

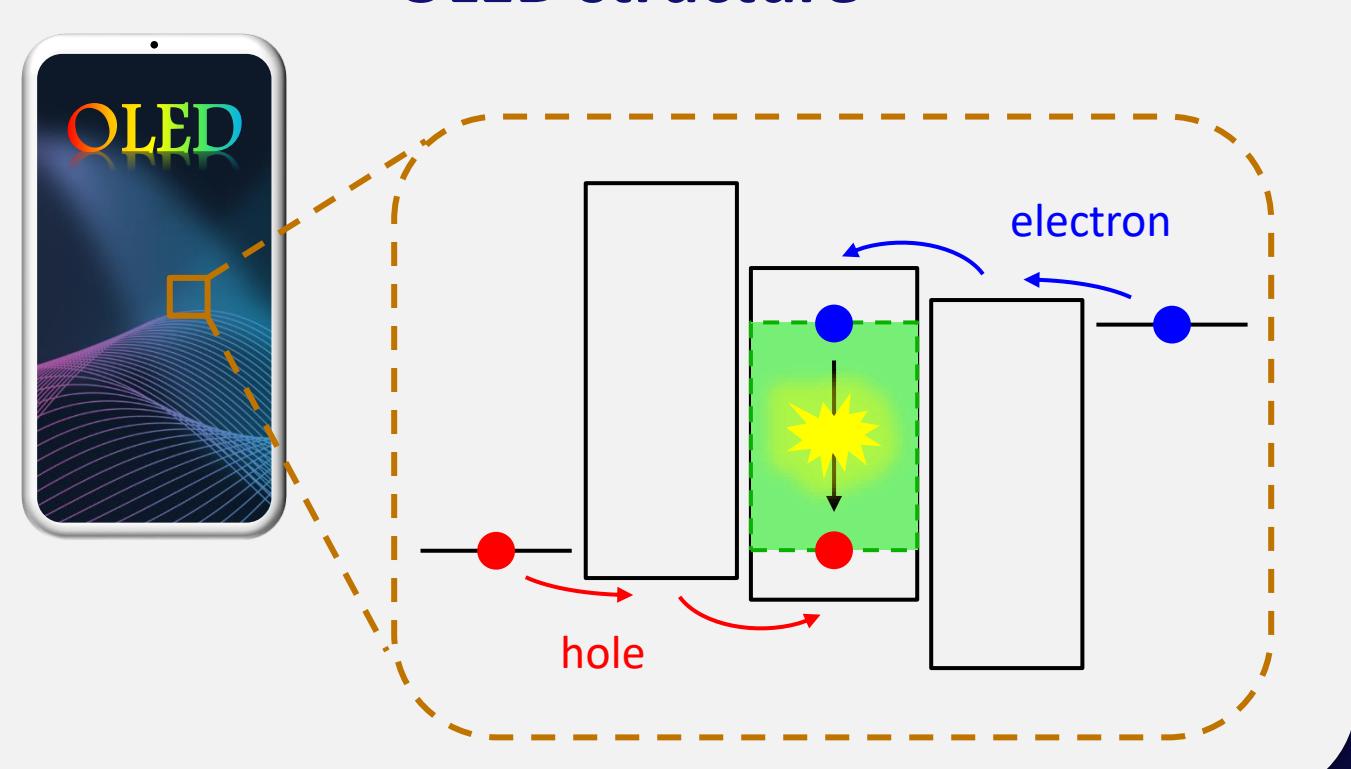
# Integrated approach towards elucidating exciton quenching in OLEDs

