

## Supplementary Information

### Heterobimetallic Iridium<sup>III</sup>-Europium<sup>III</sup> complex: The role of donor energy on sensitizing the Eu<sup>III</sup> ion

Felipe S. M. Canisares,<sup>a,b</sup> Renan C. Silva,<sup>a,c</sup> Marian R. Davolos,<sup>b</sup> Ana M. Pires,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Sergio A. M. Lima<sup>a,b,c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> São Paulo State University (Unesp), School of Technology and Sciences, Presidente Prudente-SP, Brazil.

<sup>b</sup> São Paulo State University (Unesp), Institute of Chemistry, Araraquara, Brazil.

<sup>c</sup> São Paulo State University (Unesp), Institute of Biosciences, Humanities and Exact Sciences, São José do Rio Preto-SP, Brazil.

\*Sergio A. M. Lima

Address:

São Paulo State University (Unesp), School of Technology and Sciences, R. Roberto

Simonsen, 305, 19060-900 – Presidente Prudente-SP, Brazil.

E-mail: sergio.lima@unesp.br

Tel: +55 18 3229-5752

Structural characterization of the complexes (Ir-p and Ir-p-Eu):

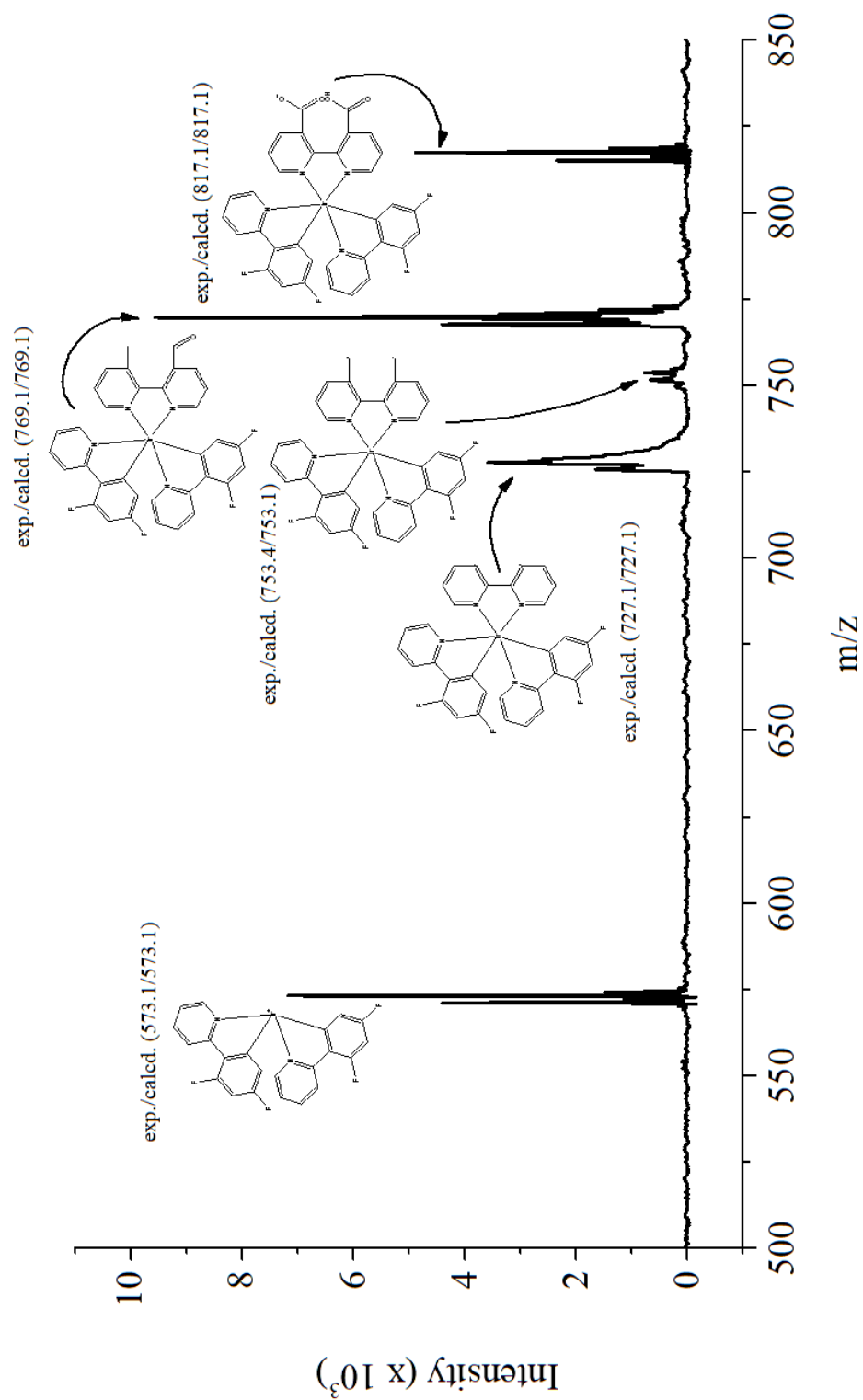
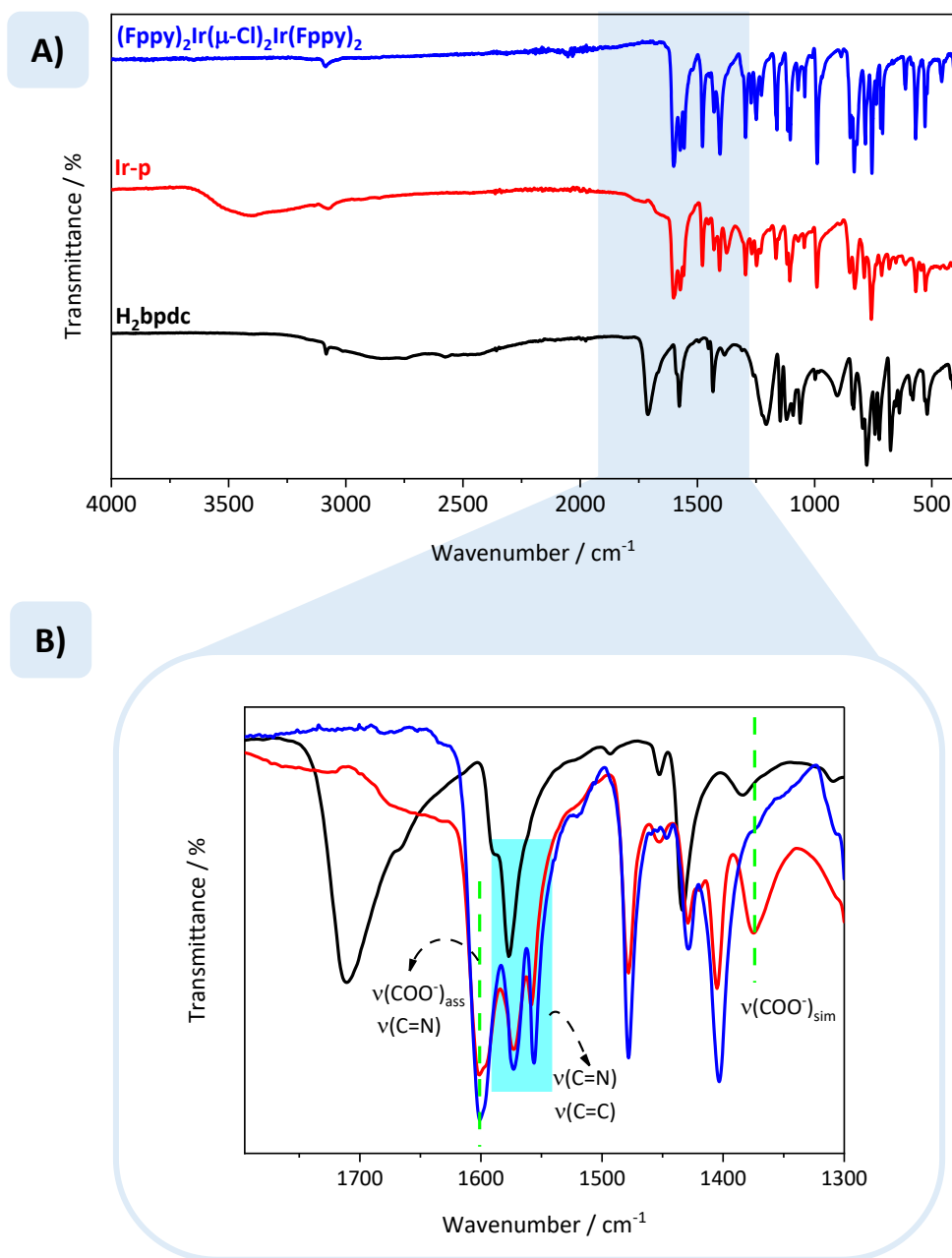
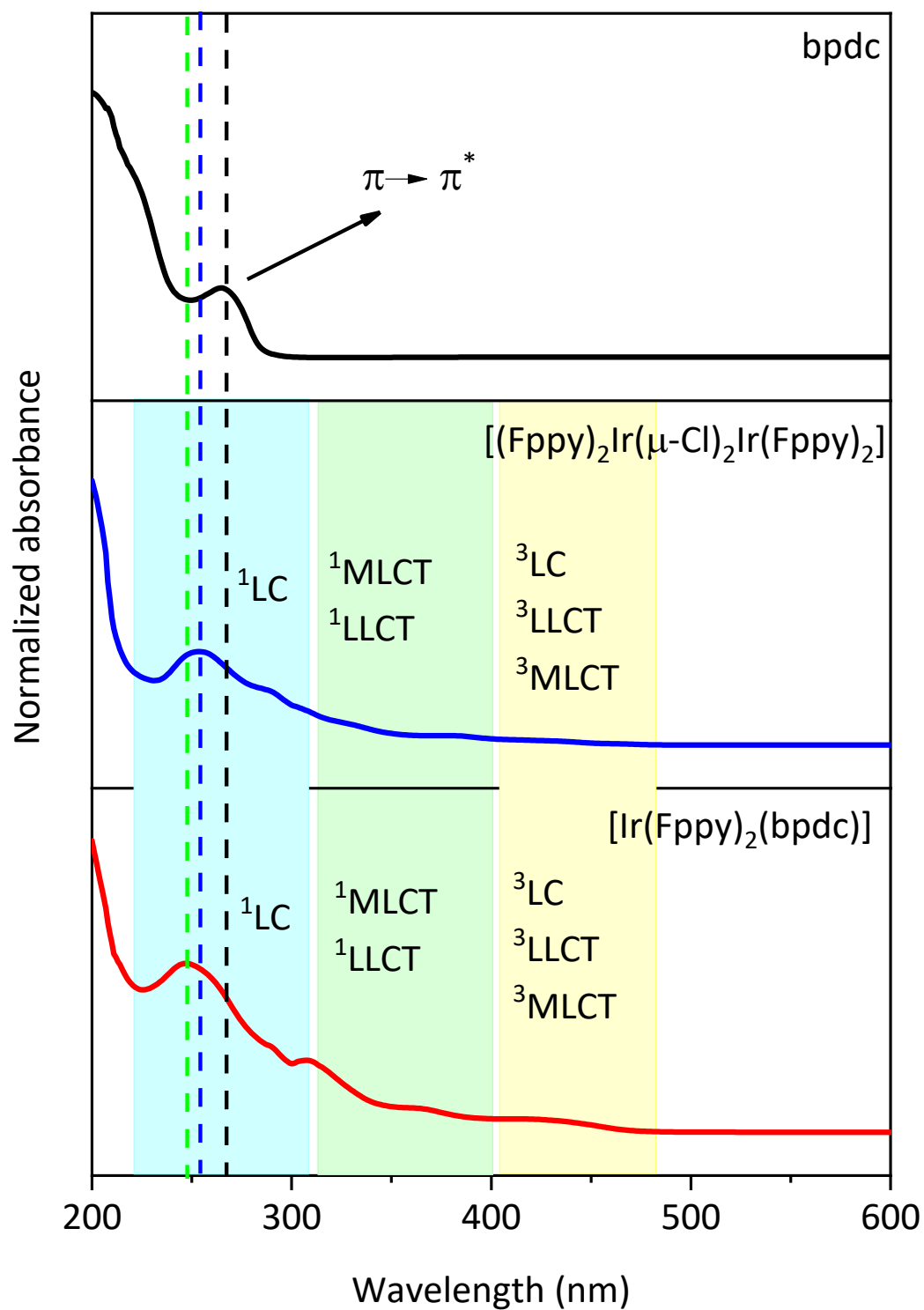


