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Suppressing dimer formation by increasing conformational freedom in multi-carbazole thermally activated delayed fluorescence emitters†

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Ideal emitters for organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) are capable of efficiently harvesting non-emissive triplet states, have high colour stabilities, and possess high photoluminescence quantum yields (PLQYs). Maintaining colour stability and PLQY is particularly challenging for multi-carbazole thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) materials that form persistent dimers due to intermolecular interactions of their extended aromatic systems (with altered electronic states). Addressing this challenge, three new emitters are presented, which demonstrate that, somewhat counterintuitively, sterically uncrowded acceptor units can suppress these undesirable interactions. They do so by allowing the surrounding carbazole donors to be arranged with lower dihedral angles, which in turn limits their availability for dimerization. A new pyrazine-centered emitter **4CzPyz** is contrasted directly with the cyanopyridine and terephthalonitrile analogues, **4CzCNPY** and **4CzTPN** respectively. The pyrazine derivative demonstrates enhanced colour stability in the solid-state compared to the cyanopyridine and terephthalonitrile acceptors, which we assign to its absence of intermolecular face-to-face aromatic interactions. This suppression of dimer formation is shared by two cyanopyrazine emitters **2Cz2CNPYz** and **3CzCNPYz**, each of which feature reduced steric pressure and flatter Cz-Pyz dihedral angles than non-heterocyclic analogues. Flatter dihedral angles consequently lead to C–H bonds of the Cz donors extending outwards at angles that prevent the stacking required for dimerization. This expanded understanding of dimer formation in TADF materials will guide future efforts to maintain colour stability in higher performance TADF materials by curbing the prevalence of face-to-face aromatic interactions.

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Introduction

To meet the continuing technological demand for stable and efficient blue organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), synthetic chemists have been engaged in developing emissive organic

compounds based on rapidly changing design principles. Towards this ultimate goal, in 2012, Uoyama *et al.*¹ presented fluorescent OLEDs with superior external quantum efficiencies (EQEs) by virtue of triplet harvesting through a thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) mechanism.^{2–5} The TADF mechanism allows an emissive material to achieve an internal quantum efficiency (IQE) of unity without the need to incorporate heavy elements in the structures. It provides a counterpoint to the phosphorescent mechanism that predominates in emitters based around iridium or other heavy metal atoms.^{6–9} The high IQEs of TADF emitters can translate to impressive EQEs. Consequently, the optimization of TADF-active structures has stimulated significant research interest in the past few years.^{4,10–14}

However, applying the TADF mechanism towards stable and efficient blue OLEDs has not been straightforward. Current state-of-the-art materials still struggle in terms of roll-off

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efficiency and device operational lifetime. As the experimental evidence and theoretical modeling surrounding TADF increases, a complex picture has emerged. The initial design principle of creating a small energy gap between the lowest excited singlet and triplet states is no longer accepted as being sufficient on its own.^{1,12,15,16} Charge transfer (CT) excitonic character, achieved by separation of the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO), is also required to reduce the exchange energy between the charge-transfer singlet (¹CT) and triplet (³CT). There must also be a locally-excited triplet state (³LE) to mediate the reverse intersystem crossing (rISC) process between ³CT and ¹CT *via* a spin-vibronic coupling mechanism.^{3,17–19} In the design of TADF systems utilizing CT states there must also be a compromise between complete spatial separation of the HOMO and LUMO (*i.e.* pure CT) and maintaining high oscillator strength, which vanishes in a pure CT system.²⁰ The sensitivity of CT states to their surrounding medium enables host-mediated tuning of the CT states. As such, the CT states can be tuned to be isoenergetic with the ³LE state, which causes a significant enhancement in the TADF efficiency.^{21,22} This potential for external tuning makes the choice of host a crucial factor in designing efficient TADF OLEDs.

Equally crucial, though largely overlooked, is the physical behaviour of the emitter in the solid state. In recent work²³ Etherington *et al.* have shown that the concentration of the emitter plays an important role in its TADF efficiency: supramolecular dimer formation brought about by intermolecular face-to-face aromatic interactions can fundamentally alter the TADF mechanism. This is surprisingly the case even at the low emitter concentrations used for device fabrication (including in samples prepared by thermal evaporation deposition methods). It was shown that two widely used multi-carbazole TADF systems, **4CzTPN** and **4CzIPN** (Fig. 1), are prone to dimerization, which may also be responsible for their mechanochromism^{24–28} and thermochromism.²³ The investigation by Etherington *et al.* has been followed by further detailed investigation into the

stimuli-responsive behaviour of TADF emitters^{13,29–34} and a recent mini-review.³⁵

This previous work established that dimerization causes significant shifts in the photoluminescence and electroluminescence colour (¹CT emission energy) of the TADF materials, beyond that expected by packing and polarizability effects alone. The presence of intermolecular aromatic interactions complicates attempts to (i) tune emission colour by changing the host and (ii) reliably reproduce colour and high efficiency in devices.²³ The need to suppress dimerization and obtain more predictable emission tuning is, therefore, an additional emerging design criterion for future TADF emitters. Emitters must not only display efficient TADF, have a high PLQY, and perform well in a suitable host; they must also be designed to minimize intermolecular face-to-face aromatic interactions that can have unpredictable secondary impacts on their optical properties.

Here, we present three new compounds that show reduced susceptibility towards dimer formation. Firstly, **4CzPyz** is a close structural analogue of both the initial phthalonitrile materials presented by Uoyama *et al.*,¹ particularly **4CzTPN**, as well as a previously published cyanopyridine **4CzCNPy**.^{36–38} By comparing new measurements and reported data for this series, we analyze how the acceptor unit affects aromatic interactions in multi-carbazole TADF emitters. The study of acceptor effects on multi-carbazole functional properties such as TADF and room temperature phosphorescence is a topic of recent interest.^{23,39} We show that **4CzPyz** does not exhibit the large emission shifts between high polarity solution and solid-state that **4CzCNPy** and **4CzTPN** are subject to, establishing **4CzPyz** as the most colour stable of the three emitters.

