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Supporting Information

## **Ultrafast Near-Infrared Luminescence from Cyclometalated Iridium(III) Complexes with Indirubin as Ancillary Ligand**

Kochan Sathyaseelan Bejoymohandas, Barbara Ventura, Andrea Baschieri, Andrea Mazzanti, Elisa Bandini, and Filippo Monti\*

# Supporting Information

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Kochan Sathyaseelan Bejoymohandas,<sup>[a]</sup> Barbara Ventura,<sup>[a]</sup> Andrea  
Baschieri,<sup>[a]</sup> Andrea Mazzanti,<sup>[b]</sup> Elisa Bandini,<sup>[a]</sup> and Filippo Monti<sup>\*[a]</sup>

<sup>[a]</sup> Institute for Organic Synthesis and Photoreactivity (ISOF), National Research Council of Italy (CNR), Via P. Gobetti 101, I-40129 Bologna (Italy). E-mail: [filippo.monti@isof.cnr.it](mailto:filippo.monti@isof.cnr.it)

<sup>[b]</sup> Department of Industrial Chemistry "Toso Montanari", University of Bologna, Via P. Gobetti 85, I-40129 Bologna (Italy).

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Pages</b>
NMR and ESI <sup>+</sup> spectra of indirubin and related complexes <b>1</b> and <b>2</b>	S2 – S7
X-ray data for complex <b>2</b>	S8 – S15
Unrestricted DFT calculation on the singly oxidised and singly reduced radicals of complexes <b>1</b> and <b>2</b>	S16
TD-DFT vertical excitations of indirubin and complexes <b>1</b> and <b>2</b>	S17 – S21
Mathematical details about data analysis of ultrafast transient absorption spectra of complex <b>1</b>	S22 – S23
Transient absorption data about complex <b>2</b>	S23
Unrestricted DFT calculations on the lowest triplet of complexes <b>1</b> and <b>2</b>	S24

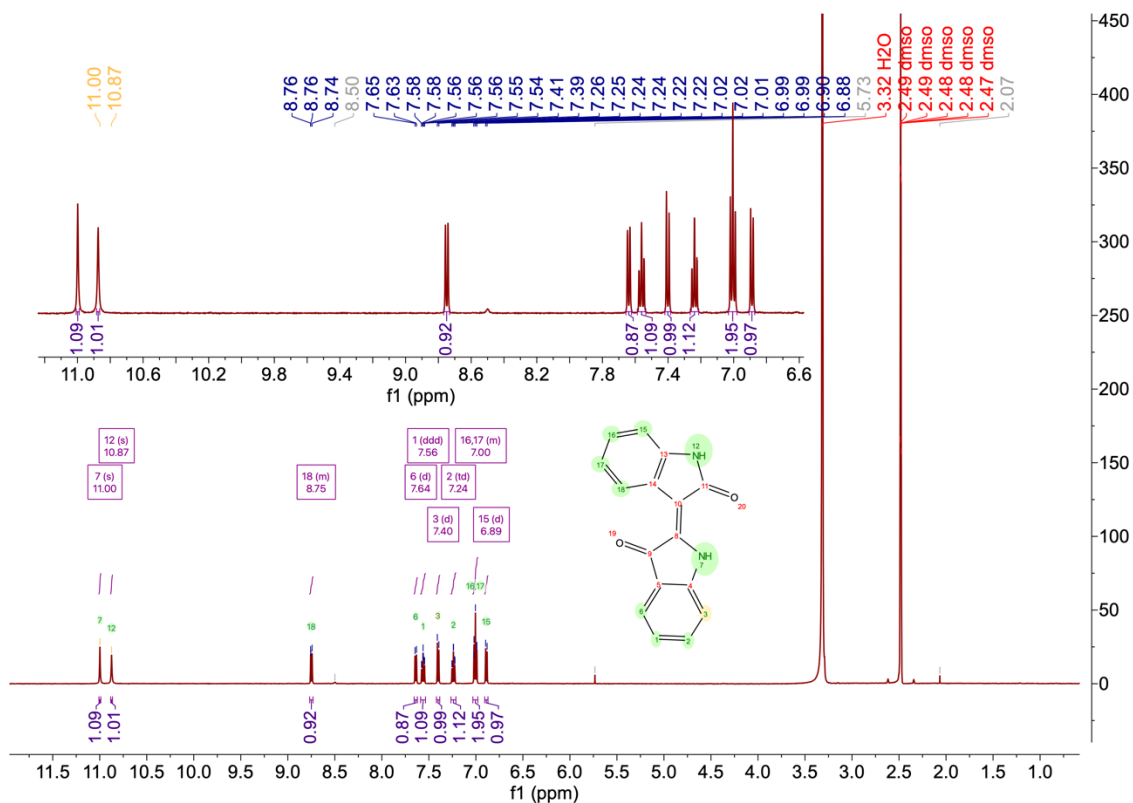


Figure S1.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of (Z)-[2,3'-biindolylidene]-2',3-dione (indirubin).

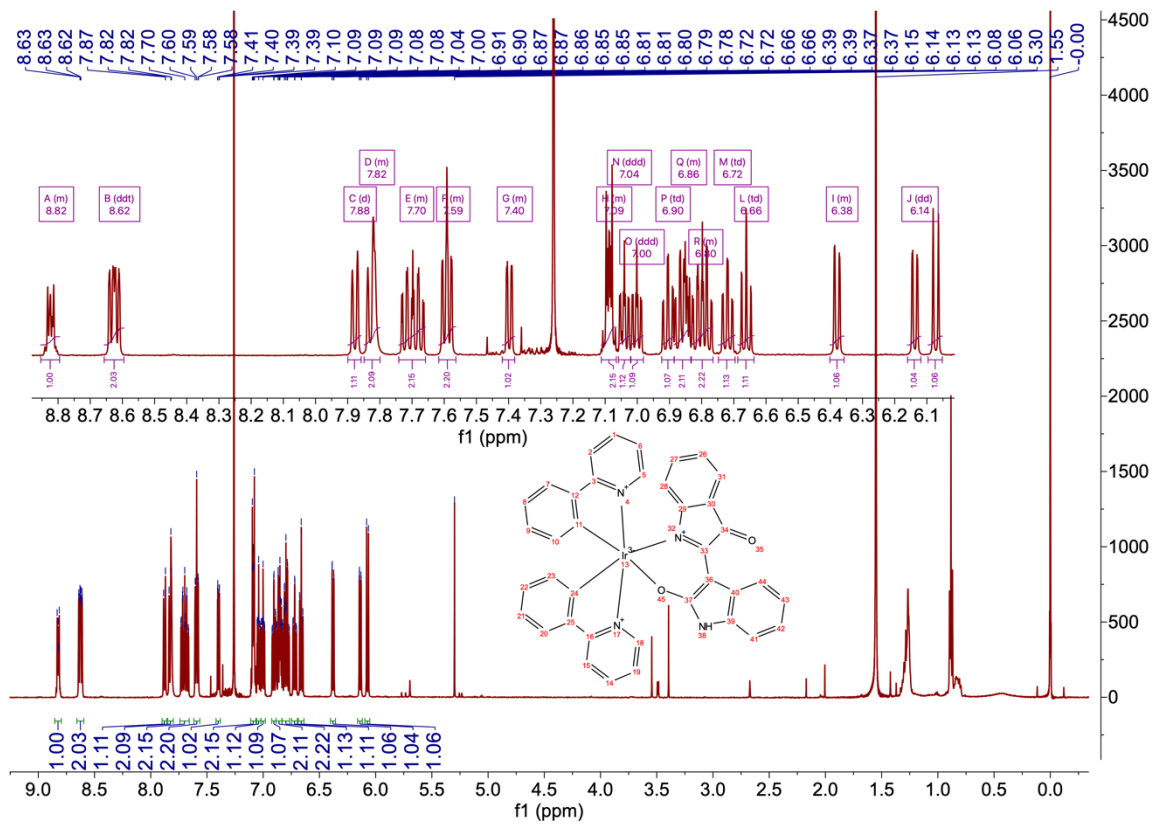


Figure S2.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of complex 1.

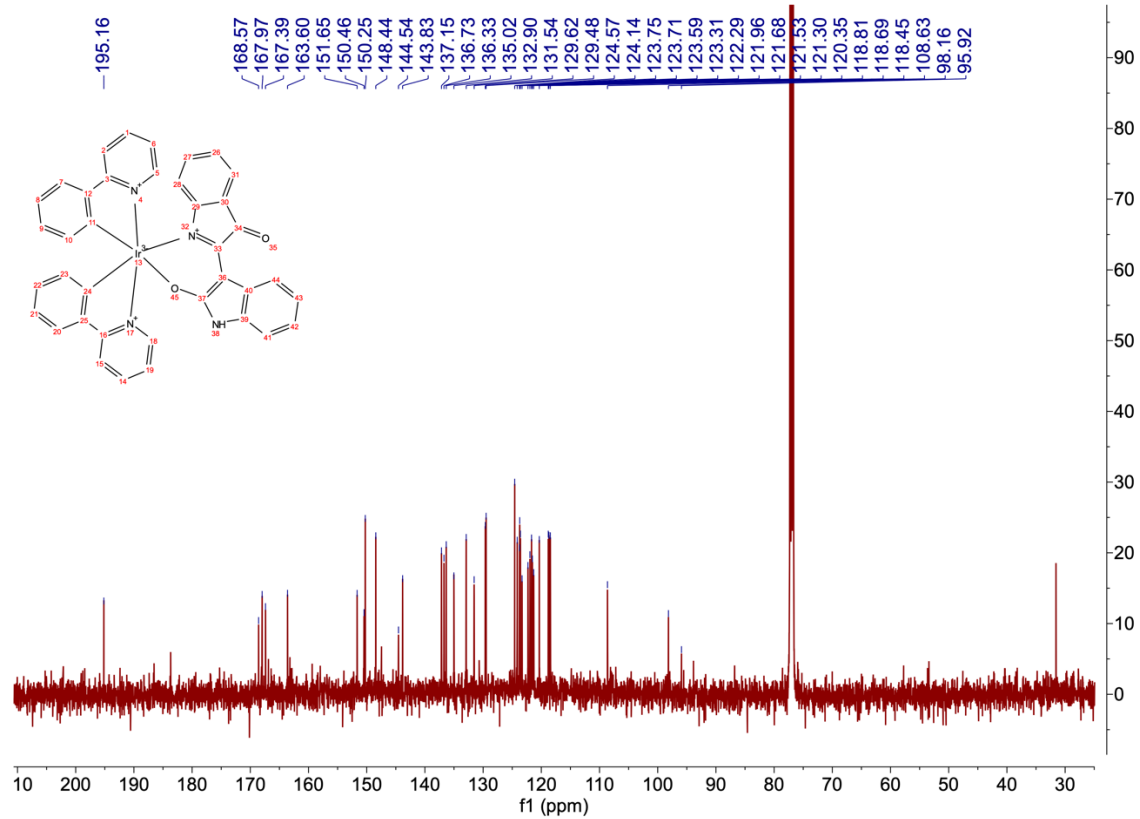


Figure S3.  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of complex 1.

