

***Electronic Supplementary Information***

**Room temperature phosphorescence vs thermally activated  
delayed fluorescence in carbazole – pyrimidine cored  
compounds**

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**Table S1** Peak positions of absorption, fluorescence and phosphorescence spectra of the compounds **1a-d** in 1 w.t.% Zeonex and PMMA thin films.

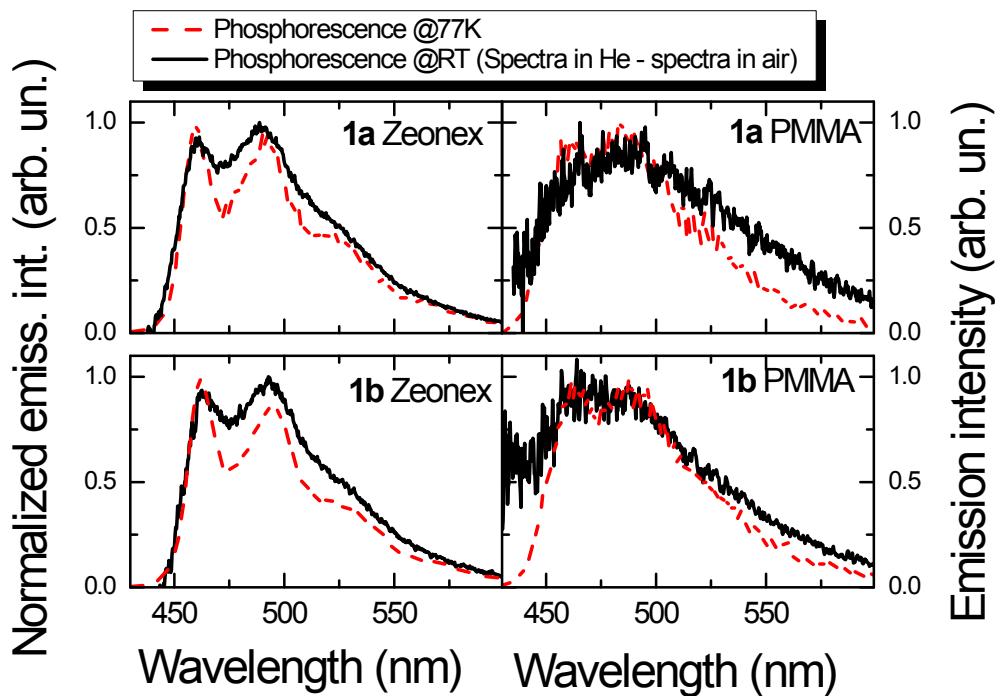
	$\lambda_{\text{ABS}}^{\text{Zeonex}}$ (nm) <sup>[a]</sup>	$\lambda_{\text{ABS}}^{\text{PMMA}}$ (nm) <sup>[b]</sup>	$\lambda_{\text{FL}}^{\text{Zeonex}}$ (nm) <sup>[c]</sup>	$\lambda_{\text{FL}}^{\text{PMMA}}$ (nm) <sup>[d]</sup>	$\lambda_{\text{PH}}^{\text{Zeonex}}$ (nm) <sup>[e]</sup>	$\lambda_{\text{PH}}^{\text{PMMA}}$ (nm) <sup>[f]</sup>
<b>1a</b>	352	342	384	404	460	461
<b>1b</b>	355	342	388	404	463	463
<b>1c</b>	362	362	394	420	475	460
<b>1d</b>	358	344	435	475	477	488

<sup>[a], [c], [e]</sup> Absorption, fluorescence and phosphorescence spectrum maximum, respectively, in 1 w.t. % Zeonex film.

