

Regulating vibrational mode to improve quantum efficiency, insights from theoretical calculations on iridium(III) complexes bearing tridentate NCN and NNC chelates

Yuanqing Lei,^{a,b} Hao Guo,^{* a} Jian Wang,^{* c} Ran Jia^c

^a Department of Chemistry, Fudan University, 2005 Songhu Road, Shanghai, 200438, P. R. China. Tel: +86-21-31249190; Fax: +86-21-31249190; E-mail: Hao_Guo@fudan.edu.cn

^b College of Big Data and Information Engineering, Guizhou University, Huaxi District, 550025 Guiyang, P. R. China.

^c International Joint Research Laboratory of Nano-Micro Architecture Chemistry, Laboratory of Theoretical and Computational Chemistry, Institute of Theoretical Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130023, P. R. China. E-mail: abbott.cn@gmail.com

* Correspondence to:

Hao_Guo@fudan.edu.cn (Hao Guo)

abbott.cn@gmail.com (Jian Wang)

Supplementary Information

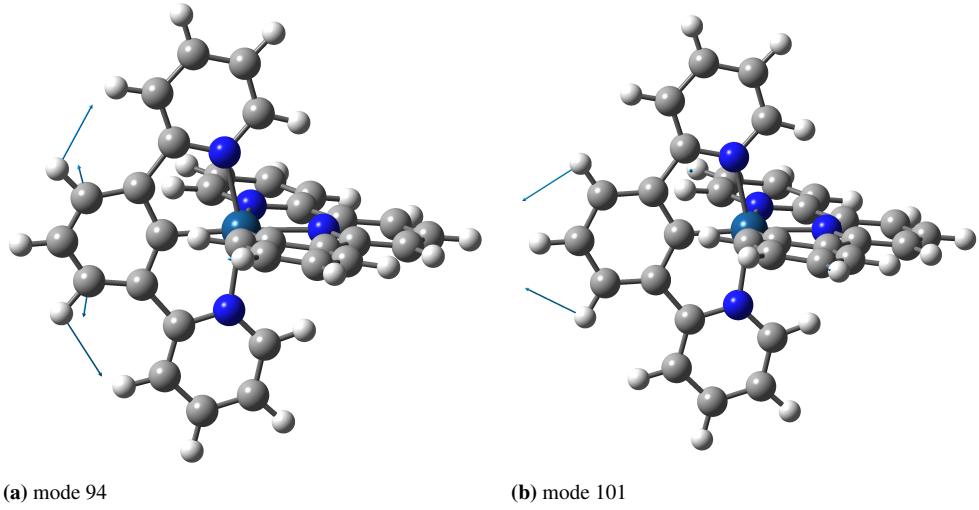


Figure ESI-1 The swing vibration modes of hydrogen atoms at the 3,5 position of benzene on NCN ligand.

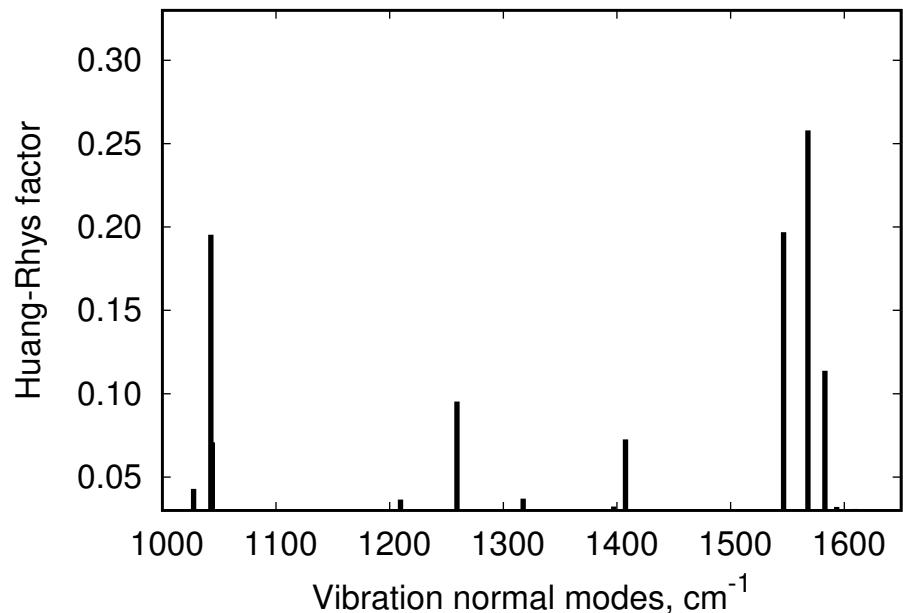


Figure ESI-2 Huang-Rhys factor vs vibration normal modes, for **Ir-0**.

