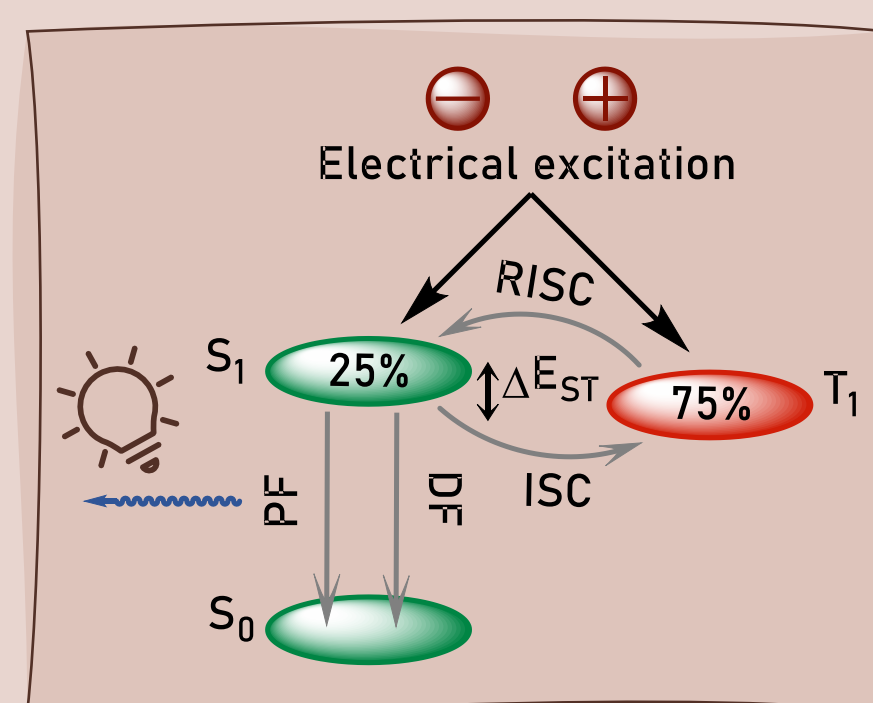
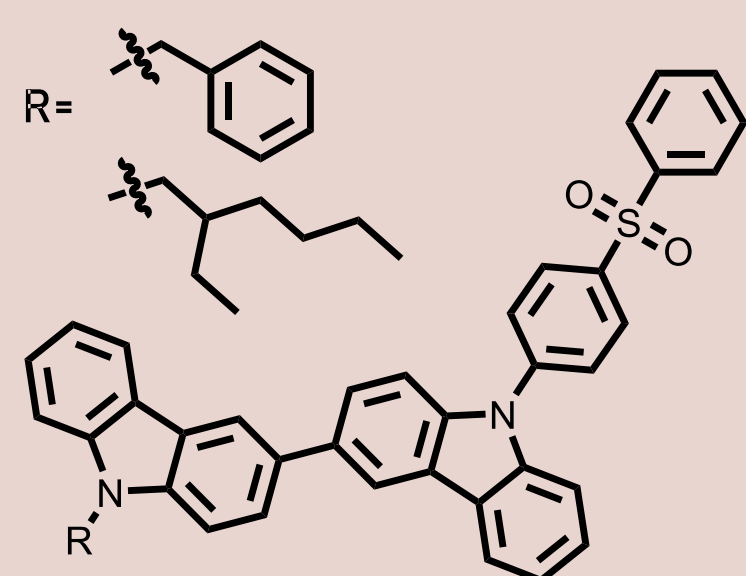
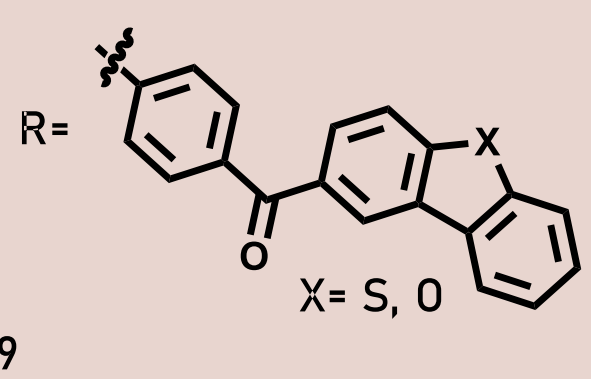
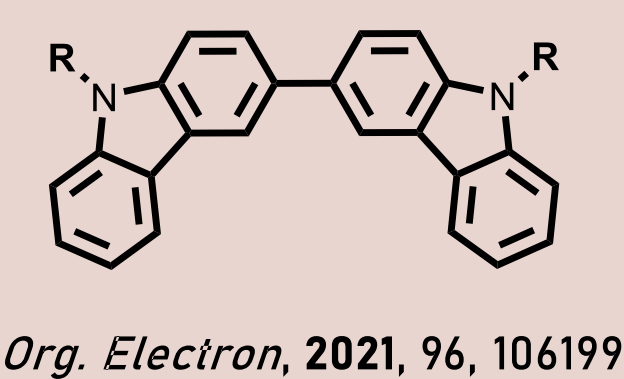


