

## Dynamics of aggregated states resolved by gated fluorescence in films of room temperature phosphorescent emitters

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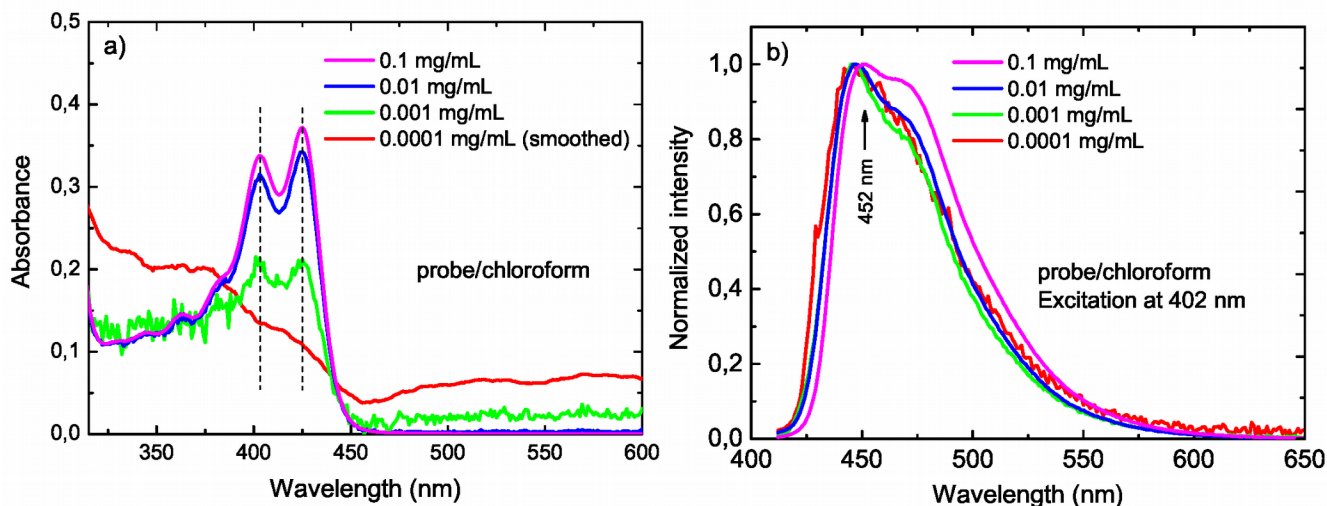


Figure S1: (a) Absorption and (b) Emission spectra at relatively low concentration of probe solutions in chloroform.

