

Electronic Supporting Information (ESI)

Direct Population of Triplet States for Efficient Organic Afterglow through the Intra/Intermolecular Heavy-Atom Effect

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Synthesis and characterization

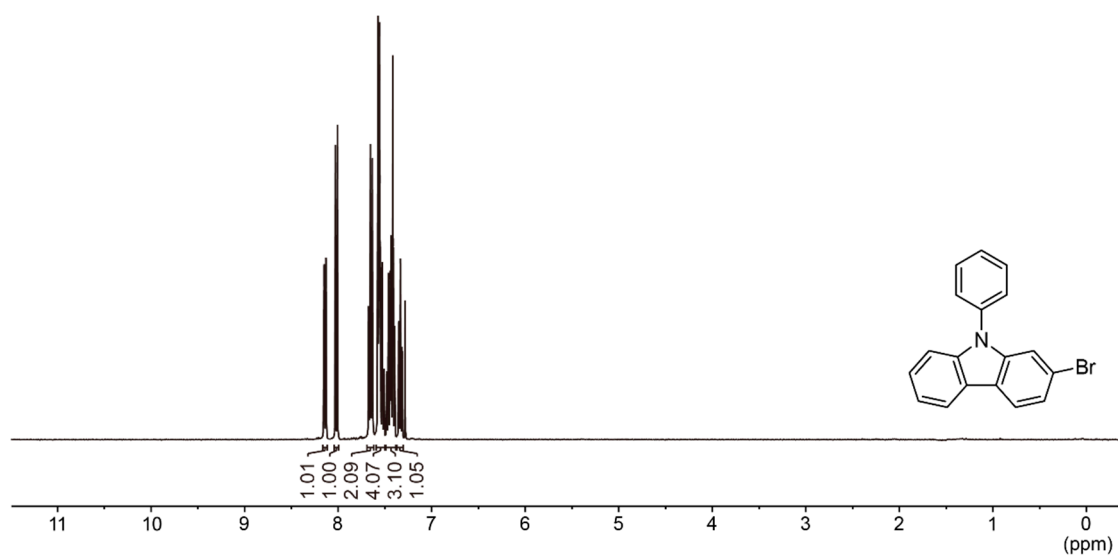


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of PC2Br.

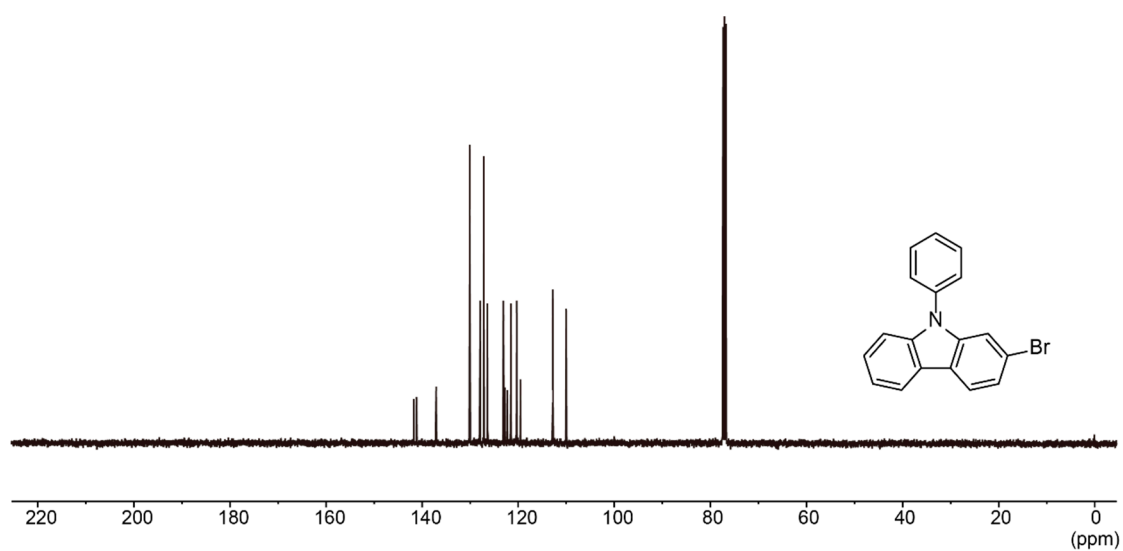


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of PC2Br.

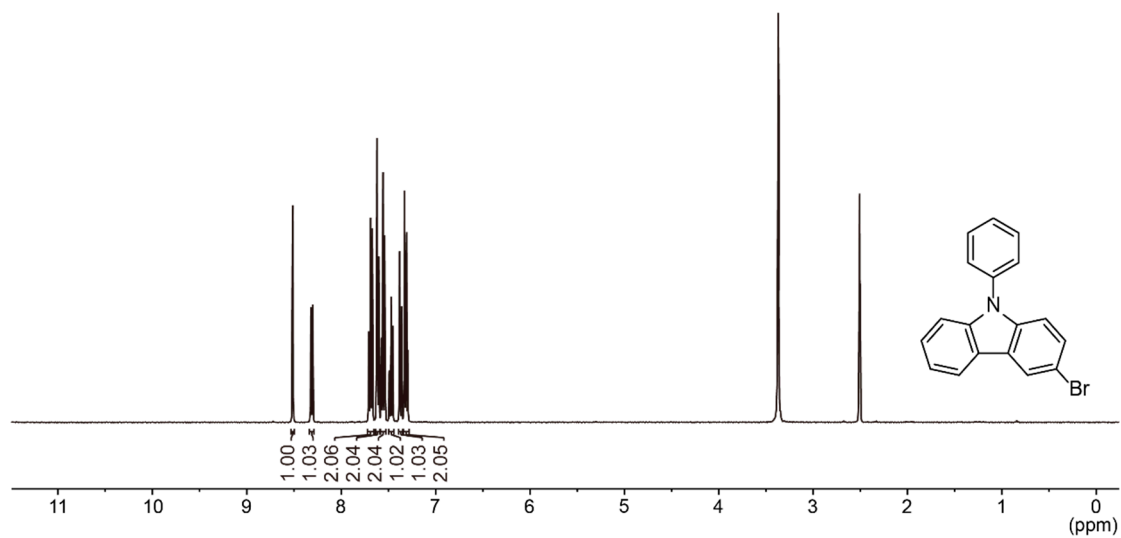


Figure S3. ^1H NMR spectrum of PC3Br.

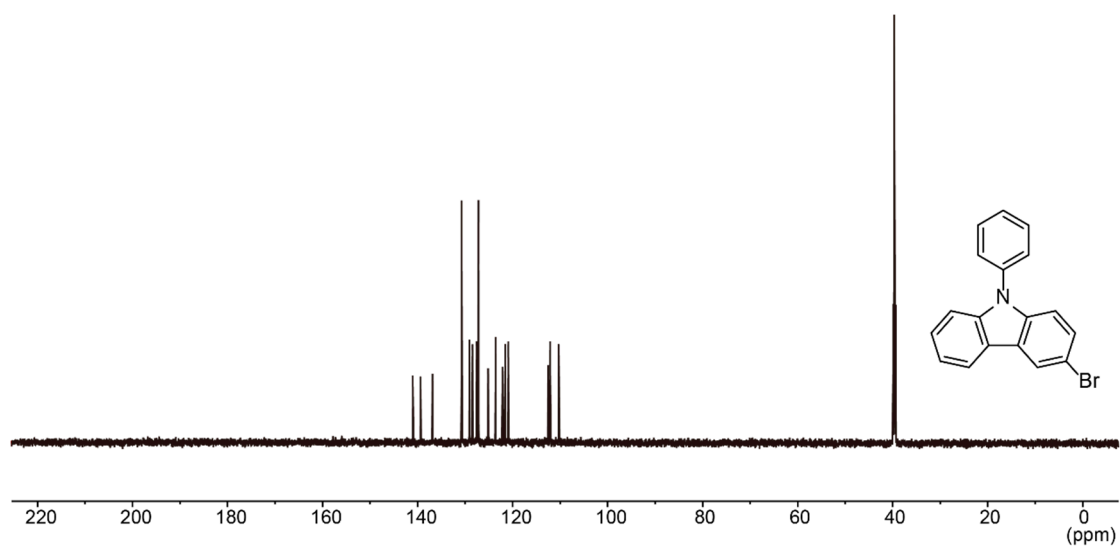


Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of PC3Br.

