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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 (sometime 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

Source:
PAC, 1988, *60*, 1055 *(Glossary of terms used in photochemistry (Recommendations 1988))* on page 1065

See also:
Orange Book, p. 185

