Supporting information

Non-phosphors-doped fluorescent/phosphorescent hybrid white organic light-emitting diodes with a sandwich blue emitting layer simultaneously achieving superior device efficiency and color quality

Yanqin Miao$^{a,b, *}$, Kexiang Wang$^a$, Long Gao$^a$, Hua Wang$^{a,*}$, Furong Zhu$^{b,*}$, Bingshe Xu$^a$

$^a$Key Laboratory of Interface Science and Engineering in Advanced Materials of Ministry of Education, and Research Center of Advanced Materials Science and Technology, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan, 030024, China
E-mail: miaoyanqin@tyut.edu.cn (Yanqin Miao) and wanghua001@tyut.edu.cn (Hua Wang)

$^b$Department of Physics, Institute of Advanced Materials, and Institute of Research and Continuing Education (Shenzhen), Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong, China
E-mail: frzhu@hkbu.edu.hk (Furong Zhu)
Section S1

ITO glass substrates were scrubbed and sonicated consecutively with detergent water, deionized water, and acetone, dried in drying cabinet, and then exposed to a UV ozone environment for 10 min. After these processes, the cleaned ITO glass substrates were loaded in a vacuum chamber, a base pressure of $\leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$ Pa, for film deposition using thermal evaporation technology. The deposition rate and film thickness were monitored controlled by the calibrated crystal quartz sensors, e.g., the deposition rates of organic materials, MoO$_3$, LiF, and cathode Al were controlled at about 1 Å/s, 0.3 Å/s, 0.1 Å/s, and 3–6 Å/s, respectively. Organic films for PL measurements were fabricated with the same method as device fabrication. The EL spectra and CIE coordinates of all OLEDs were measured by a computer controlled PR-655 spectra scan spectrometer. The J-V-L characteristics, CE, and PE were recorded by a computer-controlled Keithley 2400 source integrated with a BM-70A luminance meter. The EQE was calculated from the J–V–L curve and spectra data.
Fig. S1 The normalized EL intensity of the reference devices R1–R3 at a voltage of 5 V.