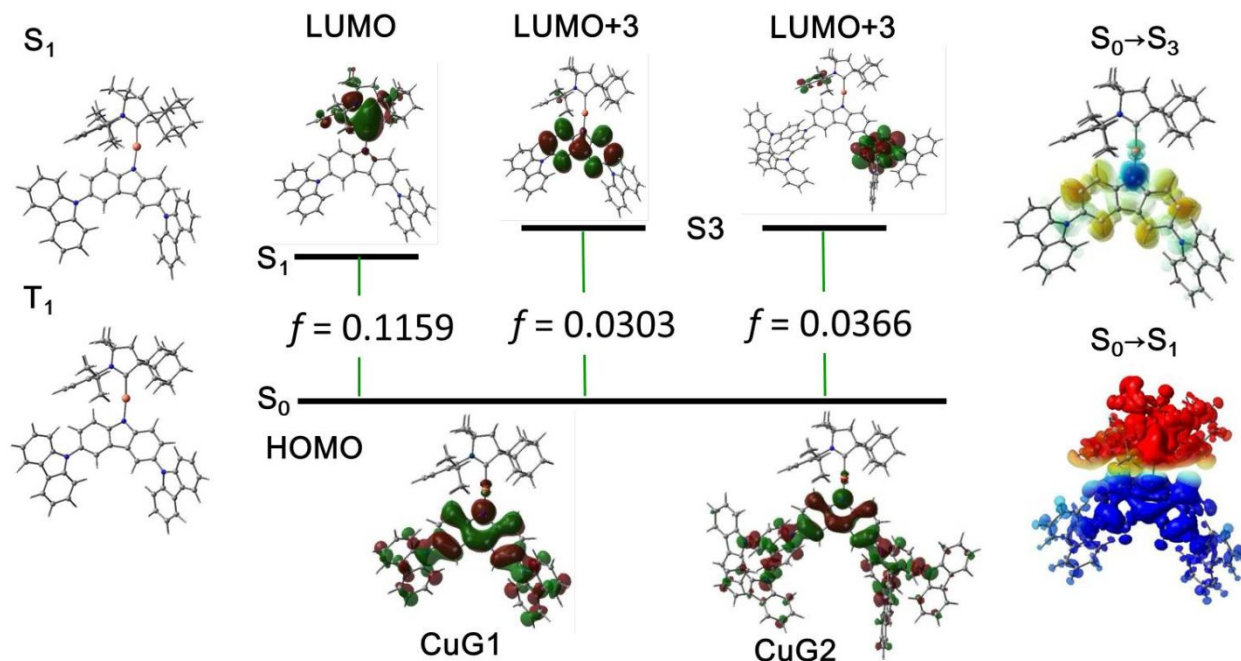


Figure 7. Left: Optimized geometries for copper complex **1** in the first excited S_1 and T_1 states. Middle: molecular-orbital distribution of the HOMO, LUMO, and LUMO+3 for **1** and **3** involved in vertical excitations ($S_0 \rightarrow S_1/S_3$). Right: Electrostatic potential maps of the charge transfer upon excitation ($S_0 \rightarrow S_1/S_3$), where blue/red indicate lower/higher electron density).

Electroluminescent (EL) Properties.

Solution-processed OLED devices were fabricated with copper **1** and gold compounds **2/4** as emitters, with the architecture of ITO/ PEDOT:PSS (30 nm)/ poly[9,9-dioctylfluorene-co-N-(4-butylphenyl)diphenylamine (TFB, 180 nm)/ PVK: 20%wt emitter/ bathophenanthroline (Bphen, 70nm)/ LiF (0.7 nm)/ Al (100 nm). The choice of near-perfect orthogonal solvents (see SI) ensures the sequential deposition of organic layers, without affecting the thickness and interface structures of the underlying layers.^{73,74} In particular, a thick hole-transporting layer of TFB is important to ensure a balance of injected charges for exciton formation and recombination within the emissive layer and thus enhancing device performance. The devices produced peak EQEs of 5.6%, 10.6% and 3.7% for **1**, **2**, and **4**, respectively (Figure 8, Table 3). In line with literature reports, second generation dendrimer **4** shows lower EQE compared with first generation **2** which is likely due to a lower carrier mobility in higher generation dendrimers.⁵⁴ The EL spectra for the solution-processed OLEDs agree with the time-averaged PL and delayed fluorescence

emission profiles (Figure 8). Devices made from **2**, as discussed from its photophysical measurements, generated the best performance: they showed the lowest turn-on voltage (3.2 V), the least efficiency roll-off at higher current densities and practical luminance (EQE of 10.3 % at 100 cd/m² and 10.0 % at 1000 cd/m²), peak EQE at 10.6%, and high luminance (peaking at 29,000 cd/m² at ~15 V). The higher turn-on voltage and reduced EQE values for the second generation dendrimer **4** could be due an imbalance in charge injection and lower mobility. Further device optimization to tune the layer thicknesses and doping concentration may be necessary, due to the larger dendrons in the second generation **4**.