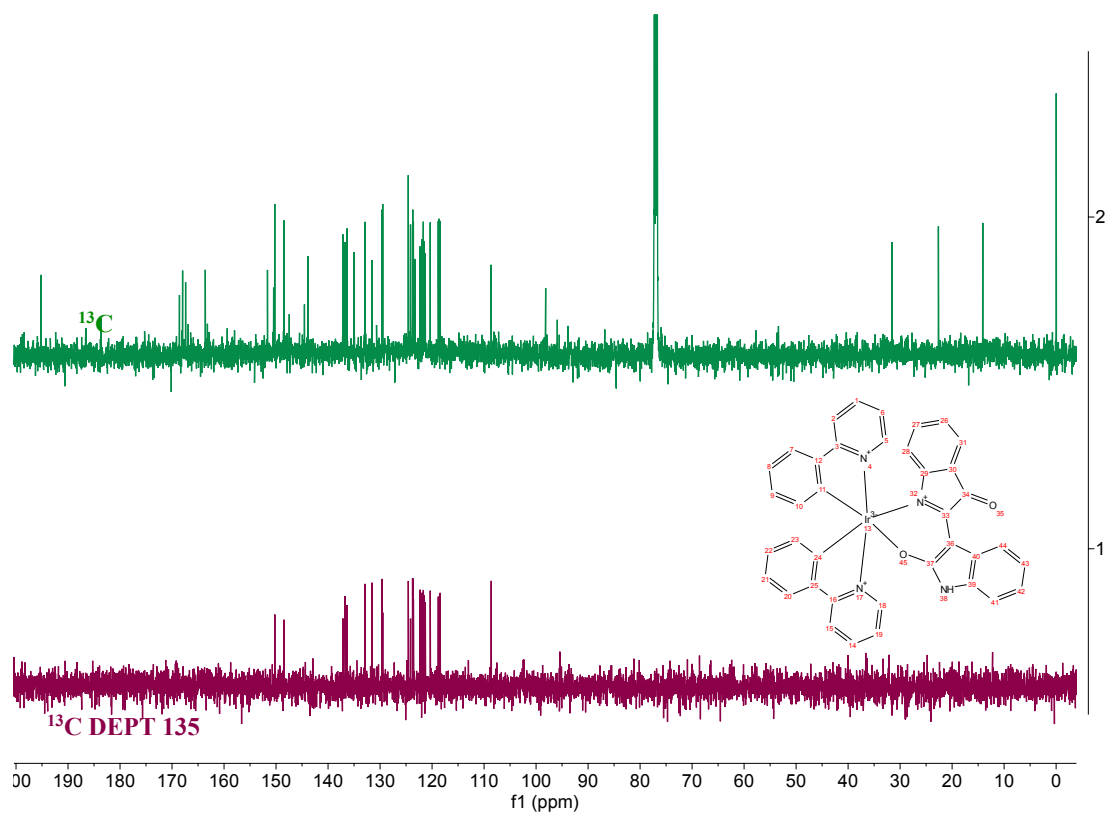


Figure S4. DEPT135 NMR spectrum of complex 1.

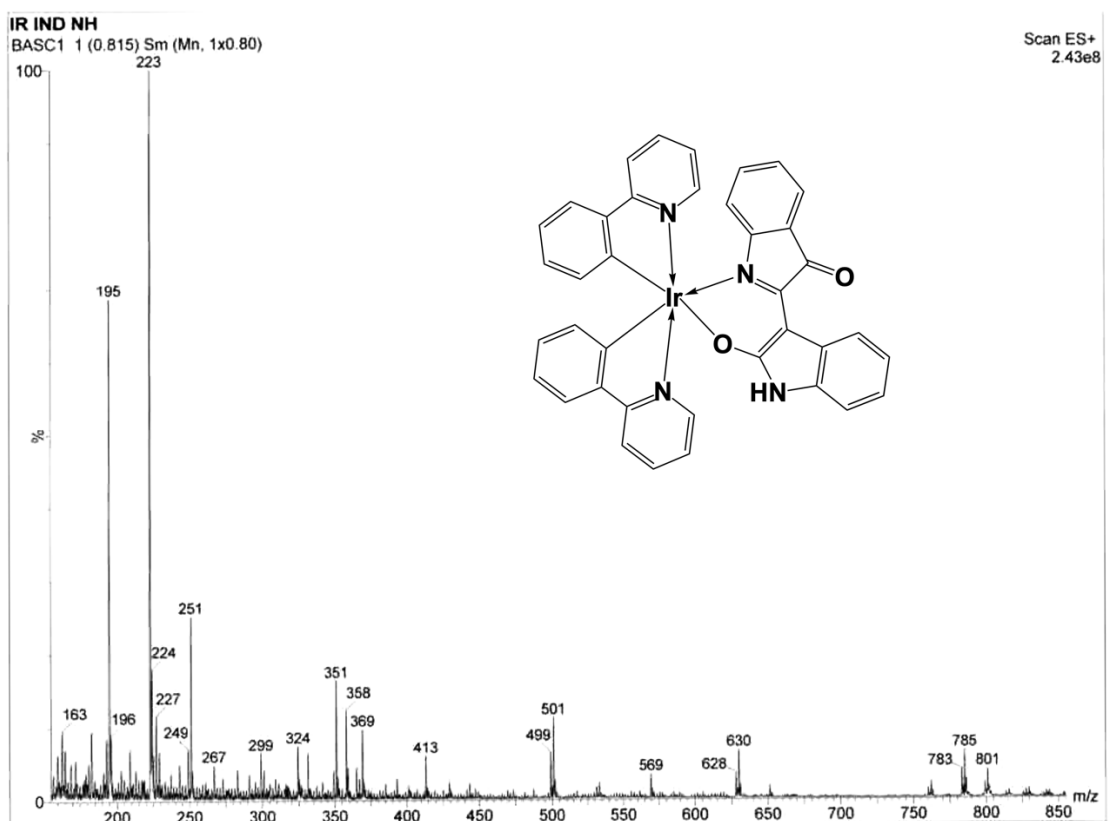
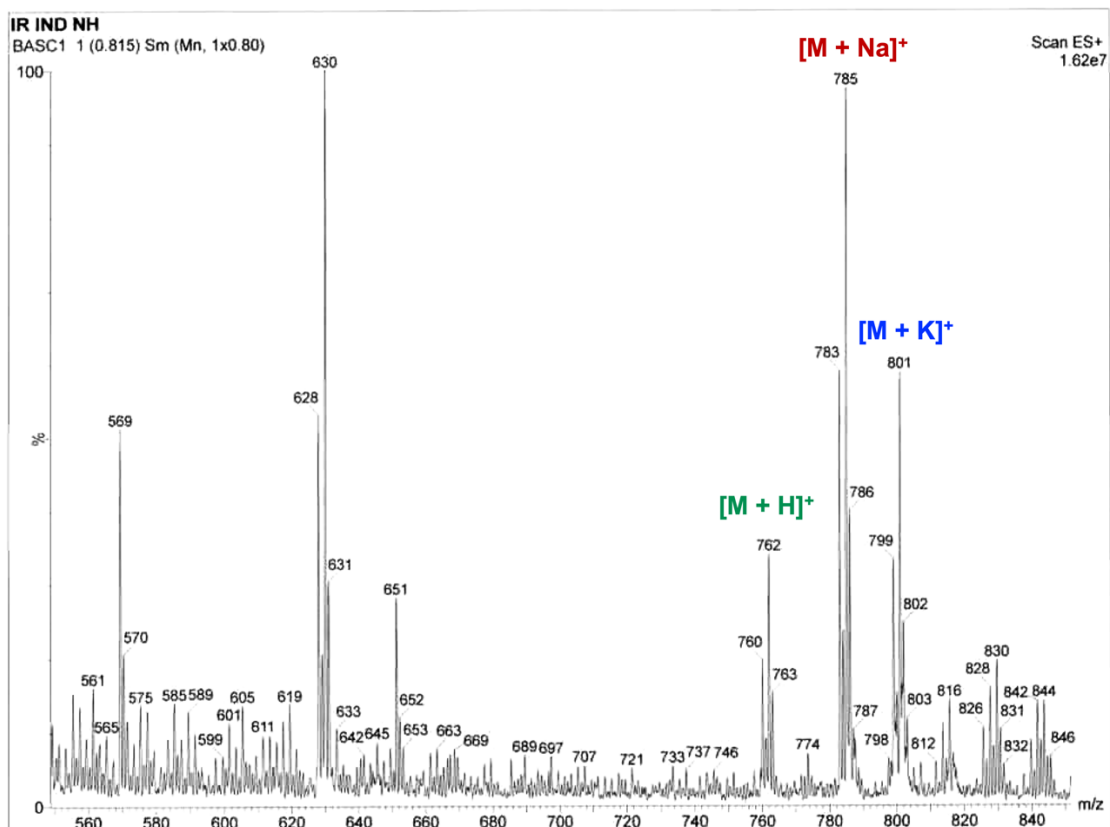


Figure S5. ESI<sup>+</sup> spectra of complex 1.

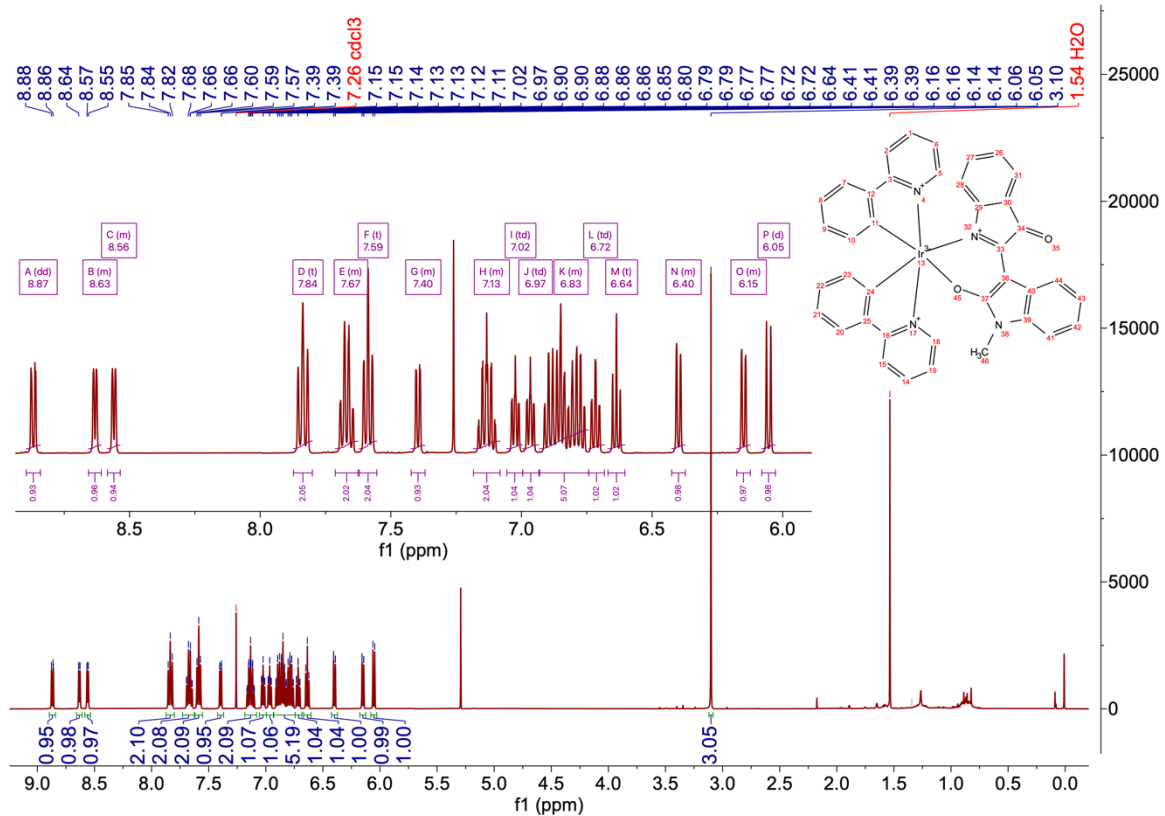


Figure S6.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of complex 2.