Alongside **4CzPyz** we also present **2Cz2CNPyz** and **3CzCNPyz**; related cyanopyrazine systems that also show resistance towards dimer formation. The additional strongly electron accepting nitrile groups impart higher ground state dipole moments and stronger CT character. Consequently, they are more susceptible to host tuning effects and show significant redshifts in dilute concentration films and low polarity solvents. Due to their better matched acceptor strength they also possess greater intersystem crossing (ISC) and rISC rates but lower PLQYs.

Rationalizing the full set of experimental observations, we put forward that careful design of steric space in the acceptors of multi-carbazole TADF materials can reduce their tendency to undergo dimer formation. The pyrazine motifs, in particular, appear promising for future design of more predictable TADF compounds.

Results and discussion

The structural formulas of the newly synthesized compounds **2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz** and **4CzPyz** are shown in Fig. 1, alongside the previously published materials, **4CzTPN**, **4CzIPN** and **4CzCNPy**. Synthetic procedures and characterization data for **2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz**, **4CzPyz** and **4CzCNPy** can be found in Scheme S1, Fig. S1–S12 and Table S1 in the ESI,[†] which have allowed comparison with procedures and data reported previously for **4CzTPN**, **4CzIPN** and **4CzCNPy**.^{1,23,36}

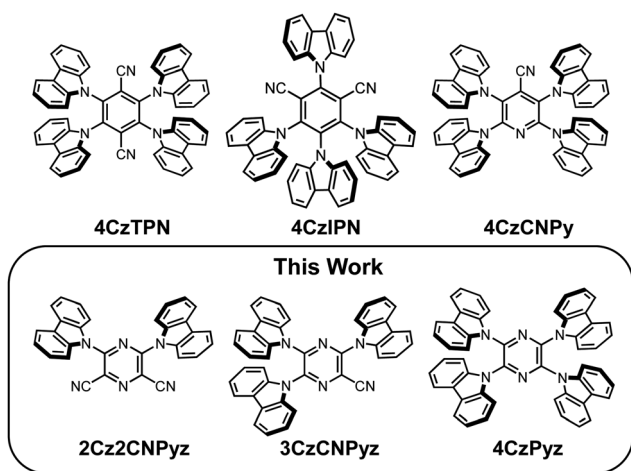


Fig. 1 The structures of **4CzTPN**, **4CzIPN**, **4CzCNPy**, **2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz** and **4CzPyz**.



Table 1 Onset energies (eV) of the prompt fluorescence (PF), delayed fluorescence (DF), phosphorescence (PH) and the relevant energy gaps between PF and PH and DF and PH in 1 wt% zeonex film and 10 wt% DPEPO film

Compound	Zeonex					DPEPO				
	PF	DF	PH	PF-PH	DF-PH	PF	DF	PH	PF-PH	DF-PH
2Cz2CNPyz	2.79	2.65	2.53	0.26	0.12	2.66	2.61	2.50	0.15	0.11
3CzCNPyz	2.77	2.69	2.45	0.32	0.24	2.72	2.60	2.41	0.29	0.19
4CzPyz	2.92	2.81	2.52	0.40	0.29	2.84	2.73	2.50	0.34	0.23

Steady-state emission

Molecules exhibiting TADF often exhibit CT character and are sensitive to environmental factors, such as solution polarity or host polarizability. Some studies have attempted to rationalize emission shifts with increasing concentration by invoking solid-state solvation effects (SSSE), analogous to those experienced in the solution state, which are dependent on the high and low frequency polarizabilities of the medium.^{22,40–42}

However, Etherington *et al.*²³ have recently shown that the large variation in emission colour of **4CzTPN** (onset energies of 2.65 eV in methylcyclohexane (MCH) and 2.3 eV in neat film) cannot arise because of SSSE,⁴³ but is instead caused by intermolecular face-to-face (π - π) aromatic interactions.^{44–47} The aromatic interactions account for both the low solubility and the drastic colour change **4CzTPN** undergoes when transitioning from monomeric species (dilute in high polarity solutions such as acetonitrile, MeCN, 2.5 eV), to aggregated states such as thin films and crystals (2.3 eV).²³ By comparing previously reported photophysical data we identify that the structurally similar cyanopyridine analogue **4CzCNPy** also shows significant shifts in emission between dimethylformamide (DMF, 2.63 eV)³⁸ and neat film (2.5 eV).^{36–38} These large spectral shifts indicate the presence of face-to-face aromatic interactions in this system too. In strong contrast, the emission of our newly synthesized compound, **4CzPyz** (Table 1 and Fig. 2a), barely changes across a broad range of sample types and concentration. Revealingly, the emission onset in neat film (2.8 eV) is the same as that in highly polar MeCN solution (2.8 eV) precluding the presence of a dominant low-energy dimer species in film. The results are summarized in Table S8 (ESI[†]). As this colour stability of **4CzPyz** is highly desirable in multi-carbazole TADF emitters, we have used a variety of techniques to explain its origin and probe additional effects of acceptor alteration.