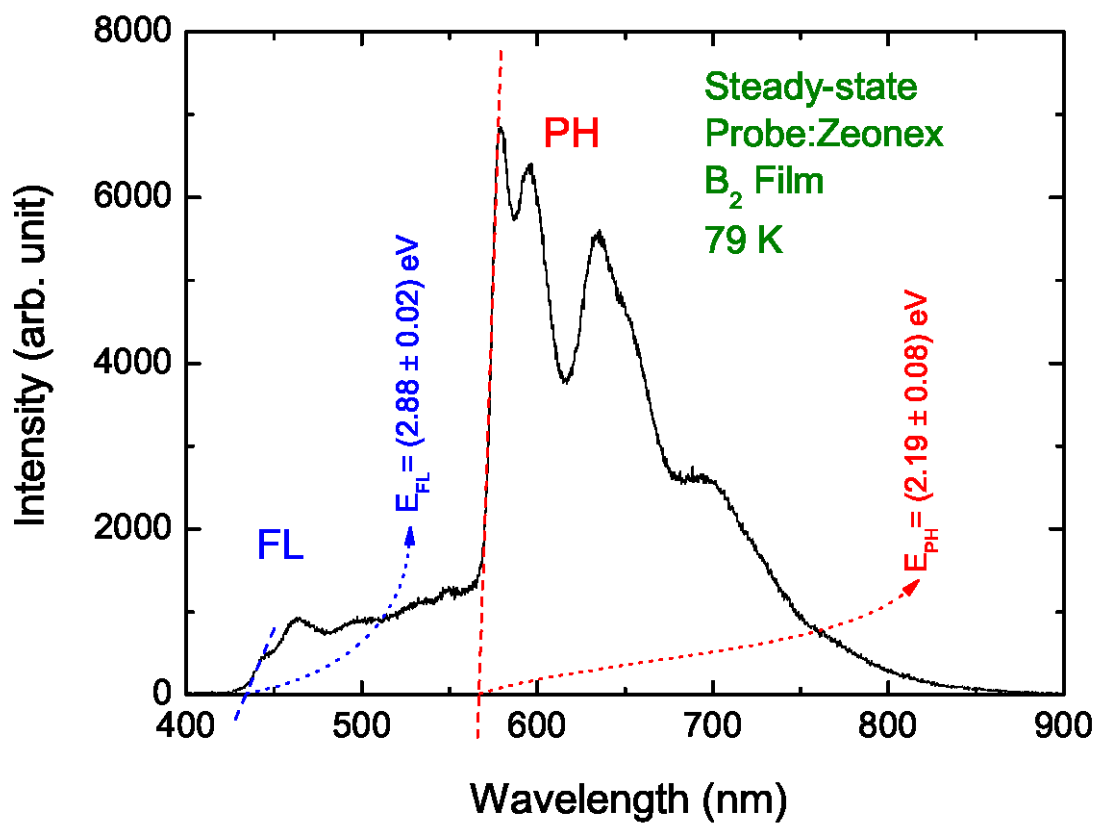


Figure S2: Steady-state emission spectrum of film B2 at 79 K. The FL and PH energies, indicated by arrows, were estimated from the respective onset lines.

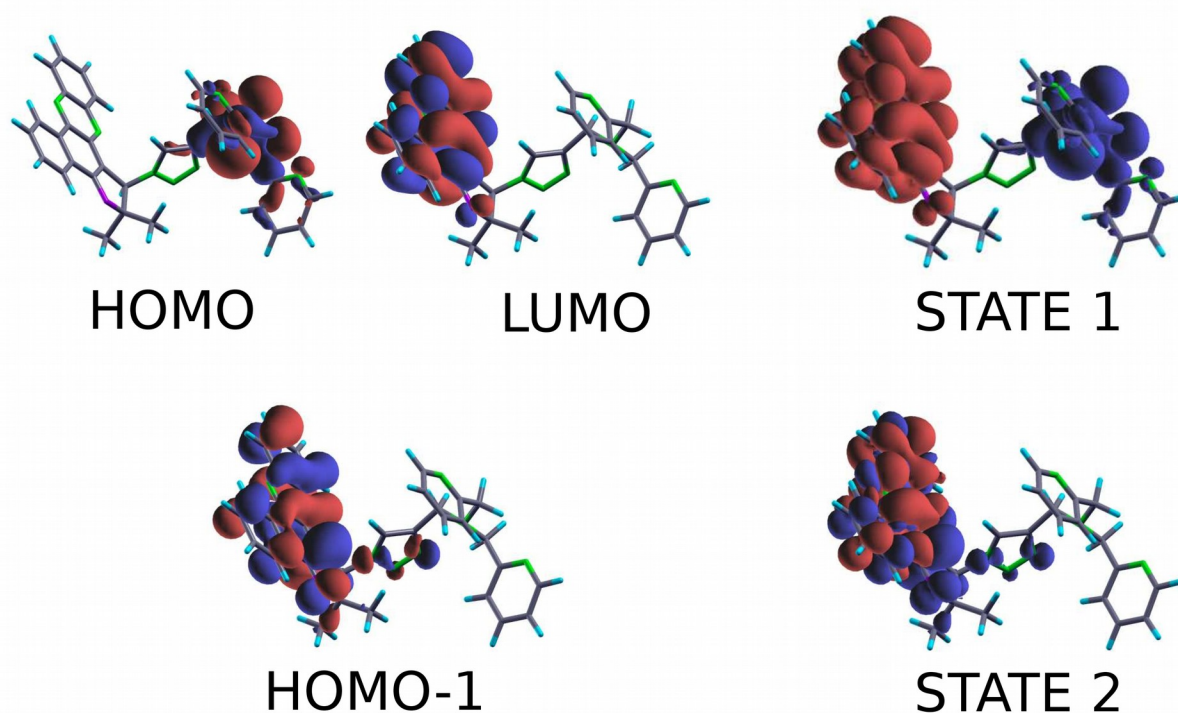


Figure S3: Molecular orbital plots for the HOMO-1, HOMO and LUMO of the monomer and the TDDFT difference densities for state 1 and 2 calculated with the B3LYP functional. In TDDFT difference densities, blue indicates a loss of electron density upon excitation and red indicates a gain of electron density. The TDDFT difference density for state 1 indicates an excitation from a molecular orbital localized on the N,N-bis(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)prop-2-yn-1-amine (HOMO) to a molecular orbital on the planar phenazine compound (LUMO), and exhibits very small oscillator strength (Table 1). The state 2 shows the TDDFT difference density for the transition from HOMO-1 to LUMO, which corresponds to an excitation localized on the phenazine compound plane and contribute to an intense peak on the UVvis spectrum. The molecular orbitals obtained with PBE0 are very similar, so the TDDFT difference densities must not differ.