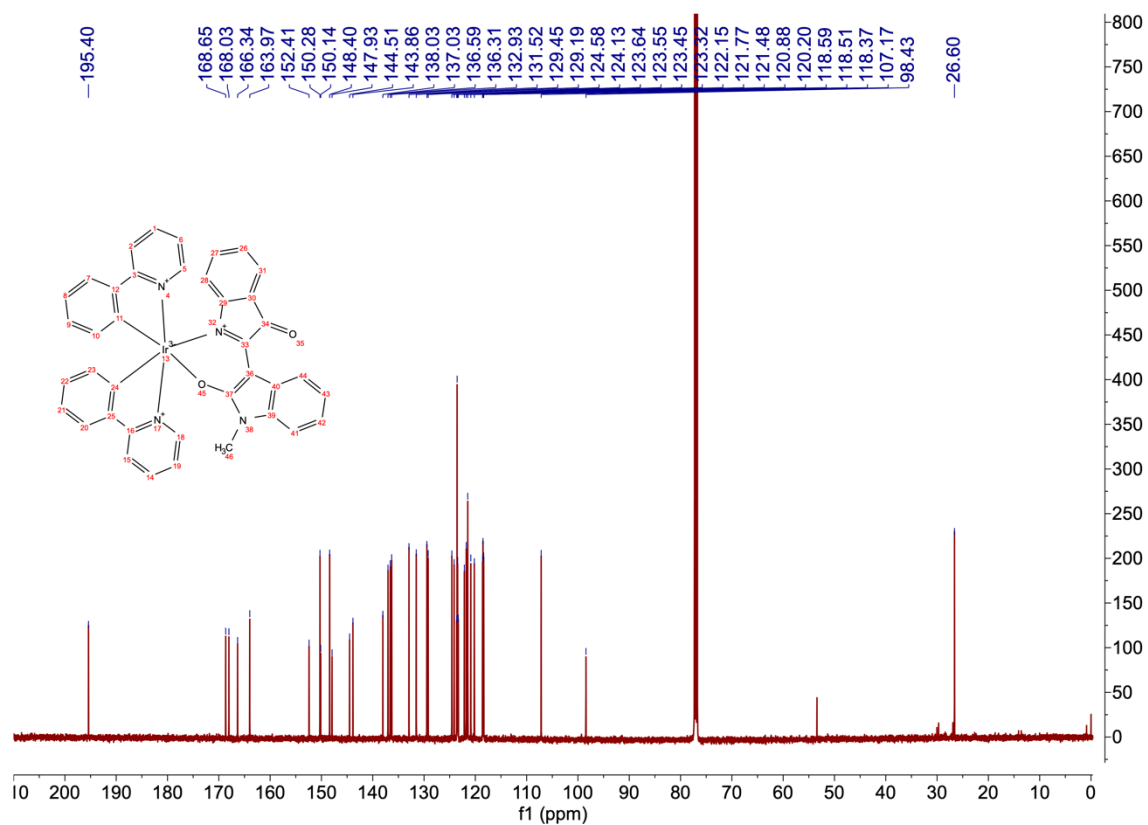
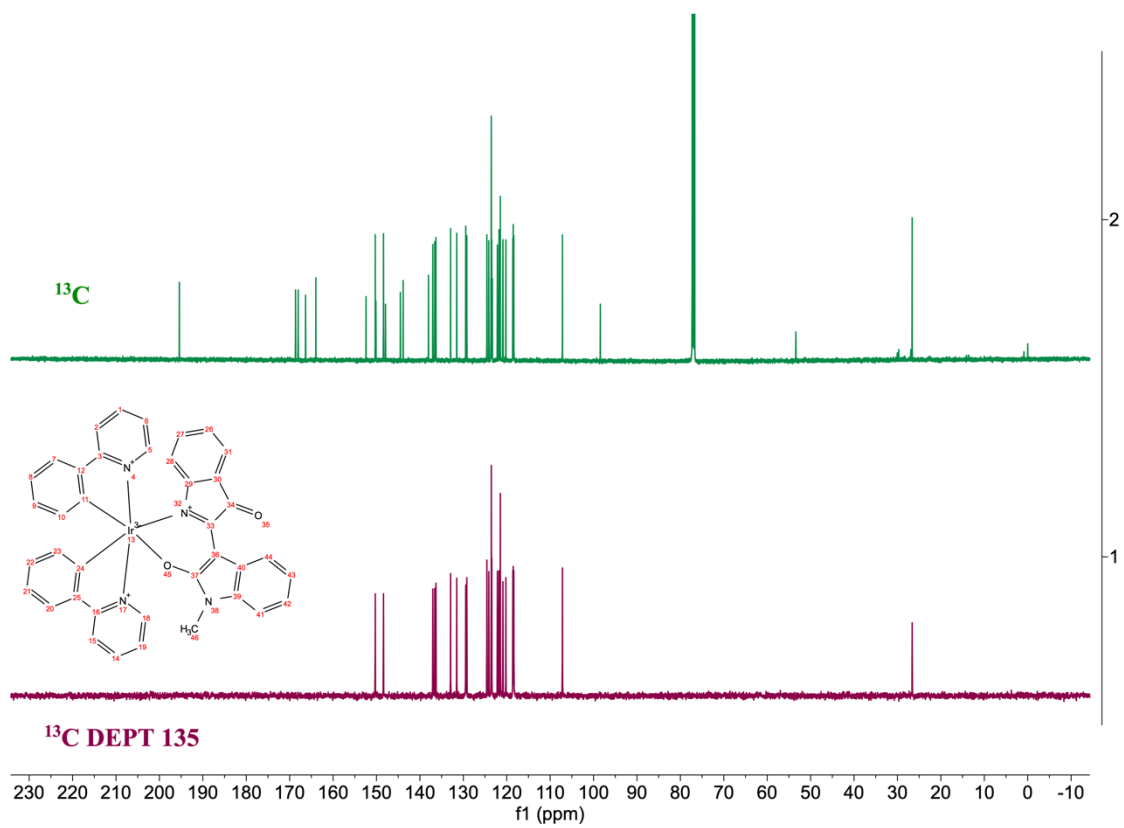


Figure S7.  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  spectrum of complex 2.



**Figure S8.** DEPT135 NMR spectrum of complex 2.

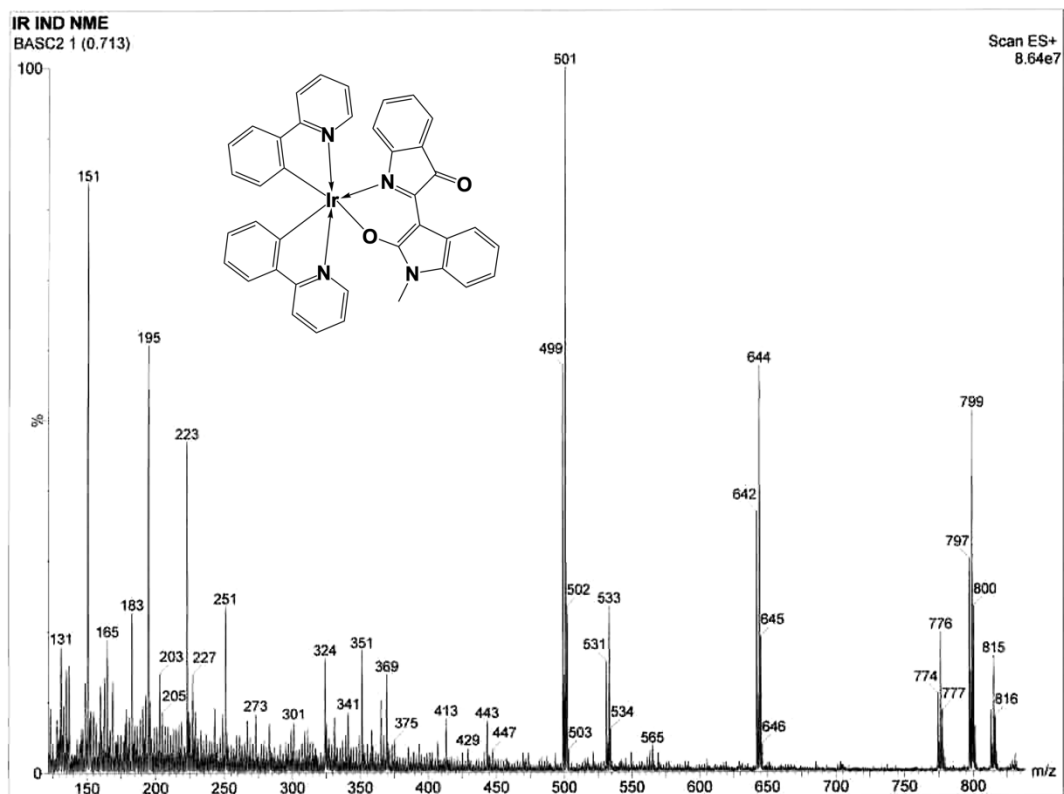
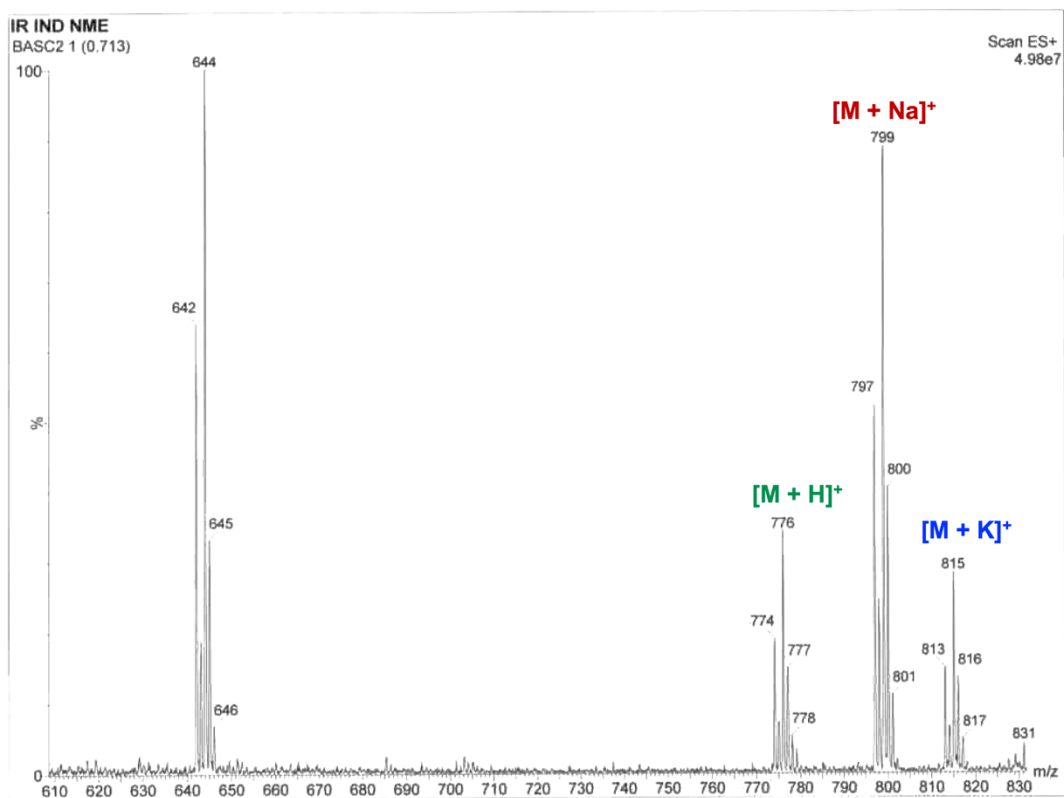
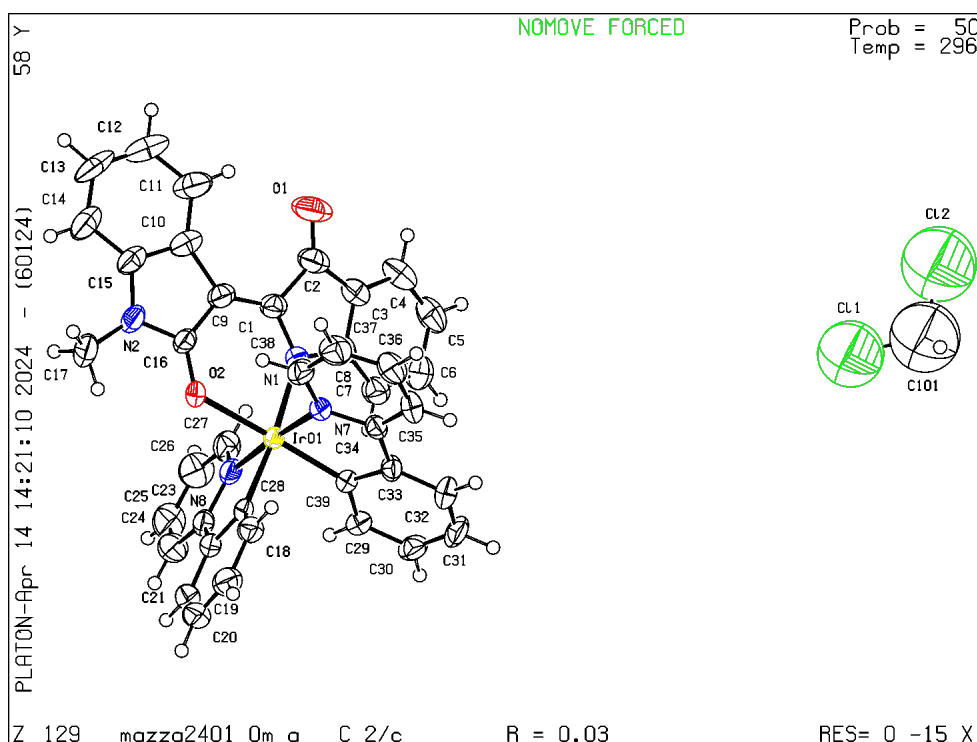