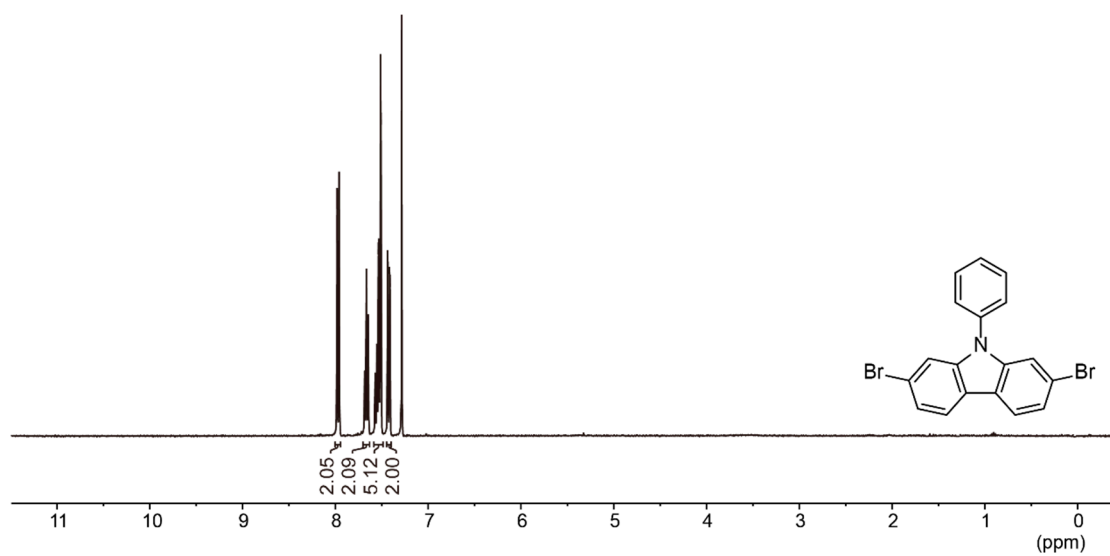


Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectrum of PC27DBr.

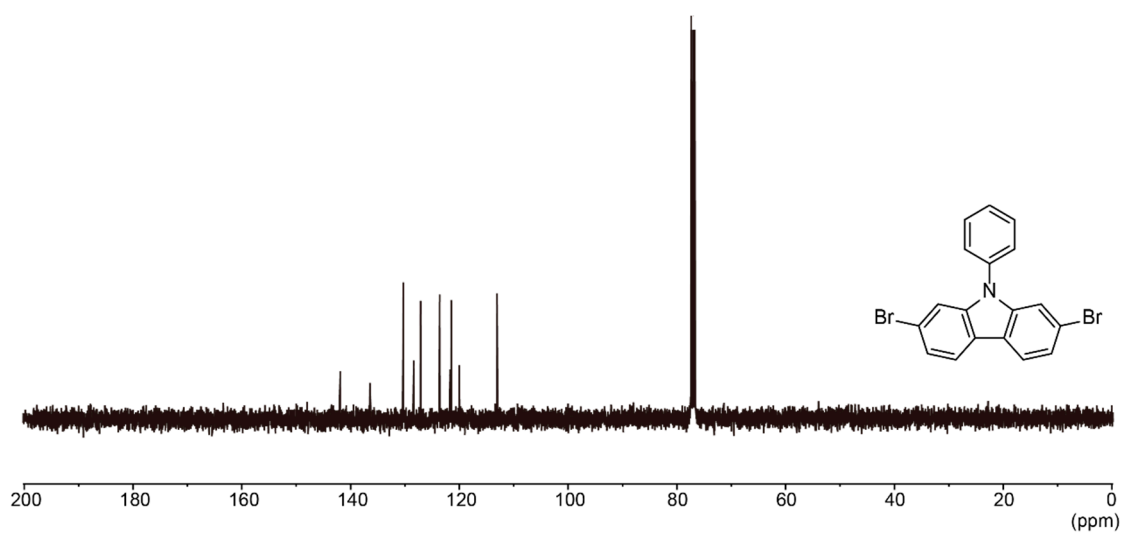


Figure S6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of PC27DBr.

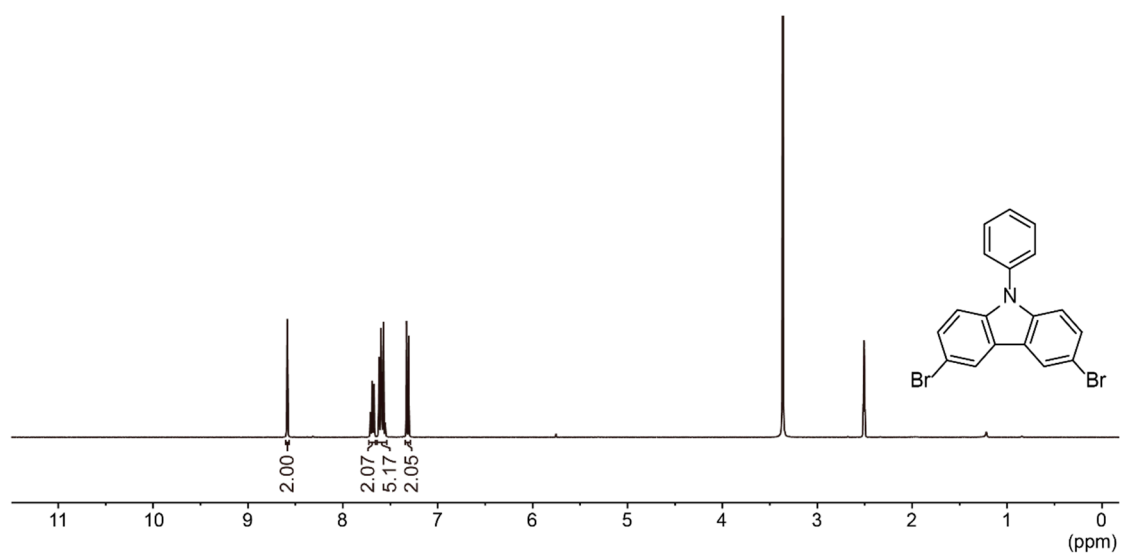


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of PC36DBr.

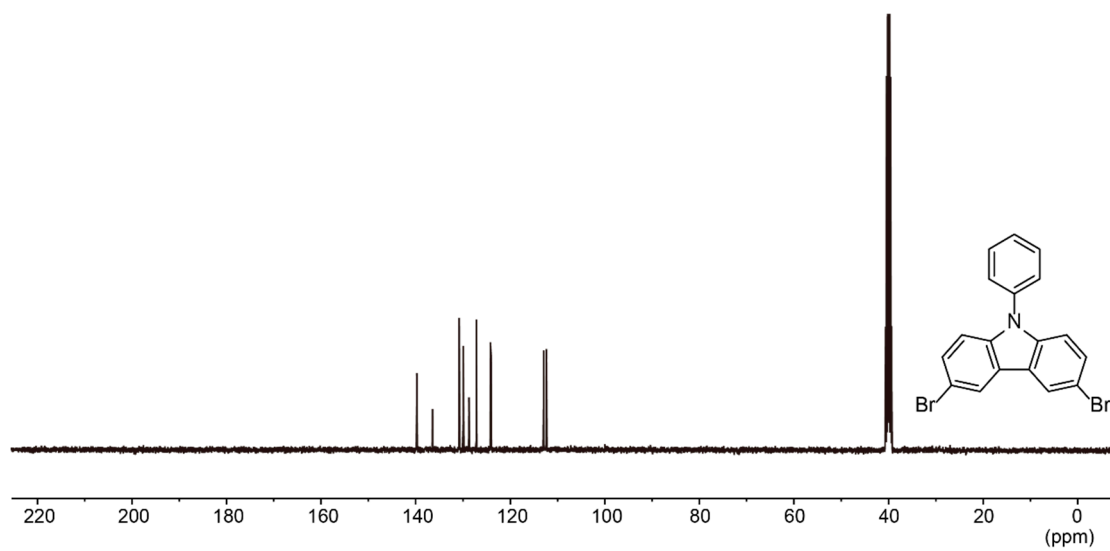


Figure S8. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of PC36DBr.

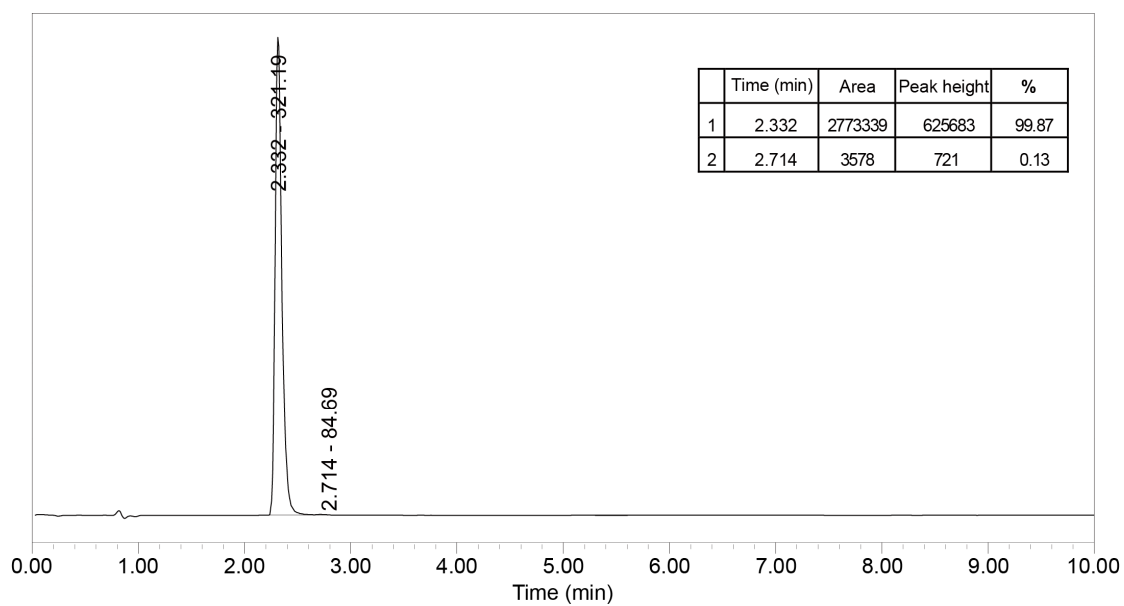


Figure S9. Liquid chromatographs of **PC2Br** after the recrystallization.