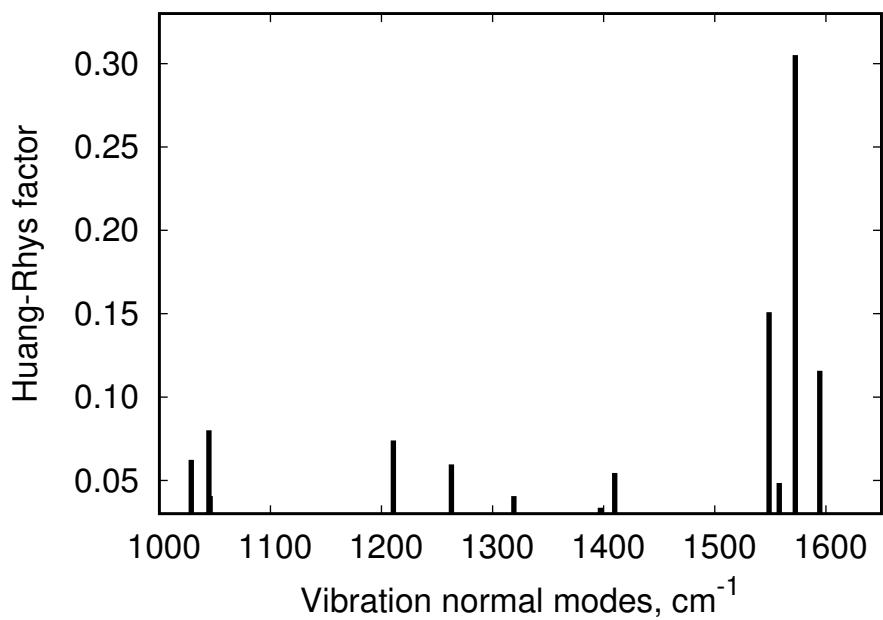


Figure ESI-3 Huang-Rhys factor vs vibration normal modes, for **Ir-1**.

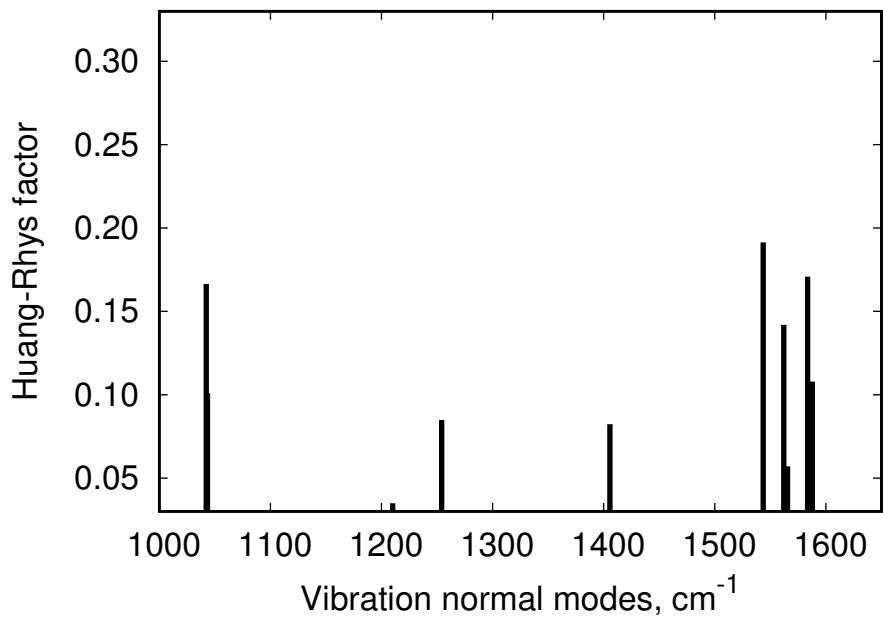


Figure ESI-4 Huang-Rhys factor vs vibration normal modes, for **Ir-2**.