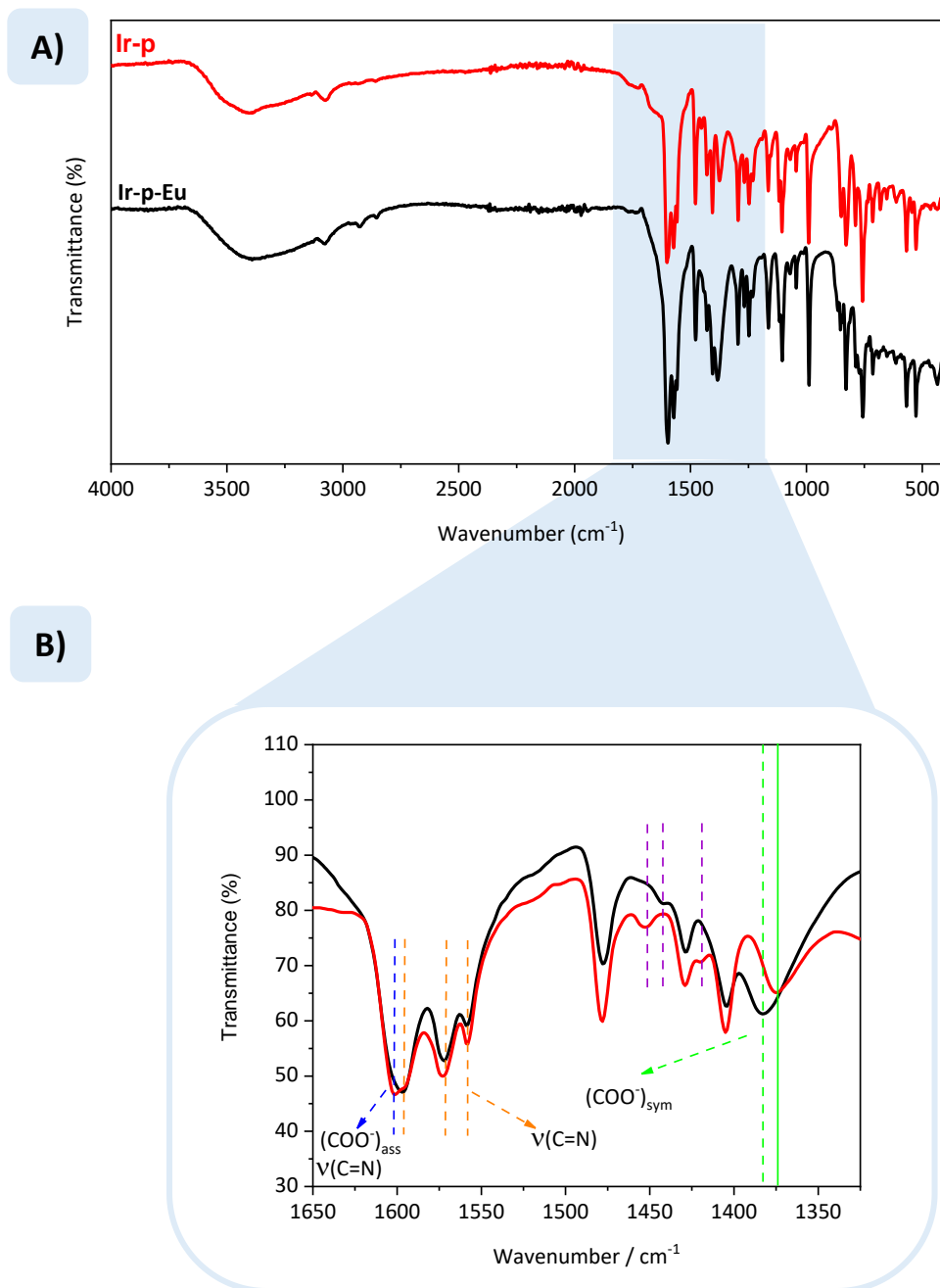
Fig. S1 MALDI-TOF spectrum of the Ir-p complex.