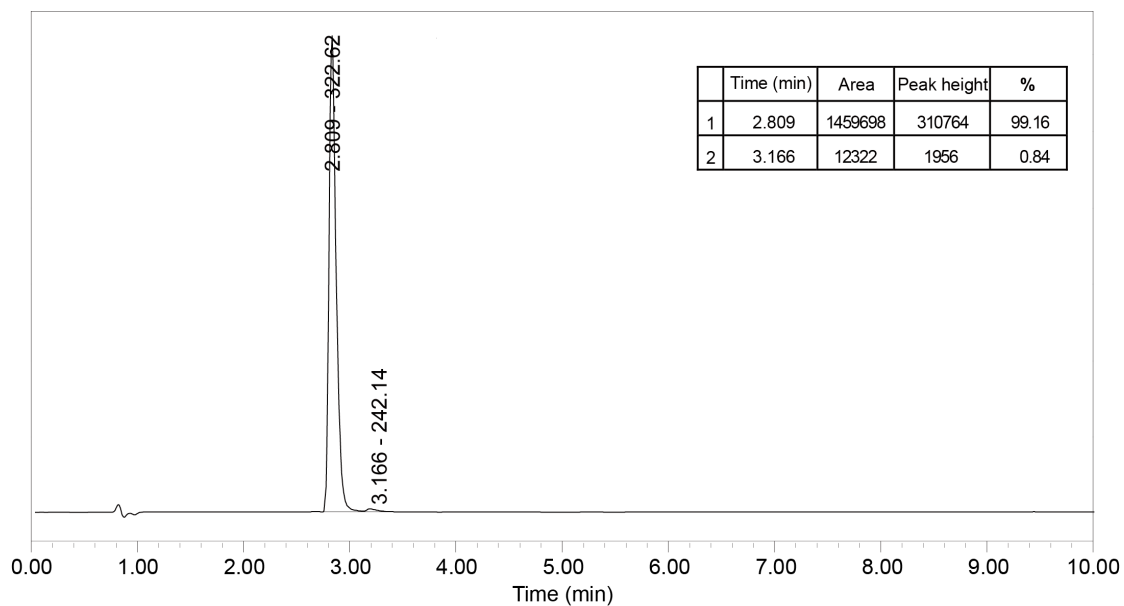


Figure S10. Liquid chromatographs of **PC3Br** after the recrystallization.

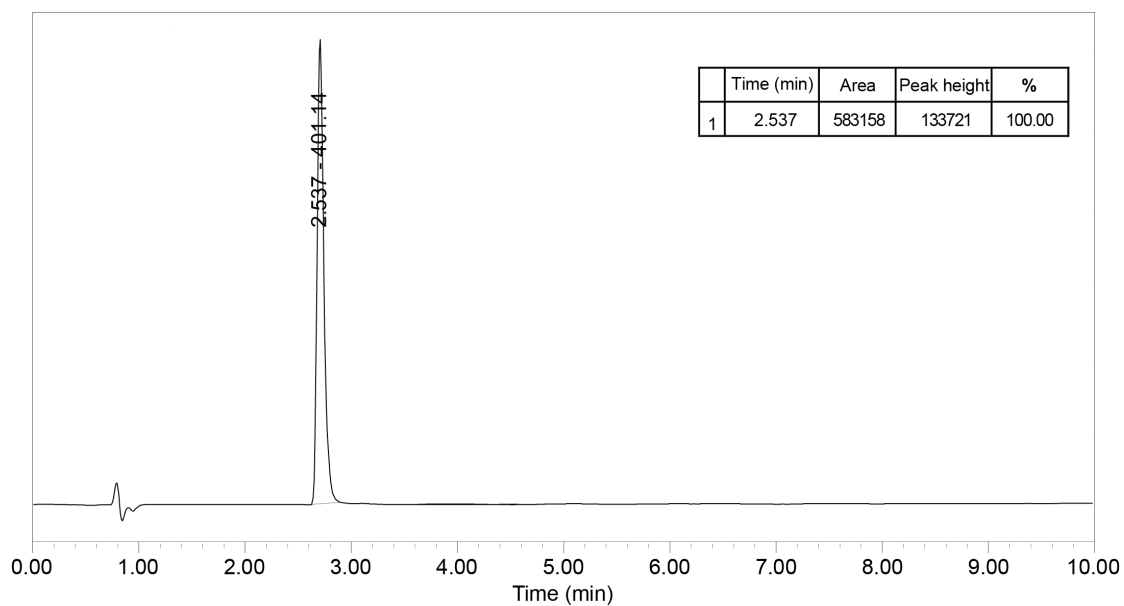


Figure S11. Liquid chromatographs of **PC27DBr** after the recrystallization.

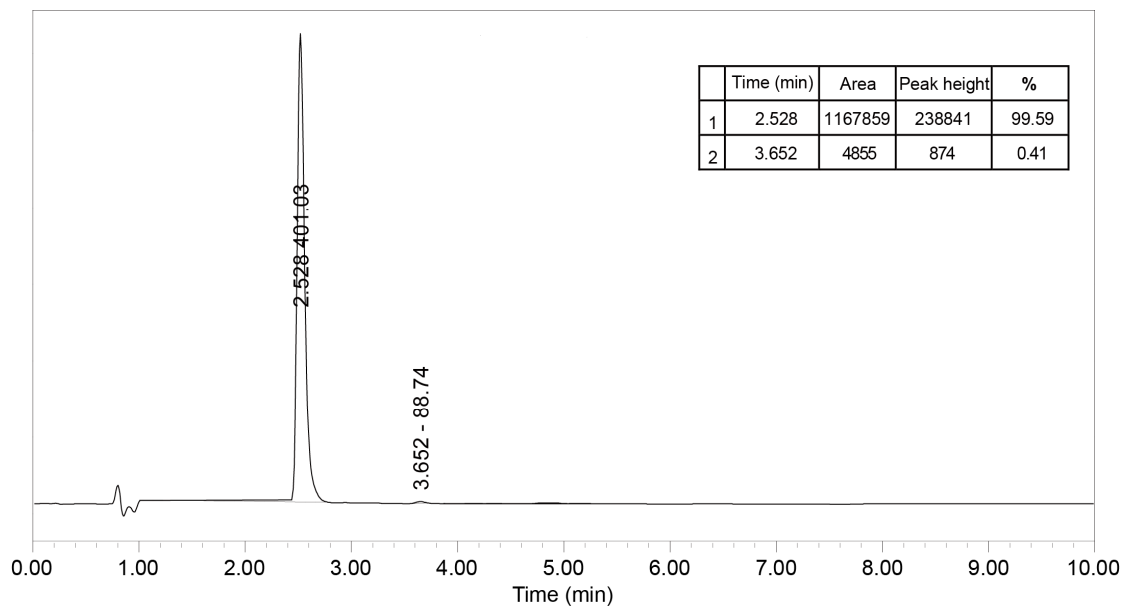


Figure S12. Liquid chromatographs of **PC36DBr** after the recrystallization.