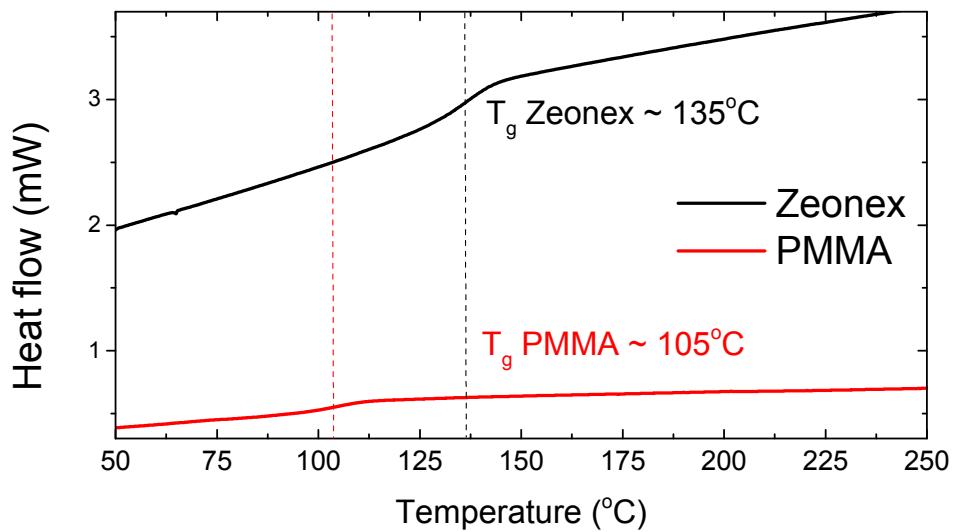
<sup>[b], [d], [f]</sup> Absorption, fluorescence and phosphorescence spectrum maximum, respectively, in 1 w.t. %PMMA film.

**Table S2** Orbital composition of  $S_0 \rightarrow T_1$  and  $S_0 \rightarrow T_2$  transitions with fractional contribution values for carbazole-pyrimidine compounds **1a-1d**. The main transitions are indicated in bold.

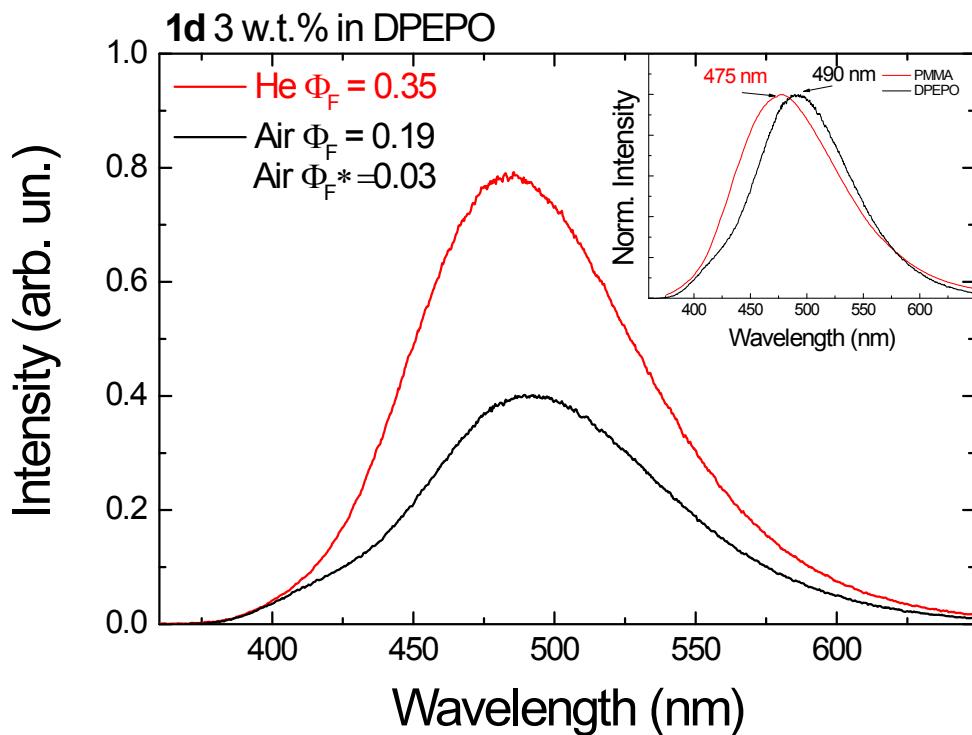
	$S_0 \rightarrow T_1$		$S_0 \rightarrow T_2$	
	Transition	Contribution (%)	Transition	Contribution (%)
<b>1a</b>	HOMO-5→LUMO	0.13	HOMO-1→LUMO+1	0.02
	HOMO-1→LUMO	0.02	HOMO-3→LUMO	0.10
	HOMO-3→LUMO+1	0.07	HOMO-1→LUMO	0.04
	<b>HOMO-1→LUMO</b>	<b>0.61</b>	HOMO-1→LUMO+1	0.08
	HOMO→LUMO	0.04	<b>HOMO→LUMO</b>	<b>0.75</b>
	HOMO-1→LUMO+1	0.12		
<b>1b</b>	HOMO-11→LUMO	0.11	HOMO-10→LUMO	0.08
	HOMO-10→LUMO+1	0.03	HOMO-5→LUMO	0.05
	LUMO-10→LUMO+4	0.03	HOMO-1→LUMO+1	0.07
	HOMO-5→LUMO+1	0.19	HOMO-1→LUMO+4	0.04
	<b>HOMO-1→LUMO</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>HOMO→LUMO</b>	<b>0.76</b>
	HOMO→LUMO+1	0.13		
	HOMO→LUMO+5	0.03		
<b>1c</b>	HOMO-8→LUMO	0.08	HOMO-7→LUMO	0.05
	HOMO-7→LUMO	0.04	HOMO-5→LUMO	0.06
	HOMO-5→LUMO+1	0.03	HOMO-1→LUMO	0.04
	<b>HOMO-1→LUMO</b>	<b>0.69</b>	HOMO-1→LUMO+1	0.05
	HOMO-1→LUMO+1	0.03	<b>HOMO→LUMO</b>	<b>0.77</b>
	HOMO→LUMO	0.03	HOMO→LUMO+1	0.03
	HOMO→LUMO+1	0.09		
<b>1d</b>	HOMO-10→LUMO	0.02	HOMO-7→LUMO	0.03
	HOMO-7→LUMO+1	0.04	HOMO-1→LUMO	0.03
	HOMO-2→LUMO	0.05	<b>HOMO→LUMO</b>	<b>0.95</b>
	<b>HOMO→LUMO+1</b>	<b>0.77</b>		
	HOMO→LUMO+5	0.08		
	HOMO→LUMO+7	0.03		