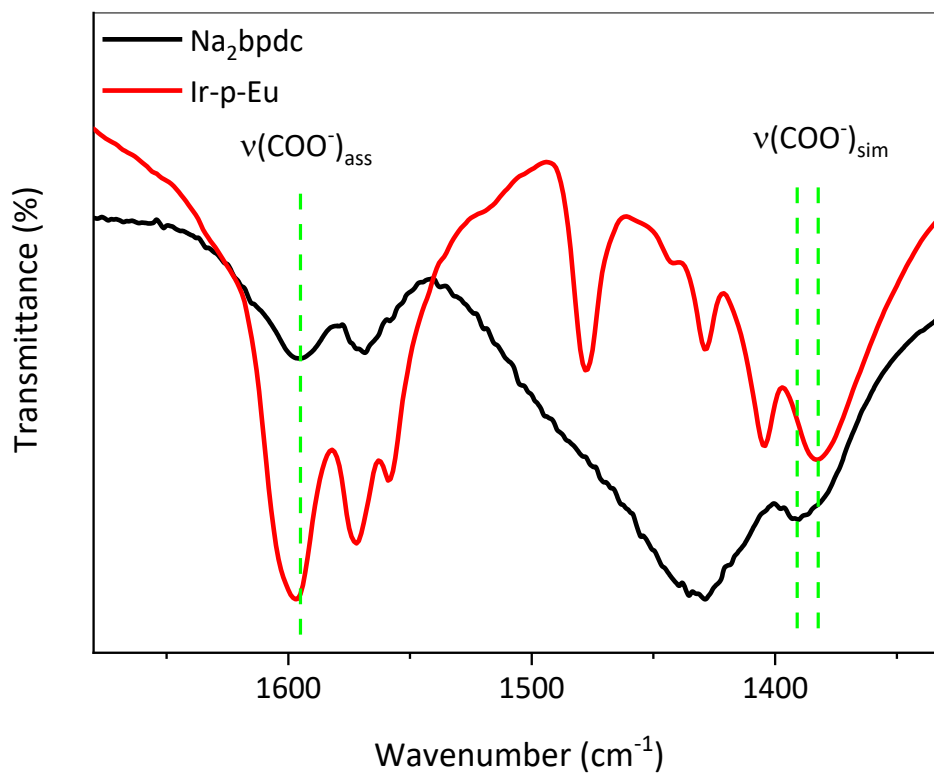
**Fig. S2** A) FTIR spectra of the bpdC ligand, the  $[(Fppy)_2Ir(\mu-Cl)_2Ir(Fppy)]$  dimer, and the Ir-p complex, and B) magnification of the region from 1300  $cm^{-1}$  to 1800  $cm^{-1}$ .



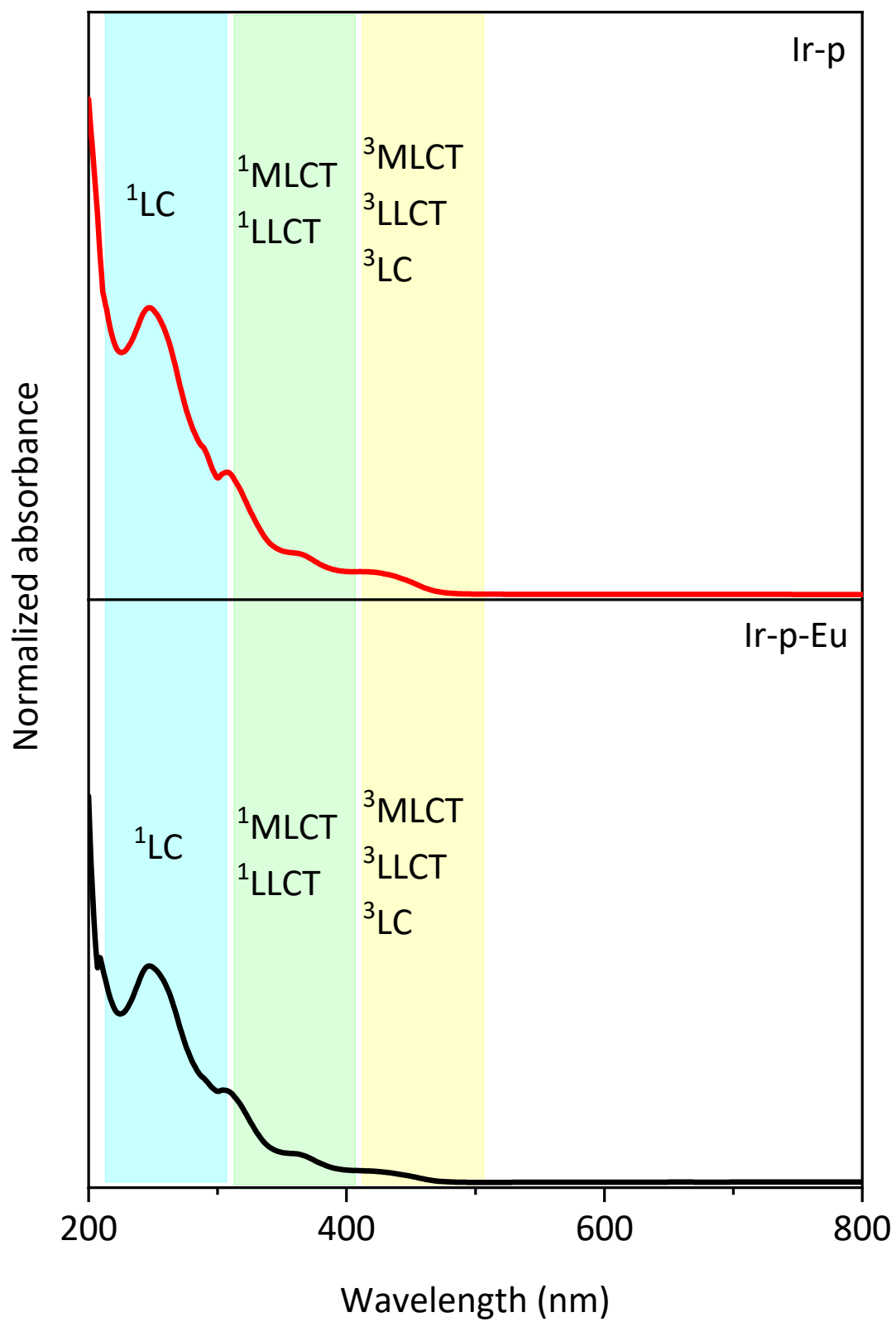
**Fig. S3** UV-Vis spectra of the bpdc ligand in black, the  $[(Fppy)_2Ir(\mu-Cl)_2Ir(Fppy)]$  dimer in blue, and the Ir-p complex in green.