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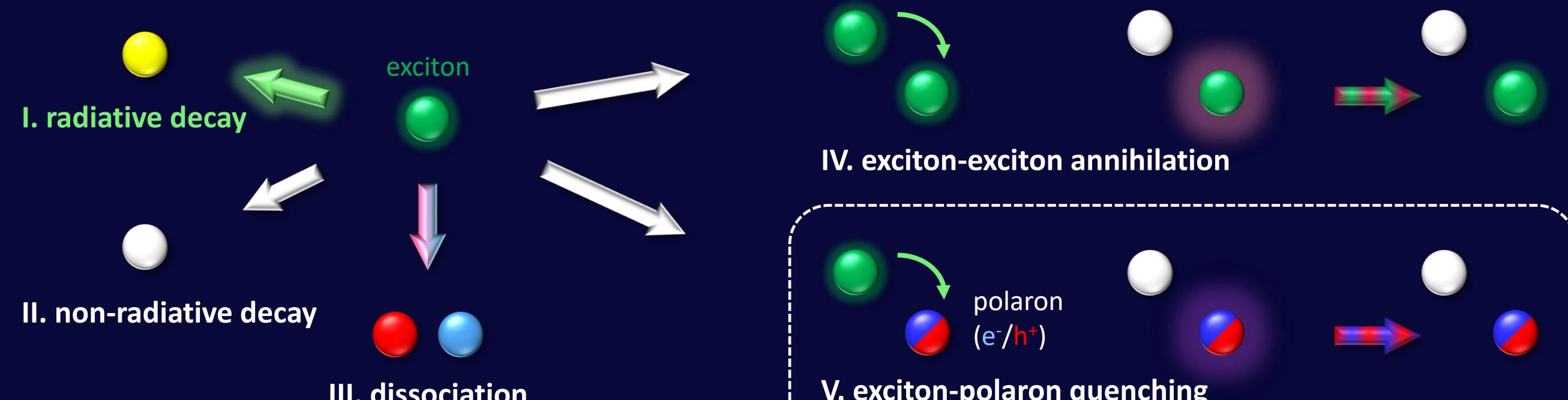
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## OLED structure

