

delayed luminescence

Luminescence decaying more slowly than that expected from the rate of decay of the emitting state. The following mechanisms of luminescence provide examples:

1. triplet-triplet or singlet-singlet annihilation to form one molecular entity in its excited singlet state and another molecular entity in its electronic ground state (sometimes referred to as P type),
2. thermally activated delayed fluorescence involving reversible intersystem crossing (sometimes referred to as E type), and
3. combination of oppositely charged ions or of an electron and a cation. For emission to be referred to in this case as delayed luminescence at least one of the two reaction partners must be generated in a photochemical process.

See also *delayed fluorescence*.

1988, 60, 1065; see also O.B. 185