

## Supporting Information

### Sky-Blue Aggregation-Induced Emission Molecules for Non-Doped Organic Light-Emitting Diodes

Dain Lo,<sup>a</sup> Chih-Hao Chang,<sup>a,\*</sup> Gintare Krucaite,<sup>b</sup> Dmytro Volyniuk,<sup>b</sup> Juozas V. Grazulevicius<sup>b</sup> and Saulius Grigalevicius<sup>b,\*</sup>

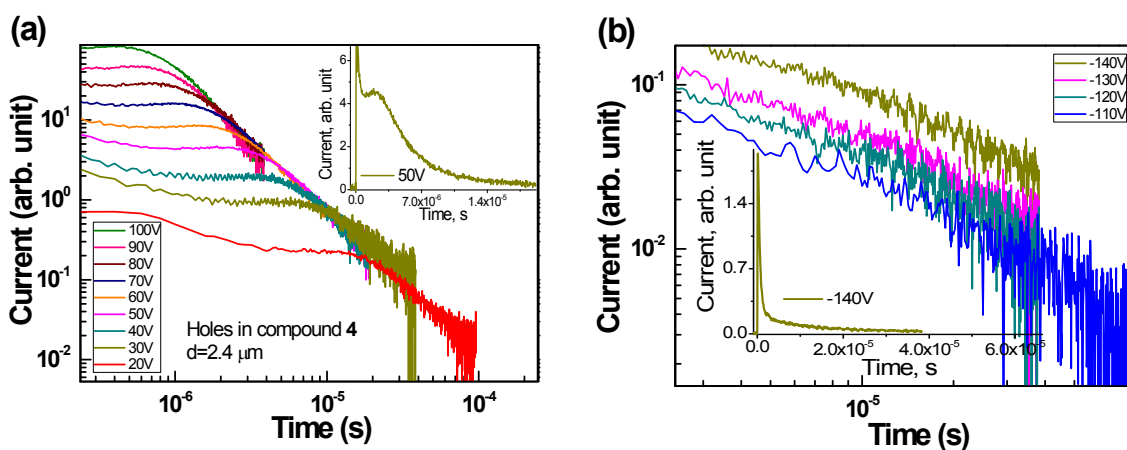


Figure S1. TOF current transients for holes (c) and electrons (d) in film of the material 4.

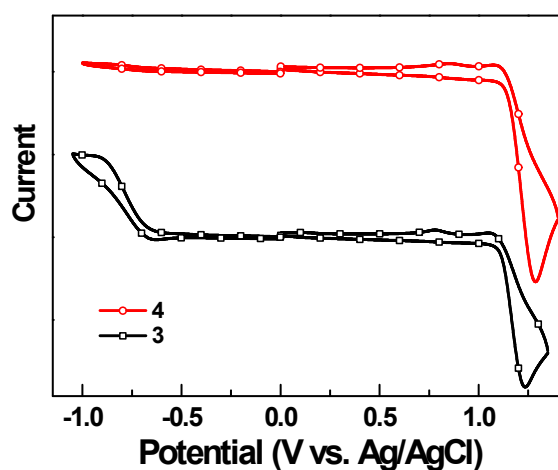


Figure S2. Cyclic voltammogram of compounds 3 and 4.

**Table S1.** Electrochemical data of compounds **3** and **4** measured at room temperature.

	$E_{\text{onset}}^{\text{oxi}}$ (V) <sup>a</sup>	$E_{1/2}^{\text{red}}$ (V) <sup>a</sup>	HOMO (eV) <sup>b</sup>	LUMO (eV) <sup>b</sup>	$E_g$ (eV) <sup>c</sup>
<b>3</b>	1.11	-0.67	-5.45	-3.57	1.88
<b>4</b>	1.15	-0.67	-5.49	-3.58	1.91

<sup>a</sup>. Calculated from the onset potential. <sup>b</sup>. HOMO and LUMO were determined from the electrochemical results in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution, respectively. <sup>c</sup>.  $E_g = \text{LUMO} - \text{HOMO}$  using electrochemical results.