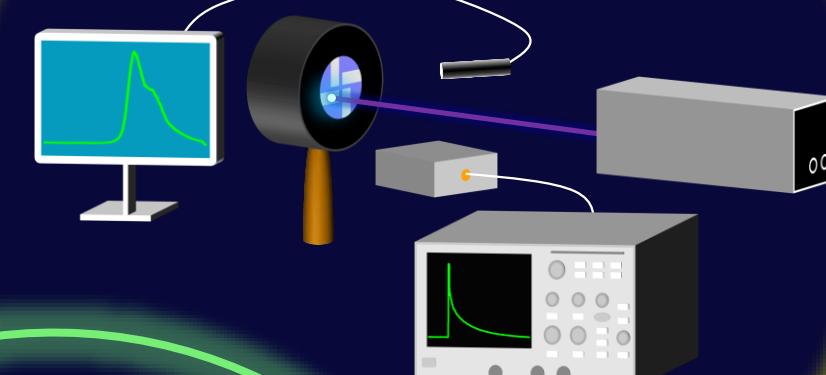


## Exciton's pathway

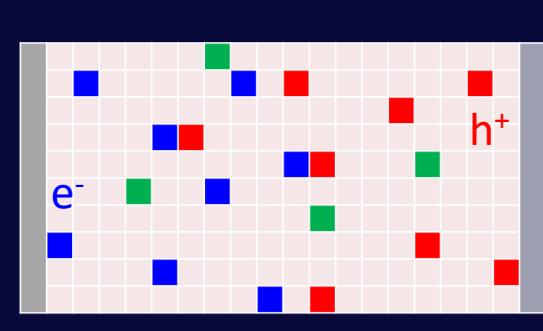


Research goal: Reveal the exciton-polaron quenching mechanisms of OLEDs

## Experiment

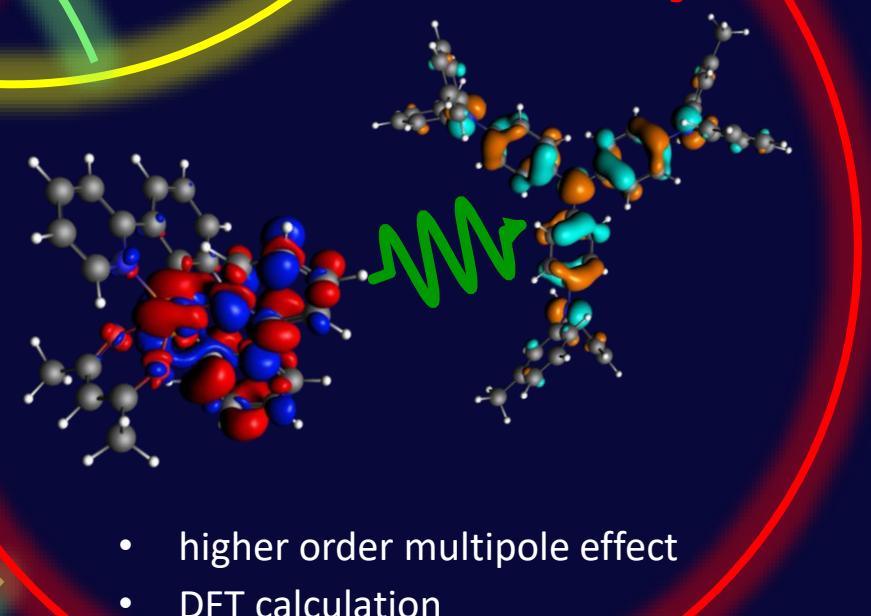


## Simulation



- stochastic modelling
- based on material properties

## Theory

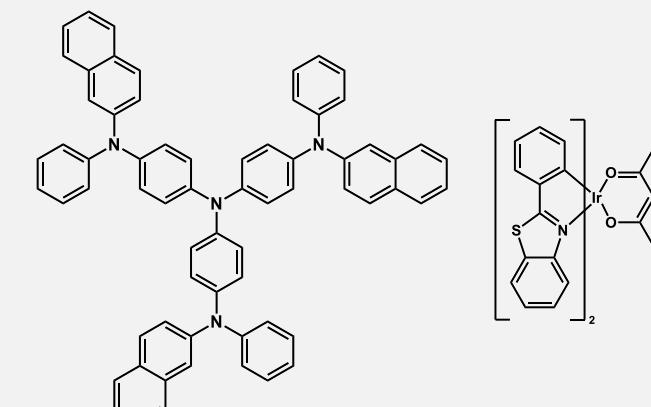


- higher order multipole effect
- DFT calculation

## Methods<sup>[2]</sup>

### Charge-transport (J-V measurement)

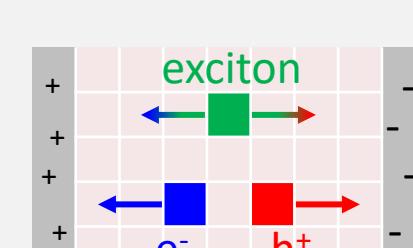
$$v_{ij} = v_1 \times \exp\left(-\frac{2R_{ij}}{\lambda}\right) \times \exp\left(\frac{-|\Delta E_{ij}| + \Delta E_{ij}}{2k_B T}\right)$$



$$\text{DOS} = \frac{N_{\text{total}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(E - E_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