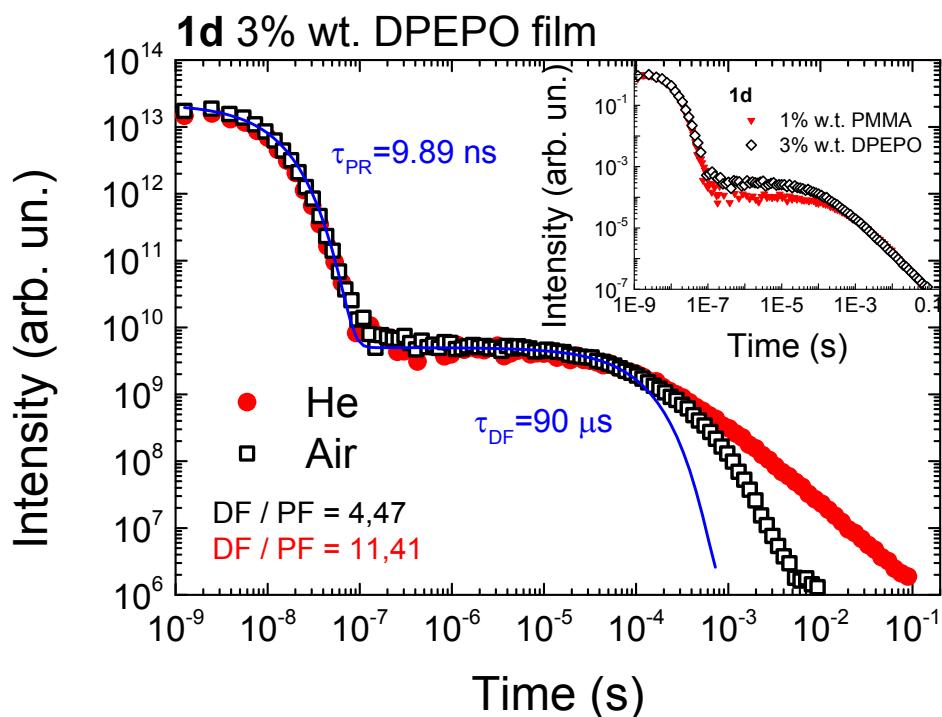
**Fig. S1** Phosphorescence spectra of compounds **1a** and **1b** in 1w.t. % in Zeonex and PMMA films at 77K (red lines) and room temperature (black lines). Room temperature PH spectra were obtained by subtracting the FI spectra obtained in oxygen-saturated ambient from those obtained in oxygen-deficient ambient.