Figure S9. ESI<sup>+</sup> spectra of complex 2.



## X-Ray data for Complex 2



A specimen of  $C_{39}H_{27}Cl_2IrN_4O_2$ , approximate dimensions 0.100 mm x 0.100 mm x 0.300 mm, was used for the X-ray crystallographic analysis. The X-ray intensity data were measured ( $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ). The total exposure time was 20.33 hours. The frames were integrated with the Bruker SAINT software package using a narrow-frame algorithm. The integration of the data using a monoclinic unit cell yielded a total of 40137 reflections to a maximum  $\theta$  angle of  $25.00^\circ$  ( $0.84 \text{ \AA}$  resolution), of which 5529 were independent (average redundancy 7.259, completeness = 99.7%,  $R_{\text{int}} = 5.09\%$ ,  $R_{\text{sig}} = 2.74\%$ ) and 5107 (92.37%) were greater than  $2\sigma(F^2)$ . The final cell constants of  $a = 31.637(13) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 17.441(8) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 11.578(5) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta = 99.926(18)^\circ$ , volume =  $6293.5 \text{ \AA}^3$ , are based upon the refinement of the XYZ-centroids of 9992 reflections above  $20\sigma(I)$  with  $4.548^\circ < 2\theta < 60.64^\circ$ . Data were corrected for absorption effects using the Multi-Scan method (SADABS). The ratio of minimum to maximum apparent transmission was 0.756. The calculated minimum and maximum transmission coefficients (based on crystal size) are 0.3480 and 0.6640.

The structure was solved and refined using the Bruker SHELXTL Software Package, using the space group C 1 2/c 1, with  $Z = 8$  for the formula unit,  $C_{39}H_{27}Cl_2IrN_4O_2$ . The final anisotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement on  $F^2$  with 424 variables converged at  $R1 = 3.08\%$ , for the observed data and  $wR2 = 7.13\%$  for all data. The goodness-of-fit was 2.154. The largest peak in the final difference electron density synthesis was  $0.990 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$  and the largest hole was  $-1.201 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$  with an RMS deviation of  $0.098 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$ . On the basis of the final model, the calculated density was  $1.787 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^3$  and  $F(000)$ , 3328 e $^-$ .

**Table S1.** Sample and crystal data for complex **2**.

Identification code	mazza2401	
Chemical formula	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>27</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> IrN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	
Formula weight	846.74 g/mol	
Temperature	296(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal size	0.100 x 0.100 x 0.300 mm	
Crystal system	monoclinic	
Space group	C 1 2/c 1	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 31.637(13) Å	α = 90°
	b = 17.441(8) Å	β = 99.926(18)°
	c = 11.578(5) Å	γ = 90°
Volume	6293.(5) Å <sup>3</sup>	
Z	8	
Density (calculated)	1.787 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	
Absorption coefficient	4.458 mm <sup>-1</sup>	
F(000)	3328	

**Table S2.** Data collection and structure refinement for complex **2**.

Theta range for data collection	2.32 to 25.00°	
Index ranges	-37<=h<=37, -20<=k<=20, -13<=l<=13	
Reflections collected	40137	
Independent reflections	5529 [R(int) = 0.0509]	
Coverage of independent reflections	99.7%	
Absorption correction	Multi-Scan	
Max. and min. transmission	0.6640 and 0.3480	
Structure solution technique	direct methods	
Structure solution program	SHELXT 2014/5 (Sheldrick, 2014)	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F <sup>2</sup>	
Refinement program	SHELXL-2017/1 (Sheldrick, 2017)	
Function minimized	Σ w(F <sub>o</sub> <sup>2</sup> - F <sub>c</sub> <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	
Data / restraints / parameters	5529 / 1 / 424	
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	2.154	
Δ/σ <sub>max</sub>	0.004	
Final R indices	5107 data; I>2σ(I)	R1 = 0.0308, wR2 = 0.0708
	all data	R1 = 0.0335, wR2 = 0.0713
Weighting scheme	w=1/[σ <sup>2</sup> (F <sub>o</sub> <sup>2</sup> )+0.6459P] where P=(F <sub>o</sub> <sup>2</sup> +2F <sub>c</sub> <sup>2</sup> )/3	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.990 and -1.201 eÅ <sup>-3</sup>	
R.M.S. deviation from mean	0.098 eÅ <sup>-3</sup>	

**Table S3.** Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ) for complex **2**.U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor.

	<b>x/a</b>	<b>y/b</b>	<b>z/c</b>	<b>U(eq)</b>
Ir01	0.64590(2)	0.30743(2)	0.37152(2)	0.02859(7)
O2	0.66949(11)	0.19346(16)	0.4154(3)	0.0393(8)
N7	0.67804(11)	0.3571(2)	0.5201(3)	0.0302(8)
N8	0.61395(13)	0.2645(2)	0.2182(3)	0.0356(9)
N1	0.59667(12)	0.2800(2)	0.4723(3)	0.0337(9)
C28	0.69116(15)	0.3212(2)	0.2717(4)	0.0319(10)
N2	0.67273(14)	0.0766(2)	0.5031(3)	0.0443(10)
C22	0.67863(18)	0.2964(2)	0.1545(4)	0.0398(12)
C34	0.67236(14)	0.4340(2)	0.5309(4)	0.0301(10)
C9	0.62540(16)	0.1604(3)	0.5617(4)	0.0396(11)
C39	0.63068(14)	0.4165(2)	0.3368(4)	0.0289(9)
C8	0.55915(15)	0.3242(3)	0.4788(4)	0.0354(11)
C33	0.64604(14)	0.4682(3)	0.4279(4)	0.0341(10)
C16	0.65646(15)	0.1481(2)	0.4867(4)	0.0359(11)
C23	0.63557(17)	0.2648(3)	0.1264(4)	0.0405(12)
C1	0.59868(16)	0.2230(3)	0.5525(4)	0.0380(11)
C3	0.53906(17)	0.3008(3)	0.5701(4)	0.0431(12)
C29	0.60755(15)	0.4482(3)	0.2340(4)	0.0378(11)
C10	0.62490(17)	0.0880(3)	0.6273(4)	0.0471(13)
C38	0.70239(16)	0.3193(3)	0.6083(4)	0.0402(12)
O1	0.56092(18)	0.2076(3)	0.7185(4)	0.0897(16)
C18	0.73211(15)	0.3513(3)	0.3021(4)	0.0396(11)
C32	0.63586(16)	0.5457(3)	0.4185(5)	0.0446(12)
C7	0.54093(16)	0.3798(3)	0.4033(4)	0.0456(13)
C35	0.69093(15)	0.4718(3)	0.6312(4)	0.0424(12)
C27	0.57453(17)	0.2361(3)	0.2033(5)	0.0465(13)
C2	0.56438(18)	0.2386(3)	0.6273(4)	0.0505(14)
C37	0.72075(17)	0.3546(3)	0.7096(4)	0.0503(13)
C17	0.70578(19)	0.0439(3)	0.4464(5)	0.0575(15)
C15	0.65334(18)	0.0381(3)	0.5843(4)	0.0467(13)
C21	0.7065(2)	0.3040(3)	0.0747(5)	0.0518(15)
C30	0.59784(16)	0.5255(3)	0.2244(4)	0.0447(13)
C20	0.7461(2)	0.3353(3)	0.1076(5)	0.0558(15)
C24	0.6164(2)	0.2358(3)	0.0197(5)	0.0568(15)
C19	0.75919(18)	0.3582(3)	0.2211(5)	0.0528(14)
C13	0.6373(2)	0.9368(4)	0.7031(6)	0.075(2)
C31	0.61121(17)	0.5737(3)	0.3177(5)	0.0493(13)
C4	0.50169(18)	0.3348(4)	0.5899(5)	0.0586(15)
C36	0.71436(17)	0.4312(3)	0.7209(4)	0.0499(14)
C26	0.5542(2)	0.2067(3)	0.0983(5)	0.0647(17)
C6	0.50309(17)	0.4134(3)	0.4246(5)	0.0548(14)
C25	0.5758(2)	0.2063(3)	0.0055(5)	0.0685(19)
C14	0.6594(2)	0.9636(3)	0.6204(5)	0.0624(17)
C11	0.6039(2)	0.0592(4)	0.7120(5)	0.0711(19)
C5	0.48374(19)	0.3922(4)	0.5170(5)	0.0632(17)
C12	0.6103(2)	0.9844(4)	0.7473(6)	0.081(2)
C100	0.5121(4)	0.0198(7)	0.9264(10)	0.171(5)
C101	0.5245(3)	0.9471(6)	0.9229(8)	0.120(3)