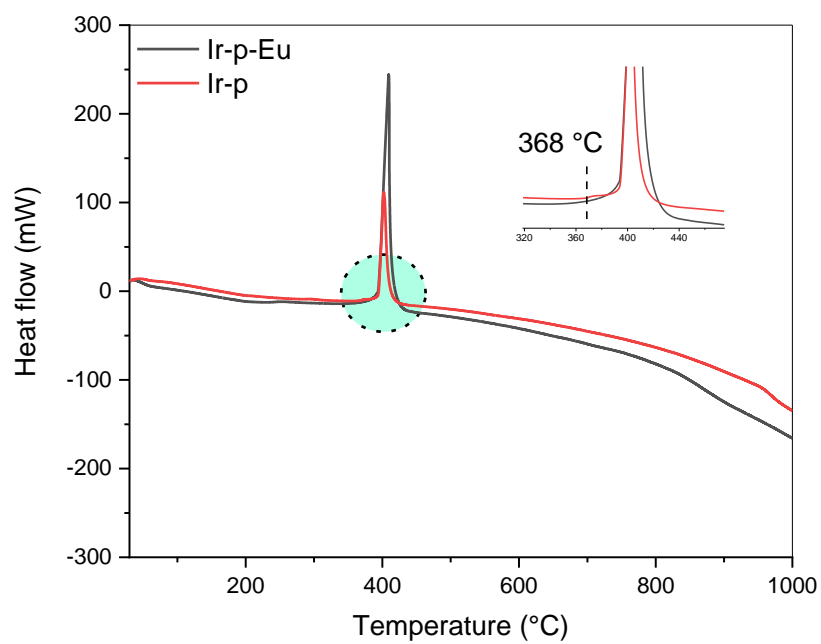
**Fig. S4** A) FTIR spectra of the Ir-p, and the Ir-p-Eu complexes, B) magnification of the region from  $1325 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  to  $1650 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. S5** FTIR spectra of the Na<sub>2</sub>bpdC ligand, and the Ir-p-Eu complex.



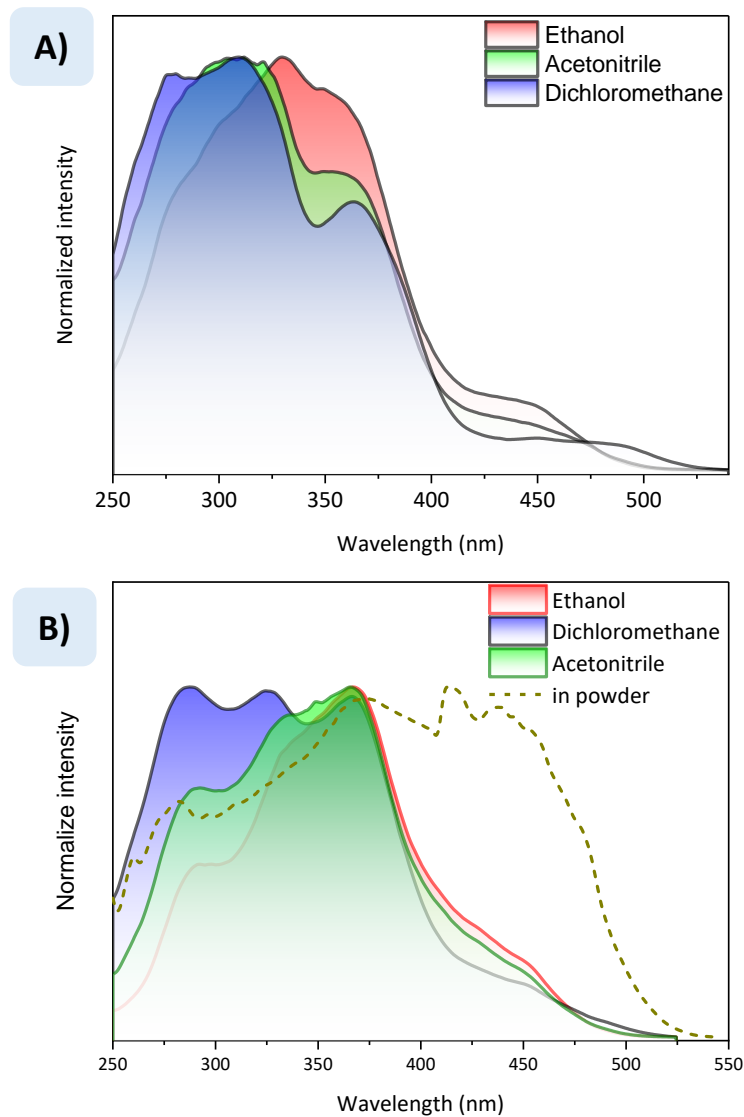
**Fig. S6** UV-Vis spectra of the Ir-p, and the Ir-p-Eu complexes.



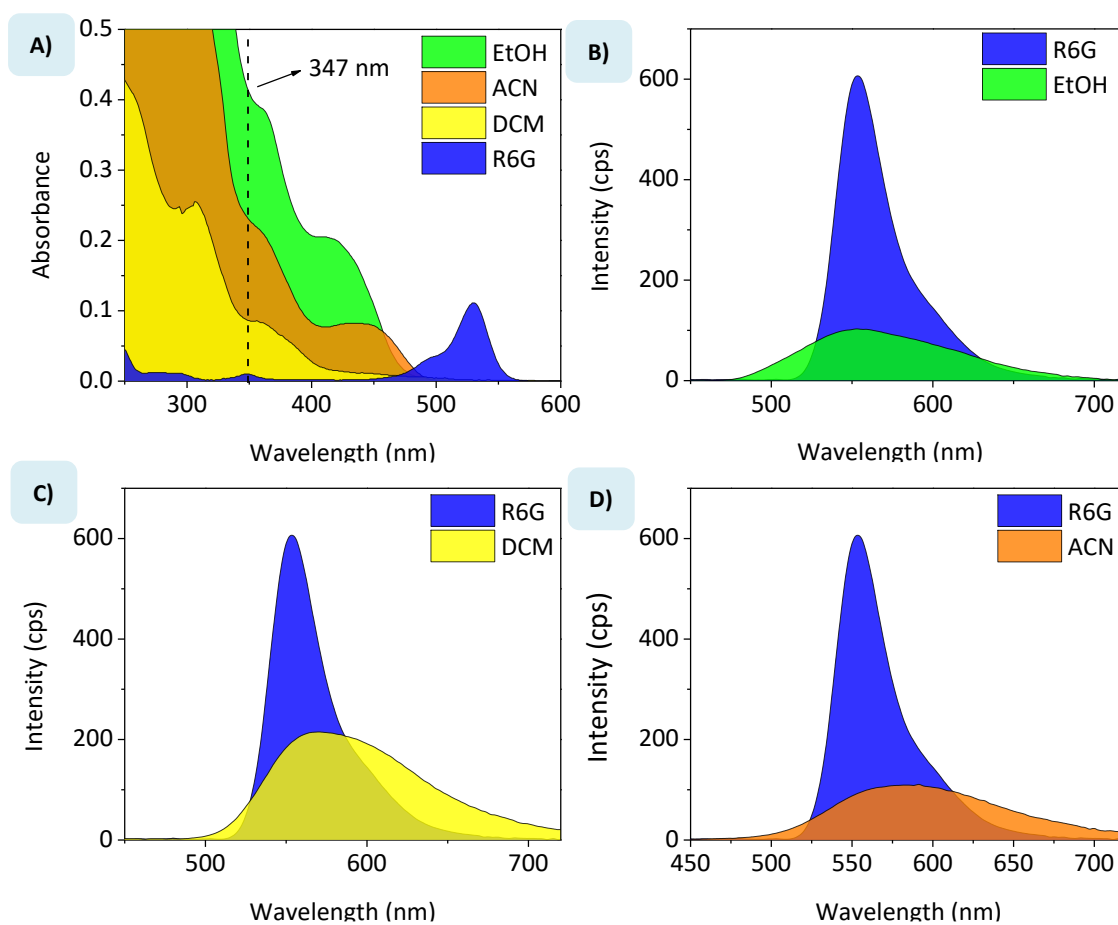
**Fig. S7** DSC curves of the complexes.



