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A circularly polarized (CP) white organic light-emitting diode (WOLED) based on a chiral organo-Sm^{3+} complex†

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Using the designed chiral [Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)] as an emitter, the first example of a chiral organo-Ln^{3+}-based CP-WOLED with both attractive white-light efficiencies (η_{EQE}^{Max} = 1.55% and η_{CE}^{Max} = 1.61 cd A^{-1}) and high dissymmetry factor ($|g_{EL}|^{Max}$ = 0.011) is reported.

Inspired by the direct generation of circularly polarized light (CPL), CP-OLEDs (organic light-emitting diodes)[1] capable of high-contrast 3D images and true backlight, are significantly superior to traditionally unpolarized OLEDs.[2] In this perspective, to realize efficient CP electroluminescence, concerted efforts have been devoted to the development of different chiroptical luminophores, such as chiral organic small-molecules,[3] chiral conjugated polymers,[4] chiral metal (transition[5]/lanthanide[6]) complexes as well as chiral thermally active delayed fluorescent (TADF) emitters.[7] In consideration of a restriction of theoretical 25% internal quantum efficiency (η_{IQE})[3,4] for chiral small-molecules and conjugated polymers with fluorescence, chiral metal complexes[5,6] and TADFs[7] enable the harvesting of both ^{1}S and ^{1}T excitons, which makes the resulting phosphorescent CP-OLEDs with η_{IQE}^{Max} = 100% more appealing. Nonetheless, it remains a great challenge to achieve satisfactory polarization degree and high device efficiency, simultaneously. On the other hand, accompanying the attractive high-performance with monochrome (visible and even near-infrared (NIR)) features of the reported CP-OLEDs,[1] the realization of reliable panchromatic or white CP-OLEDs (CP-WOLEDs) is very rare and in its infancy.[8] For instance, although the current efficiency (η_C^{Max}, 2.0–50.0 cd A^{-1}) of the reported CP-WOLEDs fabricated from chiral *bis*-benzoxanethone fluorescent emitters by Cheng *et al.*[8a] or spiro-type TADFs by Zheng *et al.*[8b] is high enough for portable full-colour 3D displays ($\eta_C^{Max} > 0.5$ cd A^{-1}),[9] one issue of their inferior white-light quality (CIE coordinates 0.32–0.35, 0.45–0.46) still occurs, probably arising from the dichromatic and voltage-dependent white-light integrations.[10] Additionally, their intrinsically low polarization degree is also difficult to solve.

As a matter of fact, CPL activity quantified by the dissymmetry factor g_{lum} (corresponding to photo-excited g_{PL} or electric-driven g_{EL}) *via* the following equation[11] originates from the intensity (I_L or I_R) difference of the emissive left and right CP lights. Meanwhile, from the viewpoint of quantum mechanics, g_{lum} can further be simplified to be relative to the electric (μ) and magnetic (m) transition dipole moments and the θ angle between.

$$g_{lum} = 2\frac{I_L - I_R}{I_L + I_R} = 4\frac{|m| \cdot |\mu|}{|m|^2 + |\mu|^2} \cos\ \theta$$