Analysis of X-ray crystallographic data (Tables S2–S7 and Fig. S13–S27, ESI[†]) gives insights into the structural origins of the improved photophysical behaviour of **4CzPyz**. For context the interlayer distance between sheets of graphite is 3.354 Å.^{48,49} The carbazole groups of **4CzTPN** and **4CzCNPy** take part (Fig. 3a–c and Fig. S27, ESI[†]) in offset, face-to-face (π - π) aromatic interactions in the solid state. For **4CzTPN** the face-to-face (π - π) aromatic interactions occur intermolecularly and intramolecularly with average distances between centroids of the aromatic units in the range 3.63–3.80 Å and 4.01–4.21 Å respectively. These distances are consistent with close contacts between the aromatic groups similar to those seen in graphite, but with an offset between the centres of the rings. For **4CzCNPy**

only intramolecular face-to-face (π - π) aromatic interactions occur with an average distance in the range 3.97–4.15 Å. It is known that close π - π contacts between carbazoles are linked to emission redshift,⁴⁷ and some of the interaction distances are short enough to allow intermolecular electronic communication, explaining the phase-dependent emission colours of **4CzTPN** and **4CzCNPy** and demonstrating the need to consider these interactions seriously when analysing photophysical properties. By contrast, the intermolecular contacts in the solid-state superstructure of **4CzPyz** are edge-to-face (C-H... π) contacts (Fig. 3d–f), of which the closest distance is 3.99 Å. This packing by C-H... π interactions and the absence of any intermolecular π - π close contacts are supported by Hirshfeld analysis (Fig. S21, ESI[†]), which shows that the only contact closer than the sum of van der Waals radii (red regions) in the superstructure corresponds to the C-H... π interaction shown in Fig. 3e.⁵⁰

Unlike the highly ordered environment of a single crystal, there is potential for molecules of **4CzPyz** to pack with many different relative D–A orientations in amorphous neat films. Importantly for the maintaining of colour stability with increasing concentration we observe that the photophysical properties remain constant for **4CzPyz** at a range of doping concentrations (from 0.1–10 wt%) in zeonex films. Colour stability is defined here as a molecule's ability to maintain spectral shape with respect to an external factor. In this particular work the external factor is concentration of the molecule in doped films. However, observation (Fig. 2a) of a low-energy shoulder (2.4 eV) in the emission spectrum of a neat film suggests amorphous phases of **4CzPyz** may not be completely free from face-to-face aromatic interactions or conformational effects identified by density functional theory (DFT) calculations (Fig. S57, ESI[†]). This low-energy shoulder is also apparent by time-resolved emission spectroscopy (see Fig. S31, S34 and Table S11, ESI[†]) and has behaviour consistent with dimer (CT_D) species observed elsewhere.²³

The higher energy monomer CT emission (CT_M) of **4CzPyz** is confirmed through analysis of the spectral lineshape in toluene solution (Fig. S35, S38 and Table S14, ESI[†]). Although dimer formation has not been totally eliminated, this shoulder is still only a very small contribution to the emission, compared to the dominant and persistent dimers observed in **4CzTPN** and **4CzIPN** in earlier work.²³ Thus, the pyrazine core of **4CzPyz** effectively suppresses the undesirable aromatic interactions that afflict TADF emitters with isophthalonitrile (*e.g.*, **4CzIPN**), terephthalonitrile (*e.g.*, **4CzTPN**) and cyanopyridine (*e.g.*, **4CzCNPy**) acceptors. Crucially, the data also show that the presence of multiple carbazole units does not inevitably lead to deleterious intermolecular π - π interactions. Even at high



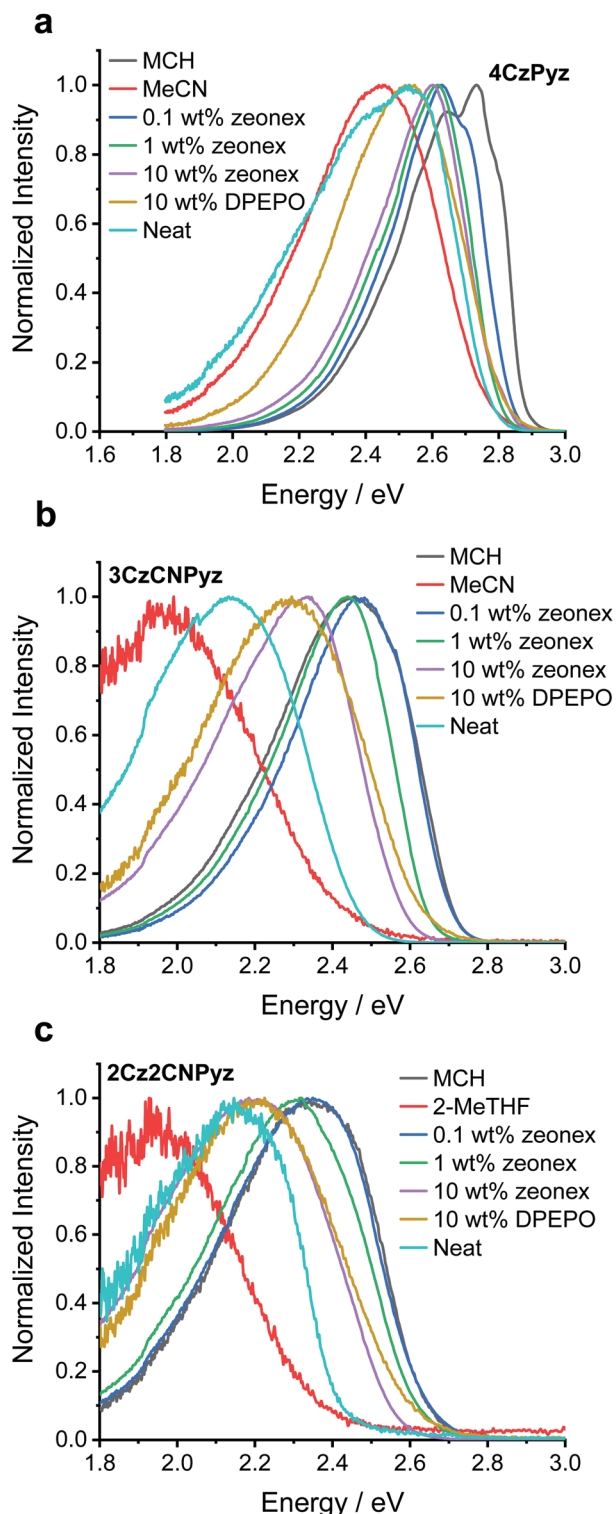


Fig. 2 The photoluminescence of 10 μM solutions in methylcyclohexane (MCH) and acetonitrile (MeCN), doped zeonex and DPEPO films and neat films of (a) **4CzPyz** (b) **3CzCNPyz** and (c) **2Cz2CNPyz**. [N.B. For **2Cz2CNPyz** 2-MeTHF replaces MeCN as negligible signal-to-noise ratio was observed in the MeCN sample, most likely a result of severe relaxation of the CT state and associated increase in non-radiative decay].

