

Electronic Supplementary Information

The Influence of Molecular Structure on Collision Radius for Optical Sensing of Molecular Oxygen Based on Cyclometalated Ir(III) Complexes

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Ir(ppy)₃: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, 3H), 7.65 (d, 3H), 7.58 (t, 3H), 7.53 (d, 3H), 6.87 (dd, 12H).

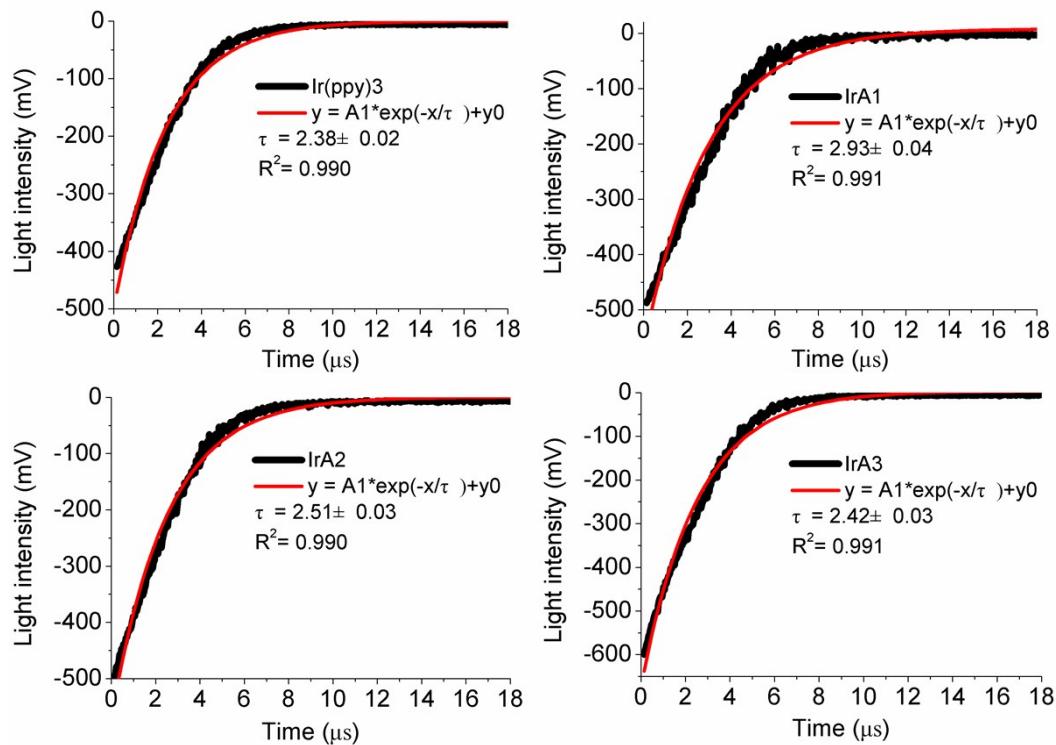


Fig. S1 Phosphorescence emission decay curves of all the Ir(III) complexes in THF in neat N₂. Monoexponential decay regression gave lifetime.