For most chiral organic luminophores (small-molecules, TADFs and polymers, *etc.*) or chiral transition-metal complexes, their relatively small $|g_{PL}|$ values in the $10^{-5} \sim 10^{-4}$ range,[12] are attributed to the high μ and the negligible m sizes. In contrast, uniquely beneficial from the magnetically allowed while electrically forbidden f–f transitions of the Ln^{3+} ion, distinctively higher $|g_{PL}|$ values ($>10^{-2}$), especially for Eu^{3+}, Tb^{3+} or Sm^{3+} ions, are found for their chiral organo-Ln^{3+} complexes.[13] For example, chiral Cs[Eu((+/−)-hfbc)$_4$][14] (**hfbc** = 3-heptafluoro-butylyrylcamphorate) showed the highest $|g_{PL}|$ of 1.38 among the reported CPL-active materials[12,13] so far, and by using them as dopants, smart examples of visible-monochromatic (Eu^{3+}-centred colour-purity red-light) CP ($|g_{EL}|$ = 0.15–1.00) devices[14,15] have been realized. However, arising from the (+/−)-hfbc-induced unsatisfactory photoluminescence efficiency (Φ_{PL}, < 2%), the subsequent standstill is reflected in their very low maximal external quantum efficiency (η_{EQE}^{Max}, 4.2×10^{-3} − 0.05%) even with light out-coupling technology. Recently, through a modular design strategy to chiral [Eu(tta)$_3$(*R*/*S*-PyBox)] (**Htta** = thenoyltrifluoroacetone; **PyBox** = pyridine *bis*-oxazoline) complexes,[16] the **Htta**-induced triplet state ^{1}T compatible with the first excited state ($^5D_0$) of Eu^{3+} ions was

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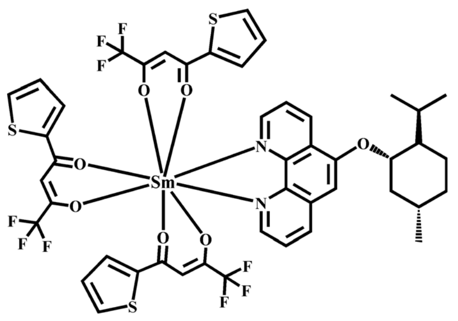
demonstrated to give desirably improved ($\eta_{\mathrm{EQE}}^{\mathrm{Max}}$ = 0.48% and $|g_{\mathrm{EL}}|$ = 0.51) Eu^{3+}-red-light CP-OLEDs. However, along with no other visible-monochromatic CP-OLED reports from chiral organo-Tb^{3+}/Sm^{3+} systems, the outward field of chiral organo-Ln^{3+}-based CP-WOLEDs, to the best of our knowledge, is also not reported. Noticeably, contributed from the unique f–f transitions, the $Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+}/Sm^{3+}$-centred high-purity (red/green/orange) primary colour is relatively fixed, and receives much less interference from external stimulations (such as ligand-field, pH, temperature, concentration, photo-excitation or electric-driving, *etc.*).[17] Therefore, despite great efforts towards white-light emitters[18] with desirable g_{PL} sizes, chiral organo-$Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+}/Sm^{3+}$ complexes should offer a conceptual opportunity for CP-WOLEDs. Moreover, in comparison to the chiral non-Ln^{3+}-dye counterparts,[8] the salient advantages of their white-light stability and high CPL-activity could be expected during photo-excitation and/or electric-driving.

Encouraged by the progressive advance of organo-$Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+}/Sm^{3+}$-colour-primary OLEDs[19] or white-light emitters,[20] it is of significance to explore the state-of-the-art chiroptical activity of chiral organo-$Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+}/Sm^{3+}$ complexes toward desirable CP-WOLEDs while not monochromatic CP-OLEDs.[14–16] Considering the simplification of white-light modulation[21] from a dichromatic while not typical trichromatic (RGB) strategy, herein, one efficient chiral organo-Sm^{3+} complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** (see Scheme 1) is molecularly designed. The conception points include: (i) besides the lower triplet state (^{1}T) energy of **Htta** than that of **D-phen**, the compatibility between the ^{1}T of **Htta** and the first excited state ($^4G_{5/2}$) of the Sm^{3+} ion should engender efficient and high-purity orange-light for **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**; (ii) motivated by the higher $|g_{\mathrm{lum}}|$ while shorter lifetime values of organo-Sm^{3+} complexes than those of the corresponding organo-Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+} counterparts in some cases,[13] strong CPL-activity and relatively low efficiency-roll-off from **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** can be expected; (iii) most importantly, keeping Sm^{3+}-centred stable and high-purity orange-light at hand and further using the popular blue-emitting PVK (poly(*N*-vinylcarbazole) as the colour-compensated host for low-cost solution-processed device fabrication, the targeted **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**-doped CP-WOLED ruled by the blue-orange dichromatic principle, could be realized. And thus, this present research, to the best of our knowledge, is the first example of chiral organo-Ln^{3+}-based CP-WOLEDs.