Single crystal X-ray analysis

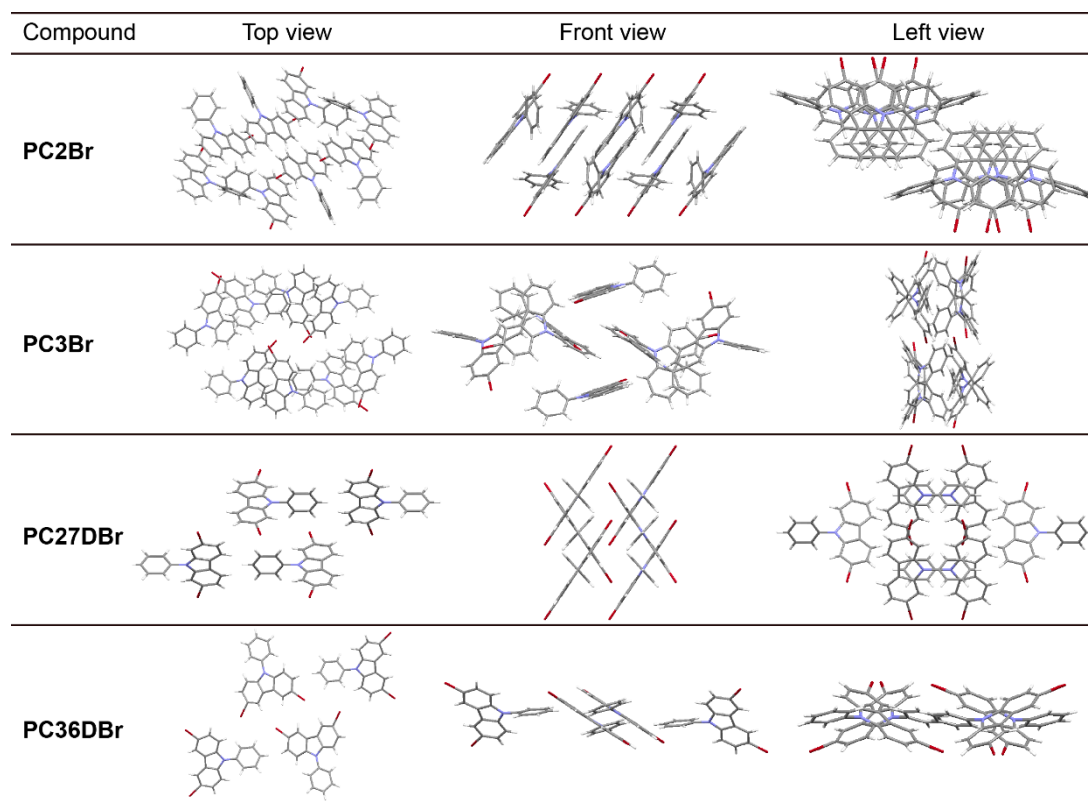


Figure S13. Single-crystal structures of **PC2Br**, **PC3Br**, **PC27DBr** and **PC36DBr**.

Table S1. Structure data of **PC2Br**, **PC3Br**, **PC27DBr** and **PC36DBr** single crystals.

Compound	PC2Br	PC3Br	PC27DBr	PC36DBr
Empirical formula	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ NBr	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ NBr	C ₁₈ H ₁₁ NBr ₂	C ₁₈ H ₁₁ NBr ₂
Formula weight (g mol ⁻¹)	322.2	322.2	401.1	401.1
Crystal color	colorless	colorless	colorless	colorless
Wavelength (Å)	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073
Space Group	P 2 ₁ /c	P 2 ₁ /c	P bcn	P 2 ₁ /c
<i>a</i> (Å)	10.438(2)	8.5846(15)	6.5819(8)	4.1487(7)
<i>b</i> (Å)	15.526(4)	17.271(3)	20.537(2)	16.589(3)
<i>c</i> (Å)	17.317(4)	19.703(3)	11.4331(13)	21.702(4)
α (deg)	90	90	90	90
β (deg)	92.220(7)	98.009(5)	90	94.621(5)
γ (deg)	90	90	90	90
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	2804.1(11)	2892.8(8)	1545.4(3)	1488.7(4)
<i>Z</i>	8	8	4	4
Density (g cm ⁻³)	1.526	1.480	1.724	1.790
μ (mm ⁻¹)	2.920	2.830	5.237	5.436
<i>F</i> (000)	1296	1296	784	784
<i>h</i> _{max} , <i>k</i> _{max} , <i>l</i> _{max}	14, 15, 23	11, 16, 26	11, 32, 19	6, 18, 32
<i>Theta</i> _{max}	29.858	28.261	37.116	33.059

Photophysical property investigations

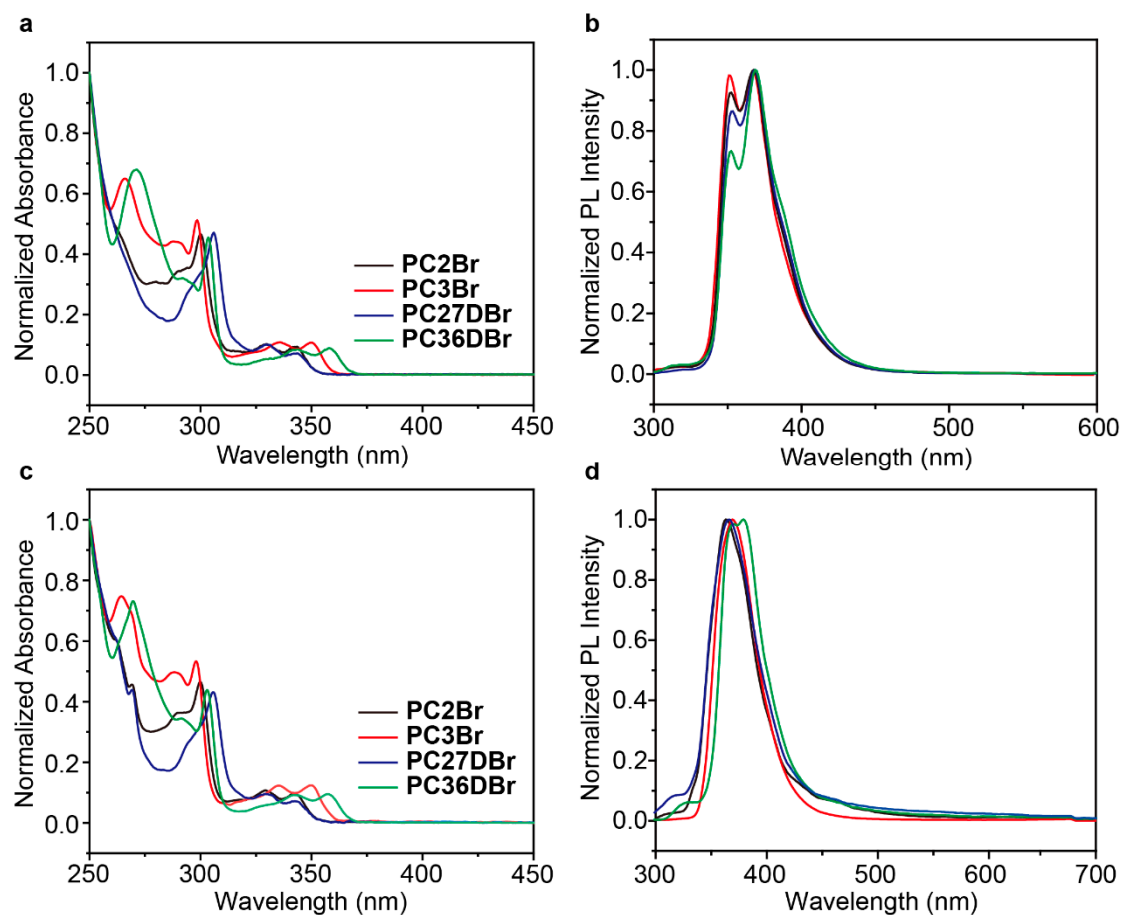


Figure S14. UV-Vis absorption spectra and SSPL spectra of **PC2Br**, **PC3Br**, **PC27DBr** and **PC36DBr** in (a~b) CH₂Cl₂ dilute solution ($\sim 10^{-5}$ mol L⁻¹) and (c~d) thin films, excited by 295 nm at room temperature.

