Lin *et al.* Reply: In our rate equations the intersystem crossing (isc) from singlet to triplet excitons is included in photoluminescence (PL) but not in electroluminescence (EL). The physical reason is that in PL triplet excitons can be formed only through the slow spin-forbidden intersystem crossing from the singlet. On the other hand, in EL the formation of the triplet is not limited by the spin-forbidden process due to the random spin orientations of the injected carriers. As a result, the direct spin-allowed formation (γG in our Letter [1]) is expected to dominate the formation due to intersystem crossing from the singlet. Therefore k_{isc} can be ignored in the EL rate equation. Mathematically this is justified as follows. Equation (14) of the Comment [2] can be expressed as

$$\frac{n_T(\mathrm{EL})}{n_T(\mathrm{PL})} = \gamma \frac{k_s}{k_{\mathrm{isc}}} + 1, \tag{1}$$

where $k_s = k_{sg} + k_{\mathrm{isc}}$ is the total decay rate of the singlet exciton measured experimentally. In general the spin-allowed decay rate k_{sg} is much larger than the forbidden rate k_{isc}. So $\gamma(k_s/k_{\mathrm{isc}}) \gg 1$ and the right-hand side of Eq. (1) can be replaced by $\gamma(k_s/k_{\mathrm{isc}})$, recovering our original relation. In our work k_s is $\frac{1}{0.64 \text{ ns}}$, while k_{isc} is $\frac{1}{4 \text{ ns}}$. The experimental fact that PL quantum efficiency can be as high as 0.6 also confirms that the nonradiative intersystem channel contributes only weakly to the singlet exciton decay [3]; i.e., $k_{sg} \gg k_{\mathrm{isc}}$. Based on the dis-

cussions above, the key relation in our work [Eq. (3) in our Letter [1]] is still valid, and the ignorance of k_{isc} cannot be the reason for $\gamma > 3$.

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