**Table S4.** Bond lengths (Å) for complex **2**.

Ir01-C39	1.986(4)	Ir01-C28	2.003(4)
Ir01-N8	2.028(4)	Ir01-N7	2.034(4)
Ir01-N1	2.154(4)	Ir01-O2	2.153(3)
O2-C16	1.263(5)	N7-C38	1.342(6)
N7-C34	1.362(5)	N8-C27	1.325(6)
N8-C23	1.360(6)	N1-C1	1.355(6)
N1-C8	1.428(6)	C28-C18	1.386(6)
C28-C22	1.416(6)	N2-C16	1.351(6)
N2-C15	1.382(6)	N2-C17	1.443(6)
C22-C21	1.389(7)	C22-C23	1.453(7)
C34-C35	1.376(6)	C34-C33	1.459(6)
C9-C1	1.374(7)	C9-C16	1.435(6)
C9-C10	1.474(6)	C39-C29	1.399(6)
C39-C33	1.409(6)	C8-C7	1.366(7)
C8-C3	1.386(7)	C33-C32	1.390(6)
C23-C24	1.375(7)	C1-C2	1.525(7)
C3-C4	1.377(7)	C3-C2	1.440(7)
C29-C30	1.384(6)	C29-H29	0.93
C10-C11	1.372(7)	C10-C15	1.403(7)
C38-C37	1.363(7)	C38-H38	0.93
O1-C2	1.208(6)	C18-C19	1.380(7)
C18-H18	0.93	C32-C31	1.377(7)
C32-H32	0.93	C7-C6	1.392(7)
C7-H7	0.93	C35-C36	1.365(7)
C35-H35	0.93	C27-C26	1.373(7)
C27-H27	0.93	C37-C36	1.361(7)
C37-H37	0.93	C17-H17A	0.96
C17-H17B	0.96	C17-H17C	0.96
C15-C14	1.368(7)	C21-C20	1.359(8)
C21-H21	0.93	C30-C31	1.377(7)
C30-H30	0.93	C20-C19	1.368(8)
C20-H20	0.93	C24-C25	1.366(8)
C24-H24	0.93	C19-H19	0.93
C13-C12	1.352(9)	C13-C14	1.364(8)
C13-H13	0.93	C31-H31	0.93
C4-C5	1.368(8)	C4-H4	0.93
C36-H36	0.93	C26-C25	1.371(9)
C26-H26	0.93	C6-C5	1.372(8)
C6-H6	0.93	C25-H25	0.93
C14-H14	0.93	C11-C12	1.373(8)
C11-H11	0.93	C5-H5	0.93
C12-H12	0.93	C100-C101	1.330(12)

**Table S5.** Bond angles (°) for complex **2**.

C39-Ir01-C28	86.61(16)	C39-Ir01-N8	96.28(16)
C28-Ir01-N8	80.65(18)	C39-Ir01-N7	80.31(16)
C28-Ir01-N7	97.68(17)	N8-Ir01-N7	176.31(14)
C39-Ir01-N1	98.58(15)	C28-Ir01-N1	173.84(15)
N8-Ir01-N1	95.42(15)	N7-Ir01-N1	86.52(14)
C39-Ir01-O2	173.72(15)	C28-Ir01-O2	89.63(14)
N8-Ir01-O2	88.05(14)	N7-Ir01-O2	95.24(13)
N1-Ir01-O2	85.48(13)	C16-O2-Ir01	126.4(3)

C38-N7-C34	118.8(4)	C38-N7-Ir01	124.9(3)
C34-N7-Ir01	116.3(3)	C27-N8-C23	119.2(4)
C27-N8-Ir01	124.6(3)	C23-N8-Ir01	116.2(3)
C1-N1-C8	107.5(4)	C1-N1-Ir01	125.5(3)
C8-N1-Ir01	126.5(3)	C18-C28-C22	117.0(4)
C18-C28-Ir01	129.0(4)	C22-C28-Ir01	114.0(4)
C16-N2-C15	109.9(4)	C16-N2-C17	126.1(4)
C15-N2-C17	124.0(4)	C21-C22-C28	120.2(5)
C21-C22-C23	124.5(5)	C28-C22-C23	115.3(4)
N7-C34-C35	120.4(4)	N7-C34-C33	113.1(4)
C35-C34-C33	126.5(4)	C1-C9-C16	123.3(4)
C1-C9-C10	131.2(5)	C16-C9-C10	104.6(4)
C29-C39-C33	116.5(4)	C29-C39-Ir01	128.6(3)
C33-C39-Ir01	114.9(3)	C7-C8-C3	119.9(5)
C7-C8-N1	127.8(4)	C3-C8-N1	112.1(4)
C32-C33-C39	121.3(4)	C32-C33-C34	123.6(4)
C39-C33-C34	115.1(4)	O2-C16-N2	120.7(4)
O2-C16-C9	129.5(4)	N2-C16-C9	109.7(4)
N8-C23-C24	119.9(5)	N8-C23-C22	113.9(4)
C24-C23-C22	126.3(5)	N1-C1-C9	126.3(4)
N1-C1-C2	107.8(4)	C9-C1-C2	125.9(4)
C8-C3-C4	121.3(5)	C8-C3-C2	106.3(4)
C4-C3-C2	132.3(5)	C30-C29-C39	122.0(5)
C30-C29-H29	119.0	C39-C29-H29	119.0
C11-C10-C15	116.4(5)	C11-C10-C9	137.0(6)
C15-C10-C9	106.5(4)	N7-C38-C37	122.4(5)
N7-C38-H38	118.8	C37-C38-H38	118.8
C19-C18-C28	121.6(5)	C19-C18-H18	119.2
C28-C18-H18	119.2	C31-C32-C33	120.1(5)
C31-C32-H32	120.0	C33-C32-H32	120.0
C8-C7-C6	117.8(5)	C8-C7-H7	121.1
C6-C7-H7	121.1	C36-C35-C34	119.4(5)
C36-C35-H35	120.3	C34-C35-H35	120.3
N8-C27-C26	122.8(5)	N8-C27-H27	118.6
C26-C27-H27	118.6	O1-C2-C3	127.7(5)
O1-C2-C1	126.7(5)	C3-C2-C1	105.5(4)
C38-C37-C36	118.6(5)	C38-C37-H37	120.7
C36-C37-H37	120.7	N2-C17-H17A	109.5
N2-C17-H17B	109.5	H17A-C17-H17B	109.5
N2-C17-H17C	109.5	H17A-C17-H17C	109.5
H17B-C17-H17C	109.5	C14-C15-N2	127.8(6)
C14-C15-C10	123.1(5)	N2-C15-C10	109.1(4)
C20-C21-C22	120.9(5)	C20-C21-H21	119.6
C22-C21-H21	119.6	C29-C30-C31	119.9(5)
C29-C30-H30	120.1	C31-C30-H30	120.1
C21-C20-C19	119.8(5)	C21-C20-H20	120.1
C19-C20-H20	120.1	C25-C24-C23	120.4(6)
C25-C24-H24	119.8	C23-C24-H24	119.8
C20-C19-C18	120.5(5)	C20-C19-H19	119.8
C18-C19-H19	119.8	C12-C13-C14	119.3(6)
C12-C13-H13	120.4	C14-C13-H13	120.4
C32-C31-C30	120.1(5)	C32-C31-H31	120.0
C30-C31-H31	120.0	C5-C4-C3	119.3(5)
C5-C4-H4	120.4	C3-C4-H4	120.4
C35-C36-C37	120.4(5)	C35-C36-H36	119.8

C37-C36-H36	119.8	C25-C26-C27	118.3(6)
C25-C26-H26	120.9	C27-C26-H26	120.9
C5-C6-C7	122.5(6)	C5-C6-H6	118.7
C7-C6-H6	118.7	C26-C25-C24	119.4(6)
C26-C25-H25	120.3	C24-C25-H25	120.3
C13-C14-C15	118.6(6)	C13-C14-H14	120.7
C15-C14-H14	120.7	C10-C11-C12	119.7(7)
C10-C11-H11	120.1	C12-C11-H11	120.1
C4-C5-C6	119.0(5)	C4-C5-H5	120.5
C6-C5-H5	120.5	C13-C12-C11	122.9(6)
C13-C12-H12	118.6	C11-C12-H12	118.6

**Table S6.** Torsion angles (°) for complex **2**.

C18-C28-C22-C21	-1.3(6)	Ir01-C28-C22-C21	178.7(3)
C18-C28-C22-C23	179.6(4)	Ir01-C28-C22-C23	-0.4(5)
C38-N7-C34-C35	-0.7(6)	Ir01-N7-C34-C35	176.4(3)
C38-N7-C34-C33	178.7(4)	Ir01-N7-C34-C33	-4.1(5)
C1-N1-C8-C7	-169.5(5)	Ir01-N1-C8-C7	18.3(7)
C1-N1-C8-C3	5.8(5)	Ir01-N1-C8-C3	-166.4(3)
C29-C39-C33-C32	4.6(7)	Ir01-C39-C33-C32	-176.4(4)
C29-C39-C33-C34	-176.2(4)	Ir01-C39-C33-C34	2.8(5)
N7-C34-C33-C32	-180.0(4)	C35-C34-C33-C32	-0.6(7)
N7-C34-C33-C39	0.9(6)	C35-C34-C33-C39	-179.7(4)
Ir01-O2-C16-N2	177.2(3)	Ir01-O2-C16-C9	-4.2(7)
C15-N2-C16-O2	-179.7(4)	C17-N2-C16-O2	1.0(8)
C15-N2-C16-C9	1.5(6)	C17-N2-C16-C9	-177.8(5)
C1-C9-C16-O2	11.5(8)	C10-C9-C16-O2	-178.0(5)
C1-C9-C16-N2	-169.8(5)	C10-C9-C16-N2	0.7(5)
C27-N8-C23-C24	0.1(7)	Ir01-N8-C23-C24	179.2(4)
C27-N8-C23-C22	-179.1(4)	Ir01-N8-C23-C22	0.0(5)
C21-C22-C23-N8	-178.8(4)	C28-C22-C23-N8	0.3(6)
C21-C22-C23-C24	2.1(8)	C28-C22-C23-C24	-178.8(5)
C8-N1-C1-C9	168.3(5)	Ir01-N1-C1-C9	-19.5(7)
C8-N1-C1-C2	-8.9(5)	Ir01-N1-C1-C2	163.4(3)
C16-C9-C1-N1	1.8(8)	C10-C9-C1-N1	-165.9(5)
C16-C9-C1-C2	178.5(5)	C10-C9-C1-C2	10.8(9)
C7-C8-C3-C4	-2.8(8)	N1-C8-C3-C4	-178.5(5)
C7-C8-C3-C2	175.9(5)	N1-C8-C3-C2	0.3(6)
C33-C39-C29-C30	-4.0(7)	Ir01-C39-C29-C30	177.2(4)
C1-C9-C10-C11	-11.0(11)	C16-C9-C10-C11	179.6(6)
C1-C9-C10-C15	166.9(5)	C16-C9-C10-C15	-2.6(5)
C34-N7-C38-C37	1.7(7)	Ir01-N7-C38-C37	-175.2(4)
C22-C28-C18-C19	1.3(7)	Ir01-C28-C18-C19	-178.6(4)
C39-C33-C32-C31	-1.6(7)	C34-C33-C32-C31	179.3(4)
C3-C8-C7-C6	2.5(7)	N1-C8-C7-C6	177.4(5)
N7-C34-C35-C36	-1.4(7)	C33-C34-C35-C36	179.2(4)
C23-N8-C27-C26	-0.2(8)	Ir01-N8-C27-C26	-179.2(4)
C8-C3-C2-O1	170.9(6)	C4-C3-C2-O1	-10.5(11)
C8-C3-C2-C1	-5.5(6)	C4-C3-C2-C1	173.1(6)
N1-C1-C2-O1	-167.3(6)	C9-C1-C2-O1	15.5(9)
N1-C1-C2-C3	9.1(5)	C9-C1-C2-C3	-168.1(5)
N7-C38-C37-C36	-0.6(8)	C16-N2-C15-C14	176.6(5)
C17-N2-C15-C14	-4.1(9)	C16-N2-C15-C10	-3.2(6)
C17-N2-C15-C10	176.1(5)	C11-C10-C15-C14	2.1(8)

