

Electronic Supplementary Information

Unveiling the mechanisms of organic room temperature phosphorescence in various surrounding environments: a computational study

Ancong Zhao¹, Xiulan Wu¹, Xin Jiang¹, Jingran Gao¹, Jian Wang^{2*}, Wei Shen^{1*}

¹ Key Laboratory of Luminescence Analysis and Molecular Sensing, Ministry of Education, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, P.R. China

² School of Elementary Education, Chongqing Normal University, Chongqing, 400715, P.R. China

Content

Computational details for NTO	2
Fig. S1 Molecular structures with the labeled atom index of complex b	2
Fig. S2 Calculated orbital energy levels, energy gaps and electron density contours of HOMOs and LUMOs for complex at S_0 equilibrium geometries in three cases.	2
Table. S1 Representative dihedral angles and bond angles are detailed in the table.....	3
Table. S2 Selected dihedral angles and bond angles (in deg, marked in Fig. S ₁) of S_0 , S_1 , and T_1 states in solution, crystal and amorphous phase, respectively.	3
Table. S3 Packing structure of complex b and excitonic coupling in crystal phase.....	4
Table. S4 Packing structure of complex b and excitonic coupling in amorphous phase.....	4

* Corresponding Author: wangjian@cqnu.edu.cn (Jian Wang), shenw@swu.edu.cn (Wei Shen)

Computational details for NTO

To begin with, the central molecule is relaxed while the molecules of low level region are frozen during the QM/MM geometry optimizations with the ω B97XD functional and 6-31G** basis. Then, the molecules of low level region are replaced by background charges in NTO calculation with $\text{iop}(9/40=4)$.

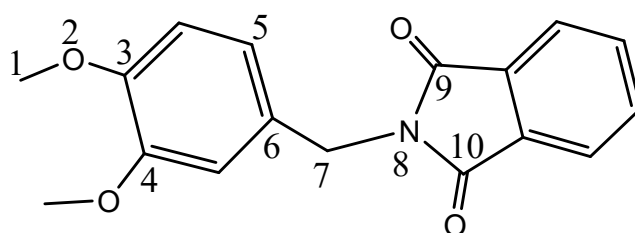


Fig. S1 Molecular structures with the labeled atom index of complex b.

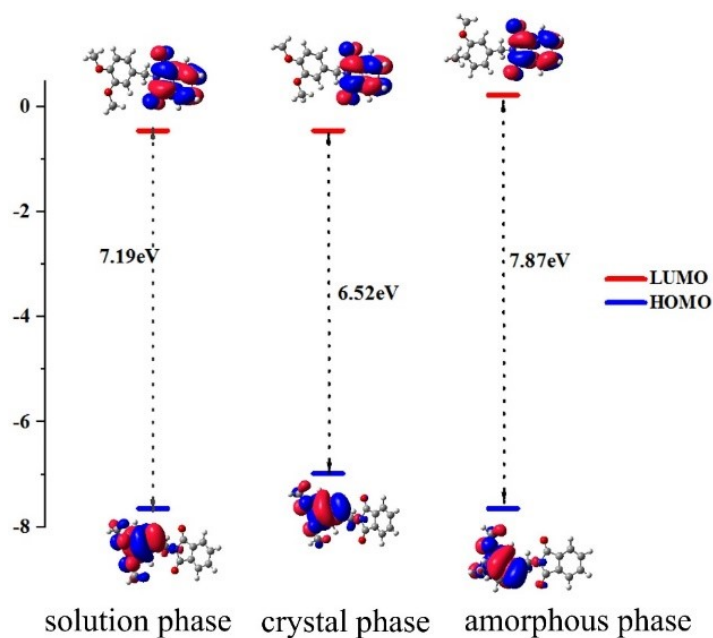


Fig. S2 Calculated orbital energy levels, energy gaps and electron density contours of HOMOs and LUMOs for complex at S_0 equilibrium geometries in three cases.

Table. S1 Representative dihedral angles and bond angles are detailed in the table.