OLEDs -

- Use of organic molecules instead of gallium and arsenic compounds
- Better efficiency and brightness than other light-emitting devices using thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF)



BACKGROUND AND GOALS

- Perform a rational design of light - emitting materials based on predictions of photophysical features
- Synthesize the best candidates and do the photophysical and electrochemical characterization

1) **Rational design:** use computational methods (DFT and TD-DFT) to predict HOMO - LUMO distribution, emission wavelength and  $\Delta E_{S-T}$  of materials

2) **Synthesis:** develop methodologies of heterocyclic synthesis under mild conditions (room temperature, metal - free and visible light)

GREEN CHEMISTRY PRINCIPLES

Rational design of molecules that could work as emitters, leads to prevent large amounts of waste products being produced in synthesis

1 Prevention

Synthesis of organic molecules for emitters instead of metallic compounds

4 Designing Safer Chemicals

Synthesis of different nitrogen heterocycles under mild conditions: room temperature, metal - free reactions, visible light and non-toxic solvents

5 Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries

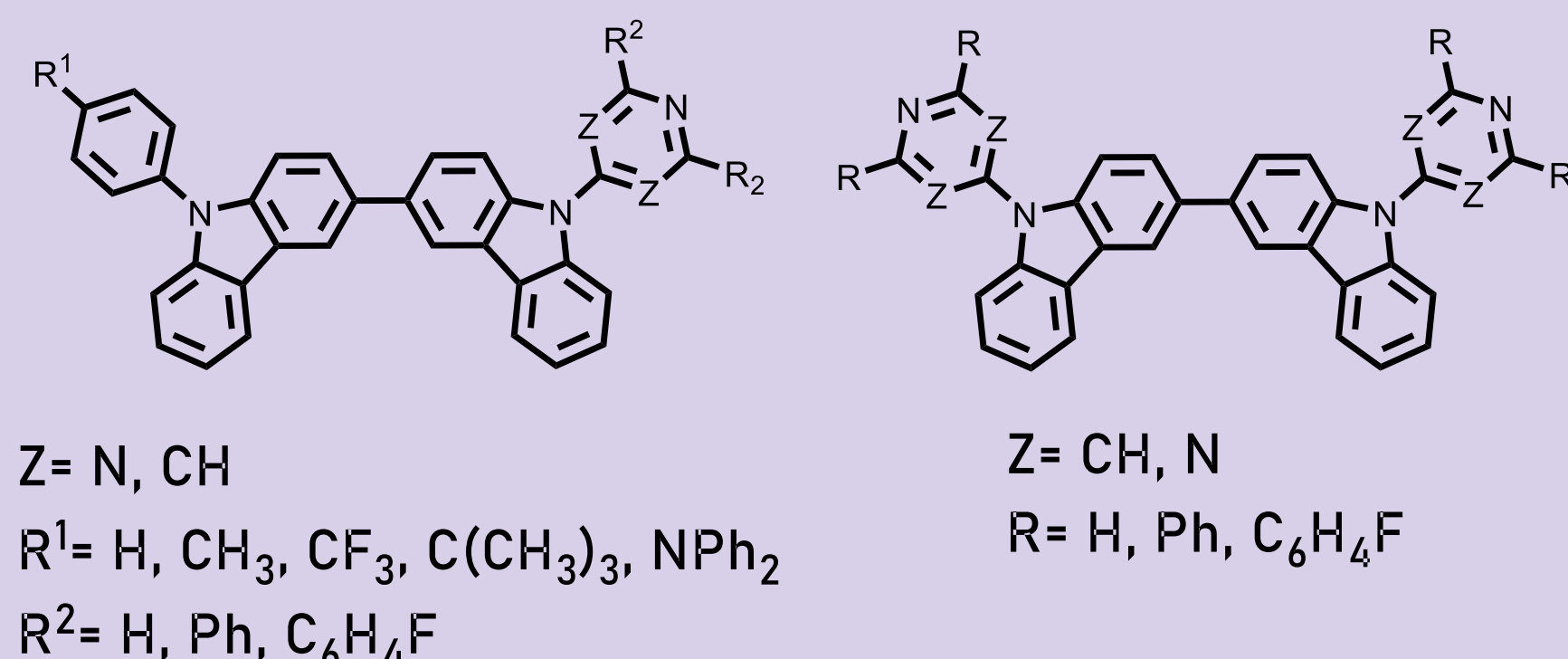
6 Design for Energy Efficiency

9 Catalysis

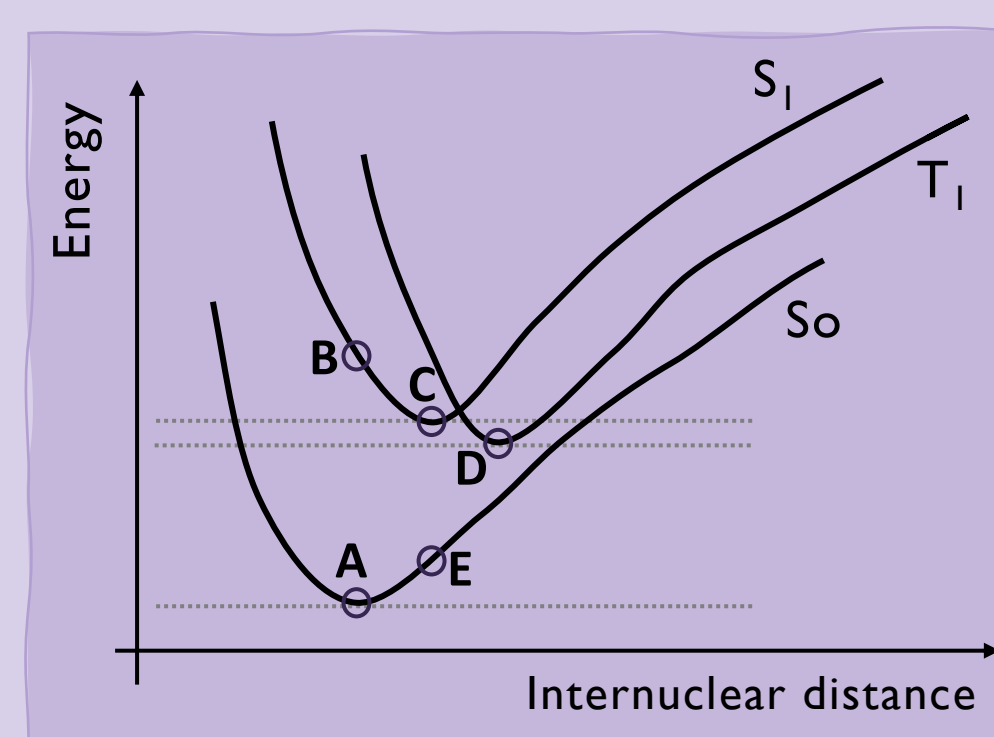


1) Rational design using computational methods

Light - emitting materials based on bicarbazoles



Prediction of photophysical properties with computational chemistry to choose the best candidate



What properties are we looking for?