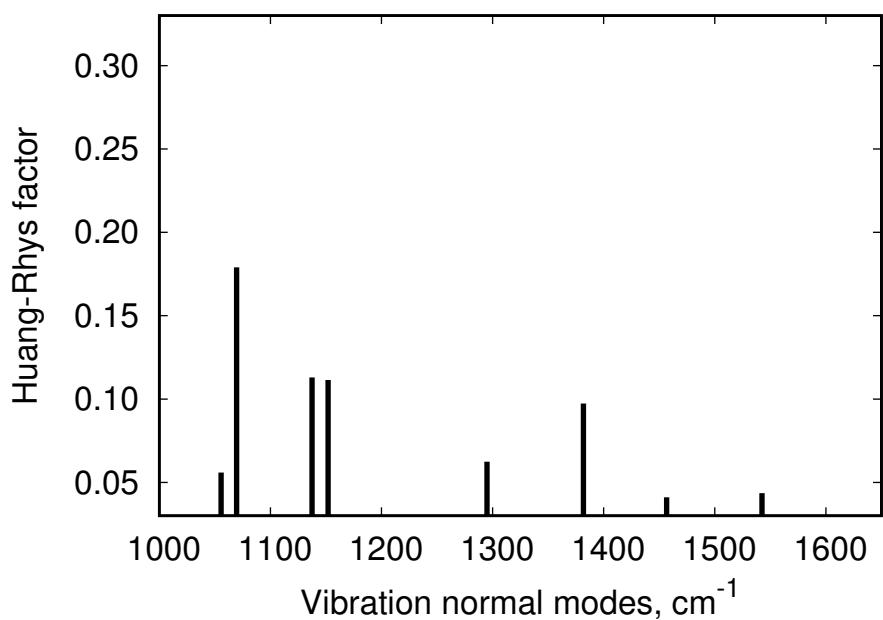


Figure ESI-5 Huang-Rhys factor vs vibration normal modes, for **Ir-3**.

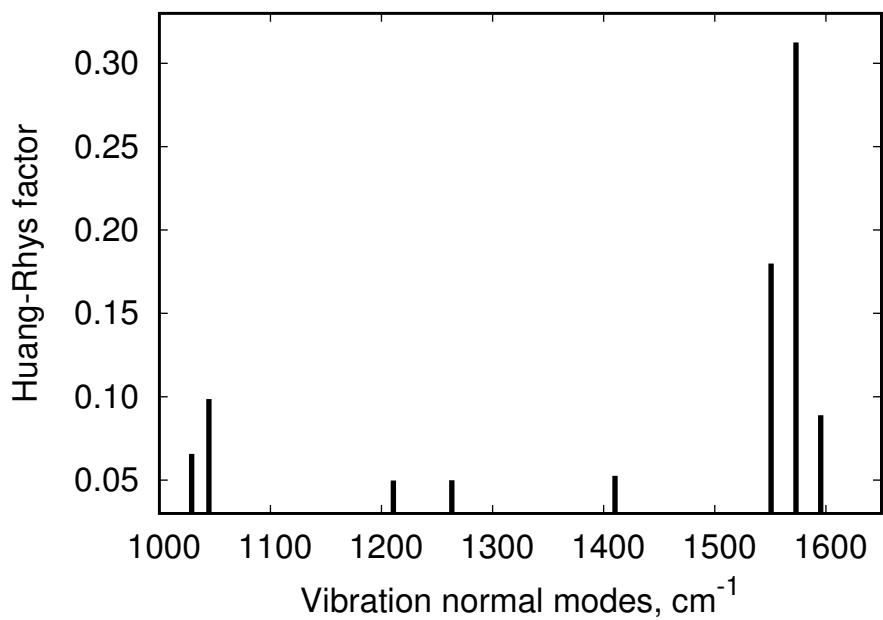


Figure ESI-6 Huang-Rhys factor vs vibration normal modes, for **Ir-4**.