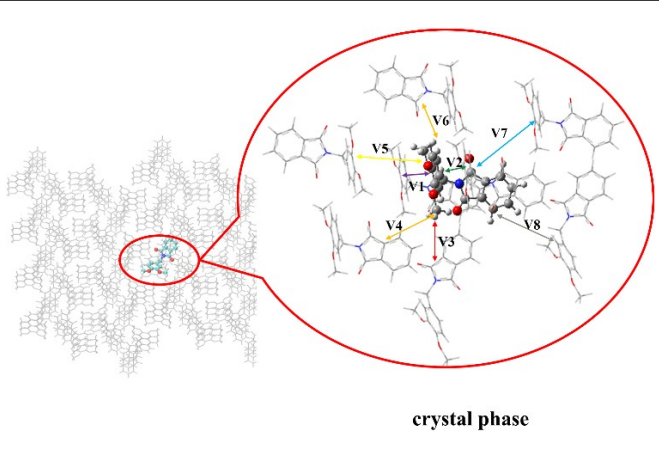
	solution	crystal phase	amorphous phase
θ_1	C5-C6-C7-N8	C5-C6-C7-N8	C5-C6-C7-N8
θ_2	C1-O2-C3-C4	C1-O2-C3-C4	C1-O2-C3-C4
θ_3	C6-C7-N8-C10	C6-C7-N8-C10	C6-C7-N8-C10
α_1	C5-C6-C7	C5-C6-C7	C5-C6-C7
α_2	C6-C7-C8	C6-C7-C8	C6-C7-C8
α_3	C7-N8-C10	C7-N8-C10	C7-N8-C10

Table. S2 Selected dihedral angles and bond angles (in deg, marked in Fig. S₁) of S₀, S₁, and T₁ states in solution, crystal and amorphous phase, respectively.

	solution phase			crystal phase			amorphous phase		
	S₀	S₁	T₁	S₀	S₁	T₁	S₀	S₁	T₁
θ_1	101.1	73.1	66.7	106.9	109.1	107.3	95.7	94.0	95.6
θ_2	179.8	179.5	179.8	174.3	177.5	177.8	173.6	176.0	174.1
θ_3	90.1	73.6	84.1	103.3	103.3	107.5	79.9	81.0	79.4
α_1	121.1	118.1	117.8	120.6	120.6	120.7	119.7	119.0	119.6
α_2	112.4	101.0	109.4	113.0	109.1	108.1	115.2	112.3	115.2
α_3	124.1	122.2	122.8	124.4	123.4	123.9	123.6	122.8	122.4

Table. S3 Packing structure of complex b and excitonic coupling in crystal phase.

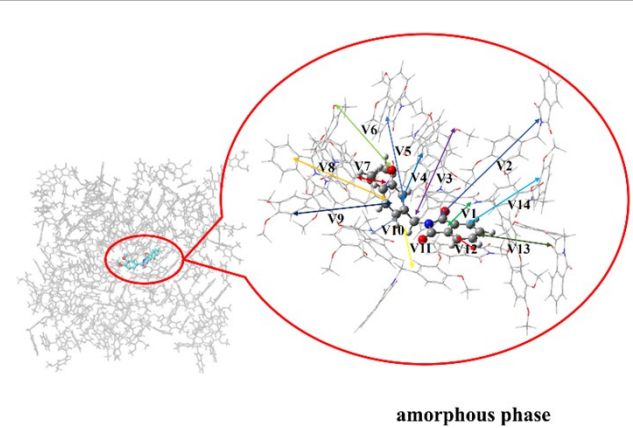
Dimer	J	Dimer	J
V1	-0.215	V5	0.006
V2	-0.206	V6	0.016
V3	0.084	V7	-0.023
V4	-0.006	V8	0.083



crystal phase

Table. S4 Packing structure of complex b and excitonic coupling in amorphous phase.

Dimer	J	Dimer	J	Dimer	J
V1	-0.196	V6	0.031	V11	-0.056
V2	-0.006	V7	-0.010	V12	0.092
V3	0.443	V8	-0.001	V13	0.011
V4	0.035	V9	0.026	V14	-0.033
V5	0.003	V10	-0.051		



amorphous phase