Scheme 1 Structural scheme of the designed chiral organo-Sm^{3+} complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**.

The chiral **Phen** (phenanthroline) derivative **D-phen** was synthesized in a higher yield (72% *versus* 65%) according to the improved synthetic procedure (Scheme S1, ESI†) for **2-L-Phen** by the stronger Lewis-base KH instead of NaH as in the literature.[22] Following the full characterization by EA, FT-IR and ^{1}H NMR (ESI†), its chiroptical activity was further checked to afford $[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}^{25}$ = 56.0 ± 0.1°, which almost resembled that ($[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}^{25}$ = 50°) of (+)-menthol, showing the retention of the original absolute configuration. Also as shown in Scheme S1 (ESI†), further through the self-assembly of the chiral ancillary **D-phen** with the complex precursor $[Ln(tta)_3(H_2O)]$ (Ln = Sm or La),[23] the corresponding chiral organo-Ln(III) complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** or **[La(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** was obtained as the iso-structural product, respectively. The two chiral complexes **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** and **[La(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** soluble in common organic solvents except water, were well characterized by EA, FT-IR, ^{1}H NMR and ESI-MS (see ESI†). In particular, based on the ^{1}H NMR spectrum (Fig. 1) of anti-magnetic[24] counterpart **[La(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**, the signals (δ = 9.57–0.75 ppm) of both **(tta)**$^-$ and **D-phen** proton resonances were identified, respectively, which together with a stipulated 3 : 1 molar ratio, well confirms its desirable binary tris-(β-diketonate)-La^{3+} component. Meanwhile, as compared with the free **Htta** (δ = 7.83–6.45 ppm), the high-field shifts of all the proton signals (δ = 7.54–6.14 ppm) to the coordinated **(tta)**$^-$ ligands were observed. However, in contrast to the free **D-phen** (δ = 9.17–0.78 ppm), the aromatic proton resonances (δ = 9.57–6.93 ppm) of the coordinated **D-phen** within were significantly low-field shifted, which, also upon La^{3+} coordination, should be the reason for the broadened proton resonances (δ = 9.57–0.75 ppm) of **[La(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**. The thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) result (see Fig. S1, ESI†) shows that **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** has similar thermal stability to **[La(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**, and the decomposition (5 wt% loss) temperature of about 300 °C is sufficient for the following device fabrication.

The optical properties of the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** in solution were explored at room temperature, and

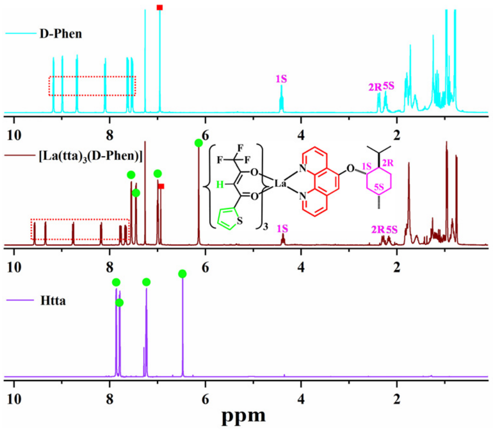


Fig. 1 ^{1}H NMR spectra of the free ligands **Htta** and **D-phen**, and their chiral complex **[La(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** in $CDCl_3$ at room temperature, respectively.