concentrations, **4CzPyz** maintains colour stability, making it an attractive design for new TADF emitters.

This immunity to dimer formation is shared across the series of **2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz** and **4CzPyz** (Fig. 1) and is reflected in their 1931 CIE coordinates in comparison to **4CzIPN**.²³ For the three new compounds (Fig. 4) the shifts with increasing concentration in zeonex A–C are much more restrained compared to **4CzIPN** A'–C (Fig. S30, ESI†). This again, affirms the lack of interactions in the new molecules and their improved colour stability. Similarly, to **4CzPyz**, analyses of the crystal packing and Hirshfeld surfaces of the cyanopyrazines (see Fig. S15 and S18, ESI†) show an absence of significant π – π close contact points. The absence of interaction between the π –surfaces is demonstrated in the steady-state emission and time-resolved photoluminescence of the neat films (Fig. S31–S33 and Tables S9, S10, ESI†) *i.e.* no red-shifted species are observed, and the emission spectra are consistent with the time-resolved photoluminescence spectra of the compounds in toluene solution (Fig. S35–S37 and Tables S12, S13, ESI†). These observations imply that dimer formation does not occur to a significant extent in these two systems.

Inspection of the structural formulas shows the compounds with the greatest propensity to form dimer states share a common structural motif: carbazole groups that are flanked by two multiatom (nitrile or carbazole) substituents. We propose that this *ortho* relationship to two nitrile and/or carbazole groups (as opposed to neighbouring a less bulky ring nitrogen) limits the torsional freedom of the carbazole unit(s), which in turn influences the packing behaviour and intermolecular interactions. In the emitters with high colour stability with respect to concentration (**2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz**, and **4CzPyz**) each and every carbazole unit is positioned with an α relationship to a ring nitrogen. These carbazole units are therefore less hindered than the carbazole units in **4CzCNPy** and **4CzTPN**, so take up conformations with smaller dihedral angle. The torsion angles measured (Tables S3–S7, ESI†) between the carbazoles and central acceptor unit are consistent with this interpretation; the D–A dihedral angles of the carbazoles of **2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz**, and **4CzPyz** are in the range 36–68°, whereas consistently higher torsion angles in the range 48–83° are found for **4CzCNPy** and **4CzTPN**. This interpretation is reinforced by DFT calculations of systems with unhindered carbazole units,⁵¹ including one next to a pyrazine spacer,⁵² which have estimated angles of <50° for the carbazole unit (similar to those measured for **2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz**, and **4CzPyz**). In recent work by Woo *et al.*⁵³ DFT calculations have shown that carbazole units around a highly congested central ring instead have dihedral angles of >60°, similar to those in **4CzCNPy** and **4CzTPN**. High torsion angles, >60°, of carbazole units have also been observed in the single crystal structure of a highly crowded TADF emitter in work by Yuan *et al.*³⁴

The relaxed (flatter) dihedral angles of the carbazole units in **2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz**, and **4CzPyz** mean that some C–H bonds will protrude at shallower angles from the compound preventing regular stacking of neighbouring molecules. For **4CzCNPy**, **4CzTPN** and **4CzIPN** the carbazole units are more perpendicular meaning the C–H bonds protrude in such a way as to leave the π systems exposed to dimerization. Comparing the



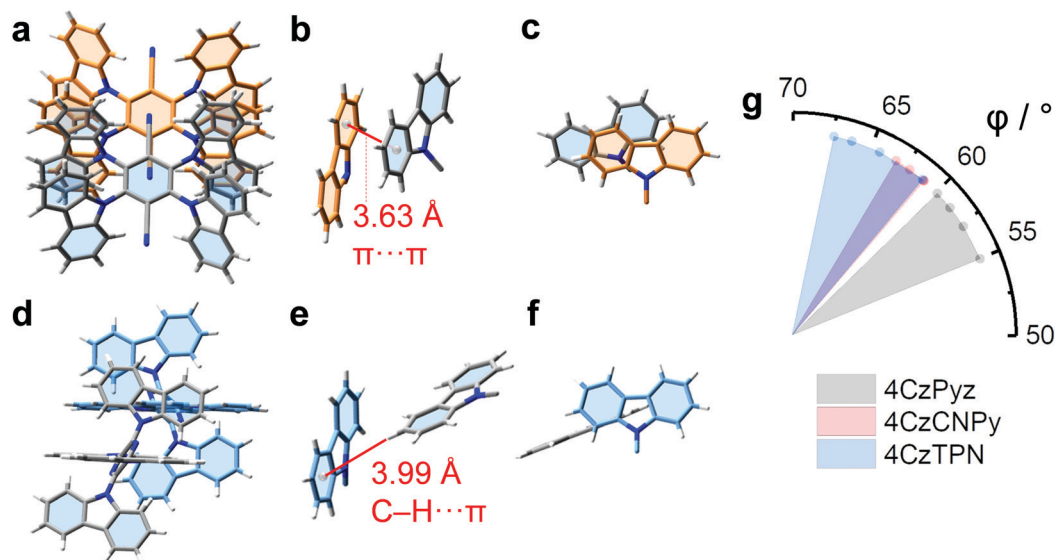


Fig. 3 The crystal structures of **4CzPyz** and **4CzCNPz**. (a) **4CzTPN** packing behaviour, (b) two carbazoles of neighbouring molecules labelled to show the shortest distance between centroids of their aromatic rings and (c) a view showing their overlap. (d) **4CzPyz** packing behaviour, (e) two carbazoles of neighbouring molecules labelled to show the C–H... π close contact and (f) their orthogonal orientations. (g) A plot of the angles (ϕ) between the acceptor unit plane (six-membered ring) and the carbazole unit planes (five-membered ring). The circular symbols represent the individual angles of the four carbazole units in each compound and the filled area highlights the range that they cover.