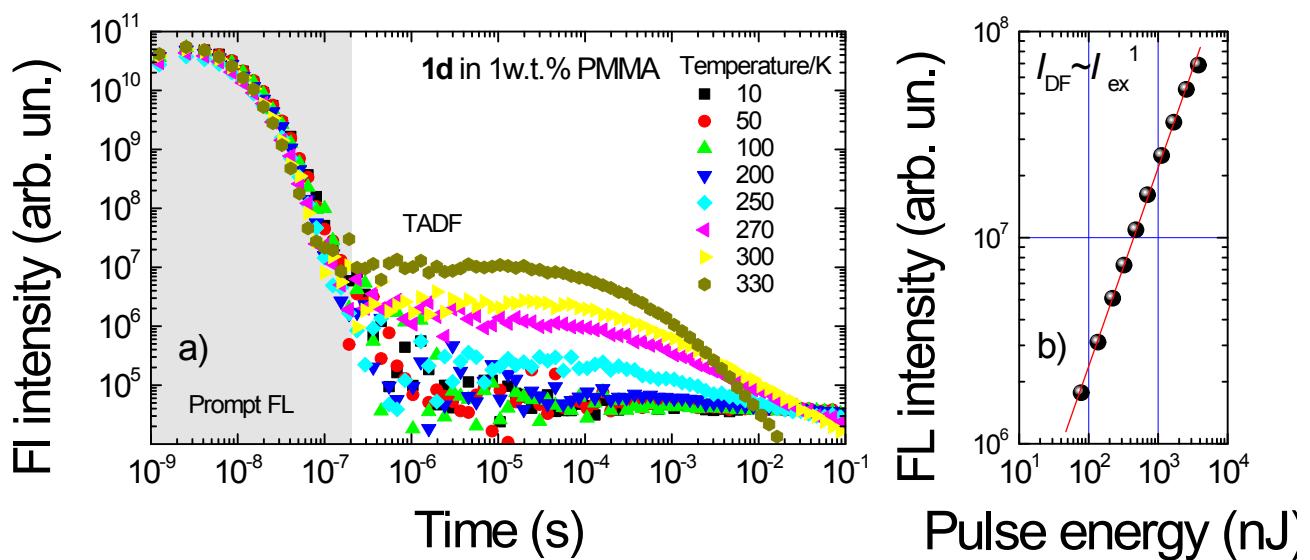
**Fig. S2** Differential scanning calorimetry curves of Zeonex and PMMA.



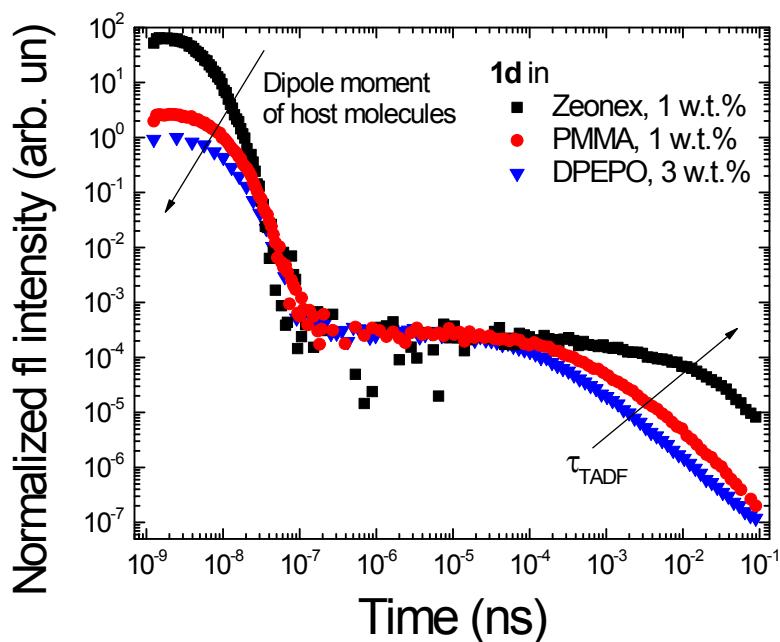
**Fig. S3** Fluorescence spectra of 3 w.t.% DPEPO film of compound **1d** in oxygen-saturated (black line) and oxygen-deficient (red line) ambient.  $\Phi_F$  is a fluorescence quantum yield,  $\Phi_F^*$  - fluorescence quantum yield excluding the TADF part (true  $\Phi_F$  for the prompt fluorescence). Inset shows fluorescence spectra of 3 w.t.% DPEPO (black line) and 1 w.t.% PMMA (red line) films of compound **1d**.



