

**Supplementary Material for "Solvent polarity  
dependent excited state behavior and thermally  
active delayed fluorescence for  
triquinolonebenzene"**

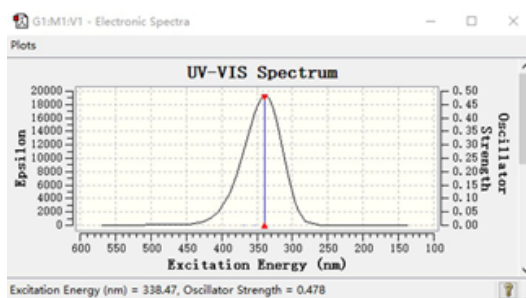
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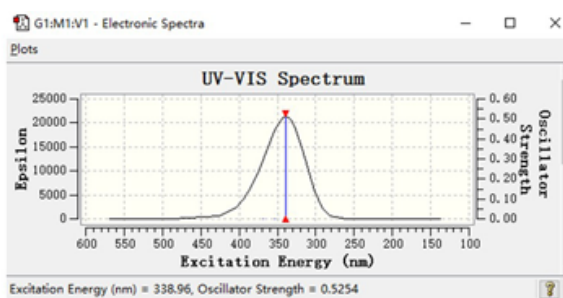
E-mail: h.yang@foxmail.com; yzheng@sdu.edu.cn

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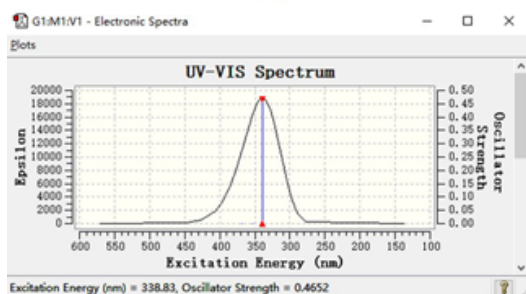
<sup>\*</sup>To whom correspondence should be addressed



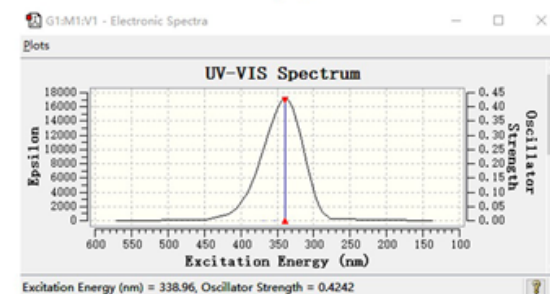
(a)



(b)

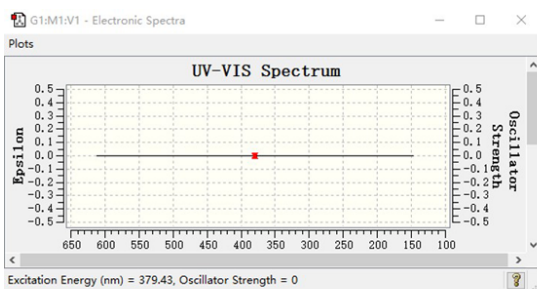


(c)

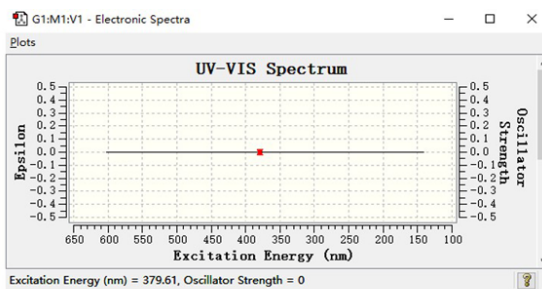


(d)

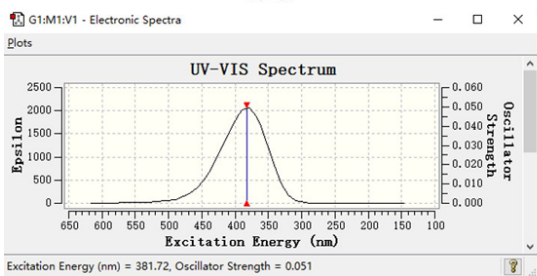
Figure S1: The theoretical absorption spectra of TQB-TA form in CYH (a), Tol (b),  $\text{CHCl}_3$  (c) and DMF (d) solvents. Herein, the peaks in each figures indicate the  $S_0 \rightarrow S_3$  transition since the oscillator strengths of  $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$  and  $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$  are almost 0.



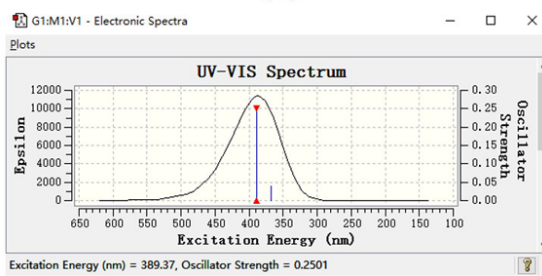
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure S2: The theoretical  $S_1$ -state fluorescence spectra of TQB-TA form in CYH (a), Tol (b),  $\text{CHCl}_3$  (c) and DMF (d) solvents.