carbazole plane angles of **4CzPyz**, **4CzCNPz** and **4CzTPN** (Fig. 3g) shows that **4CzPyz** has lower angles between the central ring and its carbazoles than observed for the other two CN containing compounds. Engineering the steric environment of multi-carbazole emitters to enable these shallow angles and control the conformational freedom of carbazole units is therefore identified as crucial to suppressing face-to-face (π - π) aromatic interactions.

Having found that the pyrazine core alters the steric environment and reduces the π - π interactions in **2Cz2CNPz**, **3CzCNPz** and **4CzPyz**, we now also consider the effect of additional nitrile groups on their emission properties and kinetics.

As demonstrated in the steady-state emission spectra (Fig. 2), **2Cz2CNPz** and **3CzCNPz** show significant shifts between dilute zeonex (a cyclo-olefin polymer, with large free space and dielectric constant similar to MCH) and neat films. However, these are much smaller than the solvatochromic shifts observed in solution (Fig. 2 and Fig. S29, ESI†) and we attribute these shifts in the solid-state to changes in packing and other host effects with increasing dopant concentrations.

In contrast, **4CzPyz** shows limited shift in emission wavelength between zeonex and neat film, as well as a very small solvatochromic shift in solution. These results are consistent with its smaller dipole moment, low polarizability and weaker CT character (without any CN groups to augment its acceptor strength). The emission energies of **2Cz2CNPz**, **3CzCNPz** and **4CzPyz** in MCH are supported by calculations (Tables S25–S29 and Fig. S57, S58, ESI†); the theoretically predicted emission energies for a single molecule in vacuum (Table S29, ESI†) are largely consistent with the emission data presented in Fig. 2. The calculations also identify two near degenerate conformers (Fig. S57, ESI†) which are likely the cause of the double peak

that **4CzPyz** displays in MCH solvent. The larger calculated ground state dipole moments (5.51 D and 4.50 D for **2Cz2CNPz** and **3CzCNPz**, respectively) and stronger excited state CT character mean that the cyanopyrazines emit much further in the red in the solid-state compared to **4CzPyz** (0.01 D and 0.64 D for the two conformers).

The differences in dipole moments for these systems are related to the number of nitrile groups present in **2Cz2CNPz** and **3CzCNPz**. The nitrile groups induce stronger CT character. However, the trend is not straightforward, as an increasing number of carbazole donors also increases the CT character of the compound. Consequently, **3CzCNPz** has a higher calculated CT number⁵⁴ than **2Cz2CNPz** (Table S27, ESI†). While the calculations do not take into account environmental effects that can influence the measured emission, they help explain the general trend observed. Similarly, this increase in the CT character of the system with increasing number of nitrile units is also demonstrated in the comparison between **4CzPyz**, **4CzCNPz** and **4CzTPN**, where the increasing number of nitrile groups going from **4CzPyz** to **4CzTPN** cause redder emission, even in apolar solvents (see Fig. 2 and literature reports^{23,36,38}). The differences in CT character due to different substituents has been widely discussed in the literature and we use this framework to rationalize how the additional nitrile groups going from **4CzPyz** to **2Cz2CNPz** influence the delayed fluorescence, phosphorescence energy and photoluminescence quantum yield.

Delayed fluorescence

Considering the room temperature kinetics of the 1 wt% zeonex films, all three systems show delayed fluorescence (DF) (Fig. 5 and 6). The ratio of the DF component to the PF component



