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## Correction: Highly photoluminescent copper carbene complexes based on prompt rather than delayed fluorescence

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Correction for 'Highly photoluminescent copper carbene complexes based on prompt rather than delayed fluorescence' by Alexander S. Romanov *et al.*, *Chem. Commun.*, 2016, **52**, 6379–6382.

The original article reported photoluminescence data on cyclic (alkyl)(amino)carbene complexes of copper and gold halides **1a–c** and **2a–c** based on time-correlated single photon counting (TCSPC) measurements carried out over a 10–60 nanosecond timescale which at the time were interpreted as evidence for prompt fluorescence. The authors have remeasured these complexes and this has shown that fluorescence is not the major emission pathway. Given the lifetimes in the microsecond range, the major emission pathway is consistent with phosphorescence. Using either a 370 nm nano-LED or operating in the phosphorimeter mode (with an F1-1029 lifetime emission PMT assembly, using a 450 W Xe lamp with  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  370 nm, and a decay window of 160–200  $\mu\text{s}$ ) gave the lifetimes  $\tau$  as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1** Excited state lifetimes  $\tau$  [ $\mu\text{s}$ ] of (CAAC)metal halides

<b>1a</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>1c</b>	<b>2a</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>2c</b>
$24.9 \pm 0.1^a$	$22.6 \pm 0.1^a$	$1.3 \pm 0.1$ (12%)	$2.4 \pm 0.1^a$	$1.8 \pm 0.1$ (26%)	$2.0 \pm 0.1$ (47%)
$27.2 \pm 0.3^b$		$17.0 \pm 0.1$ (88%) <sup>a</sup>		$16.7 \pm 0.1$ (74%) <sup>a</sup>	$17.3 \pm 0.1$ (53%) <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Measured at  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  of the emission peak with nano-LED excitation. <sup>b</sup> Excitation with a Xe lamp.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

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