

Electronic Supplementary Information

A charged iridophosphor for time-resolved luminescent CO₂ gas identification

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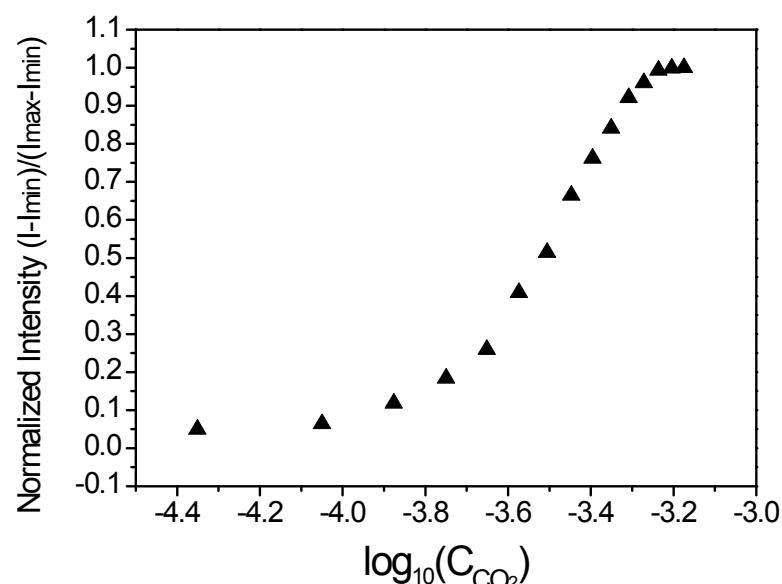


Fig. S1 Changes in the phosphorescence intensity of a solution of complex **1** in CH₃CN (10 μM) containing CH₃COO⁻ (3 equiv.) with various quantities of CO₂ gas. I_{min} represents the phosphorescence intensity (at 596 nm) of **1** with 3 equiv. CH₃COO⁻. I_{max} represents the phosphorescence intensity (at 596 nm) of **1** with 3 equiv. CH₃COO⁻, followed by bubbling with 15 mL CO₂ gas.

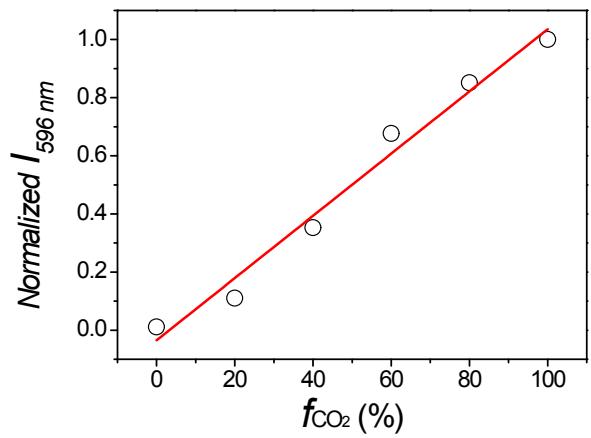


Fig. S2 A plot of PL intensity of **1** versus fraction of CO_2 (f_{CO_2}) in CO_2/N_2 mixtures.

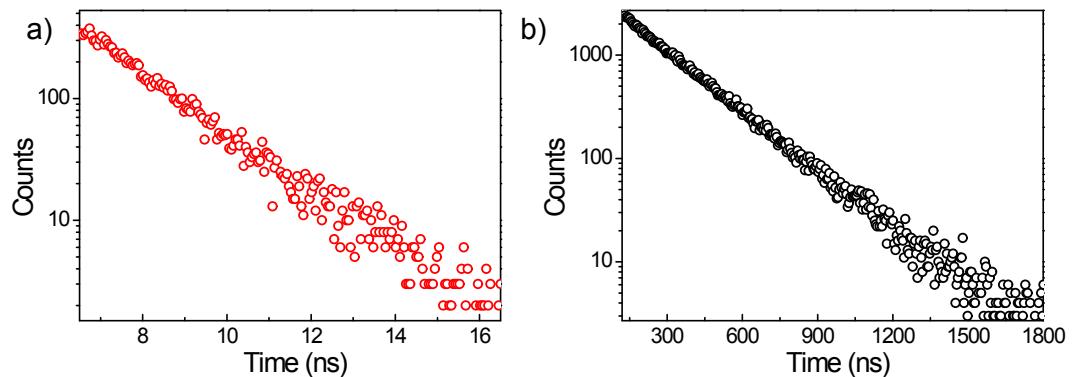


Fig. S3 Fluorescence lifetime decay profiles of (a) rhodamine B and (b) complex **1** with CH_3COO^- followed by treatment with CO_2 gas in CH_3CN using the TCSPC method with an excitation wavelength of 365 nm.

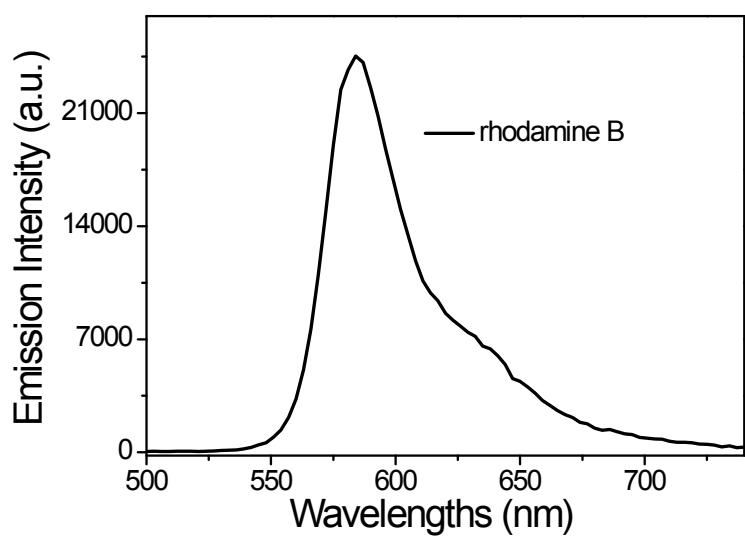


Fig. S4 PL spectra of rhodamine B in CH_3CN with an excitation wavelength of 365 nm.