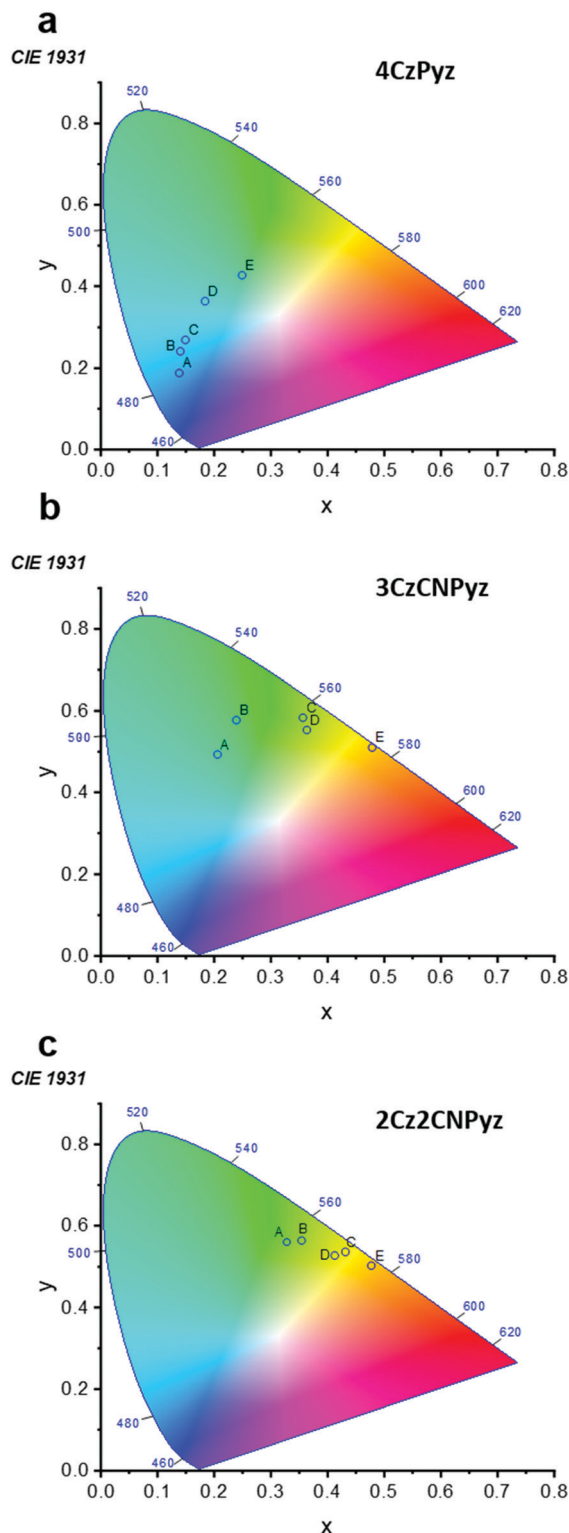


Fig. 4 The CIE 1931 curves for the photoluminescence of (a) **4CzPz**, (b) **3CzCNPyz** and (c) **2Cz2CNPyz** in a series of films. A = 0.1 wt% zeonex, B = 1 wt% zeonex, C = 10 wt% zeonex, D = 10 wt% DPEPO and E = neat film.

increases across the pyrazine series from **4CzPz** to **3CzCNPyz** to **2Cz2CNPyz** (Fig. 6). The singlet–triplet gap was found to be smallest for **2Cz2CNPyz** at 0.12 eV, whereas **3CzCNPyz** and

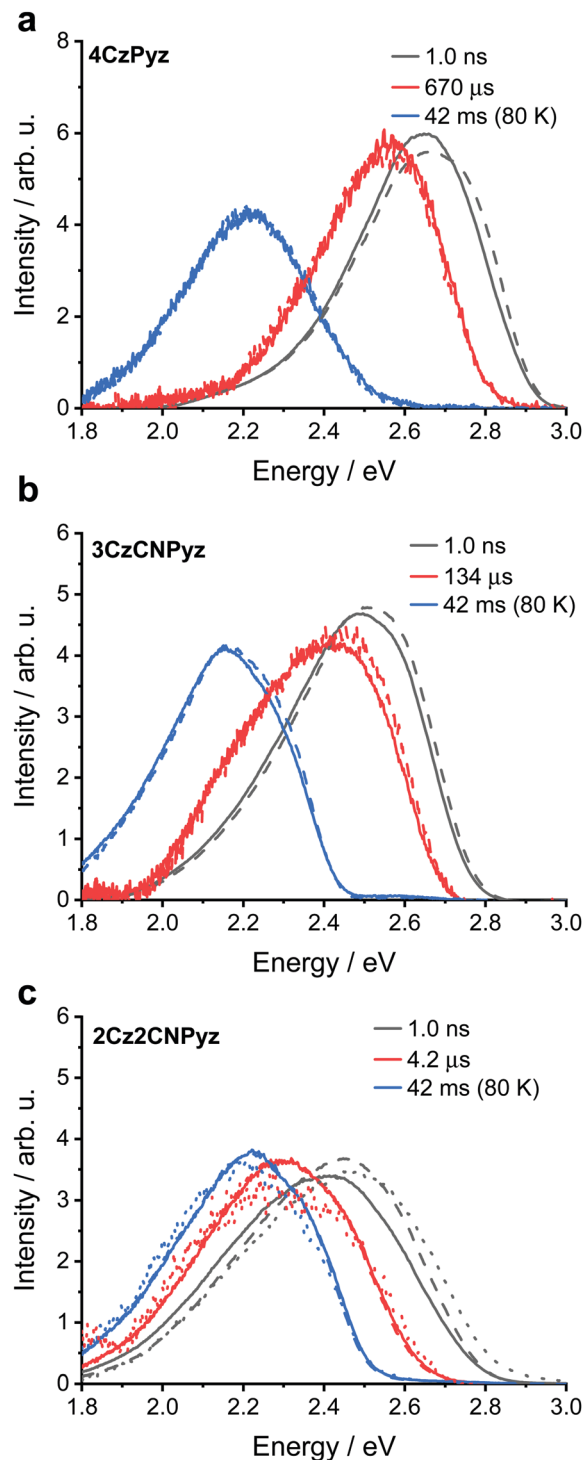


Fig. 5 The prompt and delayed emission of (a) **4CzPz**, (b) **3CzCNPyz** and (c) **2Cz2CNPyz** at 1 wt% (solid) and 0.1 wt% (dashed) in zeonex. There is also an additional 0.01 wt% concentration for **2Cz2CNPyz** represented by dotted lines.

4CzPz have a singlet–triplet gap greater than 0.2 eV (see Fig. 5 and Table 1), which is consistent with the differences in kinetics and contribution of DF shown in Fig. 6.

2Cz2CNPyz has a narrower singlet–triplet gap as a result of its higher CT character, due to the presence of the nitrile units.