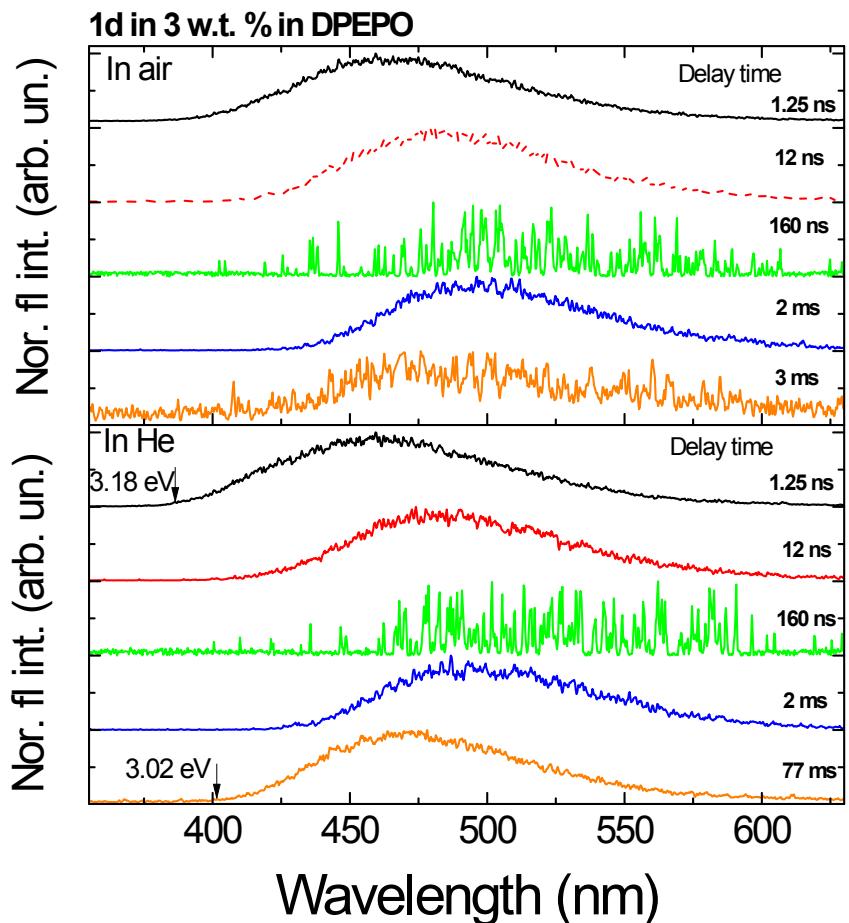
**Fig. S4** Log – log scale photoluminescence decays of 3 w.t.% DPEPO film of compound **1d** in oxygen-saturated and oxygen-deficient ambients. The inset shows the comparison of log – log scale photoluminescence decays of **1d** in 1w.t.% PMMA film (red triangles) and 3 w.t.% DPEPO film (open squares). Blue line is the bi-exponential fit.



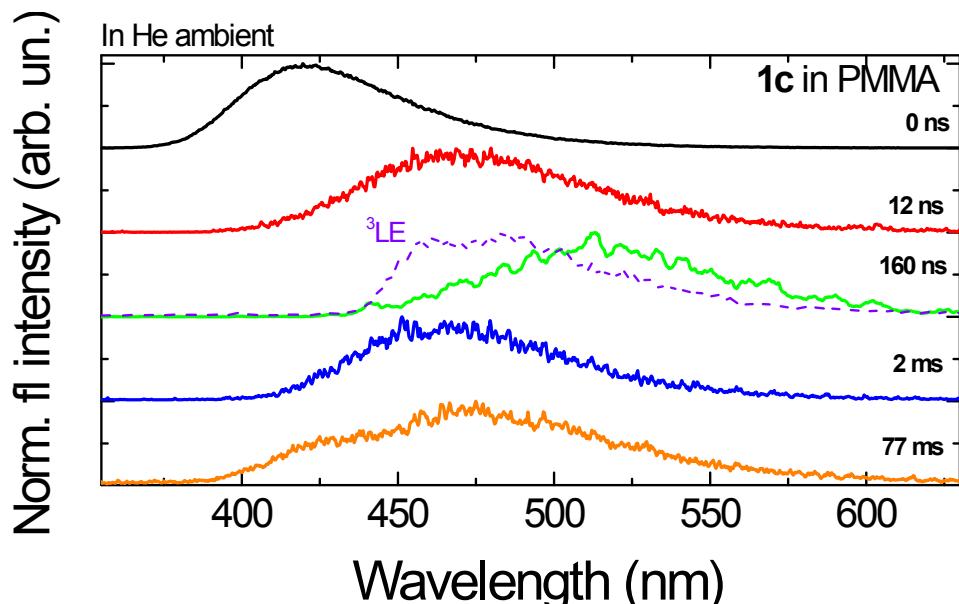
**Fig. S5** a) Log – log scale photoluminescence decays of compound **1d** in 1% w.t. PMMA at various temperatures. The emergency of TADF is clearly seen at the temperatures above  $\sim 200$ K. b) Delayed fluorescence intensity dependence on the laser fluence of compound **1d** in 1% w.t. PMMA. Red line shows linear fit.