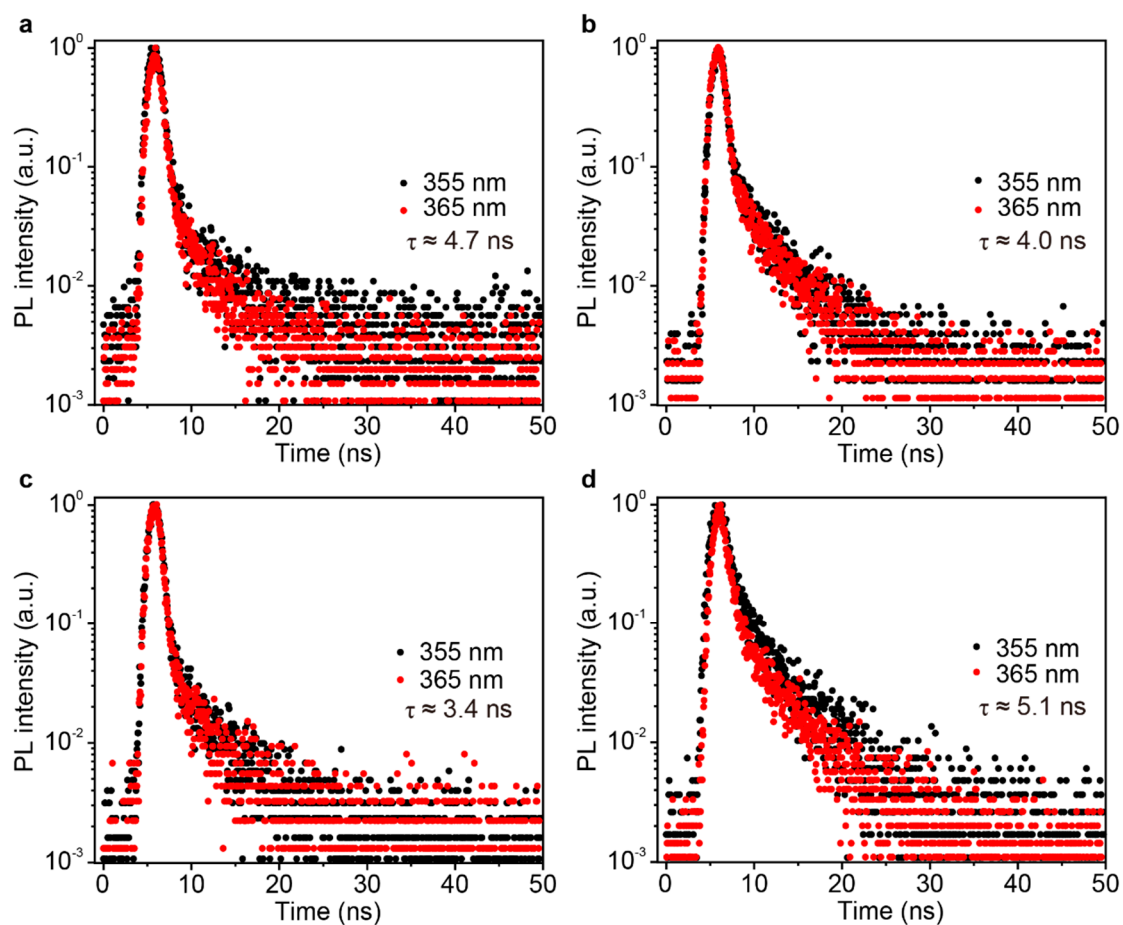


Figure S15. Fluorescence decay curves of (a) **PC2Br**, (b) **PC3Br**, (c) **PC27DBr** and (d) **PC36DBr** in dilute CH_2Cl_2 solutions ($10^{-5} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$) excited by 295 nm irradiation at room temperature.

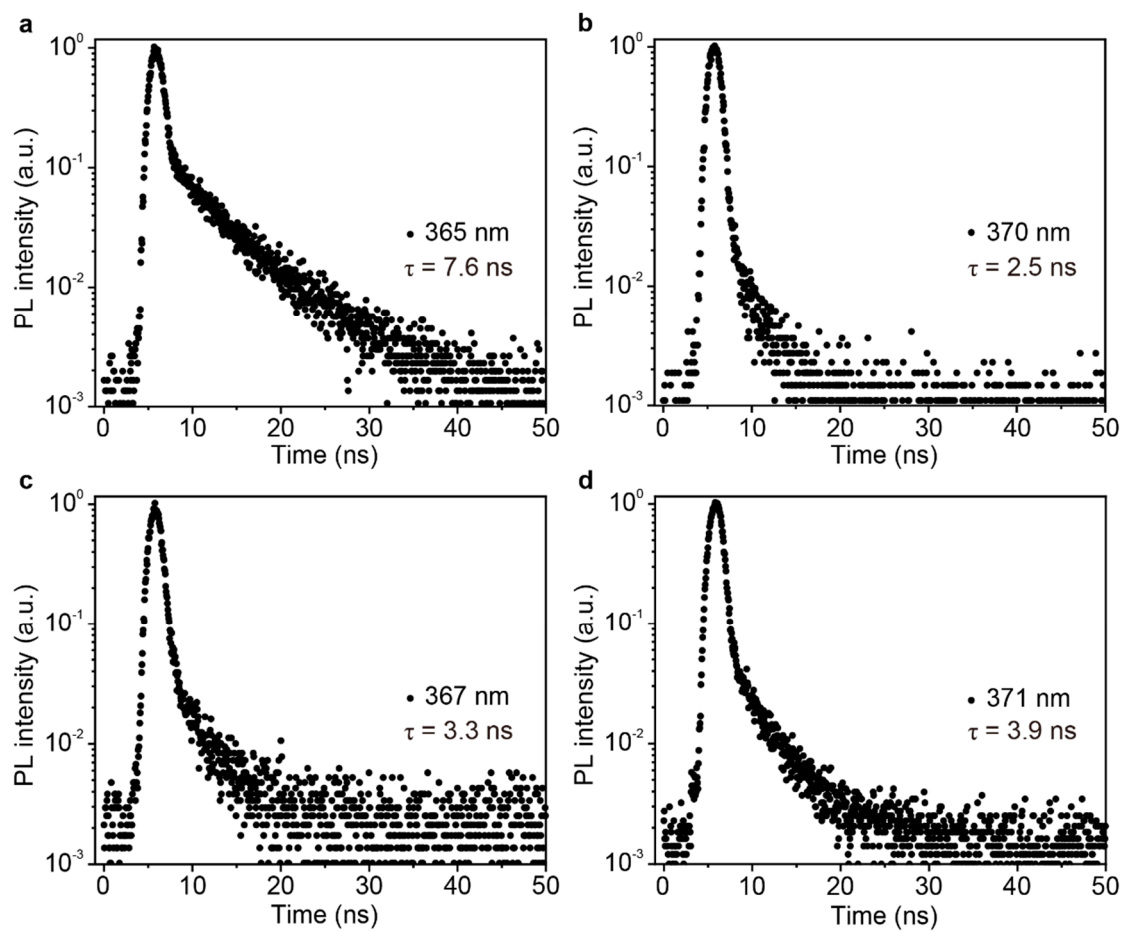


Figure S16. Fluorescence decay curves of (a) **PC2Br**, (b) **PC3Br**, (c) **PC27DBr** and (d) **PC36DBr** in thin films excited by 295 nm irradiation at room temperature.

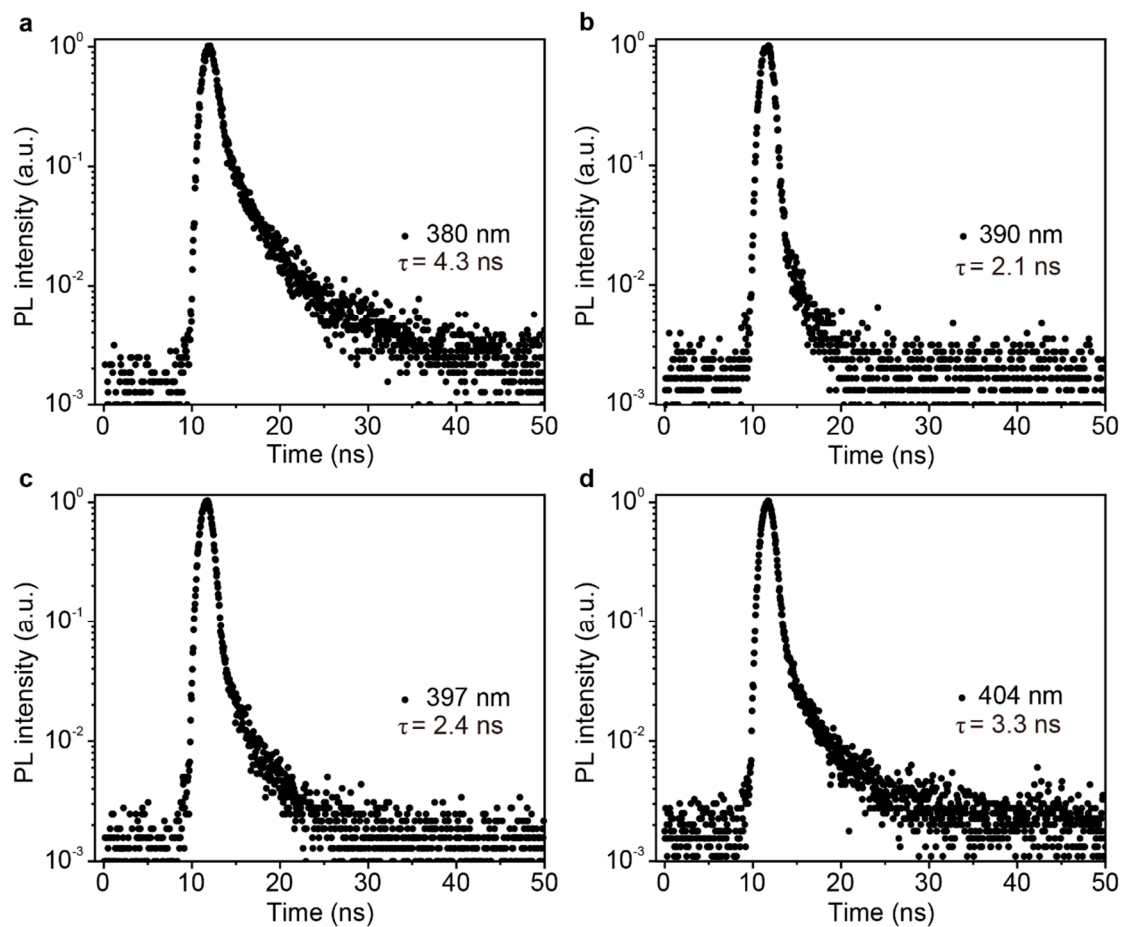


Figure S17. Fluorescence decay curves of (a) PC2Br, (b) PC3Br, (c) PC27DBr and (d) PC36DBr crystals excited by 295 nm irradiation at room temperature.