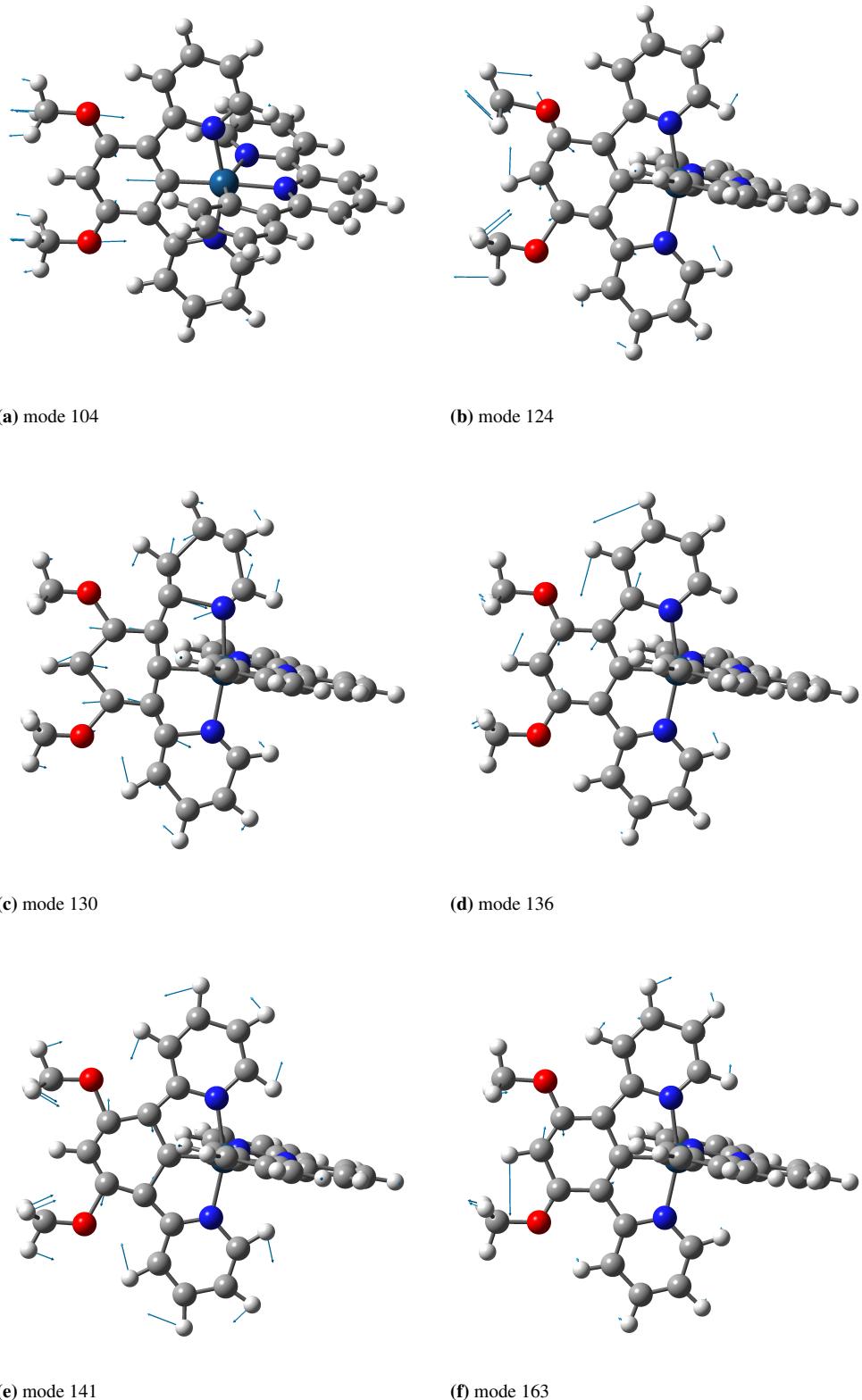


Figure ESI-7 Extra stretching vibration mode introduced by CH_3O group, in **Ir-2**.