C9-C10-C15-C14	-176.3(5)	C11-C10-C15-N2	-178.1(5)
C9-C10-C15-N2	3.5(6)	C28-C22-C21-C20	-0.1(7)
C23-C22-C21-C20	179.0(5)	C39-C29-C30-C31	0.3(7)
C22-C21-C20-C19	1.4(8)	N8-C23-C24-C25	-0.4(8)
C22-C23-C24-C25	178.7(5)	C21-C20-C19-C18	-1.3(8)
C28-C18-C19-C20	-0.1(8)	C33-C32-C31-C30	-2.3(8)
C29-C30-C31-C32	2.9(8)	C8-C3-C4-C5	0.9(9)
C2-C3-C4-C5	-177.5(6)	C34-C35-C36-C37	2.6(8)
C38-C37-C36-C35	-1.6(8)	N8-C27-C26-C25	0.6(9)
C8-C7-C6-C5	-0.4(8)	C27-C26-C25-C24	-0.9(9)
C23-C24-C25-C26	0.8(9)	C12-C13-C14-C15	-0.4(10)
N2-C15-C14-C13	179.3(5)	C10-C15-C14-C13	-0.9(9)
C15-C10-C11-C12	-2.0(9)	C9-C10-C11-C12	175.8(6)
C3-C4-C5-C6	1.1(9)	C7-C6-C5-C4	-1.4(9)
C14-C13-C12-C11	0.5(12)	C10-C11-C12-C13	0.7(11)

**Table S7.** Anisotropic atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ) for complex **2**.

The anisotropic atomic displacement factor exponent takes the form:  $-2\pi^2 [ h^2 a^{*2} U_{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U_{12} ]$

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{12}$
Ir01	0.03788(11)	0.02195(10)	0.02610(10)	-0.00035(7)	0.00598(7)	0.00110(8)
O2	0.056(2)	0.0252(17)	0.0397(19)	0.0003(14)	0.0157(17)	0.0094(15)
N7	0.035(2)	0.029(2)	0.0267(19)	-0.0004(16)	0.0068(17)	0.0017(16)
N8	0.050(3)	0.023(2)	0.032(2)	-0.0017(16)	0.0032(19)	-0.0009(18)
N1	0.038(2)	0.032(2)	0.032(2)	-0.0021(17)	0.0087(18)	-0.0017(17)
C28	0.040(3)	0.023(2)	0.034(3)	0.0040(19)	0.011(2)	0.0096(19)
N2	0.061(3)	0.027(2)	0.044(2)	0.0049(19)	0.006(2)	0.006(2)
C22	0.064(3)	0.026(2)	0.032(3)	0.002(2)	0.015(2)	0.008(2)
C34	0.030(2)	0.031(2)	0.032(2)	-0.005(2)	0.0104(19)	0.0016(19)
C9	0.049(3)	0.034(3)	0.035(3)	0.006(2)	0.005(2)	-0.002(2)
C39	0.032(2)	0.024(2)	0.031(2)	0.0012(19)	0.0069(19)	0.0014(19)
C8	0.036(3)	0.035(3)	0.035(3)	-0.011(2)	0.007(2)	-0.003(2)
C33	0.036(3)	0.029(2)	0.039(3)	-0.002(2)	0.011(2)	0.007(2)
C16	0.049(3)	0.024(2)	0.034(3)	0.001(2)	0.005(2)	-0.003(2)
C23	0.064(3)	0.025(2)	0.033(3)	-0.002(2)	0.007(2)	0.004(2)
C1	0.043(3)	0.040(3)	0.031(3)	-0.001(2)	0.007(2)	-0.007(2)
C3	0.045(3)	0.051(3)	0.035(3)	-0.004(2)	0.010(2)	0.001(2)
C29	0.045(3)	0.033(3)	0.036(3)	0.004(2)	0.009(2)	0.002(2)
C10	0.053(3)	0.043(3)	0.043(3)	0.012(2)	0.001(3)	-0.010(3)
C38	0.049(3)	0.035(3)	0.036(3)	0.005(2)	0.005(2)	0.005(2)
O1	0.119(4)	0.103(4)	0.059(3)	0.033(3)	0.052(3)	0.034(3)
C18	0.041(3)	0.038(3)	0.042(3)	0.004(2)	0.011(2)	0.003(2)
C32	0.049(3)	0.026(2)	0.058(3)	-0.006(2)	0.007(3)	0.002(2)
C7	0.039(3)	0.052(3)	0.046(3)	0.001(3)	0.011(2)	0.009(2)
C35	0.039(3)	0.042(3)	0.047(3)	-0.016(2)	0.009(2)	0.002(2)
C27	0.054(3)	0.039(3)	0.044(3)	-0.008(2)	0.002(3)	-0.006(3)
C2	0.058(4)	0.061(4)	0.035(3)	0.002(3)	0.016(3)	-0.005(3)
C37	0.052(3)	0.059(4)	0.035(3)	0.002(3)	-0.004(2)	0.001(3)
C17	0.079(4)	0.034(3)	0.061(4)	0.002(3)	0.014(3)	0.014(3)
C15	0.059(3)	0.032(3)	0.044(3)	0.006(2)	-0.004(3)	-0.009(2)
C21	0.079(4)	0.041(3)	0.040(3)	0.001(2)	0.023(3)	0.012(3)
C30	0.045(3)	0.042(3)	0.047(3)	0.015(2)	0.010(2)	0.006(2)
C20	0.070(4)	0.049(3)	0.057(4)	0.010(3)	0.035(3)	0.014(3)
C24	0.085(5)	0.049(3)	0.035(3)	-0.005(3)	0.006(3)	-0.005(3)

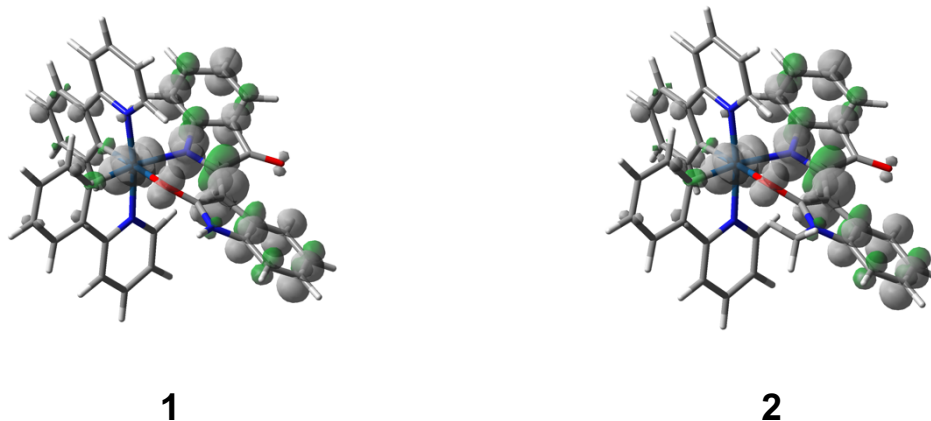
	<b>U<sub>11</sub></b>	<b>U<sub>22</sub></b>	<b>U<sub>33</sub></b>	<b>U<sub>23</sub></b>	<b>U<sub>13</sub></b>	<b>U<sub>12</sub></b>
C19	0.052(3)	0.047(3)	0.063(4)	0.007(3)	0.020(3)	0.005(3)
C13	0.102(6)	0.040(4)	0.078(5)	0.031(3)	-0.003(4)	-0.014(4)
C31	0.056(3)	0.025(3)	0.068(4)	0.008(3)	0.014(3)	0.012(2)
C4	0.053(4)	0.082(4)	0.045(3)	-0.010(3)	0.019(3)	0.002(3)
C36	0.053(3)	0.061(4)	0.034(3)	-0.016(3)	0.002(2)	-0.002(3)
C26	0.071(4)	0.064(4)	0.054(4)	-0.009(3)	-0.003(3)	-0.020(3)
C6	0.049(3)	0.053(3)	0.062(4)	0.001(3)	0.007(3)	0.011(3)
C25	0.099(6)	0.059(4)	0.041(3)	-0.012(3)	-0.009(4)	-0.007(4)
C14	0.085(5)	0.030(3)	0.068(4)	0.007(3)	0.000(3)	-0.002(3)
C11	0.077(5)	0.071(5)	0.068(4)	0.031(3)	0.021(4)	-0.004(3)
C5	0.049(4)	0.084(5)	0.059(4)	-0.014(3)	0.018(3)	0.014(3)
C12	0.091(5)	0.071(5)	0.082(5)	0.045(4)	0.014(4)	-0.013(4)

**Table S8.** Hydrogen atomic coordinates and isotropic atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ) for complex **2**.