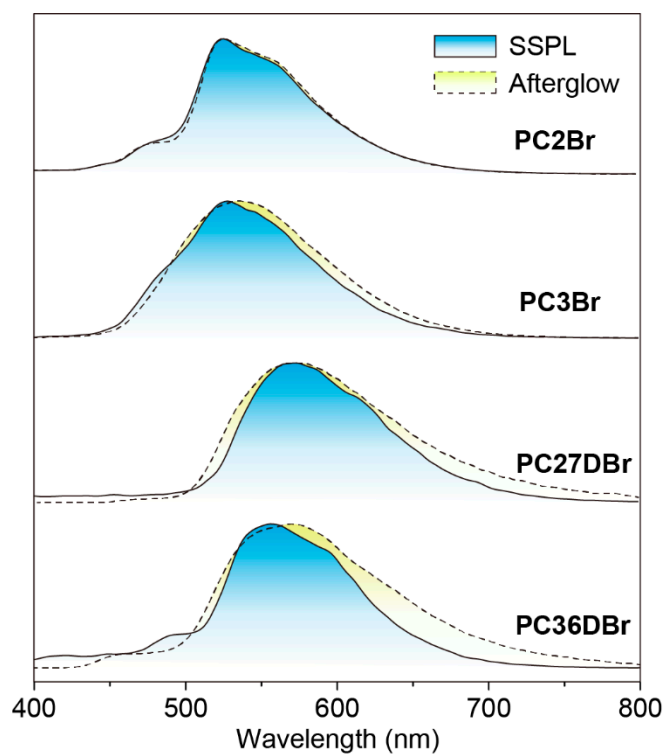


Figure S18. Steady-state and organic afterglow emission spectra of **PC2Br**, **PC3Br**, **PC27DBr** and **PC36DBr** crystals excited at 395 nm with a 400 nm filter at room temperature.

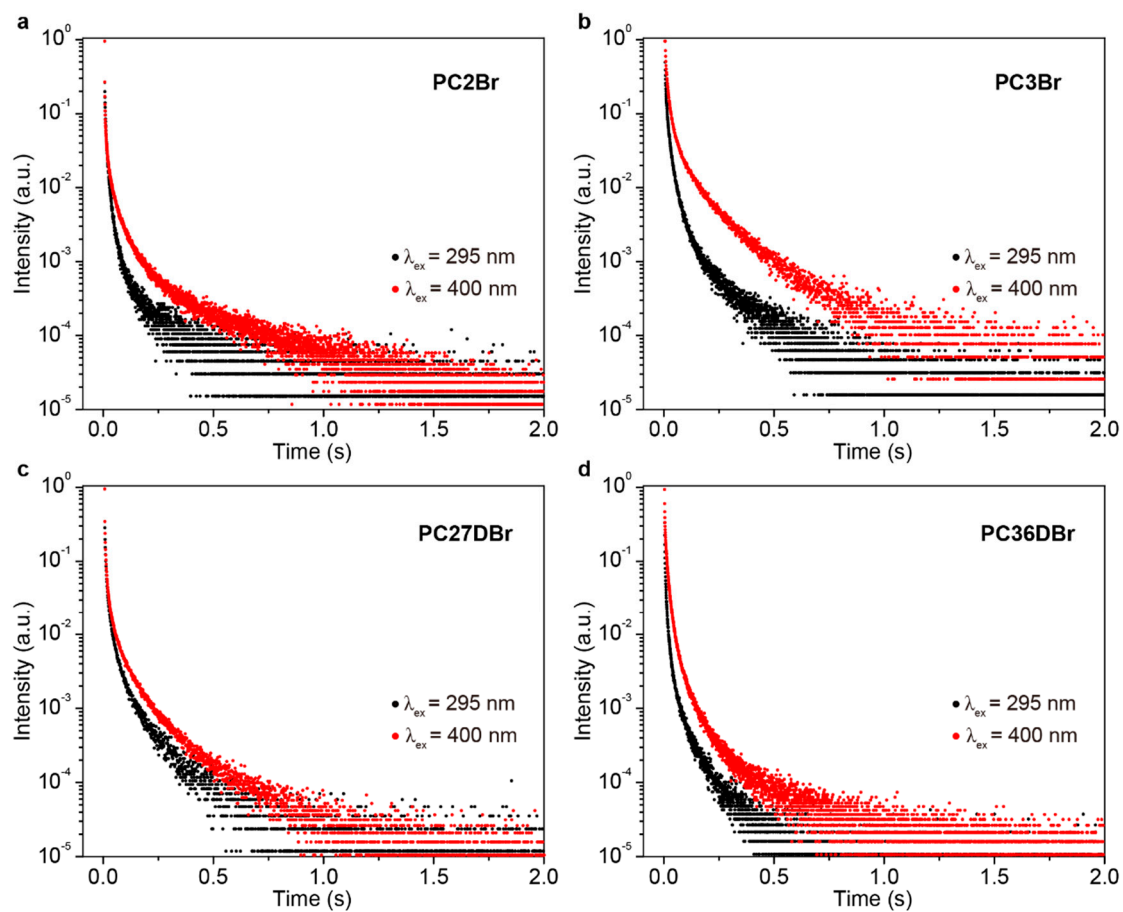


Figure S19. Organic afterglow decay curves of (a) **PC2Br**, (b) **PC3Br**, (c) **PC27DBr** and (d) **PC36DBr** crystals excited at 295 nm and 400 nm at room temperature.

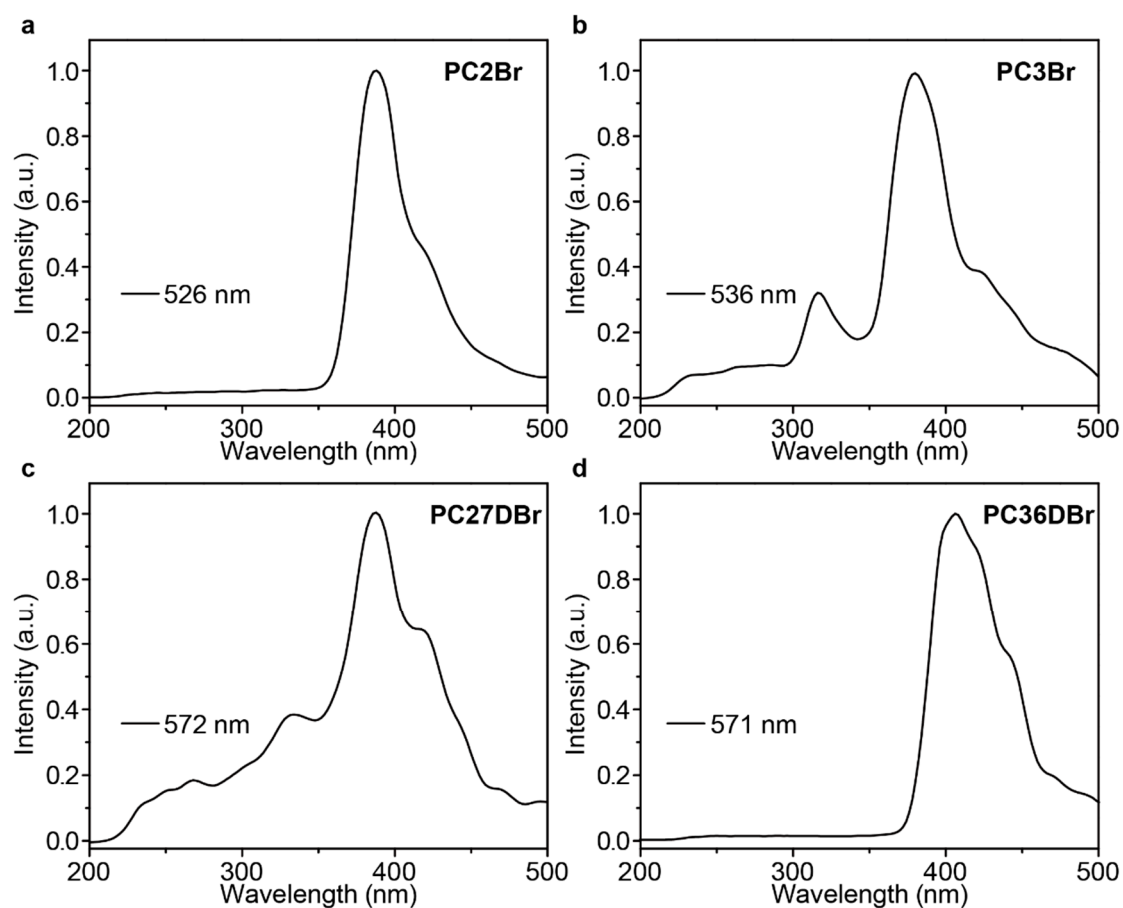


Figure S20. Excitation spectra for organic afterglow peaks of (a) **PC2Br**, (b) **PC3Br**, (c) **PC27DBr** and (d) **PC36DBr** crystals at room temperature.