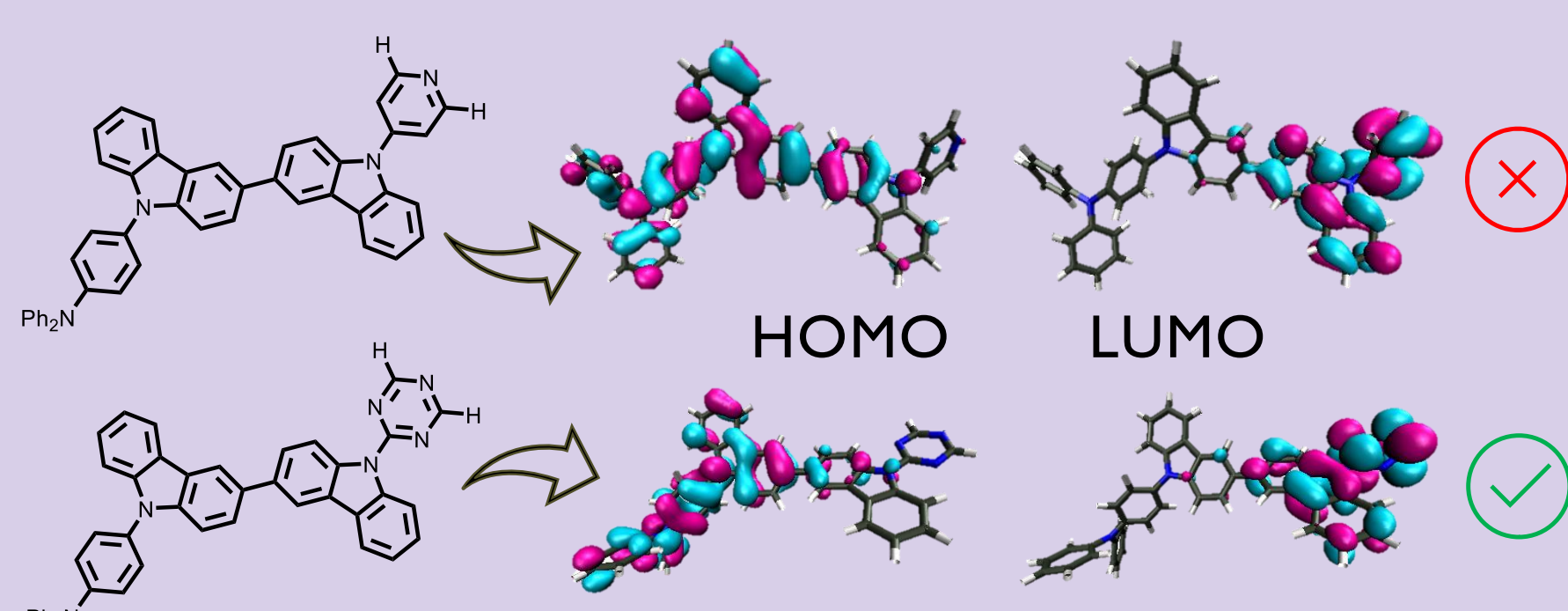
- HOMO - LUMO distribution
- $\Delta E_{S-T}$  (difference between S<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>1</sub>)
- Emission wavelength

How do we do it?

Analyzing geometries and energies in ground state (S<sub>0</sub>), first excited state (S<sub>1</sub>) and triplet state (T<sub>1</sub>) with DFT and TD-DFT calculations

Chosen molecules as the best candidates for TADF materials

I- HOMO - LUMO distribution analysis



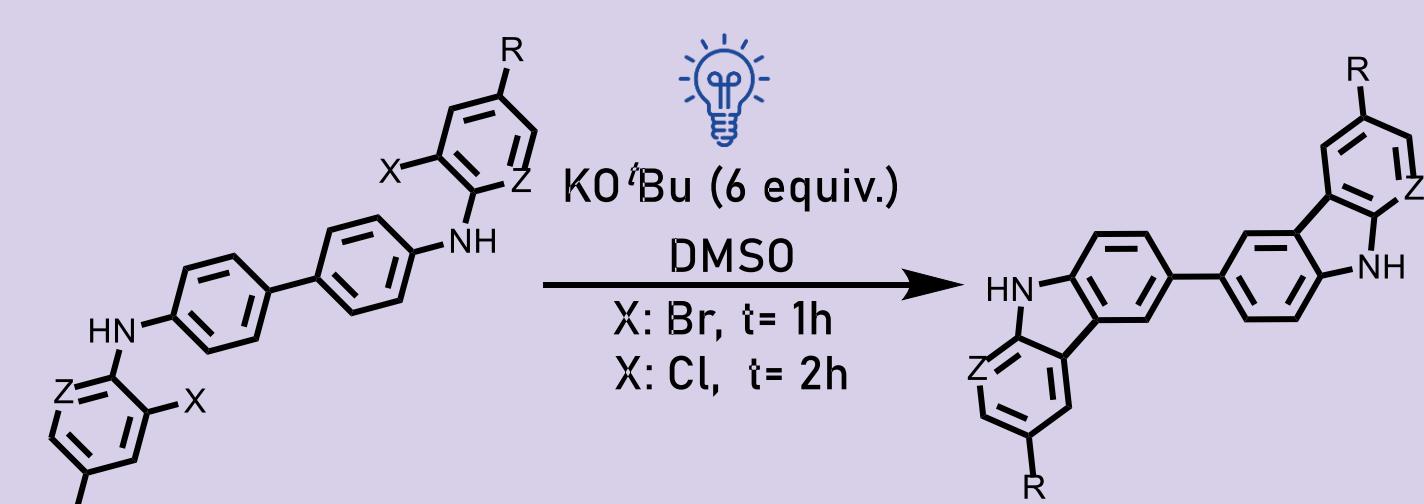
HOMO - LUMO overlap is inversely proportional to RISC speed