### Field-induced dissociation (E-dependent PL measurement)

$$E_{\text{binding}} = E_{\text{LUMO}} - E_{\text{HOMO}} + E_{\text{S/T}}$$



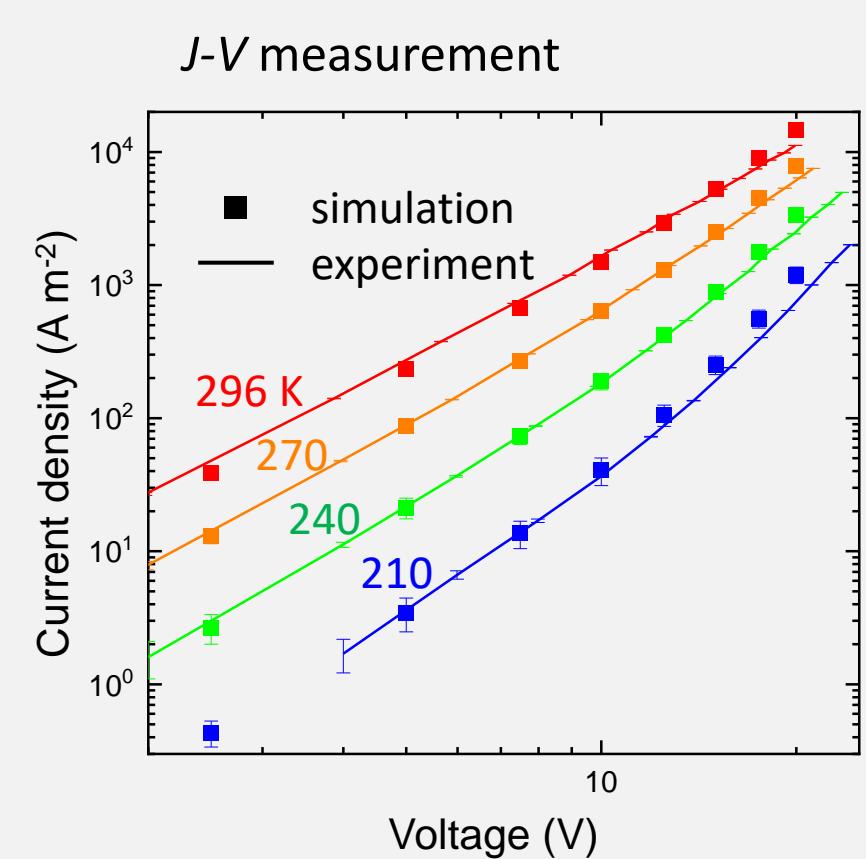
### Current-induced quenching (J-dependent PL measurement)

$$\Gamma_{\text{TPQ}} = \frac{1}{\tau} \left( \frac{R_{\text{F,TPQ}}}{R} \right)^6$$

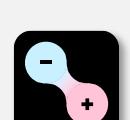
## Results



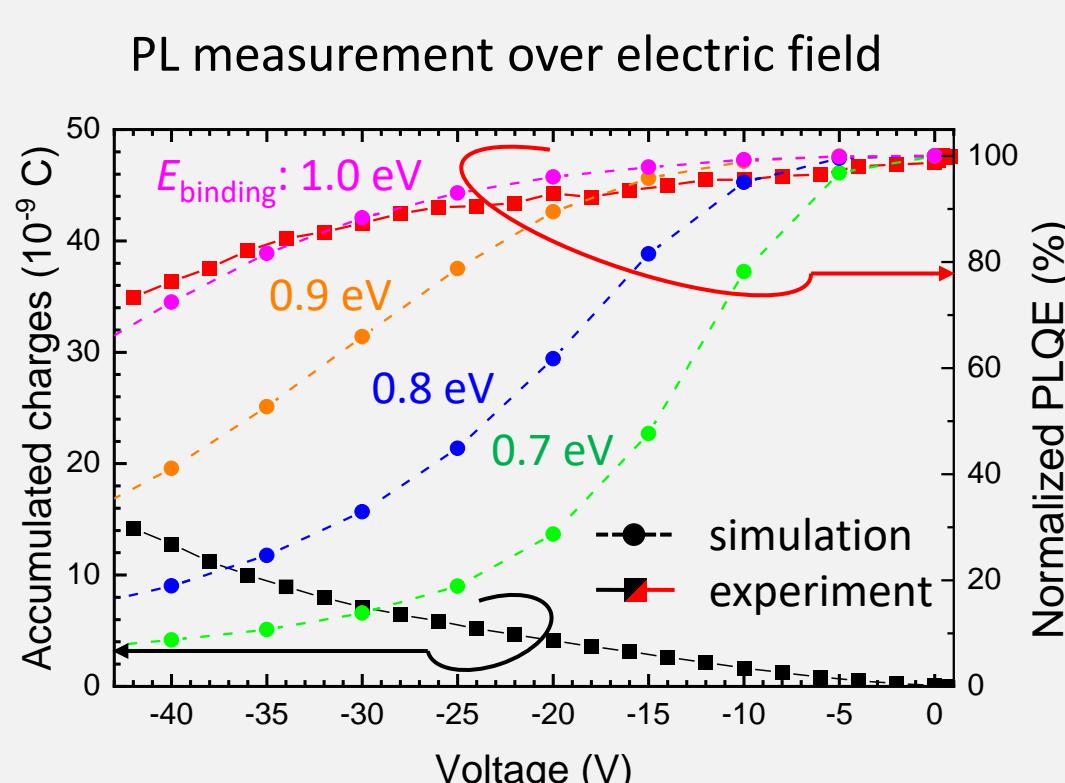
### Host-only (2-TNATA 200 nm)