Table S1: Energy  $\lambda$  (in nm), oscillator strength  $f_{\text{osc}}$ , and orbitals that have relevant contributions to the electronic transitions of the monomer calculated with TDDFT/B3LYP and TDDFT/PBE0 (PBE0 calculation with fixed geometry from B3LYP). In main transitions, the orbitals 151 and 152 are the HOMO and LUMO, respectively.

state	B3LYP			PBE0		
	$\lambda$ (nm)	$f_{\text{osc}}$	Main transitions ( $\geq 10\%$ )	$\lambda$ (nm)	$f_{\text{osc}}$	Main transitions ( $\geq 10\%$ )
1	455.6	0.0000	151 $\rightarrow$ 152 (100%)	420.4	0.0000	151 $\rightarrow$ 152 (100%)
2	388.1	0.1244	147 $\rightarrow$ 152 (12%)	378.1	0.0353	145 $\rightarrow$ 152 (25%)
			150 $\rightarrow$ 152 (74%)			147 $\rightarrow$ 152 (43%)
3	384.9	0.0259	147 $\rightarrow$ 152 (65%)	374.9	0.1351	147 $\rightarrow$ 152 (11%)
			150 $\rightarrow$ 152 (14%)			150 $\rightarrow$ 152 (70%)
4	340.6	0.0406	149 $\rightarrow$ 152 (71%)	331.0	0.0450	149 $\rightarrow$ 152 (72%)
			150 $\rightarrow$ 153 (22%)			150 $\rightarrow$ 153 (21%)

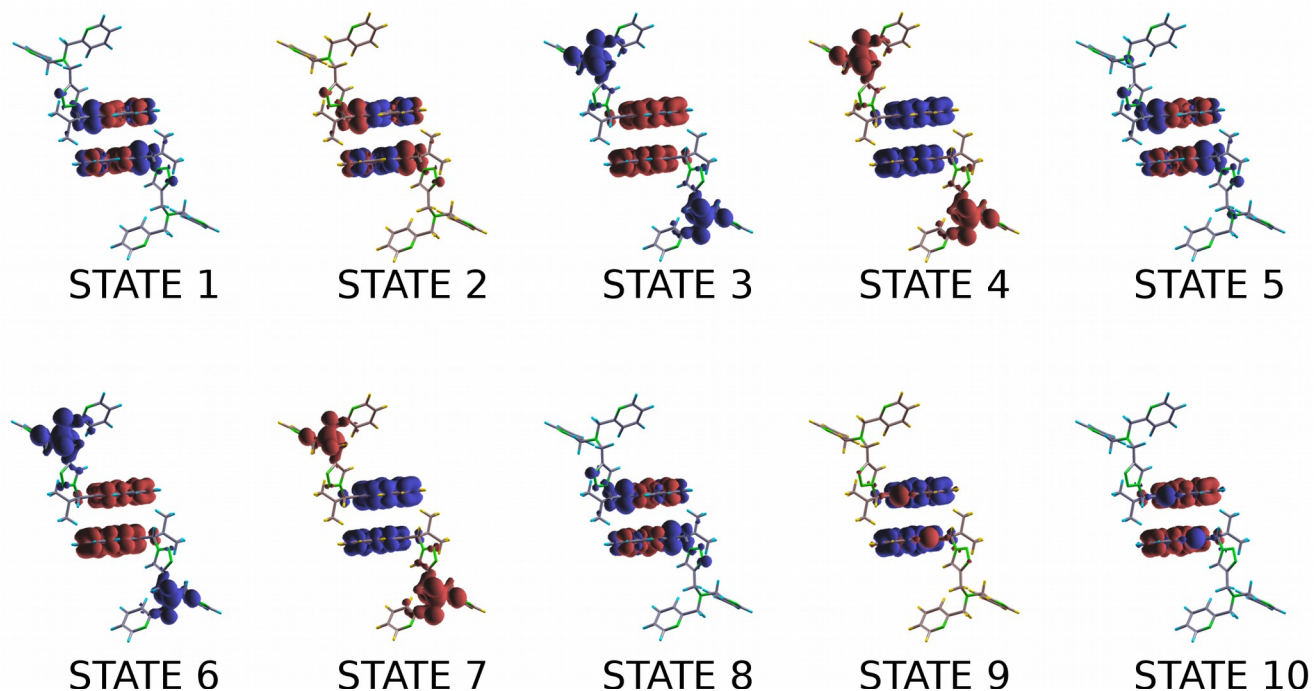


Figure S4: TDDFT difference densities for state 1 to 10 of the dimer calculated with the B3LYP functional. In TDDFT difference densities, blue indicates a loss of electron density upon excitation and red indicates a gain of electron density. The molecular orbitals obtained with PBE0 are very similar, so the TDDFT difference densities must not differ.