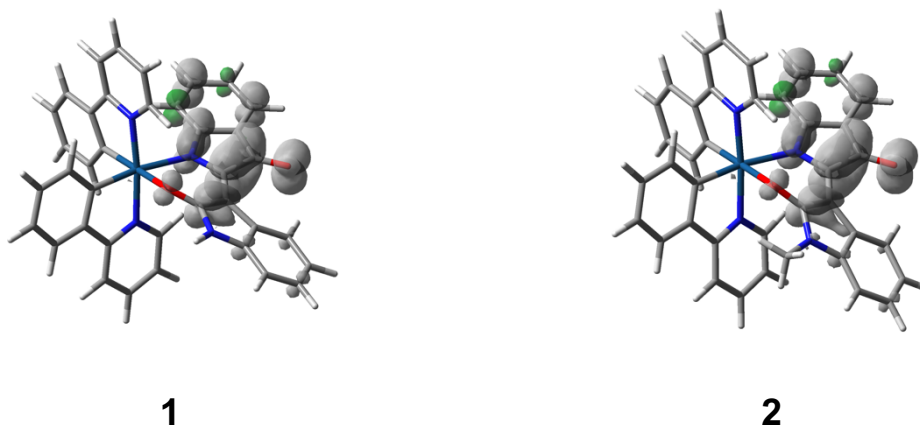
	<b>x/a</b>	<b>y/b</b>	<b>z/c</b>	<b>U(eq)</b>
H29	0.5984	0.4163	0.1702	0.045
H38	0.7069	0.2670	0.6000	0.048
H18	0.7416	0.3672	0.3789	0.048
H32	0.6457	0.5787	0.4804	0.054
H7	0.5534	0.3949	0.3398	0.055
H35	0.6876	0.5245	0.6378	0.051
H27	0.5601	0.2360	0.2668	0.056
H37	0.7373	0.3269	0.7697	0.06
H17A	0.7154	0.0817	0.3963	0.086
H17B	0.6945	0.0004	0.4005	0.086
H17C	0.7295	0.0281	0.5048	0.086
H21	0.6980	0.2874	-0.0021	0.062
H30	0.5823	0.5449	0.1550	0.054
H20	0.7643	0.3411	0.0530	0.067
H24	0.6312	0.2362	-0.0432	0.068
H19	0.7865	0.3787	0.2439	0.063
H13	0.6406	-0.1137	0.7289	0.09
H31	0.6036	0.6253	0.3126	0.059
H4	0.4888	0.3190	0.6523	0.07
H36	0.7260	0.4561	0.7902	0.06
H26	0.5264	0.1876	0.0904	0.078
H6	0.4904	0.4516	0.3742	0.066
H25	0.5630	0.1862	-0.0664	0.082
H14	0.6783	-0.0680	0.5892	0.075
H11	0.5853	0.0903	0.7453	0.085
H5	0.4588	0.4165	0.5299	0.076
H12	0.5956	-0.0344	0.8042	0.098



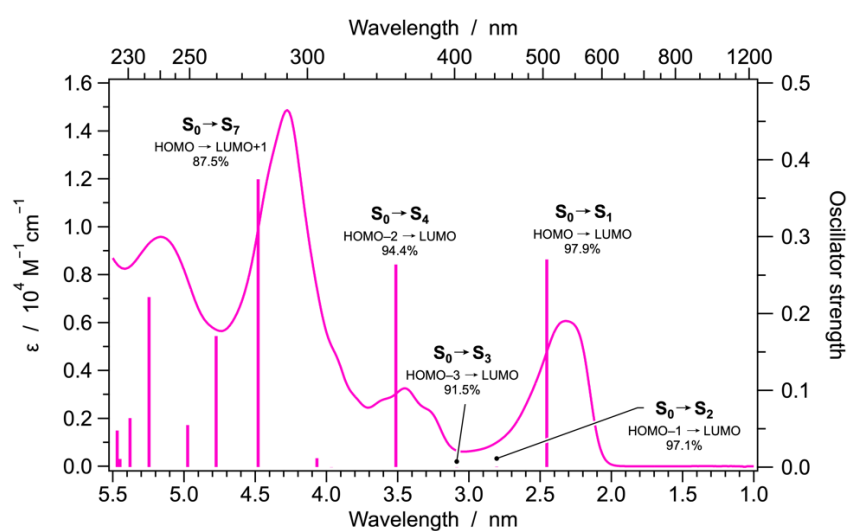
Singly oxidised radicals



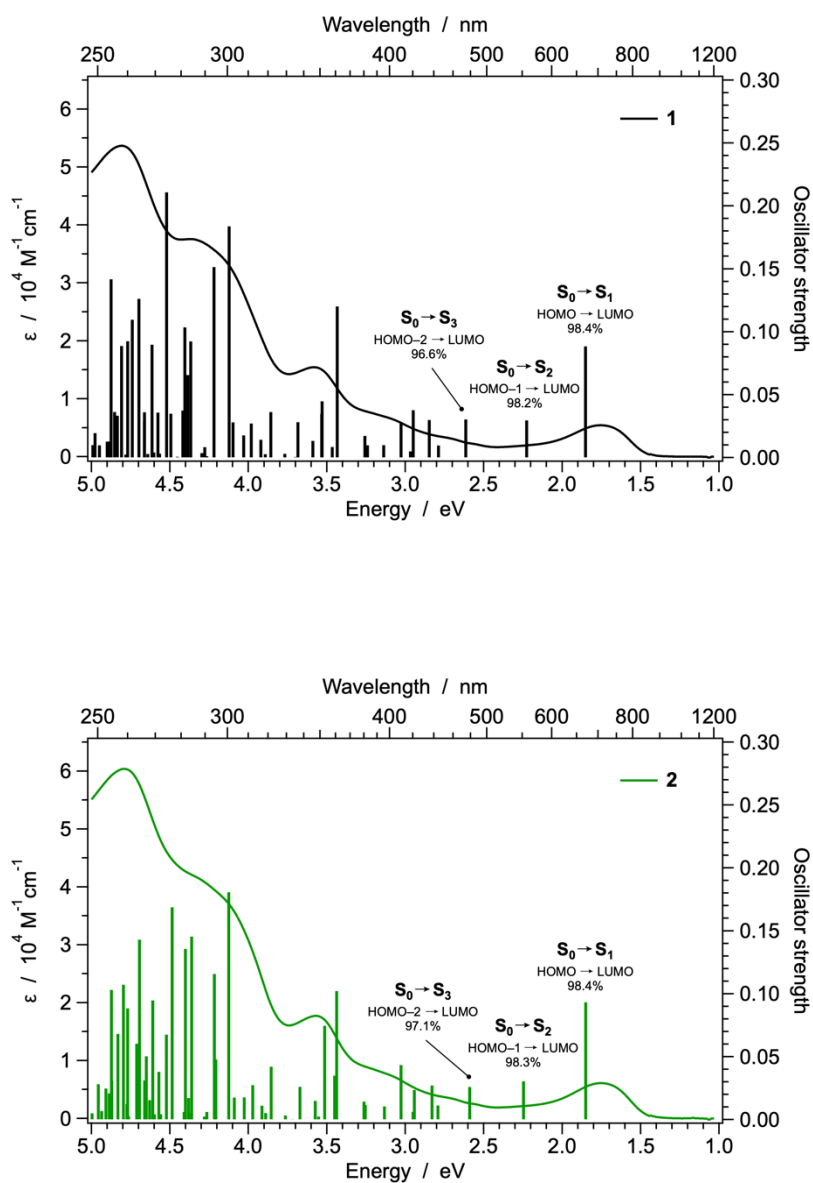
Singly reduced radicals



**Figure S10.** Spin-density distribution of the singly oxidized and singly reduced radicals of **1** and **2** in its fully relaxed geometry, computed by spin-unrestricted DFT in acetonitrile (isovalues:  $0.002 e \text{ bohr}^{-3}$ ). In both complexes, the unpaired electron of the oxidized radical is mainly localized on the indirubin ligand (62%), with a minor contribution from the iridium ion (31%); on the other hand, the spin density of the reduced radical is totally confined on the indirubin fragment (>99%).

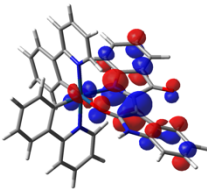
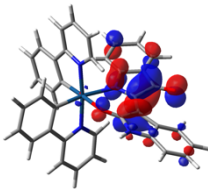
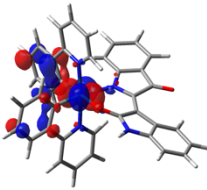
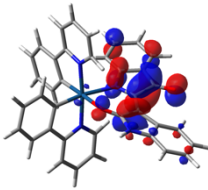
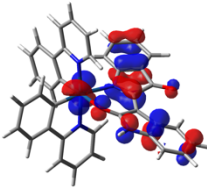
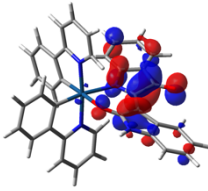
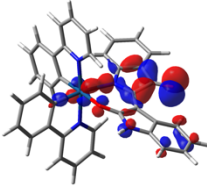
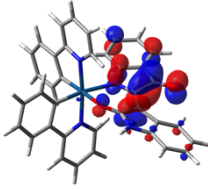
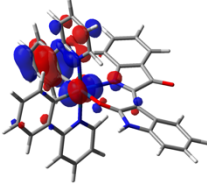
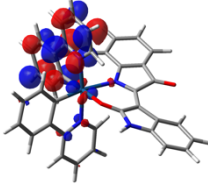
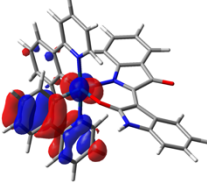
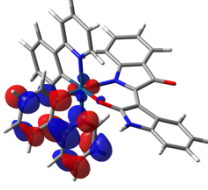


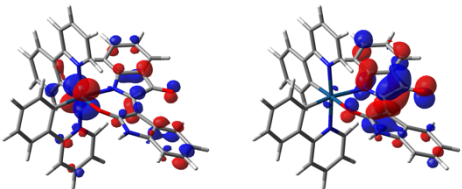
**Figure S11.** Singlet vertical electronic transitions calculated by TD-DFT in acetonitrile for pristine indirubin, compared with its experimental absorption spectrum in the same solvent. The most relevant computed transitions are also described in terms of the predominant pair of molecular orbitals involved in the mono-electronic excitation.



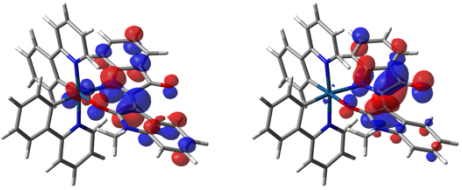
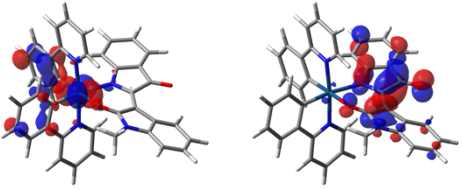
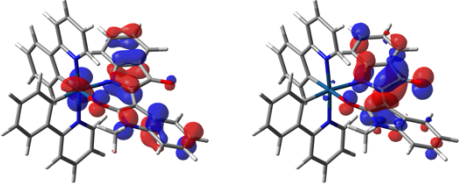
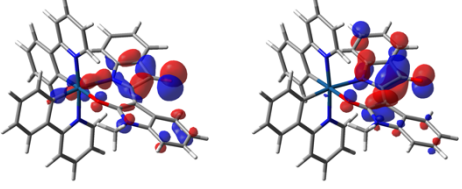
**Figure S12.** Singlet vertical electronic transitions calculated by TD-DFT in acetonitrile for complexes **1** and **2**, compared with its experimental absorption spectrum in the same solvent. The lowest-energy transition is also described in terms of the predominant pair of molecular orbitals involved in the mono-electronic excitation.