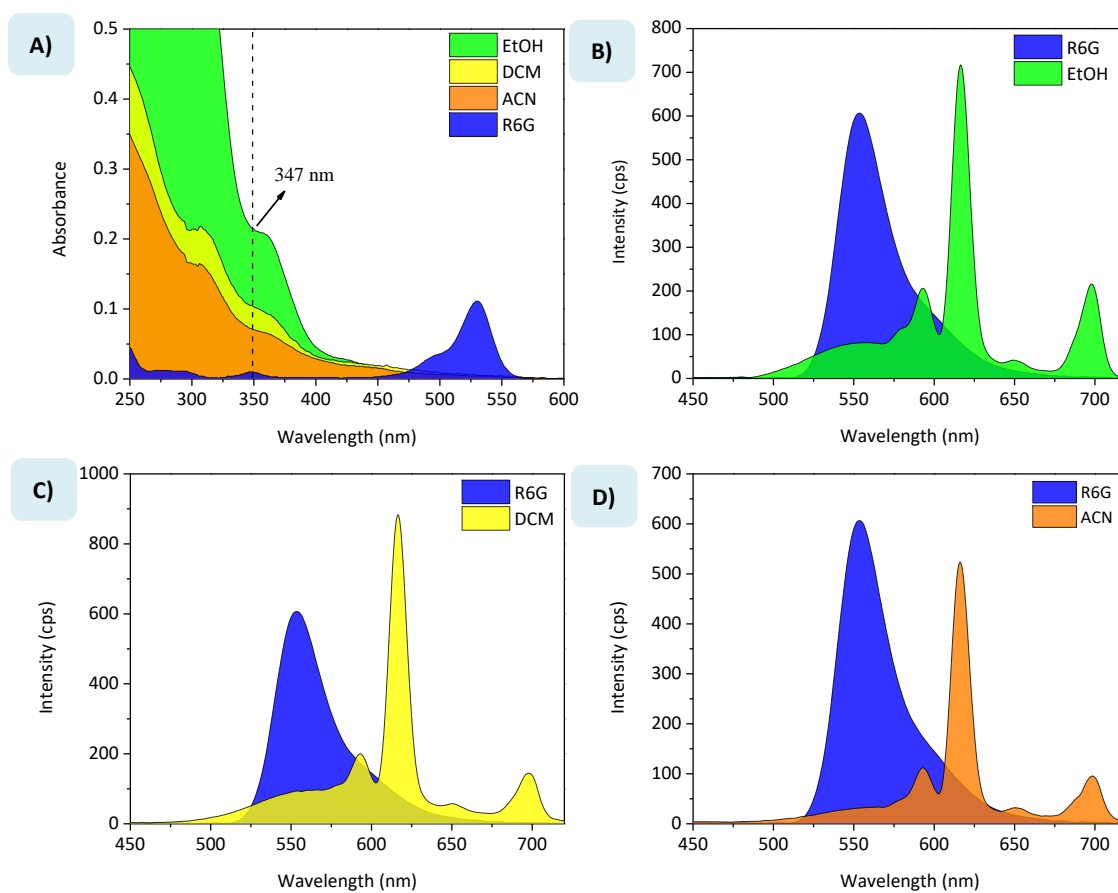
## SI 2 - Luminescent characterization of the complexes (Ir-p and Ir-p-Eu):



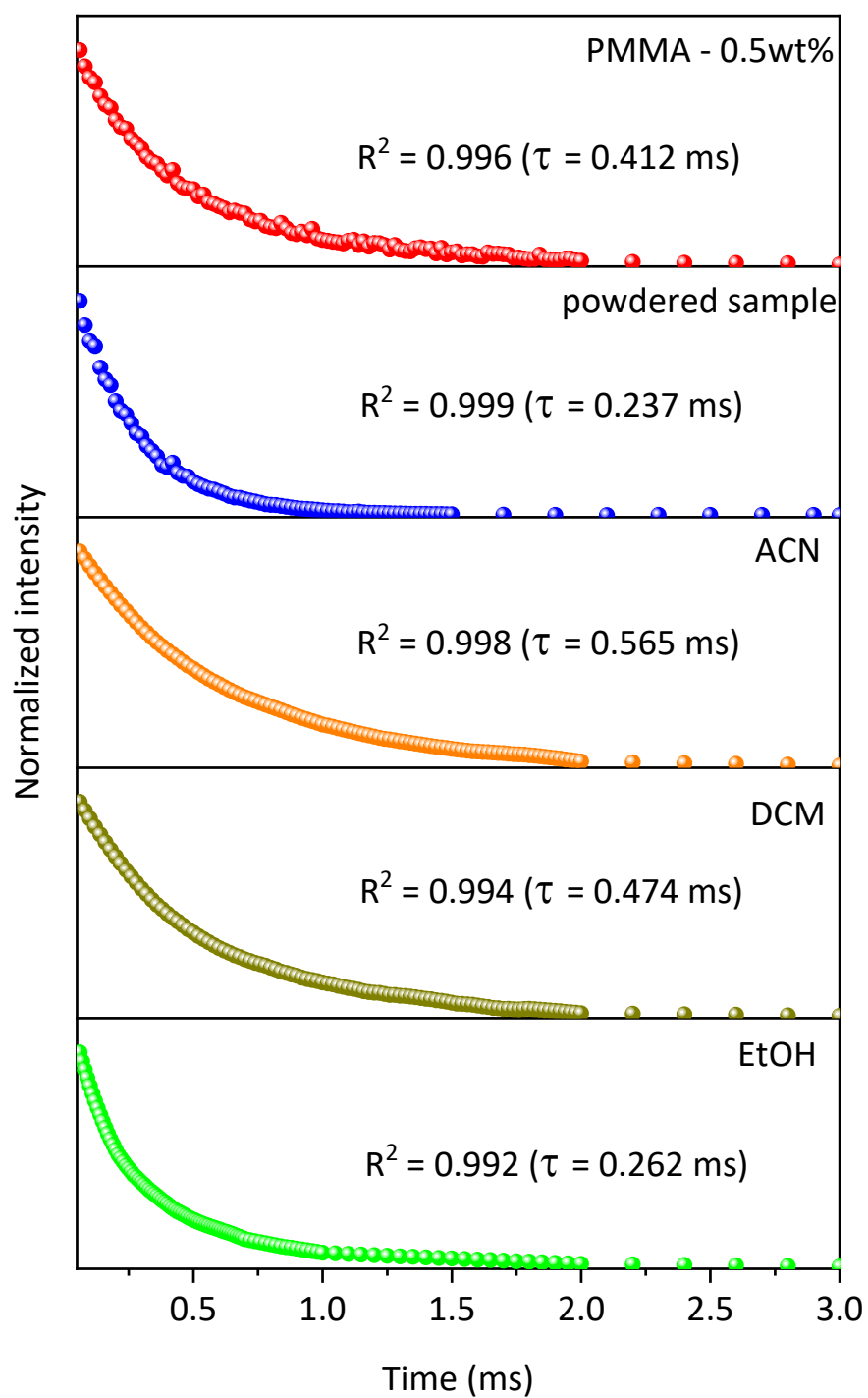
**Fig. S8** Excitation spectra of Ir-p in A), and Ir-p-Eu in B). The excitation spectra were recorded fixing the maximum emission wavelength of each complex. For Ir-p complex:  $\lambda_{DCM}$ = 553 nm,  $\lambda_{ACN}$ = 573 nm, and  $\lambda_{EtOH}$ = 580 nm. For Ir-p-Eu complex: all spectra were recorded using the emission wavelength of the  $^5D_0 \rightarrow ^7F_2$  transition at  $\lambda$ =616 nm. Emission and excitation slit of 10 nm and cutting filter of 390 nm.



