Supporting Information

Utilizing a Compact Diamino-Based Ligand as a Charge Balancer in Quantum Dot Light-Emitting Diodes

Minseok Choi, Woon Ho Jung, Jaeyeop Lee, Yeyun Bae, Kyoung-eun Lee, Jiyoon Oh, Jaehoon Lim, Seunghyun Rhee*

and Jeongkyun Roh*

M. Choi, J. Lee, Y. Bae, K. Lee, J. Oh, J. Roh

Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Pusan National University, Busan 46241, Republic of Korea

W. H. Jung, J. Lim

Dept. of Energy Science and Center for Artificial Atoms, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Gyeonggi-do 16419, Republic of Korea
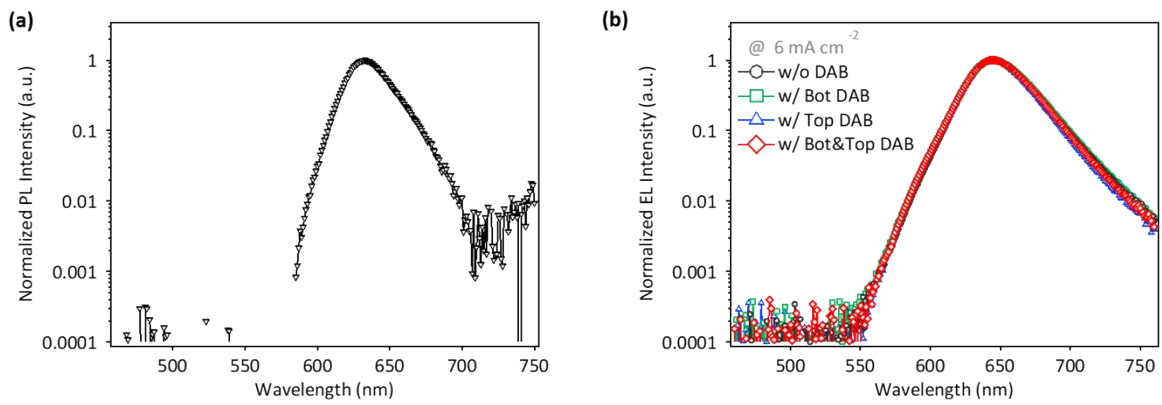

J. Lim

SKKU Institute of Energy Science and Technology (SIEST), Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Gyeonggi-do 16419, Republic of Korea
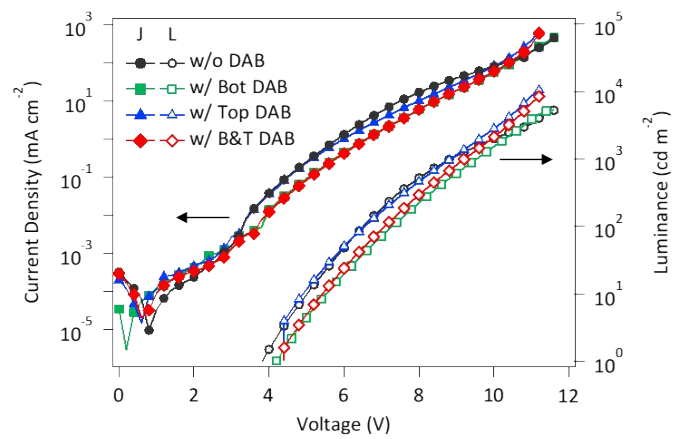
Department of Future Energy Engineering (DFEE), Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Gyeonggi-do 16419, Republic of Korea
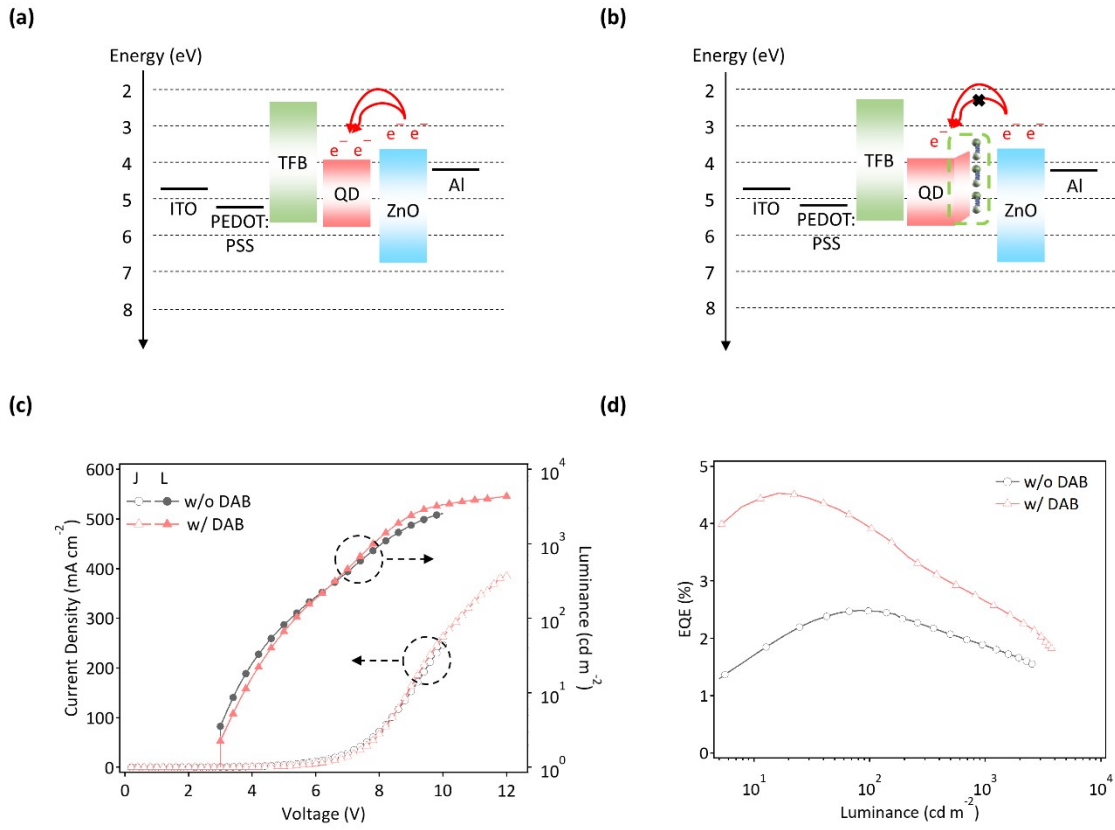

S. Rhee

Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology (KRICT), Daejeon 34114, Republic of Korea

Figure S1. (a) Photoluminescence of QD and electroluminescence spectra of QD-LEDs with and without DAB treatment in log scale.

Figure S2. A log-linear plot of current density-voltage-luminance curves of QD-LEDs with and without DAB treatment.

Figure S3. Electrical properties of conventional structure of QD-LEDs. Operation structure of QD-LEDs (a) without DAB ligands and (b) with DAB ligands. (c) Current density – voltage – luminance and (d) EQE – luminance characteristic of QD-LEDs without DAB ligands (black circle), with DAB ligands (red triangle).

Table S1. Performance summary of conventional structure QD-LEDs with DAB treatment

Method	V_{on} (at 1 cd · m^{-2})	Max PE (lm · W^{-1})	Max CE (cd · A^{-1})	Max EQE (%)
w/o DAB	2.8	1.22	2.46	2.48
w/ DAB	2.9	2.67	2.62	4.5