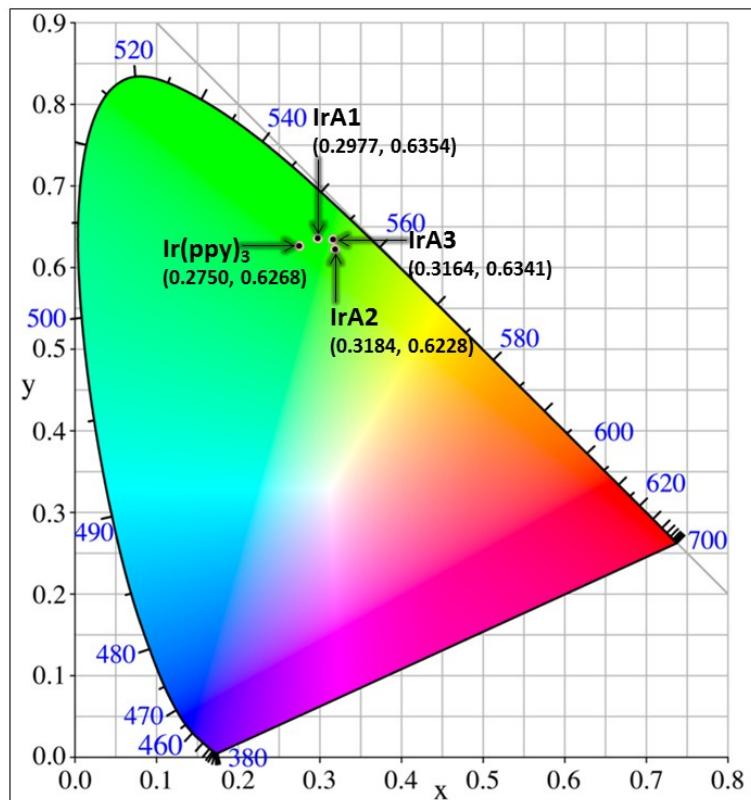


Fig. S2 CIE Plots for IrA1-IrA3 and Ir(ppy)₃

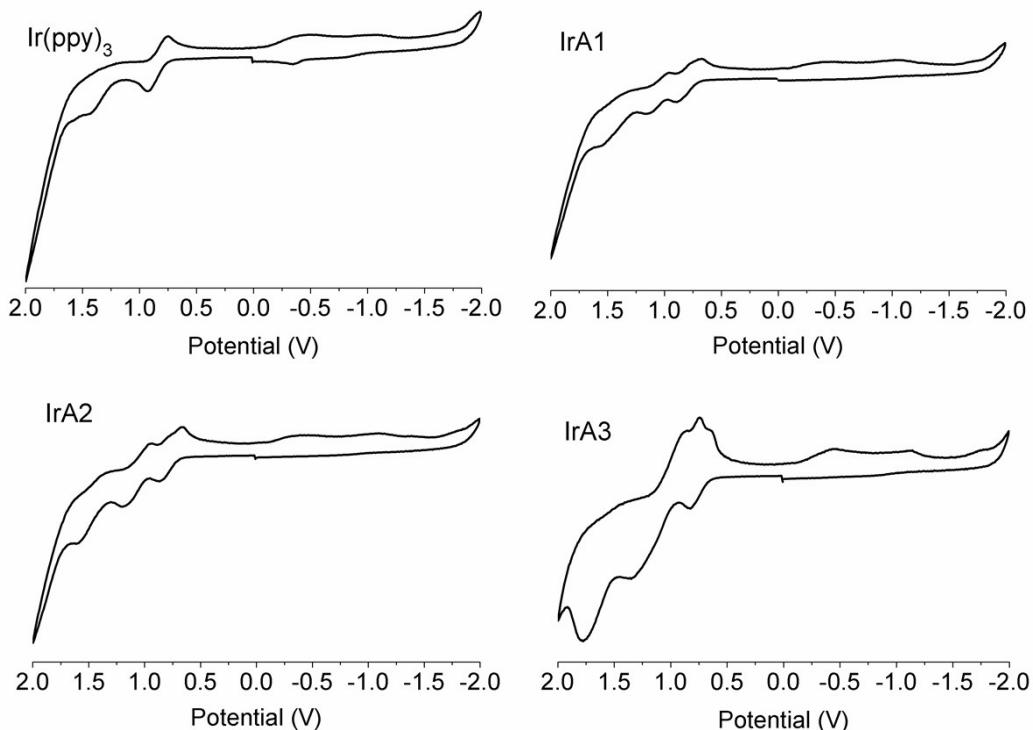


Fig. S3 Cyclic voltammogram of all the Ir(III) complexes. 0.1 M $[Bu_4N]PF_6$ in THF, scan rate 100 mV s⁻¹, measured using saturated calomel electrode (SCE) as the standard.

