Supporting Information for

Highly efficient flexible quantum-dot light emitting diodes with an ITO/Ag/ITO cathode

Wenyu Ji,^{*a,c} Ting Wang,^a Bingyan Zhu,^a Han Zhang,^a Rong Wang,^a Dandan Zhang,^b Liezun Chen,^d Qingyi Yang,^d and Hanzhuang Zhang^{*a,c}

^aDepartment of Physics, Jilin University, Changchun, 130023, China E-mail: jiwy@jlu.edu.cn; zhanghz@jlu.edu.cn;

^bJiangsu Key Laboratory for Carbon-Based Functional Materials and Devices, Institute of Functional Nano and Soft Materials (FUNSOM), Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China ^cKey Lab of Physics and Technology for Advanced Batteries (Ministry of Education) Jilin University, Changchun, 130023, China ^dHunan Provincial Applied Basic Research Base of Optoelectronic Information Technology, College of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Hengyang Normal University, Hengyang 421008, China



Figure S1. (a) Current density-voltage-luminance and (b) current density-efficiency properties for RGB QLEDs with glass/ITO as the cathodes

Figure S1 shows the optical-electrical characteristics of the glass/ITO based QLEDs. We can see that the maximum current efficiencies of 12.3, 65.5, and 10.2 cd/A are obtained for RGB QLEDs, respectively, with the peak luminance of 68580, 319768, and 14820 cd/m² for corresponding devices. It is worth to noting that the performances of glass/ITO based devices are all lower than that of flexible device with PET/IAI cathodes. The turn-on voltages (the turn-on voltage is defined as the voltage under which the device luminance is 1 cd/m^2) are approximate 2.2, 2.4 and 2.9 V for RGB QLEDs, respectively, which are similar to that of PET/IAI based devices due to the good electron injection and transport capability of ZnO latyer.