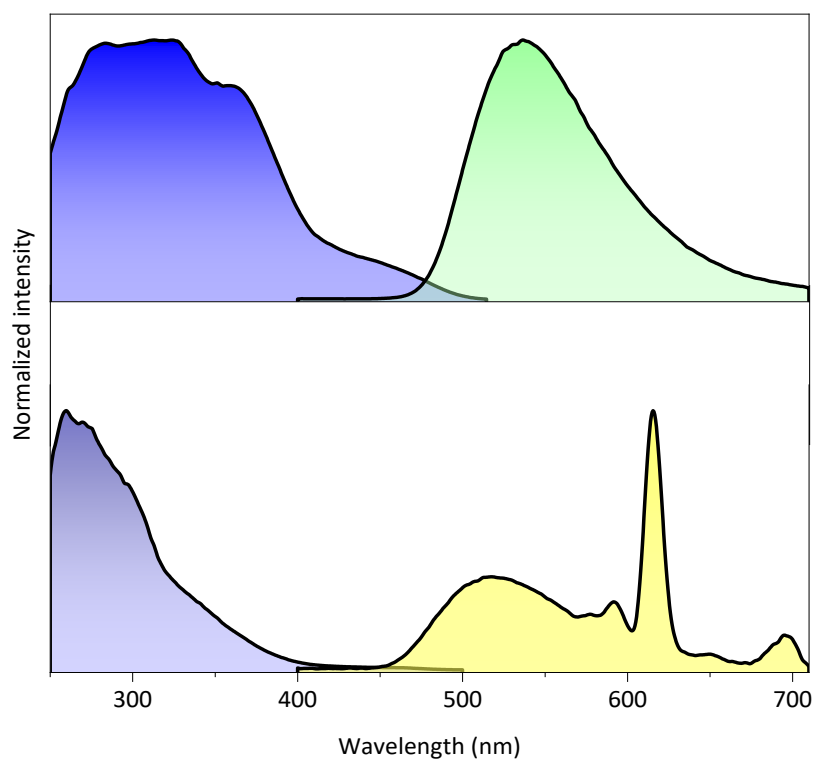
**Fig. S9** A) UV-Vis absorption spectra of Rhodamine 6G (R6G) in EtOH (blue), and of the Ir-p in EtOH (green), in ACN (orange), and DCM (yellow). In (B), (C) and (D) the emission spectra of R6G in ethanolic solution (blue), and of the Ir-p in EtOH (B), DCM (C), and ACN (D); all emission spectra were recorded using 347 nm as excitation wavelength, with excitation and emission slit of 10 nm and cutting filter of 390 nm.



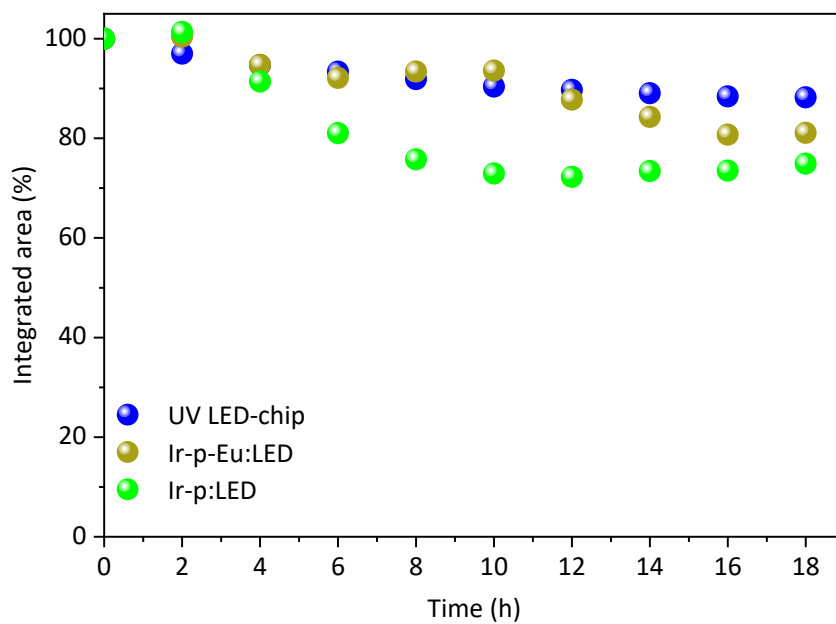
**Fig. S10** A) UV-Vis absorption spectra of Rhodamine 6G (R6G) in ethanol (blue), and of the Ir-p-Eu in EtOH (green), in ACN (orange), and DCM (yellow). In (B), (C), and (D) the emission spectra of R6G in ethanolic solution (blue), and of the Ir-p-Eu in EtOH (B), DCM (C), and ACN (D); all emission spectra were recorded using 347 nm as excitation wavelength, with excitation and emission slit of 10 nm and cutting filter of 390 nm.



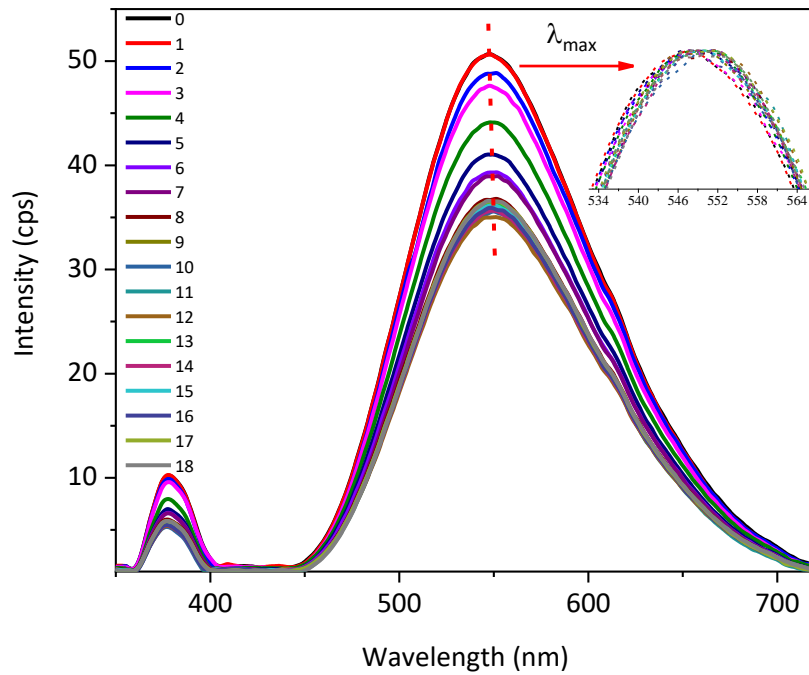
**Fig. S11** Decay curves related to the  $\text{Eu}^{\text{III}} \ ^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow \ ^7\text{F}_2$  transition observed in the Ir-p-Eu complex in all tested solvents, in the powder, and doped in PMMA at 0.5 wt%. All lifetime decays were recorded using 350 nm as excitation source and the maximum emission peak in 616 nm as emission wavelength.



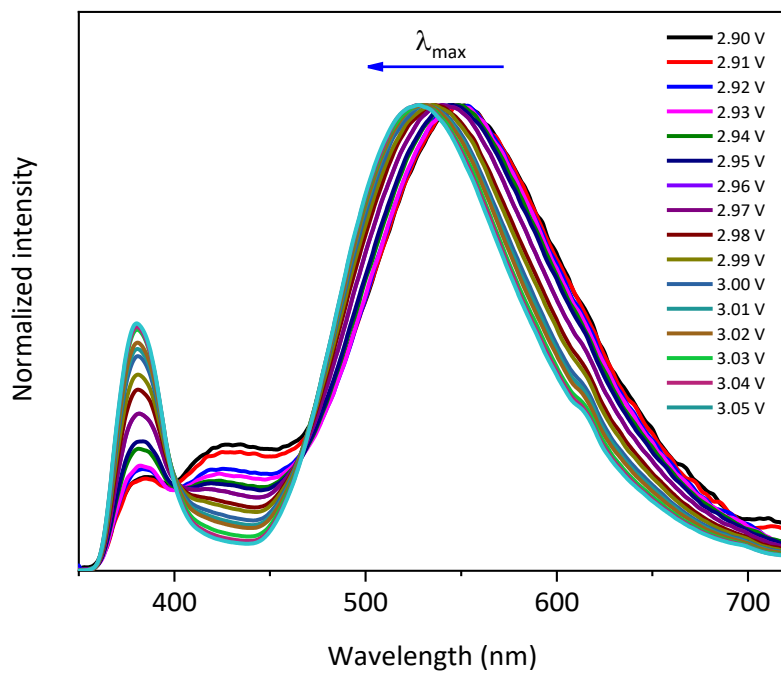
**Fig. S12** Excitation and emission spectra of the PMMA film doped at 0.5 wt% with Ir-p (top), and Ir-p-Eu (bottom).