$$\begin{aligned} v_{1,h} &= 9.0 \times 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1} \\ \lambda_h &= 0.2 \text{ nm} \\ \sigma_{\text{HOMO}} &= 0.10 \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$



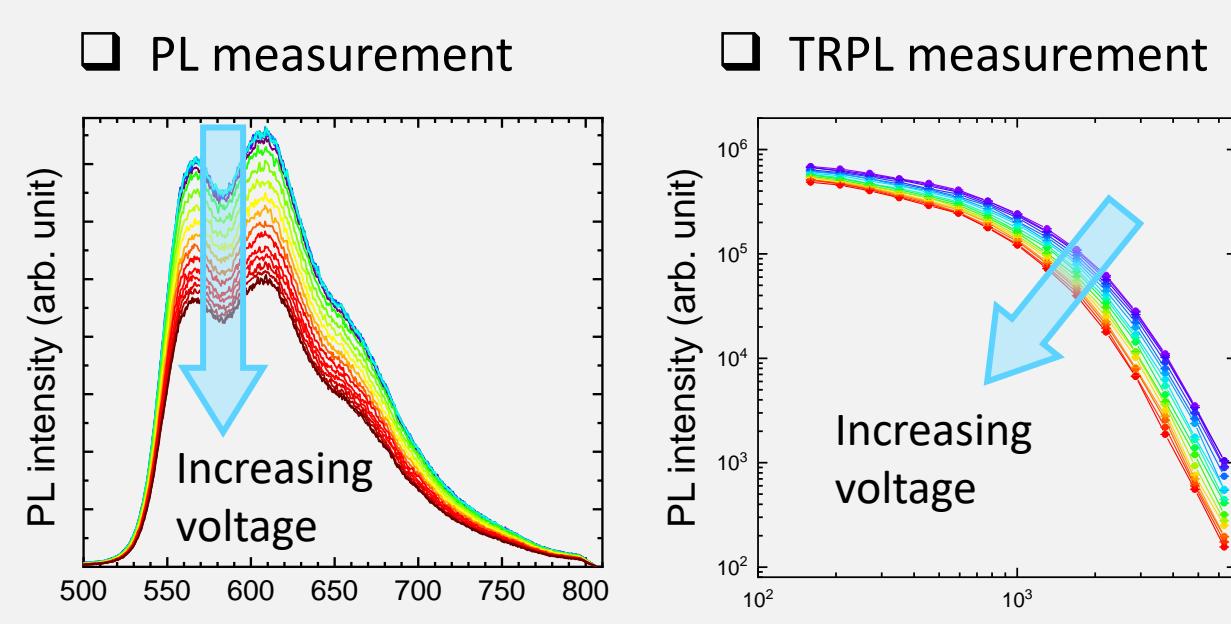
### Host-only (2-TNATA 200 nm)