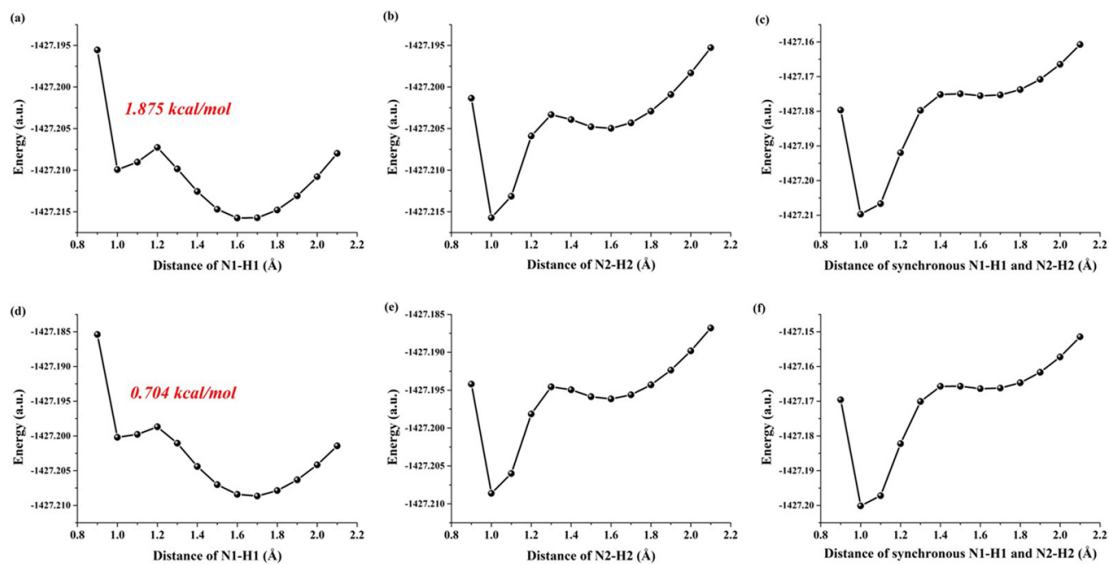


Figure S3: The constructed potential energy curves using Cam-B3LYP functional along with A → B, B → D and A → D paths in CYH (a-c) and DMF (d-f) solvents .

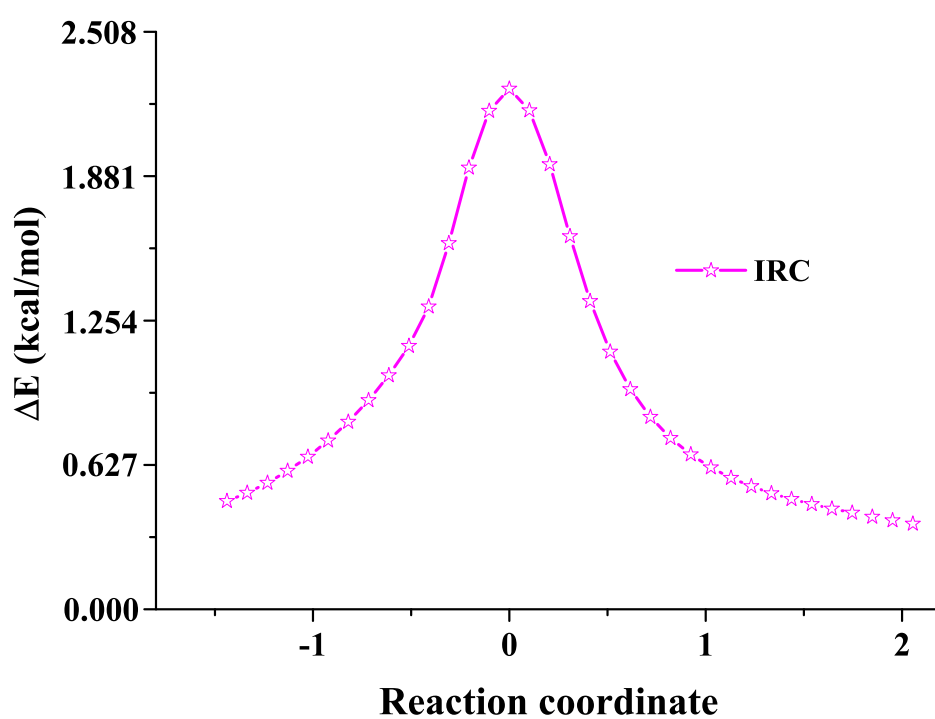


Figure S4: The energy profile along with the S<sub>1</sub>-state IRC for the ESIPT path (A → B or C) based on TDDFT/B3LYP/TZVP theoretical level.