the results are summarized in Fig. 2. In contrast to the UV-visible absorptions of the free ligands (229, 244, 271 and 314 nm for **D-phen**, 262 and 329 nm for **Htta**; Fig. S2, ESI†), the ligand-centred while significantly red-shifted (229, 246, 284 and 330 nm; see Fig. 2(a)) absorption bands of the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** are observed, due to the Sm^{3+}-coordination. Upon photo-excitation, λ_{ex} within the 230–420 nm range just renders the Sm^{3+}-centred emissions for the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**, as shown in Fig. 2(b), where the splitting λ_{em} = 565, 595, 643 and 711 nm, corresponding to $^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{J/2}$ (J = 5, 7, 9, 11) transitions of Sm^{3+} ion, are assigned, correspondingly. Noticeably, the highest intensity (λ_{em} = 643 nm) is at the hypersensitive $^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{9/2}$ transition and the lowest one (λ_{em}= 711 nm) from the $^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{11/2}$ transition, meaning that the central Sm^{3+} ion is located in a site without inversion symmetry.[25] Meanwhile, apart from the absence of the ligand-centred emissions, the integration of the two electric dipole (μ) transitions above and the other two $^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{7/2}$ and $^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{5/2}$ magnetic dipole (m) transitions (λ_{em} = 565 and 595 nm), engenders a bright colour-purity orange-light with the CIE (Commission International De L'Eclairage) coordinates of x = 0.604, y = 0.371. Moreover, its outstanding photoluminescence is further reflected from the attractive Φ_{PL} of *ca.* 10% in the solid-state, which is almost comparable to that[26] of non-chiral complex [Sm(tta)$_3$(Phen)]. Furthermore, the decay lifetime of the Sm^{3+}-centred (λ_{em} = 643 nm) transition for the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** is 72 μs, distinctively shorter than those (10^2 μs grade) of typical tris-(β-diketonate)-Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+} complexes,[27] and thus, it renders an additional opportunity for relatively weak efficiency-roll-off during device application.

To deeply understand the photo-physical behaviour of the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**, TD-DFT (time-dependent density functional theory) calculations of the *anti*-magnetic chiral complex **[La(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** counterpart for simplification were carried out, and the details are summarized in Tables S1, S2 (ESI†) and Fig. 3. As shown in Fig. 3, similar domination from three **(tta)**$^-$ ligands to each of the HOMOs (12.16/32.47/53.96% for the HOMO; 50.03/12.54/36.06% for the HOMO−1; 36.65/53.02/7.88% for the HOMO−2), and the most contribution (85.05%) also from three **(tta)**$^-$ ligands in non-equivalent mode (33.60/45.47/5.96%) to the LUMO+1 is observed. However, a substantial proportion (12.67%) from the **D-phen** ligand to the LUMO+1 cannot be neglected, which is different from the minor ones to all the HOMOs. As to the LUMO or the LUMO+2, it is mostly localized at the chiral **D-phen** unit (94.64% *versus* 86.37%). Through the calculated HOMO → LUMO transition (388 nm) dominated for the S$_0$ → S$_1$ excitation, the experimentally determined low-energy (over 330 nm; also see Fig. 2(a)) should mainly be attributed to the ^{1}LLCT (LLCT = ligand-to-ligand charge transfer; **(tta)**$^-$ to **D-phen**) transition. Accordingly, besides the HOMO–LUMO energy of 3.69 eV, a theoretical first excited state level (^{1}T; $^3\pi$–π^*) of 2.453 eV (19802 cm^{-1}) can further be calculated. By checking the energy level match between the $^3\pi$–π^* and the $^4G_{5/2}$ (17 064 cm^{-1}) of the Sm^{3+} ion, a suitable energy gap ΔE (2738 cm^{-1}) within the ideal 2500–4000 cm^{-1} range according to the so-called Latva's empirical rule,[28] reasonably confirms the effective sensitization (see Fig. S3, ESI†) of Sm^{3+} ions. Therefore, not relevant to the chirality but beneficial to the strengthened absorption of **D-phen**, the efficient and colour-purity Sm^{3+}-centred orange-light for its chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** is understandable.