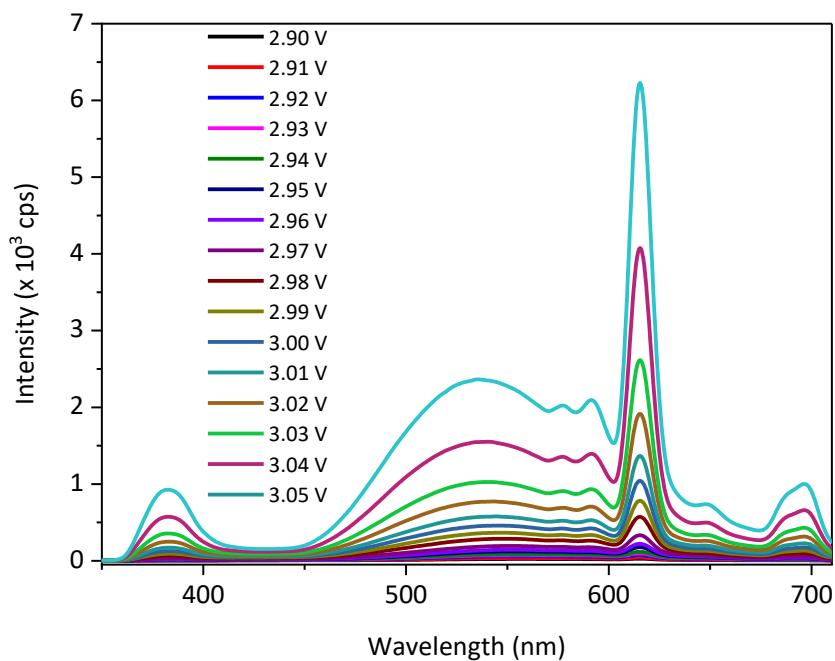
**Fig. S13** Radiant stability of each UV LED prototype analyzed within 18 hours.



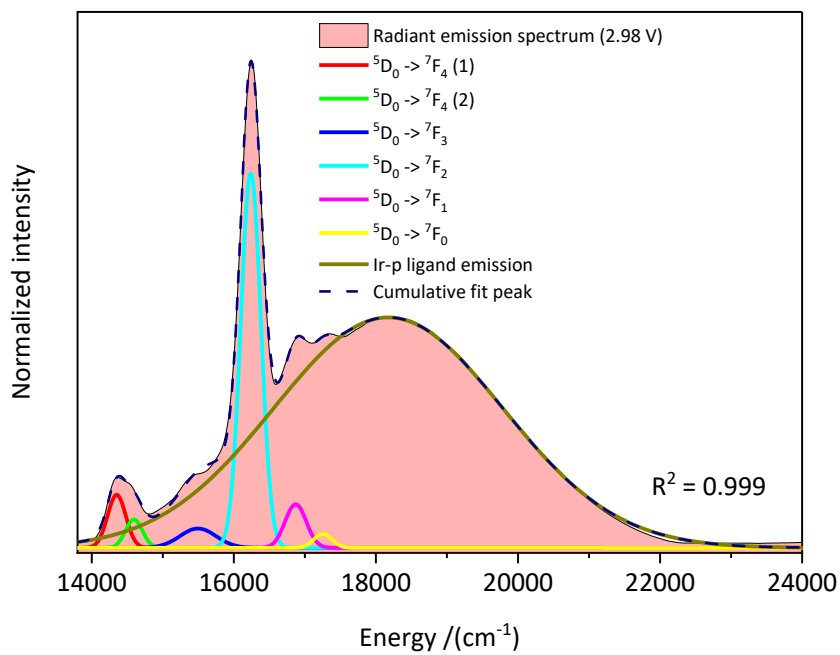
**Fig. S14** Emission spectra obtained hourly from the Ir-p:LED prototype. The inset shows the normalized emission spectra, highlighting the shift to lower energy.



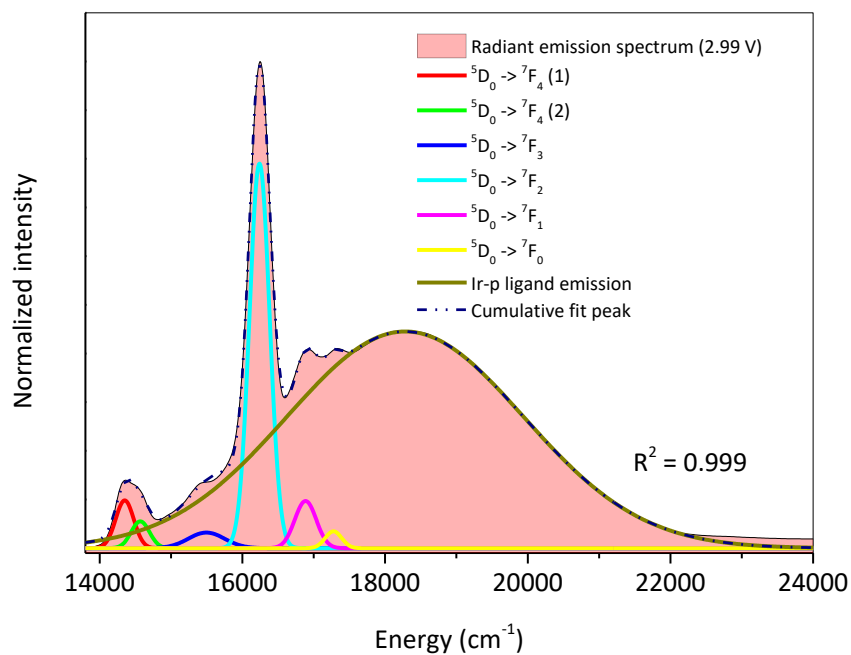
**Fig. S15** Emission spectra obtained under different voltage operation from the Ir-p:LED prototype.



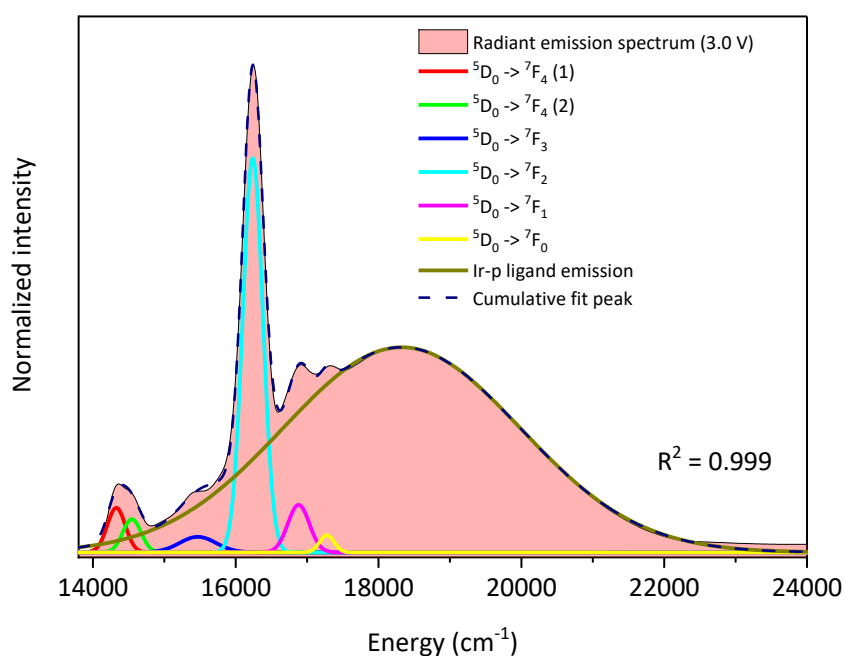
**Fig. S16** Emission spectra obtained under different operating voltages of the Ir-p-Eu:LED prototype.



