Electronic Supplementary Information

Understanding Mechanochromic Luminescence on Account of Molecular Level Based on Phosphorescent Iridium(III) Complex Isomers

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Table of Contents

- 1. Reference Samples
- 2. ¹³C NMR Spectra
- 3. Photophysical Properties
- 4. TEM and ED Experiments
- 5. TGA and DSC Curves
- 6. X-ray Crystallographic Data
- 7. TD-DFT Calculations

1. Reference Samples



Figure S1. The representative MCL-active iridium(III) complexes previously reported.

2. ¹³C NMR Spectra



Figure S2. The 13 C NMR spectrum of complex 1 in DMSO- d_6 .



8. Photophysical Properties



Figure S4. UV-Vis absorption spectra of isomers 1 (a) and 2 (b) in CH₃CN-H₂O mixtures with different water fractions (0-90%).

4. TEM and ED Experiments



Figure S5. TEM images of nanoaggregates of isomers **1** (a) and **2** (c) formed in CH₃CN–H₂O mixtures with 90% water fraction. And corresponding electron diffraction pattern of the nanoaggregates of isomers **1** (b) and **2** (d).



5. TGA and DSC Curves

Figure S6. (a) TGA curve of P1. (b) DSC curves of P1, G1 and Heated G1.

6. X-ray crystallographic data

The molecular structures of iridium(III) complex isomers **1** and **2** were confirmed by X-ray crystallographic analysis of single crystals. The crystals for both isomers were obtained by the solvent diffusion method (from n-pentane to dichloromethane). Diffraction data were collected on a Bruker SMART Apex CCD diffractometer using k(Mo-K) radiation (k = 0.71069 Å). Cell refinement and data reduction were made by the SAINT program. The structure was determined using the SHELXTL/PC program. The crystallographic data have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre with CCDC deposition numbers 2002958 (isomer **1**) and 2002959 (isomer **2**). These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

	isomer 1	isomer 2	
Empirical formula	C41H26F4IrN6·PF6·CH2Cl2	C41H26F4IrN6·PF6·CH2Cl2	
Formula weight	1100.77	1100.77	
Temperature (K)	293	173	
Crystal system	Triclinic	Triclinic	
space group	P-1	P-1	
a /Å	9.238(5)	9.0411(7)	
b /Å	13.659(5)	13.7317(10)	
c /Å	17.037(5)	16.8868(12)	
α /°	81.925(5)	82.003(3)	
β /°	80.063(5)	80.642(3)	
γ /°	84.616(5)	84.524(3)	
$V/Å^3$	2091.2(15)	2042.8(3)	
Z	2	2	
$ ho_{calc} \left(g/cm^3\right)$	1.748	1.790	
μ/mm^{-1}	3.443	8.672	

Table S1. Crystal Data and Structure Refinement for Isomers 1 and 2

Rint	0.0777	0.0472			
Goodness-of-fit	1.002	1.074			
on F ²	1.092	1.0/4			
\mathbf{R}_{1}^{a} ,	0.0272.0.0842	0.0221 0.0907			
$wR_2{}^b[I{\!>}2\sigma(I)]$	0.0575, 0.0845	0.0521, 0.0807			
R ₁ , wR ₂ (all data)	0.0528, 0.0911	0.0340, 0.0828			
$\frac{1}{a R_1 = \Sigma Fo - Fc / \Sigma Fo } \frac{b WR_2}{b WR_2} = \{ \sum [w(Fo^2 - Fc^2)^2] / \sum [w(Fo^2)^2] \}^{1/2}$					

7. TD-DFT Calculations

The calculations reported here were carried out by using the Gaussian 09 software package.¹ The geometrical structures of the ground state and the lowest triplet state for iridium(III) complexes were fully optimized with C1 symmetry constraints by using the restricted closed-shell and openshell B3LYP methods with the LANL2DZ basis set for the Ir atom and 6-31G* for the rest of the atoms.² The effective core potential on Ir replaced the inner-core electrons, leaving the outer core (5s)2(5p)6 electrons and the (5d)6 valence electrons of iridium(III). On the basis of the optimized structures, the time-dependent DFT (TD-DFT) calculations were performed in order to study the excited state property. The solvent effect was also considered with the polarized continuum model.

Table S2. Excited State Transition Components of Isomers 1 and 2 Calculated byTD-DFT Method

	States	E (eV)	f	Transition dipole moment (Debye)	Assignment ^a	Nature
1	T_1	2.19	0	0.266	H→L (61%)	³ MLCT/ ³ LLCT
					H-3→L (17%)	³ MLCT/ ³ LLCT/ ³ LC
2	T_1	1.89	0	0.0454	H→L (10%)	³ MLCT/ ³ LLCT
					H-1→L (71%)	³ MLCT/ ³ LC

^{*a*} H and L represent HOMO and LUMO, respectively.

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