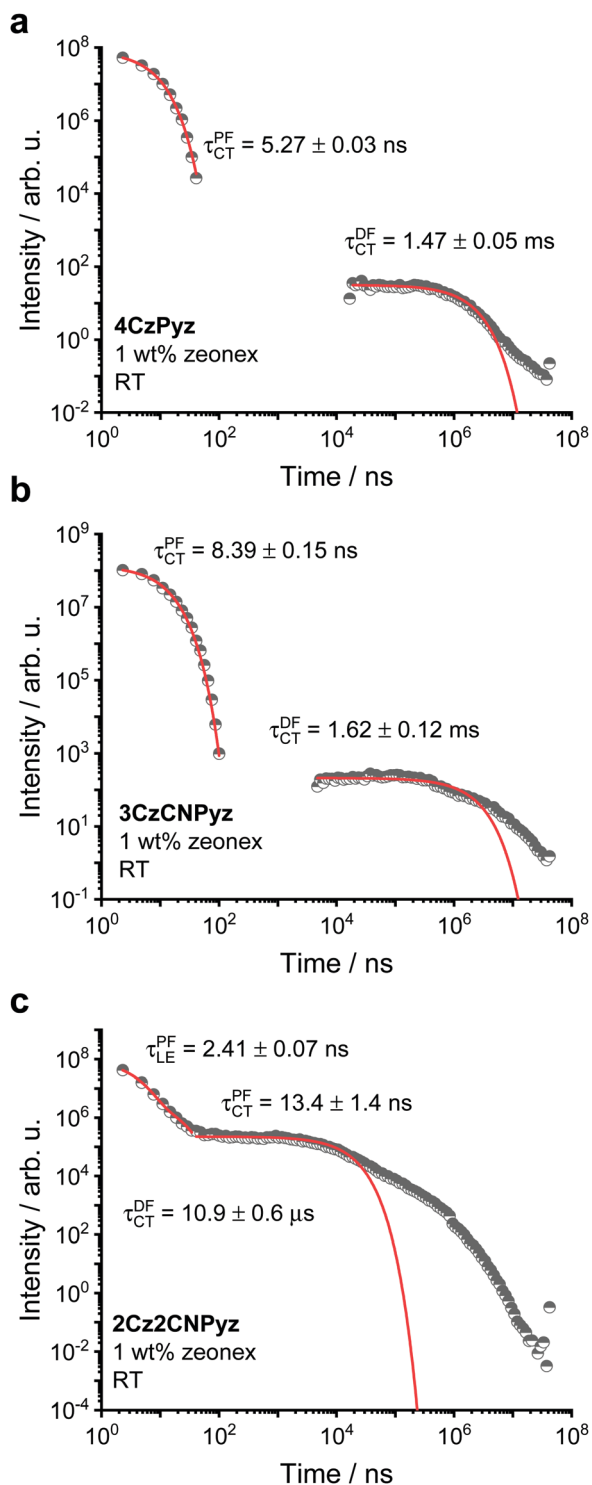


Fig. 6 The time-resolved photoluminescence decays of (a) **4CzPyz**, (b) **3CzCNPyz** and (c) **2Cz2CNPyz** in a 1 wt% zeonex film at room temperature (RT).

Accordingly, **2Cz2CNPyz** exhibits the shortest DF lifetime of 10.9 μ s compared to 1.62 ms and 1.47 ms for **3CzCNPyz** and **4CzPyz**, respectively. Additionally, **2Cz2CNPyz** has a second prompt component which is attributed to the locally excited singlet state (1 LE) of this compound (see Fig. 5 and Fig. S40, ESI †).

Consulting the lineshapes of these three emitters and comparing them to the lineshapes observed by Etherington *et al.*,²³ there is no significant shift in the emission energy with time. This observation is consistent with the suppressed dimer formation in **2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz** and **4CzPyz** in the zeonex film at this concentration. The full time-resolved emission study in zeonex can be found in Fig. S39–S42 (ESI †) and the summary of the fits for both room temperature and 80 K measurements are shown in Tables S15–S17 (ESI †).

Doping the compounds in a DPEPO host (bis[2-(diphenylphosphino)phenyl] ether oxide, a small molecule OLED host with a higher dielectric than zeonex) causes shifts in the singlet emission energies and changes in the singlet–triplet gaps (Table 1), as measured from Fig. S43 (ESI †). The full time-resolved spectra are shown in Fig. S44–S46 (ESI †). It is also immediately apparent that, compared to the zeonex decay lifetimes (Fig. 6), the rISC is more rapid for all systems in DPEPO with the DF components having lifetimes of 4.00 μ s, 99.2 μ s and 174 μ s for **2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz** and **4CzPyz**, respectively (Fig. 7).

This improvement in TADF behaviour is consistent with a reduction in the singlet–triplet gap due to host tuning.⁵⁵ The size of the emission shift from zeonex to DPEPO follows the trend of acceptor strength increasing from **4CzPyz** to **2Cz2CNPyz**. The emission kinetics for the three systems at 80 K for 10 wt% in DPEPO host are shown in Fig. S47 and a summary of the kinetic fittings for both room temperature and 80 K measurements are shown in Tables S18–S20 (ESI †).

To confirm that the DF in the films originates from TADF, the intensity of the emission as a function of laser energy was measured for the three pyrazine compounds in the various hosts (see Fig. S48 and S49, ESI †). The slope in each plot is close to unity, demonstrating that the delayed emission is a mono-molecular process and, thus, the most likely origin is TADF.

Overall, the varying numbers of nitrile and carbazole groups around the pyrazine cores of **2Cz2CNPyz**, **3CzCNPyz** and **4CzPyz** do not change the desirable packing properties as the carbazoles always have at least one α positioned ring nitrogen resulting in a relatively uncrowded steric environment. These changes do cause a change in CT character though, with the net result of smaller singlet–triplet gaps and the highest TADF activity in the most redshifted compound, **2Cz2CNPyz**.