2, 3, 4- Optimization of S<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>1</sub>, prediction of  $\Delta E_{S-T}$  and emission  $\lambda$

Molecule	Z	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta E_{S-T}$	$\lambda_{em}$ (nm)
2	N	H	Ph	362	413
3	N	CF <sub>3</sub>	Ph	369	404
4	N	C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	Ph	362	415
5	N	NPh <sub>2</sub>	Ph	496	417

2) Synthesis of N-containing heterocycles

Synthesis of BiCz by S<sub>RN</sub>1 reaction



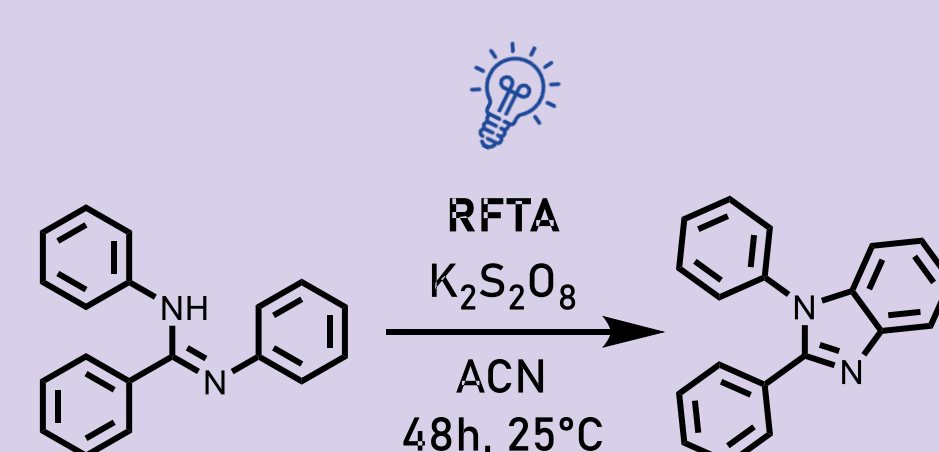
1a, Z: CH, R: H, X: Br	2a = 59%	1e, Z: CH, R: H, X: Cl	2a = 65%
1b, Z: CH, R: CH <sub>3</sub> , X: Br	2b = 50%	1f, Z: CH, R: CF <sub>3</sub> , X: Cl	2f = 52%
1c, Z: CH, R: OCF <sub>3</sub> , X: Br	2c = 45%	1g, Z: N, R: H, X: Cl	2g = 55%
1d, Z: N, R: CH <sub>3</sub> , X: Br	2d = 41%	1h, Z: CH, R: OCH <sub>3</sub> , X: Cl	2h = 43%
		1i, Z: CH, R <sup>1</sup> : CH <sub>3</sub> , R <sup>2</sup> : H, X: Br	2i = 65%

In both methodologies mild reaction conditions are used:

- Visible light
- Room temperature
- Non-toxic solvents (ACN, DMSO)

El Ain, M. A.; Puiatti, M.; Budén, M. E. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2022**, 2022, 1-12.