Table S2: Energy  $\lambda$  (in nm), oscillator strength  $f_{\text{osc}}$ , and orbitals that have relevant contributions to the electronic transitions of the dimer calculated with TDDFT/B3LYP and TDDFT/PBE0 (PBE0 calculation with fixed geometry from B3LYP). For the dimer, several molecular orbitals are degenerated, for example, 302 and 303 orbitals are the HOMO while the 304 and 305 are the LUMO. The 300 and 301 orbitals have contribution on several main transitions shown in this Table, and both are the degenerate HOMO-1.

state	B3LYP			PBE0		
	$\lambda$ (nm)	$f_{\text{osc}}$	Main transitions ( $\geq 10\%$ )	$\lambda$ (nm)	$f_{\text{osc}}$	Main transitions ( $\geq 10\%$ )
1	417.5	0.0000	300 $\rightarrow$ 304 (53%) 301 $\rightarrow$ 305 (45%)	393.2	0.0009	300 $\rightarrow$ 304 (54%) 301 $\rightarrow$ 305 (42%)
2	417.4	0.0005	300 $\rightarrow$ 305 (44%) 301 $\rightarrow$ 304 (54%)	393.2	0.0008	300 $\rightarrow$ 305 (36%) 301 $\rightarrow$ 304 (60%)
3	406.2	0.0003	302 $\rightarrow$ 304 (10%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 305 (11%) 302 $\rightarrow$ 305 (36%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 304 (43%)	385.7	0.0061	300 $\rightarrow$ 305 (55%) 301 $\rightarrow$ 304 (31%)
4	406.1	0.0008	302 $\rightarrow$ 304 (43%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 305 (36%) 302 $\rightarrow$ 305 (11%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 304 (10%)	378.1	0.1335	300 $\rightarrow$ 304 (19%) 301 $\rightarrow$ 305 (23%) 302 $\rightarrow$ 304 (14%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 305 (14%)
5	398.3	0.0314	300 $\rightarrow$ 305 (50%) 301 $\rightarrow$ 304 (40%)	377.0	0.0027	288 $\rightarrow$ 305 (21%) 289 $\rightarrow$ 304 (19%) 302 $\rightarrow$ 305 (20%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 304 (23%)
6	392.7	0.0000	302 $\rightarrow$ 304 (30%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 304 (16%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 305 (47%)	377.0	0.0006	288 $\rightarrow$ 304 (17%) 289 $\rightarrow$ 305 (14%) 302 $\rightarrow$ 304 (28%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 305 (26%)
7	392.7	0.0000	302 $\rightarrow$ 304 (16%) 302 $\rightarrow$ 305 (47%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 304 (30%)	376.6	0.0029	288 $\rightarrow$ 305 (17%) 389 $\rightarrow$ 304 (15%) 302 $\rightarrow$ 305 (24%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 304 (26%)
8	390.1	0.2251	300 $\rightarrow$ 304 (39%) 301 $\rightarrow$ 305 (46%)	375.5	0.0832	288 $\rightarrow$ 304 (14%) 289 $\rightarrow$ 305 (11%) 300 $\rightarrow$ 304 (18%) 301 $\rightarrow$ 305 (25%)
9	384.3	0.0072	290 $\rightarrow$ 305 (35%) 291 $\rightarrow$ 304 (33%) 293 $\rightarrow$ 304 (14%)	362.6	0.0000	302 $\rightarrow$ 304 (24%) 302 $\rightarrow$ 305 (15%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 304 (22%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 305 (36%)
10	384.0	0.0045	290 $\rightarrow$ 304 (36%) 291 $\rightarrow$ 305 (31%) 293 $\rightarrow$ 305 (13%)	362.6	0.0000	302 $\rightarrow$ 304 (22%) 302 $\rightarrow$ 305 (36%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 304 (24%) 303 $\rightarrow$ 305 (15%)