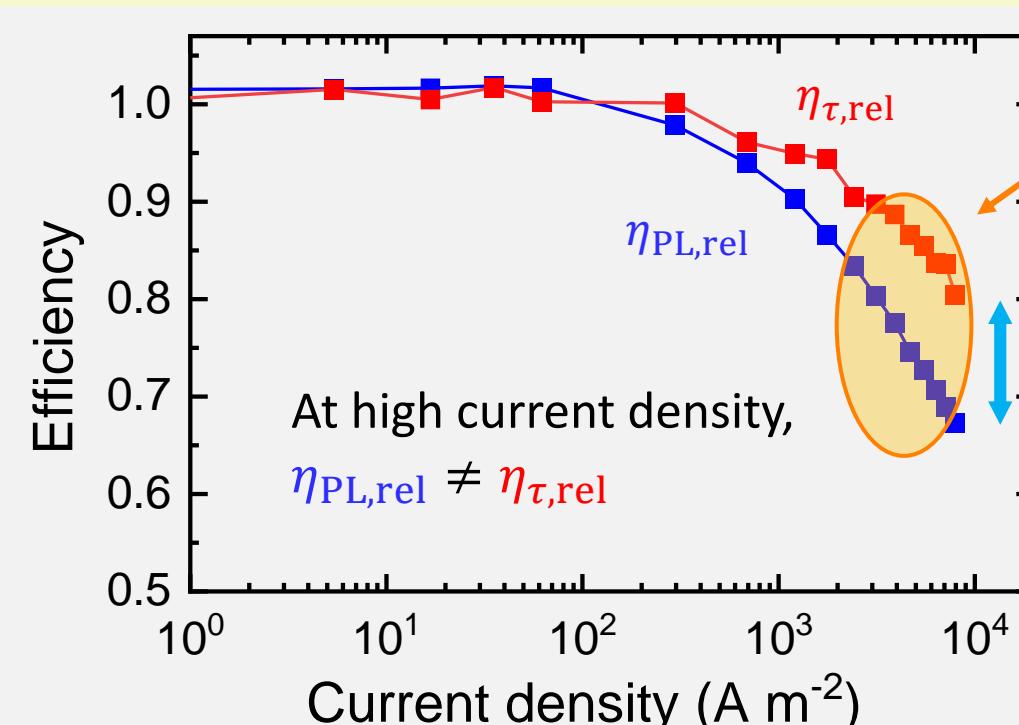
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Best fit for 2-TNATA} \\ E_{\text{binding}} &= 1.0 \text{ eV} \\ E_{\text{LUMO}} &= -1.3 \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$



### 2-TNATA:Ir(BT)<sub>2</sub>(acac) (5 wt%)



$$\eta_{\text{PL,rel}} = \frac{\int_0^\infty I_{\text{total}}(\lambda, J) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty I_{\text{total}}(\lambda, 0) d\lambda}, \quad \eta_{\tau,\text{rel}} = \frac{\tau(J)}{\tau(0)}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{\text{roll-off due to TPQ}} \\ \text{At high current density, } \eta_{\text{PL,rel}} \neq \eta_{\tau,\text{rel}} \\ \text{Best fit for 2-TNATA:Ir(BT)}_2\text{(acac)} \\ R_{\text{F,TPQ}} = 4.4 - 5.4 \text{ nm} \end{aligned}$$

## Conclusions

- Optoelectronic property of 2-TNATA determined from KMC model
- Förster radius for TPQ (2-TNATA:Ir(BT)<sub>2</sub>(acac)) determined

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[1] The Bumblebee KMC software is provided by SCM (<https://www.scm.com>)

[2] A. Ligthart et al., *Organic Electronics*, **91**, (2021) 106058.