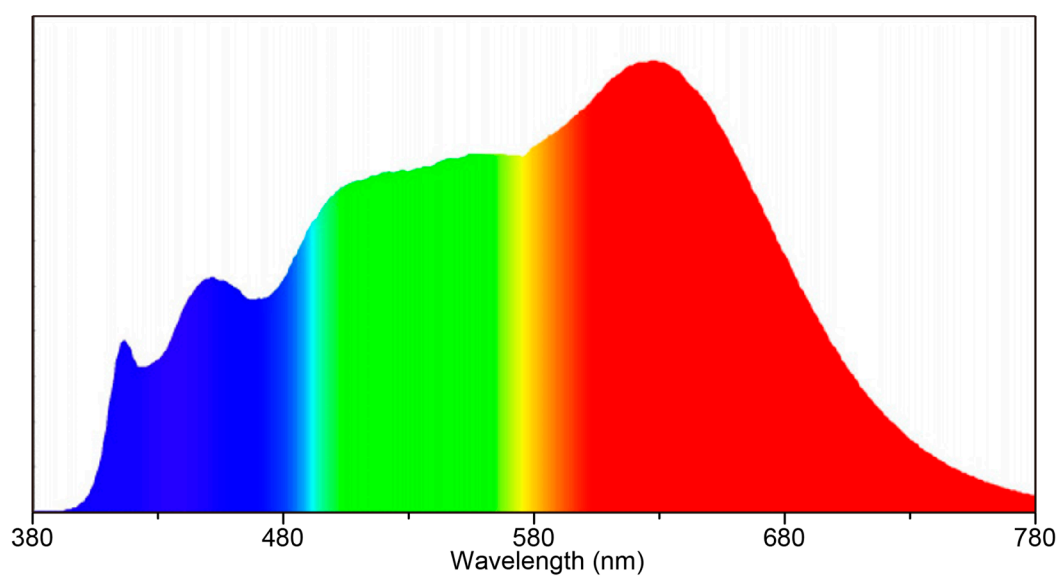


Figure S21. Steady-state emission spectrum of white LED at room temperature.

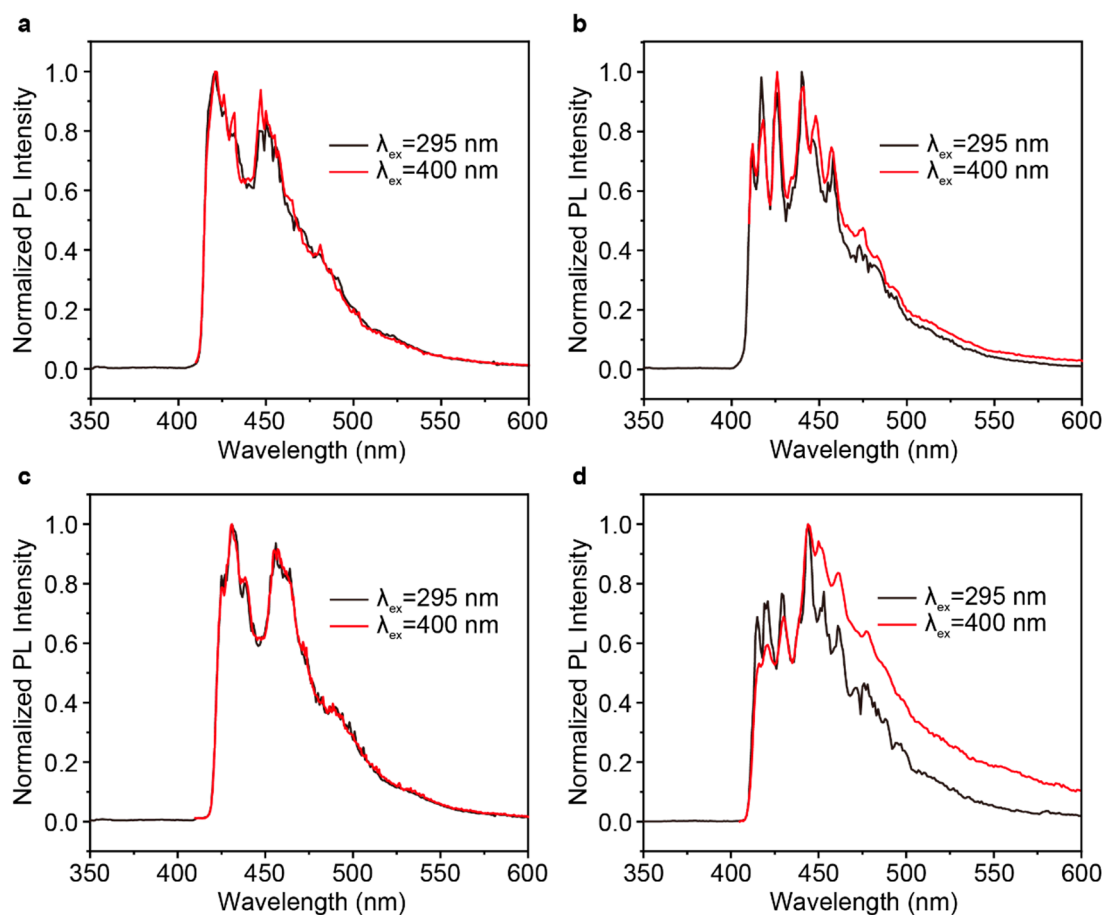


Figure S22. UV-light (295 nm, black line) and visible-light (400 nm, red line) excited phosphorescence spectra of (a) **PC2Br**, (b) **PC3Br**, (c) **PC27DBr** and (d) **PC36DBr** in 2-methyltetrahydrofuran dilute ($\sim 10^{-5}$ mol L $^{-1}$) solution at 77 K with a delay time of 10 ms.

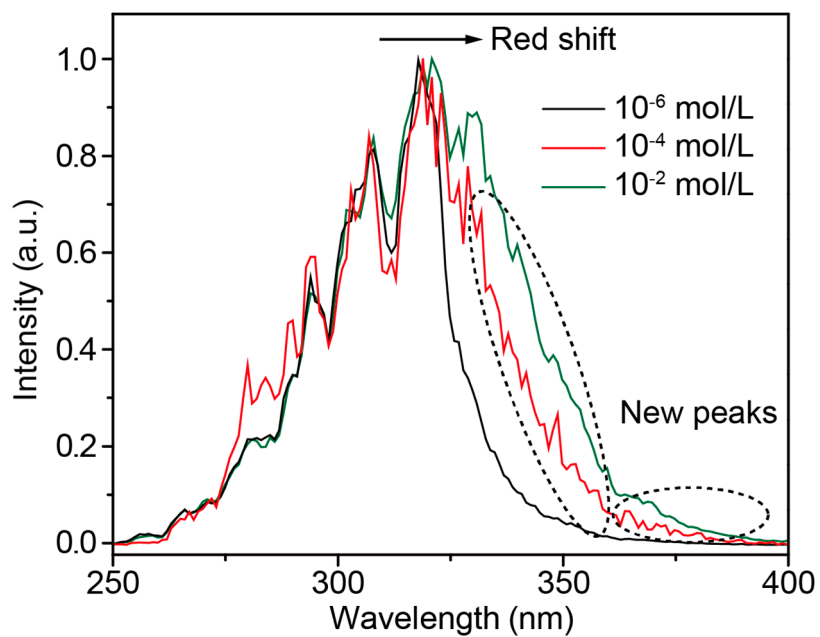


Figure S23. Phosphorescence excitation spectra of **PC2Br** in 2-methyltetrahydrofuran solution with increasing concentration at 77 K, recorded with a delay time of 10 ms.

Probing the formation of triplet excited states

The presence of triplet states in the solutions of Br-substituted 9-phenyl-9H-carbazole (**PhCz**) derivatives was assessed through the photodegradation of 1,3-Diphenylisobenzofuran (**DPBF**). Essentially, the energy transfer from the triplet excited state of the compound to the ground state of molecular oxygen ($^3\text{O}_2$) results in the formation of an electronically excited state of molecular oxygen, namely singlet oxygen ($^1\text{O}_2$), upon photoexcitation. Thus, **DPBF** serves as a chemical trap to detect generated $^1\text{O}_2$, and this trapping process can be quantitatively monitored using a UV-vis spectrophotometer. Specifically, in the presence of triplet states and generated $^1\text{O}_2$, the characteristic absorption peaks of **DPBF** (424 nm) gradually diminish in intensity and eventually disappear.