**Fig. S17** Deconvolution of the emission spectra obtained at 2.98 V of the Ir-p-Eu:LED prototype.

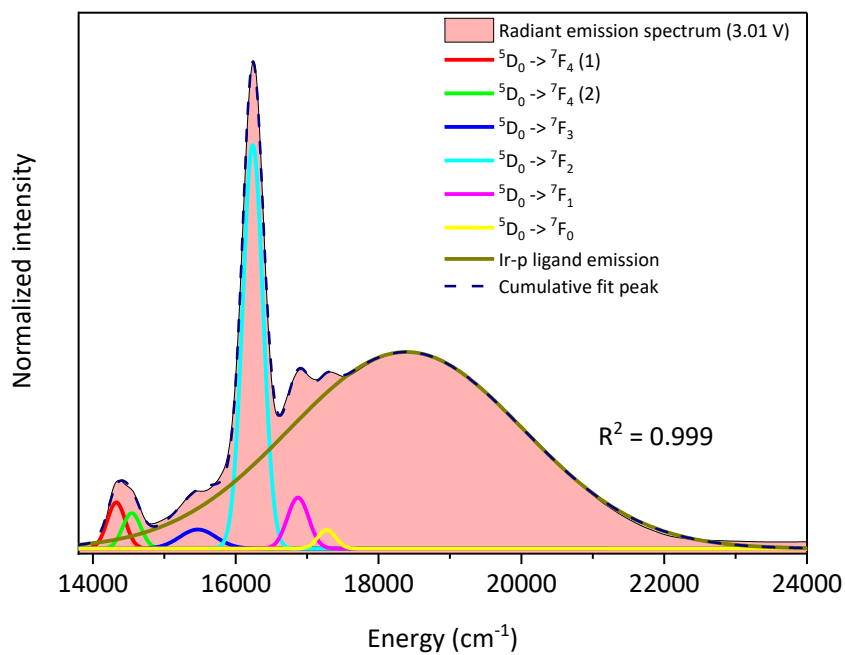


**Fig. S18** Deconvolution of the emission spectra obtained at 2.99 V of the Ir-p-Eu:LED prototype.

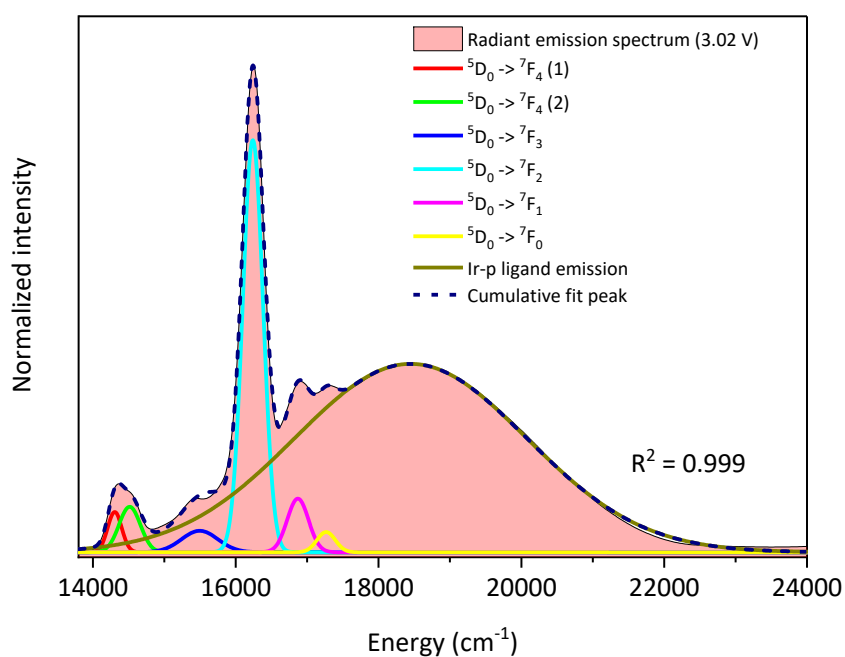


**Fig. S19** Deconvolution of the emission spectra obtained at 3.00 V of the Ir-p-Eu:LED prototype.

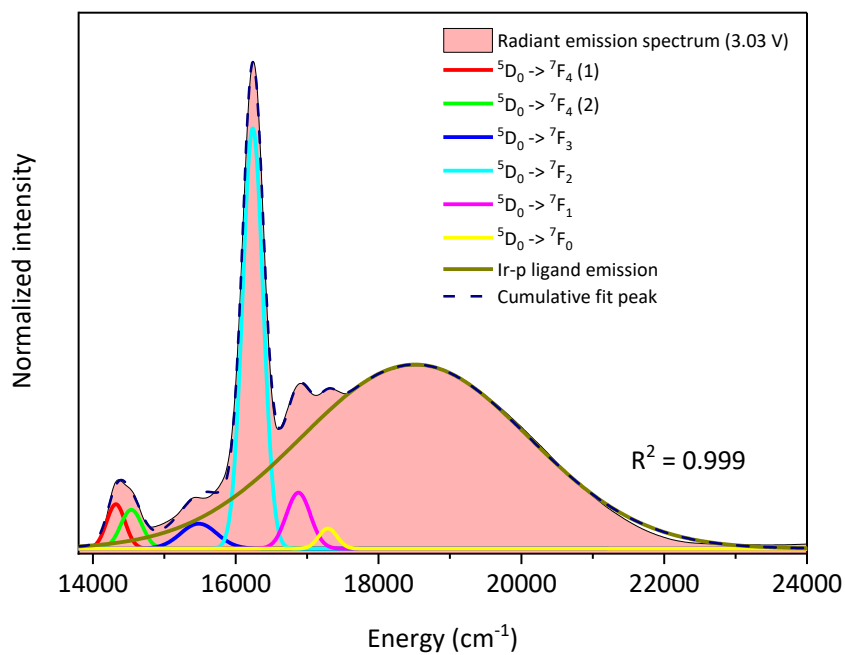




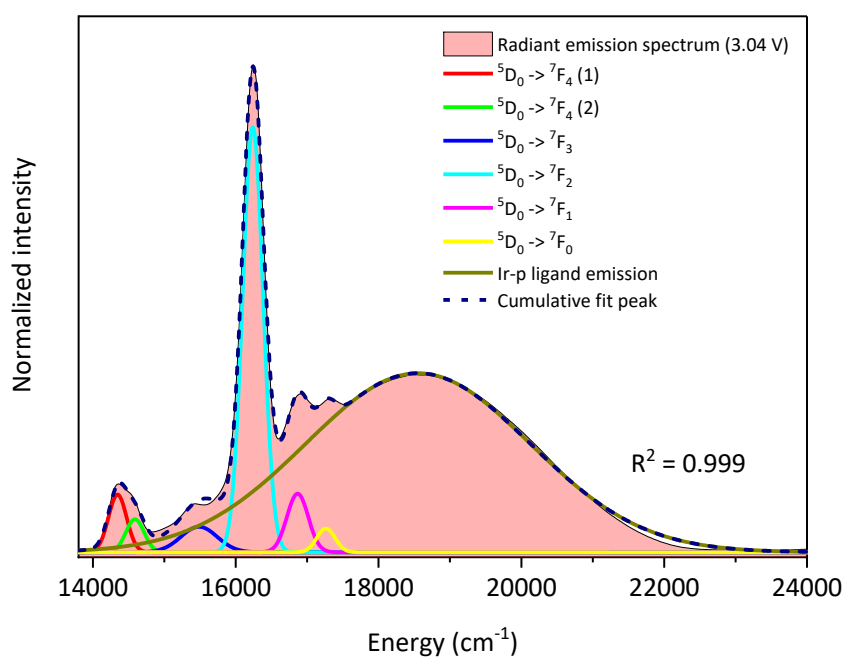
**Fig. S20** Deconvolution of the emission spectra obtained at 3.01 V of the Ir-p-Eu:LED prototype.



**Fig. S21** Deconvolution of the emission spectra obtained at 3.02 V of the Ir-p-Eu:LED prototype.



**Fig. S22** Deconvolution of the emission spectra obtained at 3.03 V of the Ir-p-Eu:LED prototype.



**Fig. S23** Deconvolution of the emission spectra obtained at 3.04 V of the Ir-p-Eu:LED prototype.