

Spectral properties of the new boron-containing dyes in composite thin films fabricated using thermal vacuum deposition method

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The development of organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) towards higher efficiency and lifetime depends on creating new efficient organic molecules which can be evaporated using thermal vacuum deposition method. Here we present the studies of the electronic structure of new luminescent difluoroborate complexes of benz[c,d]indole derivatives. The one-component and composite Alq3-dyes thin films were fabricated using thermal vacuum deposition method.

The full interpretation of the absorption and fluorescence spectra of dyes solutions, one component and composite thin films has been done using the results of quantum-chemical calculations. The equilibrium molecular geometry and electronic structure of the lowest electron transitions of the dye molecules were performed on the software package Gaussians16 (DFT/B3LYP).

High fluorescence quantum yields of dyes in solutions and thin composite films can be explained by the calculated high dipole moments of first electron transitions and rigid molecule's structures. Efficient electron excitation energy transfer from the Alq3 matrix to dye molecules occurs at a dye concentration of about 1%. At the same time, these dyes have a low quantum yield in single-component thin films because of the formation of H-aggregates.

Due to high fluorescence quantum yields and good photostability the investigated compounds are promising candidates as emitters both in light-emitting layers of OLEDs and in sensor applications.

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