Supporting Information for

White organic light-emitting diodes with extremely low turn-on voltage at 1.5 V

Yang Yiyan¹, Qing-Jun Shui¹, Hiroto Iwasaki¹, Daiki Nakahigashi¹, Yutaka Majima¹, Ken-ichi

Nakayama², Naoya Aizawa^{2,3,4}, Seiichiro Izawa^{1*}

¹Materials and Structures Laboratory, Institute of Science Tokyo, 4259 Nagatsuta-cho, Midori-ku,

Yokohama, Kanagawa 226-8503, Japan.

²Division of Applied Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University, 2-1

Yamadaoka, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan.

³Center for Future Innovation, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University, 2-1 Yamadaoka,

Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan.

⁴Institute for Chemical Reaction Design and Discovery (WPI-ICReDD), Hokkaido University,

Sapporo, Hokkaido 001-0021, Japan

E-Mail: izawa.s.ac@m.titech.ac.jp

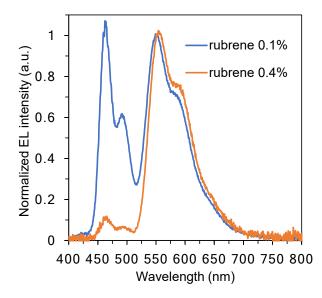


Figure S1. (a) Normalized EL emission spectra of the double-doped UC-OLED with 0.65% of TbPe and 0.1% of rubrene, and with 0.4% of TbPe and 0.4% of rubrene at 10 mA/cm².

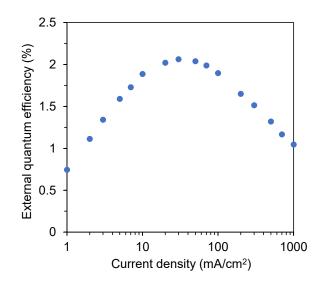


Figure S2. External quantum efficiency of the double-doped UC-OLED with 0.65% of TbPe and 0.1% of rubrene.

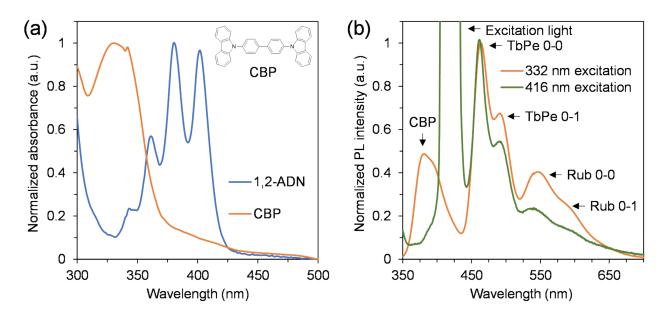


Figure S3. (a) Absorption spectra of 1,2-ADN and CBP in the thin film. Inset: Chemical structures of CBP. (b) PL spectra of CBP film doped with 0.65% of TbPe and 0.1% of rubrene excited by 332 nm and 416 nm.