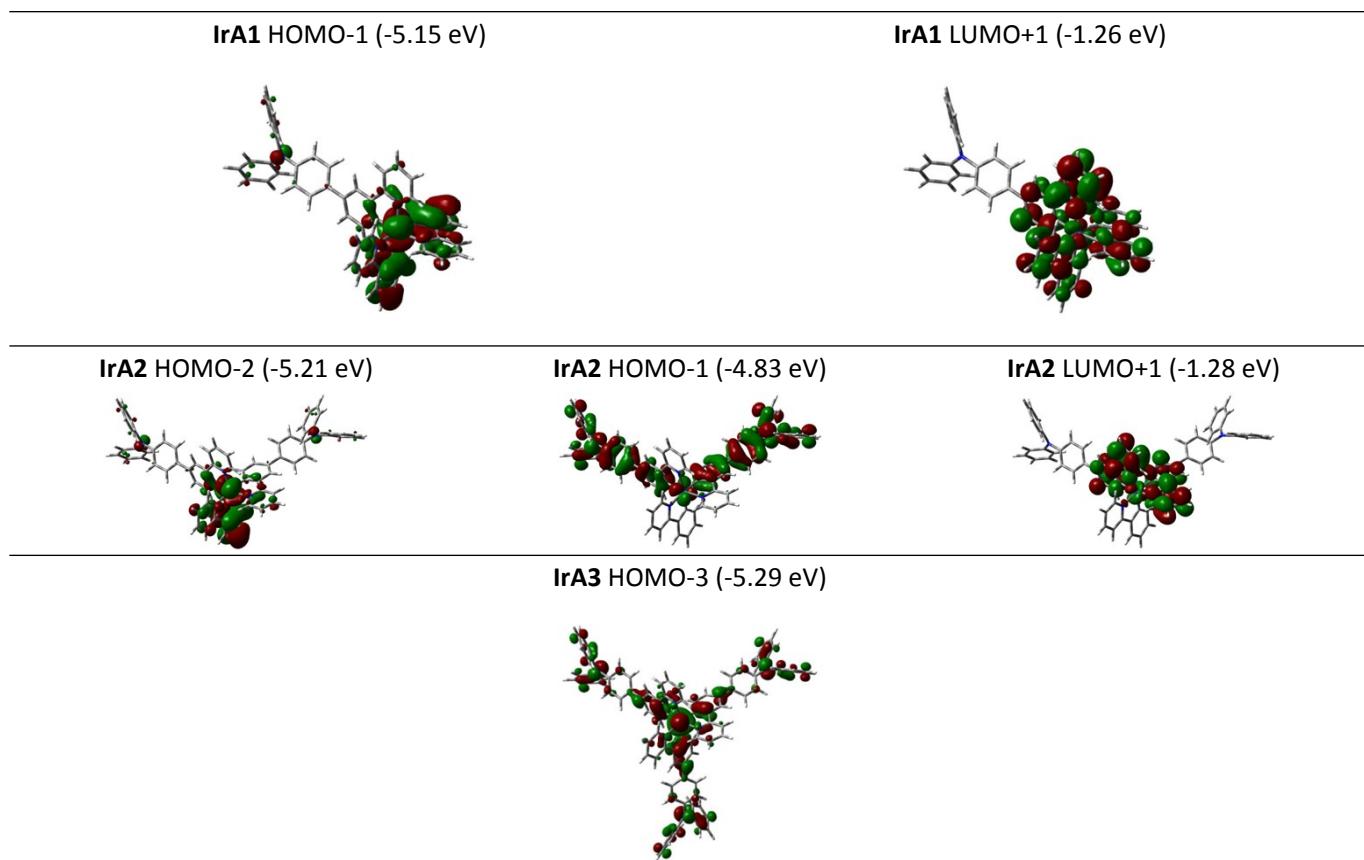


Fig. S4 Molecular orbitals of IrA1-IrA3 and Ir(ppy)₃ for the ground state geometry. Calculated by DFT/PCM = THF at the B3LYP/6-31G(d)/LanL2DZ level using Gaussian 16.

Table S1 Frontier orbital energy levels of all the Ir(III) complexes

Ir(III) complexes	HOMO (eV) experimental ^a	LUMO (eV) experimental ^b	E _g (eV) experimental ^c
Ir(ppy) ₃	-5.24	-2.96	2.28
IrA1	-5.18	-2.89	2.29
IrA2	-5.17	-3.06	2.11
IrA3	-5.18	-3.02	2.16

^a E_{HOMO} (eV) = -e(4.4 + $\frac{E^{\text{ox}}}{\text{Ox}}$). 0.1 M [Bu₄N]PF₆ in THF, scan rate 100 mV s⁻¹, measured using saturated calomel electrode (SCE) as the standard. ^b $E_{\text{LUMO}} = E_{\text{HOMO}} + E_{\text{g}}$. ^cEstimated from the absorption edge (λ_{edge}) of solid films by equation of $E_{\text{g}} = 1240/\lambda_{\text{edge}}$.