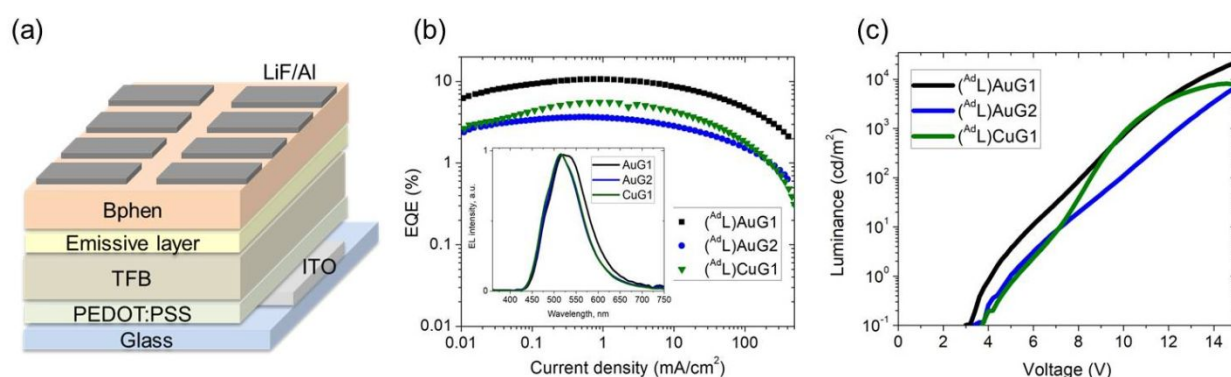


Figure 8. (a) Solution-processed OLED devices architectures based on 20 wt.% doped PVK as the emissive layer (EML); (b) External quantum efficiencies vs. current density of champion OLEDs based on **1**, **2**, and **4** with inset showing their electroluminescence (EL) spectra; (c) Luminance-voltage characteristics for OLEDs based on **1**, **2**, and **4**.

Table 3. Performance data of solution-processed OLEDs (20 wt-% doped in PVK).

Dopant	V_{ON} [V]	Max. Luminance [cd m ⁻²]	$\eta_{EQE,EL}$ [%]			CIE ^a (x,y)
			Max.	100 cd m ⁻²	1000 cd m ⁻²	
1	3.8	8 100	5.6	5.5	4.6	(0.37, 0.60)
2	3.2	29 000	10.6	10.3	10.0	(0.39, 0.58)
4	3.6	10 000	3.7	3.6	2.8	(0.37, 0.60)

^a Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage (CIE) color coordinates

■ CONCLUSION

In conclusion, emissive carbene-metal-amides (CMAs) with first- and second generation carbazole dendron ligands have been synthesized, with high quantum yields (up to 78 %) and short (sub-microsecond) excited state lifetimes. Their excellent thermal stability indicates that these dendrimers are suitable for the fabrication of OLED devices. The radiative rate constants of the gold compounds are one order of magnitude higher than those of the copper analogues. Complexes **1**, **2** and **4** show dominant delayed fluorescence together with a small prompt fluorescence component. PL studies and TD-DFT calculations indicate the existence of higher-lying excited states which affect the PL properties, particularly for **1** and **3**. These dendritic complexes proved suitable for the fabrication of solution-processed OLEDs with EQEs of 10% at the practical brightness of 1000 cd/m², and maximum luminance of 29,000 cd/m². The good solubility and amorphous properties of **1–4** suggest that they may be suitable for processing techniques such inkjet or roll-to-roll printing for the manufacture of flexible OLEDs.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

*S Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1039/XXXXXX.

CCDC number 1568825 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif. Detailed experimental procedures, single-crystal X-ray diffraction data, photophysical and OLED device characterization, and computational details.

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15 16 17 **Notes**

18 The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 **■ REFERENCES**

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(47) For instance, the peak-to-peak separation ΔE_p is slightly smaller for the second generation (**4**, 130 mV) compared to the first generation (**2**, 148 mV) gold complexes. The i_{pa}/i_{pc} ratio for the G₁ gold complex **2** is much closer to unity even at low scan rates (0.72 at 50 mVs⁻¹ and 0.80 at 2.0 Vs⁻¹) than that of the copper analogue **1** (0.58 at 50 mVs⁻¹ and 0.75 at 2.0 Vs⁻¹).

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