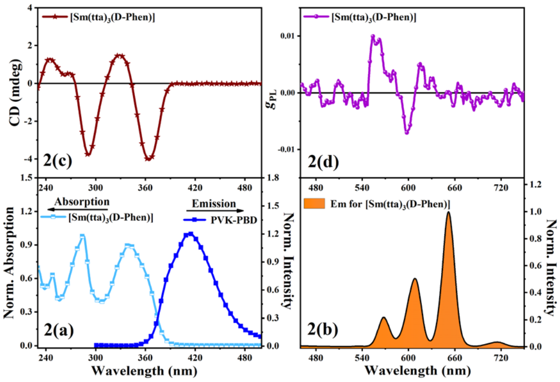


Fig. 2 (a) Normalized absorption of chiral **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** in solution and emission of PVK-PBD (65 : 30; weight ratio) in the solid-state (λ_{ex} = 273 nm); (b) emission, (c) CD or (d) CPL spectra of chiral **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** in solution at room temperature, respectively.

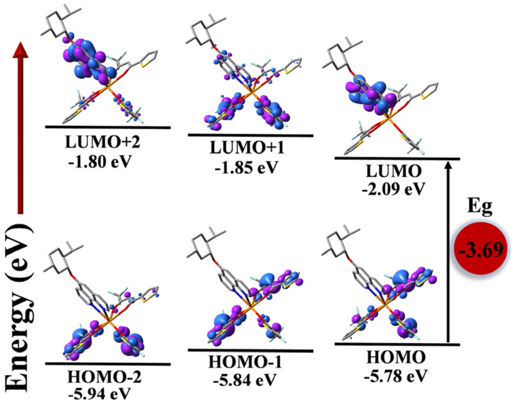


Fig. 3 The HOMO and LUMO patterns for the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)(D-phen)]** based on its optimized S$_0$ geometry, respectively.

The chiroptical properties including CD (circular dichroism; also see Fig. 2(c)) and CPL (see Fig. 2(d)) spectra of the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** in solution were studied. As shown in Fig. 2(c), the evident CD signals are exhibited, indicative of the chirality retention[29] upon complex formation. And in contrast to the Cotton-effect bands (Fig. S4 (ESI†); (+)-231, (−)-246, (+)-267 and (+)-312 nm) of **D-phen**, the significantly red-shifted Cotton-effect ones at (+)-245, (−)-291, (+)-327 and (−)-365 nm arising from the Sm^{3+}-coordination are observed for the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**. In particular, the low-energy Cotton-effect absorption can be assigned to the exciton-coupled CT transition. Upon photo-excitation, as shown in Table S3 (ESI†) and Fig. 2(d), the typically Sm^{3+}-centred CPL spectrum of the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** was exhibited, where based on the corresponding $^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{7/2}$ and $^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{5/2}$ magnetic dipole (m) allowed transitions, the largest g_{PL} of +0.009 is detected at λ_{em} = 560 nm ascribed to the $^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{5/2}$ transition. It is worth noting that the D-**phen**-ancillary $|g_{PL}|^{Max}$ value (0.009) is relatively lower than those (0.10–1.15; $|g_{PL}|$) of the previous chiral organo-Sm^{3+} complexes[30] with chirality from the N^O/O^O main ligands, whilst their $^3\pi$–π^* energies are too high to effectively sensitize the Sm^{3+}-centred orange-light. On the other hand, besides the top level of the $|g_{PL}|$ = 0.009 among those of the reported chiral organo-Sm^{3+}complexes with chirality from the ancillary ligands,[31] the (**tta**)$^-$-incorporation leads to the attractive Φ_{PL} (*ca.* 10%) for its high-purity orange-light. Importantly, the uniquely CPL-active property is unreachable from chiral non-organo-Ln^{3+} sources ($|g_{PL}|$ values within the 10^{-5}~10^{-4}-grade),[32] despite the more efficient while non-high-purity orange-light.