Due to its weak accepting strength, negligible dipole moment and high LE character, **4CzPyz** has a high emission oscillator strength. With a large singlet–triplet energy gap it is also not particularly ISC active (leading to its small DF emission component in time resolved decays). Absence of a rapid ISC channel means that excitons avoid cycling through the dark triplet state, allowing this material to retain a high PLQY (Table 2). In contrast, **3CzCNPyz** and **2Cz2CNPyz** have increased CT character (lower oscillator strength) and a smaller singlet–triplet gap (increased ISC rates) which give a greater proportion of DF. While rISC and TADF will recycle some of the resulting triplet states for emission, this process is unlikely to be efficient in these materials (evidenced by their long DF lifetimes). As a result, the overall PLQY is lowest for **2Cz2CNPyz**, with its strong



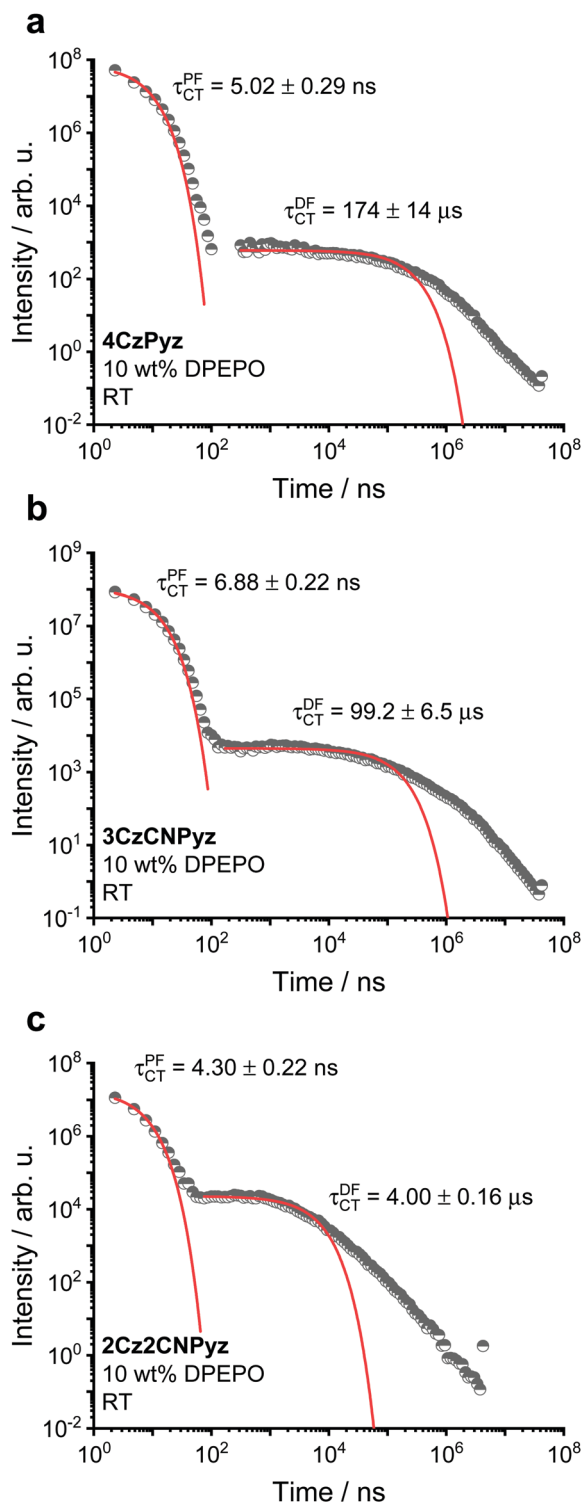


Fig. 7 The time-resolved photoluminescence kinetics of 10 wt% DPEPO films of (a) **4CzPyz**, (b) **3CzCNPyz** and (c) **2Cz2CNPyz** measured at room temperature.

CT character also bestowing it with high TADF activity. In this way, TADF reduces and PLQY increases going from **2Cz2CNPyz** to **3CzCNPyz** to **4CzPyz**. The differences in PLQYs between samples doped into zeonex or DPEPO are likely a result of the smaller singlet–triplet gaps and generally increased ISC rates in

Table 2 PLQYs (%) of spincoated zeonex and DPEPO films

Compound	1 wt% zeonex	10 wt% DPEPO
2Cz2CNPyz	34	11
3CzCNPyz	68	24
4CzPyz	75	36

the DPEPO films. The DPEPO also stabilizes the CT state of the compounds, with the associated reduction in LE character leading to lower oscillator strength and, again, a lower PLQY. The experimental PLQYs are consistent with the trend in the calculated oscillator strengths shown in Table S25 (ESI†).

Conclusions

We report a series of pyrazine-centered TADF emitters that are resistant to intermolecular dimerization—a pernicious phenomenon that has previously limited the applicability of some otherwise promising TADF materials. The three new TADF materials were synthesized and investigated by X-ray diffraction and time-resolved luminescence spectroscopy. Our results reveal that managing steric space and D–A angles contributes to suppressing carbazole dimer interactions, leading to enhanced colour stability. **4CzPyz**, in particular, exhibits greatly enhanced colour stability. The “uncrowded” pyrazine core, also present in **2Cz2CNPyz** and **3CzCNPyz**, is identified as an important motif for manipulating the steric space and dihedral angles in a way that prevents dimer formation. This investigation extends our understanding and control of molecular interactions in multi-carbazole TADF emitters and provides design rules for ‘turning off’ dimer formation, which will be invaluable in the future design of colour-stable TADF materials.

Author contributions

S. M., M. K. E. and A. P. M. conceived the original idea for investigation. L. S. synthesized the pyrazine compounds under the direction of S. M. Further synthesis and characterization was performed by L. S., B. G., A. A. N., A. T. T., A. M. and P. R. M. L. S., M. K. E., A. S. and A. D. performed the photophysical characterization measurements and analyzed the data. A. T. T. performed the Hirshfeld analysis of the crystal structures. A. P. and B. F. E. C. performed the theoretical calculations. The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors and all authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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