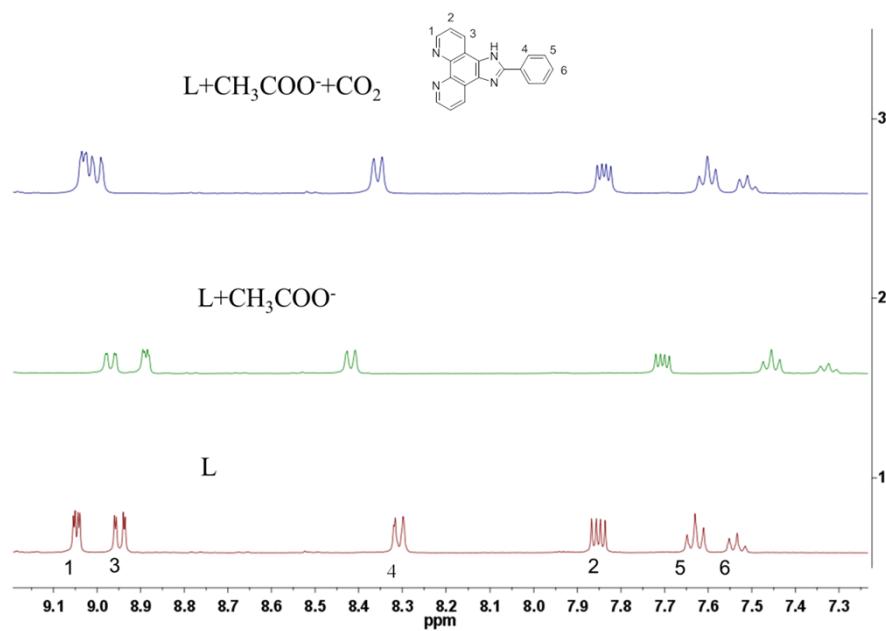


Fig. S5 ^1H NMR spectra of **L**, $\text{L} + \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-$ and $\text{L} + \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- + \text{CO}_2$ in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.

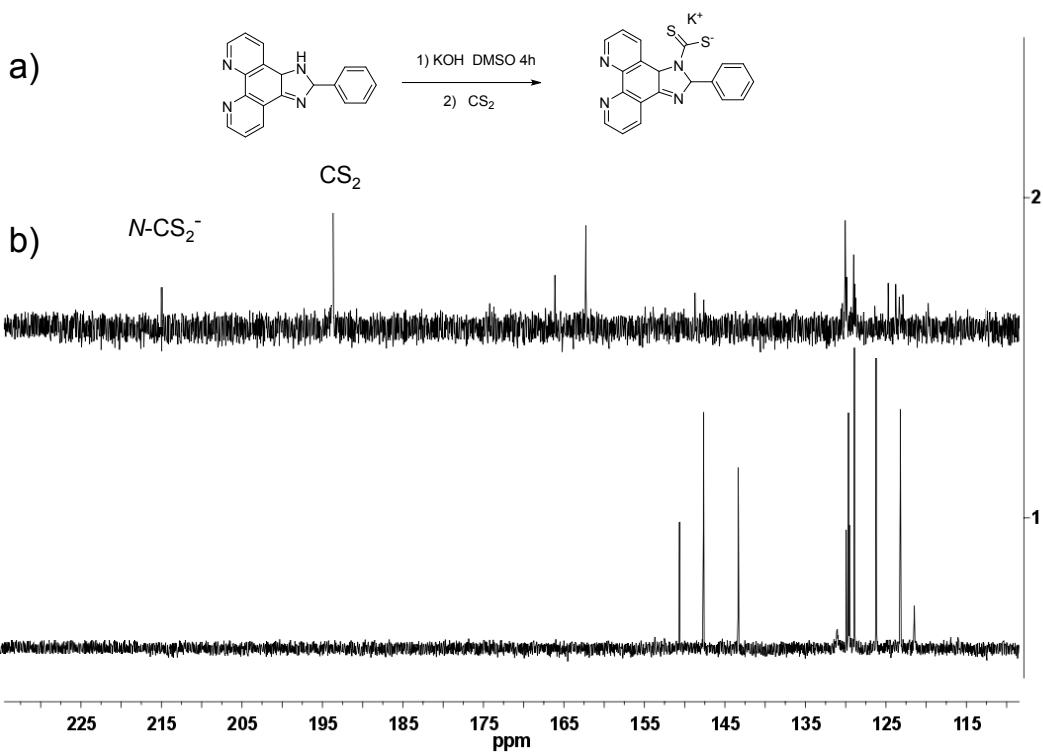


Fig. S6 (a) Proposed formation of the CS_2 adduct of 2-phenylimidazo-[4,5-*f*][1,10]phenanthroline. (b) ^{13}C NMR spectra of **L** and **L**- $\text{CS}_2^- \text{K}^+$ in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$.