Considering the strong CPL activity and high-purity orange-light arising from the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**, it is of special interest for low-cost solution-processed CP-WOLEDs. Through its doping into the commercial electron-transporting PBD (2-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-5-(4-biphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole) and the hole-transporting PVK mixture (5 : 30 : 65, weight ratio) as the EML (emitting layer), the colour-integration with blue-light (also see Fig. 2(a)) from the bipolar PVK-PBD host and the orange-light from **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** should be compensated forward to a desirable CP white-light. In particular, besides an effective Förster energy transfer[33] confirmed from the significant spectral overlap (also see Fig. 2(a)) between the emission of PVK-PBD and the CT absorption of **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**, its experimentally obtained HOMO/LUMO energies (−5.40/−2.17 eV; CV as Fig. S5, ESI†) fall well within those (−5.80/−2.16 eV) of PVK-PBD, making PVK-PBD a suitable bipolar host. Profiting from a peculiar stepwise alignment of the HOMO/LUMO levels from the EML to TPBi (−6.20/−2.70 eV; further facilitating electron-transport) and to BCP (−6.70/−3.20 eV; hole-blocking), the carrier-balancing device with ITO/PEDOT:PSS (40 nm)/EML (80 nm)/TPBi (30 nm)/BCP (10 nm)/LiF (1 nm)/Al (100 nm) was configured (see Fig. 4(a and b)).

As expected, upon illumination with the turn-on voltage (V_{on} at 1 cd m^{-2}) of 7.0 V, the normalized electroluminescent spectra (Fig. 4(c)) in the applied bias voltage range of 7.0–13.0 V exhibit the simultaneous emissions of the host-based blue-light (λ_{em} = 424 nm) and the Sm^{3+}-centred orange-light ($^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{J/2}$ (J = 5, 7, 9, 11) transitions). Noticeably, although the dichromatic colour-integration with CIE coordinates x = 0.268–0.297, y = 0.203–0.224 is highly dependent on the applied bias voltage (see Table S4, ESI†), all the emissive colours fall well within the desirable white-light regime. Moreover, all the warm-white-lights, endowing the CRIs (colour render indices) of 96–97 and the CCTs (correlated colour temperatures) of 2625–2631 K, mostly integrated from Sm^{3+}-characteristic orange-light, are relatively stable. Among them, the minor colour-coordinate shifts ($|\Delta x|$ = 0.029 and $|\Delta y|$ = ≤ 0.021) with different blue-to-orange relative intensity ratios should probably be due to doping-induced phase-separation of the EML. As shown in Fig. 4(d and e), in contrast to the monotonous increase of the current density (J, mA cm^{-2}) or the luminance (L, cd m^{-2}) with increasing the applied bias voltage, all the efficiencies (η_C (current efficiency; cd A^{-1})), η_P (power efficiency; lm W^{-1}) and η_{EQE} (external quantum efficiency)) increase instantly and then decrease steadily throughout the whole illumination with the η_C^{Max} = 1.61 cd A^{-1}, the η_P^{Max} = 0.59 lm W^{-1} and the η_{EQE}^{Max} = 1.55% at 8.5 V (L = 3.86 cd m^{-2}), respectively. Even at a practical luminance of 100 cd m^{-2}, the considerable efficiencies (η_C^{Max} = 1.09 cd A^{-1}, η_P^{Max} = 0.36 lm W^{-1} and η_{EQE}^{Max} = 1.03%) can be maintained, from which, the efficiency-roll-offs of 32–39% are acceptable. Intriguingly, as shown in Table S5 (ESI†) and Fig. 4(f), the sizable dissymmetric factor $|g_{EL}|^{max}$ of 0.011 at λ_{em} = 560 nm ($^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{5/2}$ transition of Sm^{3+} ion) is kept.