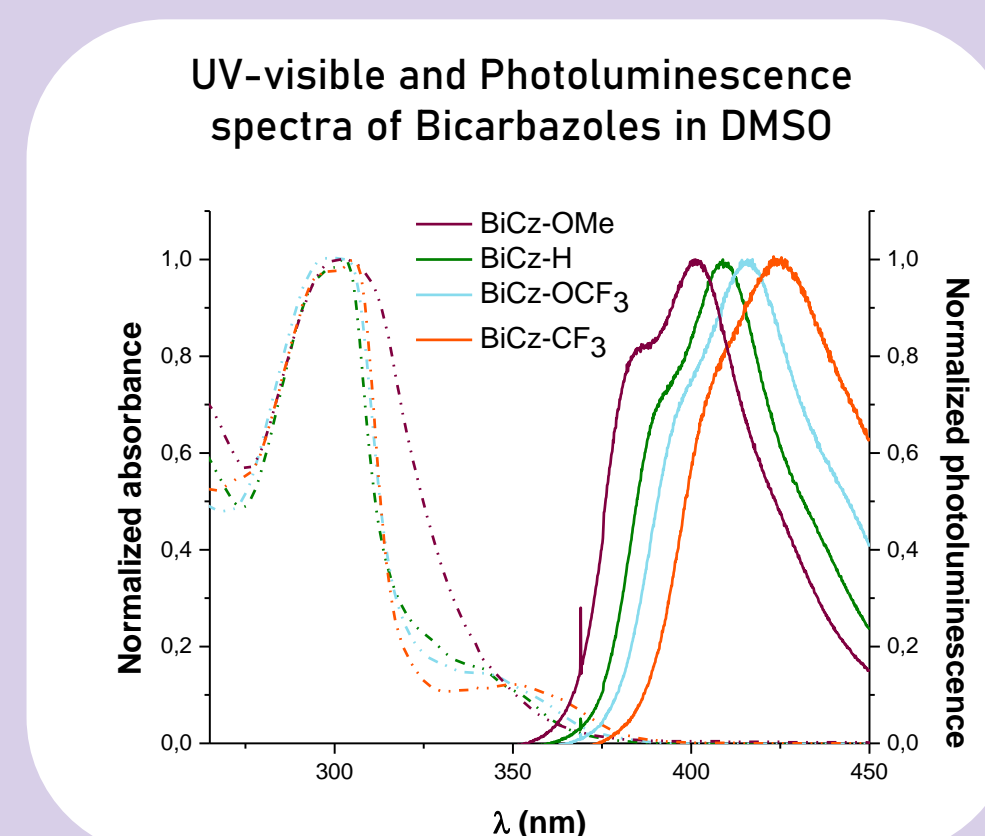
Synthesis of bencimidazoles by photocatalysis



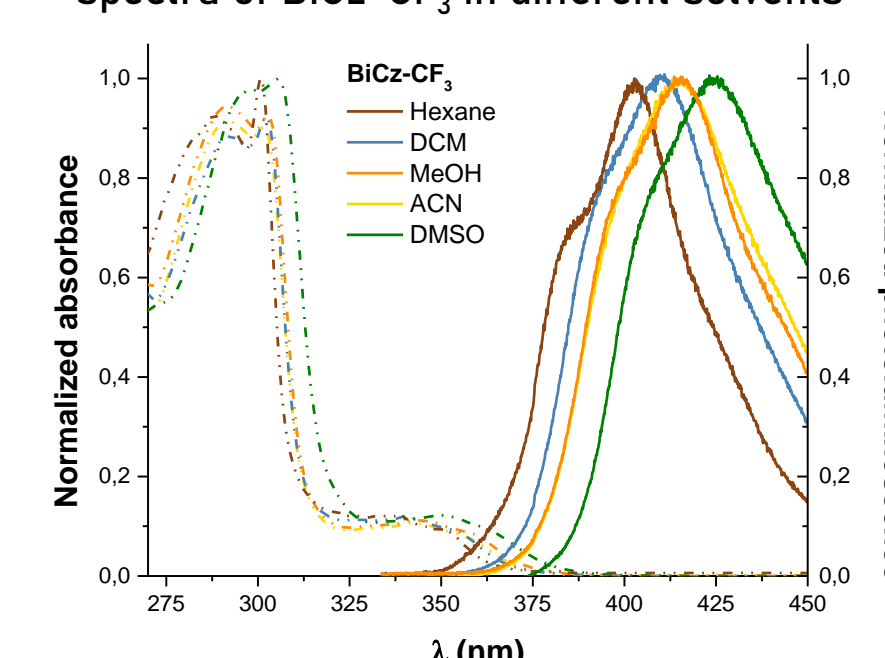
3) Photophysical characterization

Study of photophysical properties of bicarbazoles and the effect of different substituents

- UV-visible spectroscopy
- Photoluminescence spectroscopy
- Photoluminescence Quantum Yields
- Lifetimes



UV-visible and Photoluminescence spectra of BiCz-CF<sub>3</sub> in different solvents



CONCLUSIONS AND PROJECTIONS

✓ Choice of best candidates for TADF emission to be synthesized

✓ Synthesis of N-containing heterocycles using visible light (S<sub>RN</sub>1 and photocatalysis)

✓ Photophysical characterization of BiCz to understand the excited state and dual emission

✓ Continue with the photophysical characterization of Bicarbazoles and bencimidazoles

✓ Functionalization of Bicarbazoles to obtain light-emitting materials and do photophysical characterization of final molecules