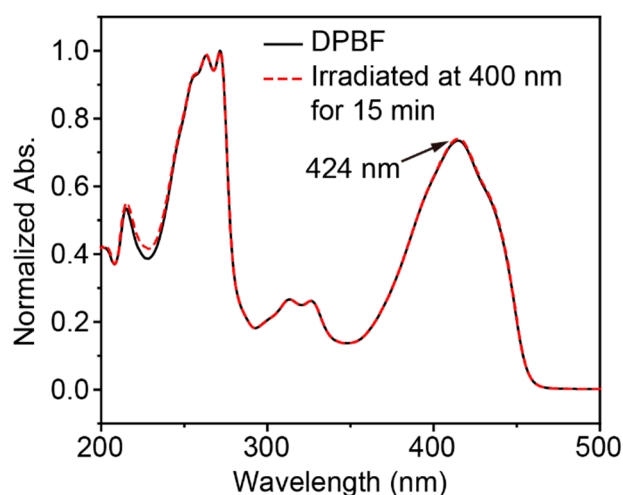


Figure S24. Absorption spectra of **DPBF** (50 μM) in THF under 400 nm irradiation for 15 min at room temperature.

Time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) calculations

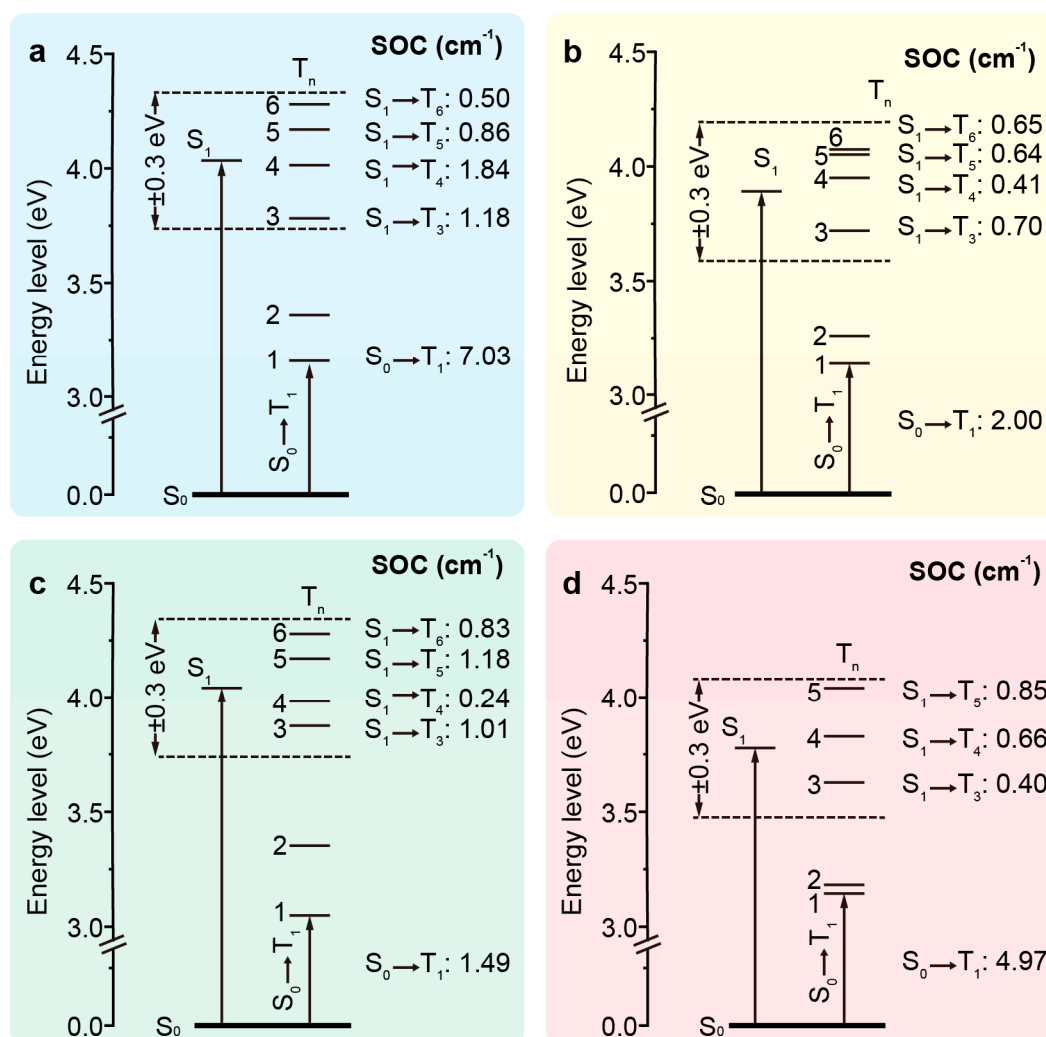


Figure S25. Schematic diagrams showing the TD-DFT-calculated energy levels at singlet (S_n) and triplet (T_n) states and spin-orbit coupling (SOC) values for $S_1 \rightarrow T_n$ and $S_0 \rightarrow T_n$ of (a) **PC2Br**, (b) **PC3Br**, (c) **PC27DBr** and (d) **PC36DBr**. Note that only the most possible T_n with singlet-triplet splitting (ΔE_{ST}) lower than 0.3 eV were illustrated.

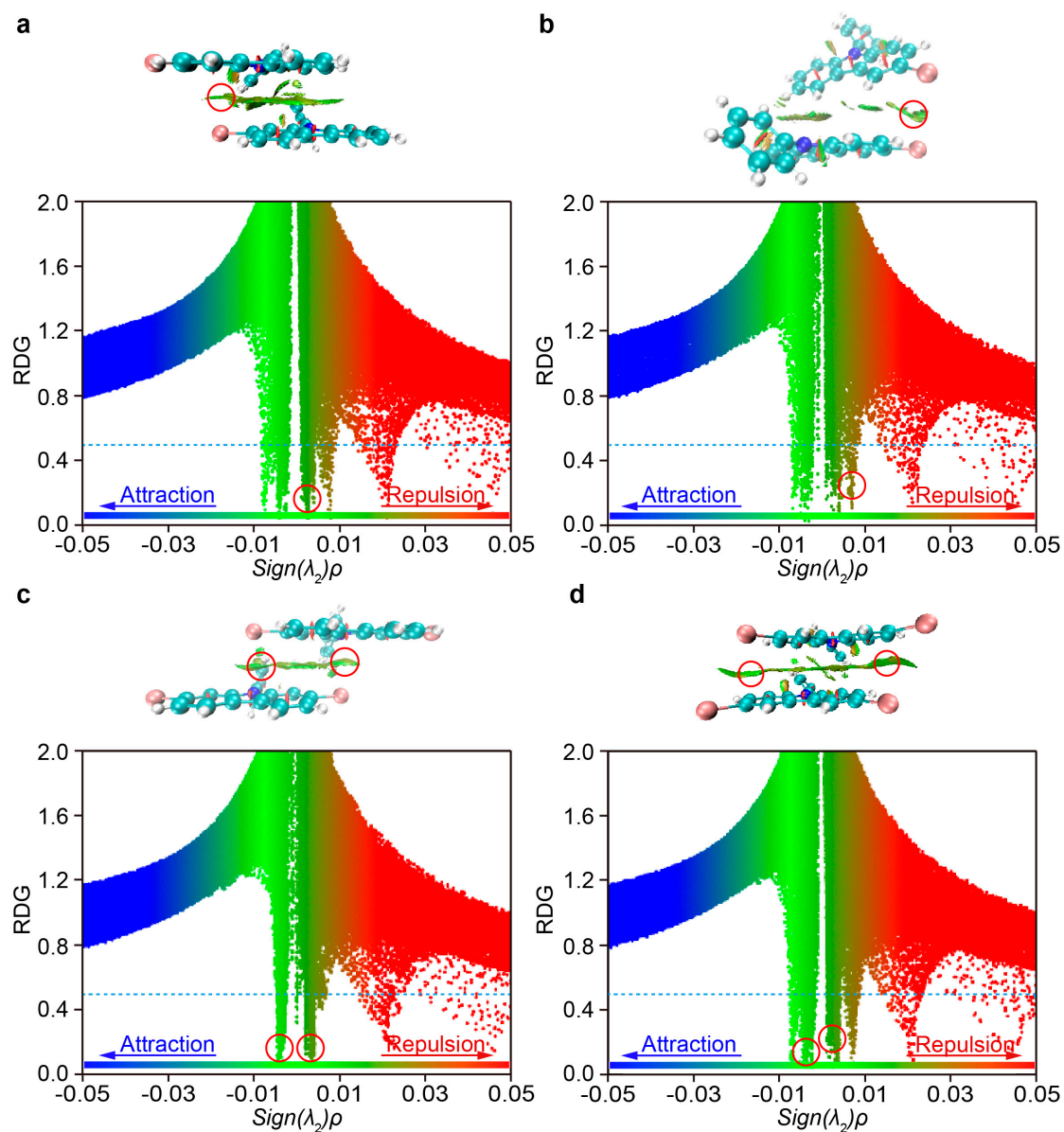


Figure S26. Analysis of intermolecular heavy atom effect. Plots of reduced density gradient (RDG) versus $\text{sign}(\lambda_2)\rho$ with RDG isosurface of the selected dimers in (a) **PC2Br**, (b) **PC3Br**, (c) **PC27DBr** and (d) **PC36DBr** single crystals. Intermolecular heavy atom interactions are highlighted in red circles.