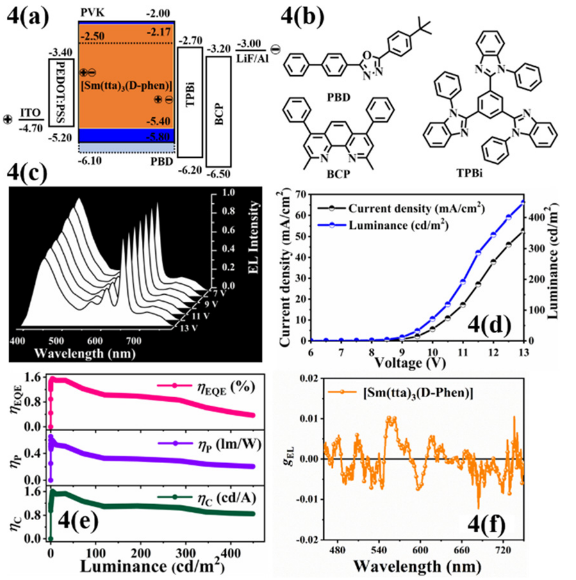


Fig. 4 (a) Device structure and energy level diagram; (b) molecular structures of PBD, BCP and TPBi; (c) electroluminescent spectra; (d) J–V and L–V curves; (e) η_{EQE}–L, η_P–L and η_C–L curves; (f) g_{EL}–λ_{EL} curve for the **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**-doped CP-WOLED, respectively.

As compared with those (η_C^{Max}, 2.0–50.0 cd A^{-1}; $|g_{EL}| \sim 10^{-3}$) of the reported CP-WOLEDs from chiral *bis*-benzoxanethone[8a] or spiro-type TADFs,[8b] the η_C^{Max} = 1.61 cd A^{-1} of the **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**-doped CP-WOLED is relatively lower while satisfactory enough to that (η_C^{Max} > 0.5 cd A^{-1}) for portable full-colour 3D displays.[9] Undoubtedly, one of the merits for the **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**-doped CP-WOLED rests with the $|g_{EL}|$ size increased by one order of magnitude. More importantly, another evident advantage lies in the high-quality and stable white-lights mainly integrated with the Sm^{3+}-centred orange-light. On the other hand, the device performance of the **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**-doped CP-WOLED is also at the top-level among those (η_C^{Max} = 0.65–4.90 cd A^{-1}) of the previously reported WOLEDs[34] from non-chiral organo-Sm^{3+} dyes (Φ_{PL}= 5.6–8.1%). Saliently, the higher-efficiency (η_C^{Max} = 1.61 cd A^{-1} and η_{EQE}^{Max} = 1.55%) should inherently benefit from the improved Φ_{PL} up to 10% from **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]**. In the meantime, relying on the PBD/TPBi-facilitated electron-transport, more effective carrier confinement and recombination in the EML should be in a subordinate position. Furthermore, upon a stepwise alignment[35] of the HOMO/LUMO levels combined with the BCP-interface blocking, the desirable carrier balance might take into effect and especially benefit the relatively weak efficiency-roll-offs.

In conclusion, through the incorporation of the enantiopure **D-phen** as the ancillary, its chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** displaying both efficient (Φ_{PL} = 10%) Sm^{3+}-centred colour-purity orange-light and strong CPL activity (g_{PL} = 0.009; $^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_{5/2}$ transition) was molecularly designed. Moreover, by using the chiral complex **[Sm(tta)$_3$(D-phen)]** as the dopant, the resulting CP-WOLED (η_{CE}^{Max} = 1.61 cd A^{-1}) and $|g_{EL}|^{Max}$ = 0.011) was successfully developed. Noticeably, this research work, as the first example of chiral organo-Ln^{3+}-based CP-WOLEDs, suggests that chiral organo-Sm^{3+}/Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+} complexes should be promising candidates for portable 3D full-colour displays.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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