Table S2 Parameters for IrA1-IrA3 and Ir(ppy)₃; 10⁻⁵ M in THF on the concentration of O₂ at 0-100%, 25°C. (fitting of the result to the two-site model)

Complexes	$\lambda_{\text{ex}}(\text{nm})$	$\lambda_{\text{em}}(\text{nm})$	f_1^{a}	f_2^{a}	$K_{\text{SV1}}^{\text{b}}$	$K_{\text{SV2}}^{\text{b}}$	r^2 ^c	$K_{\text{SV}}^{\text{app}}$ ^d
Ir(ppy) ₃	400	511	0.985	0.015	121.4	0.00001	0.99983	119.6
IrA1	400	520	0.999	0.001	138.7	0.00001	0.99979	138.6
IrA2	400	522	0.998	0.002	171.7	0.00001	0.99978	171.4
IrA3	400	522	0.998	0.002	205.2	0.00001	0.99985	204.8

^a Ratio of the two portions of the Ir(III) complexes. ^b Quenching constant of the two portions(bar⁻¹). ^c Determination coefficients. ^d Weighted quenching constant (bar⁻¹).

The limits of detection (LODs) of IrA1-IrA3 and Ir(ppy)₃ in THF²

$$LOD = \frac{K_{\text{SV}}^{\text{app}}}{\text{Limit of detection (LOD)}}$$

$$\text{Signal to noise ratio (S/N)} \quad S/N = 20 \log \left(\frac{U_1}{U_0} \right) \quad U_1: \text{Signal amplitude} \quad U_0: \text{Noise amplitude}$$

Ir(ppy)₃: $U_1 = 511.3$, $U_0 = 1.3$, S/N = 51.9, LOD = 0.43 mbar

IrA1: $U_1 = 659.9$, $U_0 = 1.3$, S/N = 54.1, LOD = 0.39 mbar

IrA2: $U_1 = 502.7$, $U_0 = 1.3$, S/N = 51.8, LOD = 0.30 mbar

IrA3: $U_1 = 871.1$, $U_0 = 1.3$, S/N = 56.5, LOD = 0.27 mbar

Table S3 The phosphorescent decay time (τ), emission intensity ratio ($I_0/I_{100}-1$), and the ratio of collision radiiuses ($\sigma/\sigma_{\text{Ir(ppy)}_3}$) of all the Ir(III) complexes.

Ir(III) complexes	Data	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Standard
Ir(ppy) ₃	I_0	511.3	518.6	511.6	532.6	536.4	522.10	10.53
τ_0 (2.38 μs)	I_{100}	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.18	0.19
	$I_0/I_{100}-1$	78.4	86.9	80.6	83.4	88.1	83.48	3.66
IrA1	I_0	659.9	706.8	635.9	675.9	708.6	677.42	27.82
τ_0 (2.93 μs)	I_{100}	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.17	0.19
	$I_0/I_{100}-1$	121.9	144.4	122.1	126.3	141.0	131.13	9.63
	$\sigma_{\text{IrA1}}/\sigma_{\text{Ir(ppy)}_3}$	1.26	1.35	1.22	1.23	1.30	1.27	0.05
IrA2	I_0	502.7	524.4	489.4	490.7	509.2	503.28	12.90
τ_0 (2.51 μs)	I_{100}	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.30	0.21
	$I_0/I_{100}-1$	142.2	173.2	136.9	142.5	161.7	151.30	13.82
	$\sigma_{\text{IrA2}}/\sigma_{\text{Ir(ppy)}_3}$	1.72	1.89	1.61	1.62	1.74	1.72	0.10
IrA3	I_0	871.1	930.1	900.1	857.4	857.6	883.27	28.12
τ_0 (2.42 μs)	I_{100}	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.87	0.15
	$I_0/I_{100}-1$	169.8	194.4	181.9	174.7	181.8	180.52	8.31
	$\sigma_{\text{IrA3}}/\sigma_{\text{Ir(ppy)}_3}$	2.13	2.20	2.22	2.06	2.03	2.13	0.07

References.

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