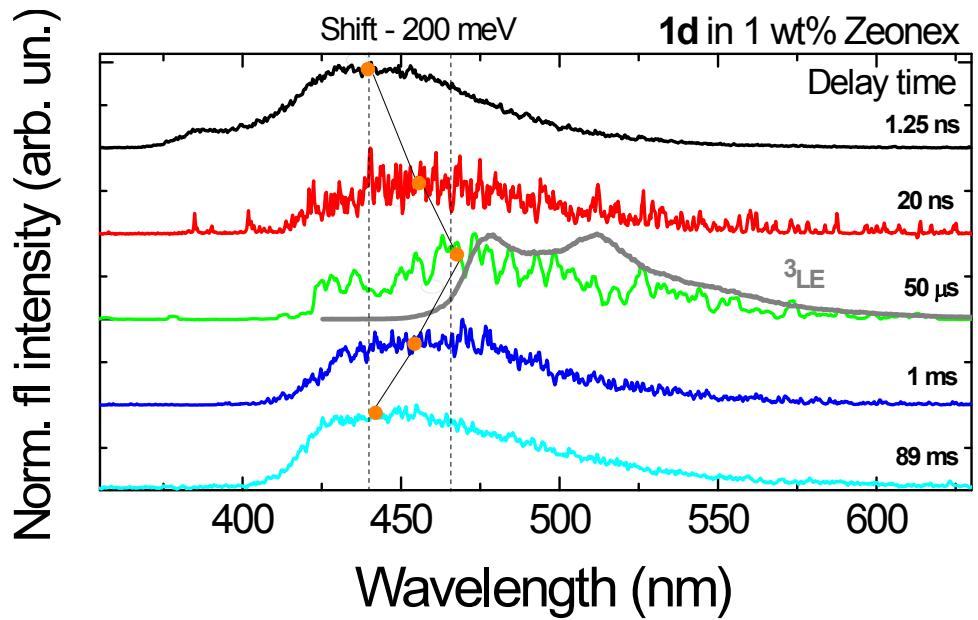
**Fig. S6** Fluorescence decay transients of compound **1d** in diluted Zeonex (black figures), PMMA (red figures) and DPEPO (blue figures) films. Transients were normalized to initial intensity of delayed fluorescence. Clear trend of decrease of delayed fluorescence lifetime ( $\tau_{\text{TADF}}$ ) upon the increase of dipole moment of host molecules is observed.



**Fig. S7** Normalized time resolved fluorescence spectra of 3 w.t.% **1d**:DPEPO film in oxygen-saturated (upper picture) and oxygen-deficient (lower picture) ambients. Numbers denotes the delay time. Numbers near the arrows denotes the on-set energies of fluorescence spectra. All spectra were shifted vertically for clarity.



**Fig. S8** Normalized time resolved fluorescence spectra of 1 w.t.% **1c** PMMA film in oxygen-deficient ambient. Numbers denote the delay time. Dotted spectrum is phosphorescence spectra obtained at 77K temperature. All spectra were shifted vertically for clarity.



**Fig. S9** Normalized time resolved fluorescence spectra of 1 w.t.% **1d** Zeonex film in oxygen-deficient ambient. Numbers denotes the delay time. Dark grey spectrum is phosphorescence spectra obtained at 77K temperature. All spectra were shifted vertically for clarity.