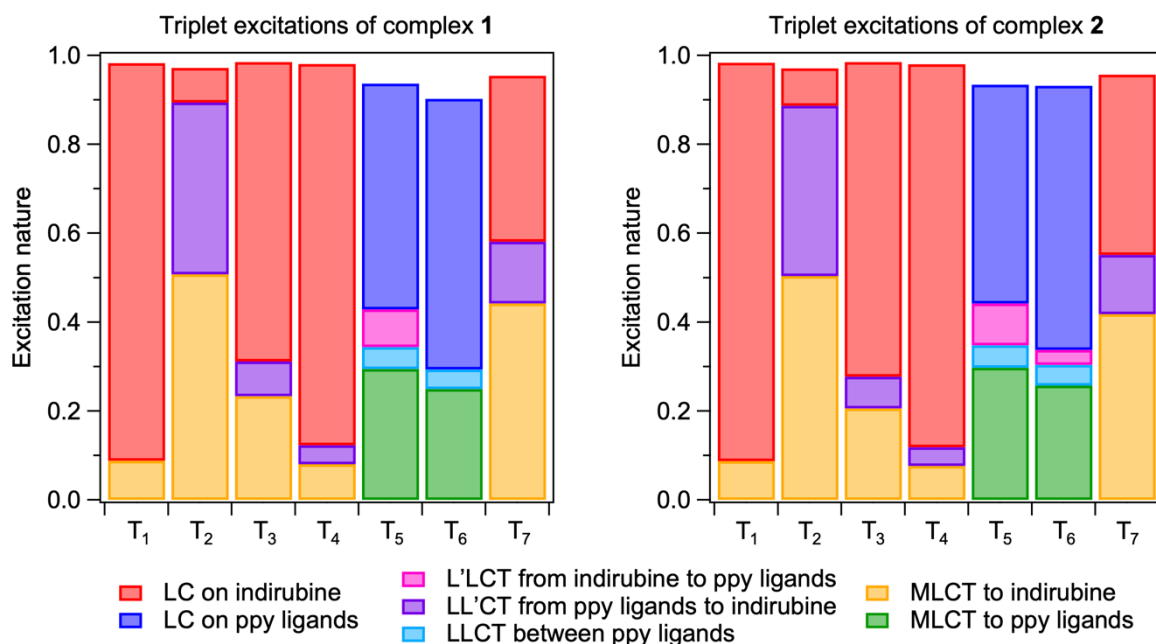
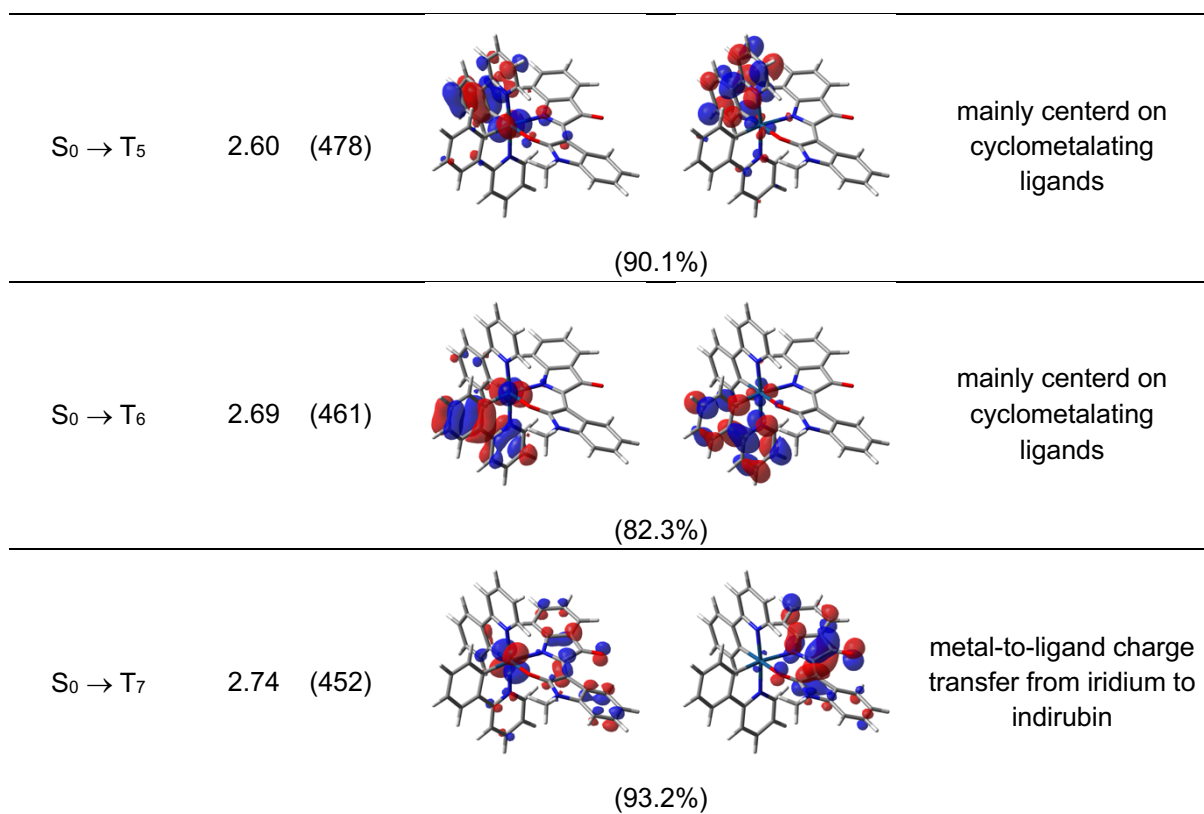
**Table S9.** Calculated NTOs couples describing the lowest seven triplet excitations for complex **1** in acetonitrile (see Experimental Section for details). The  $\lambda$  value is the natural transition orbital eigenvalue associated with each NTOs couple; orbital isovalue:  $0.04 e^{-1/2} \text{ bohr}^{-3/2}$ .

	Transition energy [eV (nm)]	NTO couple hole $\rightarrow$ electron ( $\lambda$ )		Nature
$S_0 \rightarrow T_1$	1.20 (1030)			mainly centered on indirubin ligand
		(100%)		
$S_0 \rightarrow T_2$	2.15 (578)			mainly metal-to-ligand charge transfer from iridium to indirubin
		(99.6%)		
$S_0 \rightarrow T_3$	2.37 (524)			mixed $^3\text{LC}$ and $^3\text{MLCT}$ involving both iridium and indirubin orbitals
		(97.1%)		
$S_0 \rightarrow T_4$	2.56 (485)			$n-\pi^*$ on the carbonyl group of the indirubin ligand
		(98.5%)		
$S_0 \rightarrow T_5$	2.60 (476)			mainly centered on cyclometalating ligands
		(89.7%)		
$S_0 \rightarrow T_6$	2.69 (461)			mainly centered on cyclometalating ligands
		(81.4%)		

$S_0 \rightarrow T_7$	2.74 (453)		metal-to-ligand charge transfer from iridium to indirubin
(93.1%)			

**Table S10.** Calculated NTOs couples describing the lowest seven triplet excitations for complex **2** in acetonitrile (see Experimental Section for details). The  $\lambda$  value is the natural transition orbital eigenvalue associated with each NTOs couple; orbital isovalue:  $0.04 e^{-1/2} \text{ bohr}^{-3/2}$ .

	Transition energy [eV (nm)]	NTO couple hole $\rightarrow$ electron ( $\lambda$ )	Nature
$S_0 \rightarrow T_1$	1.20 (1033)		mainly centered on indirubin ligand
(100%)			
$S_0 \rightarrow T_2$	2.17 (573)		mainly metal-to-ligand charge transfer from iridium to indirubin
(99.6%)			
$S_0 \rightarrow T_3$	2.35 (527)		mixed $^3\text{LC}$ and $^3\text{MLCT}$ involving both iridium and indirubin orbitals
(97.2%)			
$S_0 \rightarrow T_4$	2.56 (485)		$n-\pi^*$ on the carbonyl group of the indirubin ligand
(98.4%)			



**Figure S13.** Fragment-based analysis of the excited-states reported in Tables S9 and S10, calculated for complexes **1** and **2**, respectively, using TheoDOR software. The complexes were divided into 4 fragments: the iridium ion, the two cyclometalating ligands and the indirubin one. Only contributions above 3% are reported in the bar plots.

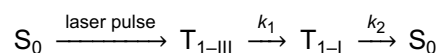
## Kinetic model for ultrafast transient-absorption data

All transient absorption matrixes  $\mathbf{M}$  ( $m \times n$ , in the format:  $m$  spectra  $\times$   $n$  time\_delays) have been analyzed by means of singular-value decomposition (SVD):

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{\Sigma} \times \mathbf{V}^*$$

( $m \times n$ ) ( $m \times m$ ) ( $m \times n$ ) ( $n \times n$ )

The number of the excited-state species have been determined on the basis of the relative value of the diagonal elements of the  $\mathbf{\Sigma}$  matrix that are above the noise threshold (*i.e.*, 2 for all both the transient-absorption matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  of both complexes **1** and **2**). Accordingly, a model involving two excited-state species is assumed, in which all species are populated by a purely consecutive kinetic scheme:



where  $S_0$  denotes the ground state,  $T_{1-III}$  is the highest triplet sublevel of the lowest triplet state of the complexes, and  $T_{1-I}$  refers to the same triplet state after equilibration (*i.e.*, with the predominant population of the lowest sublevel I). The laser pulse is assumed to have a Gaussian temporal profile and the  $k_n$  values are the first-order kinetic constant modelling the mono-exponential deactivations of the  $T_1$  sublevels.

Once the number of principal components was determined (*i.e.*, 2), the experimental transient absorption matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  could be approximated to  $\mathbf{M}'$  and the corresponding SVD matrixes cut to rank 2:

$$\mathbf{M} \approx \mathbf{M}' = \mathbf{U}' \times \mathbf{\Sigma}' \times \mathbf{V}'^*$$

( $m \times n$ ) ( $m \times 2$ ) ( $2 \times 2$ ) ( $2 \times n$ )

In order to get physically-meaningful results, the two singular vectors of  $\mathbf{V}'^*$  (associated to the temporal evolution of the two singular spectra in  $\mathbf{U}'$ ) have been linearly transformed using a square matrix  $\mathbf{R}$  and its inverse  $\mathbf{R}^{-1}$ , according to the formula:

$$\mathbf{M}' = (\mathbf{U}' \times \mathbf{\Sigma}') \times \mathbf{I} \times \mathbf{V}'^* = [(\mathbf{U}' \times \mathbf{\Sigma}') \times \mathbf{R}] \times [\mathbf{R}^{-1} \times \mathbf{V}'^*]$$

The elements of the matrix  $\mathbf{R}$  have been determined by a global-fitting procedure, carried out on the  $v_n$  singular vectors of  $\mathbf{V}'^*$  (*i.e.*, the principal kinetics of the reduced transient matrix  $\mathbf{M}'$ ), solving the equations:

$$\begin{cases} v_1(t) = A_1 \cdot f(t) + B_1 \cdot g(t) \\ v_2(t) = A_2 \cdot f(t) + B_2 \cdot g(t) \end{cases}, \quad \text{so that} \quad \mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $f(t)$  is a normalized function obtained by the convolution of a gaussian function simulating the laser excitation pulse (centered at  $t_0$  and having  $\sigma$  standard deviation) and a mono-exponential decay function (with  $k_1$  kinetic constant), according to the following integral:

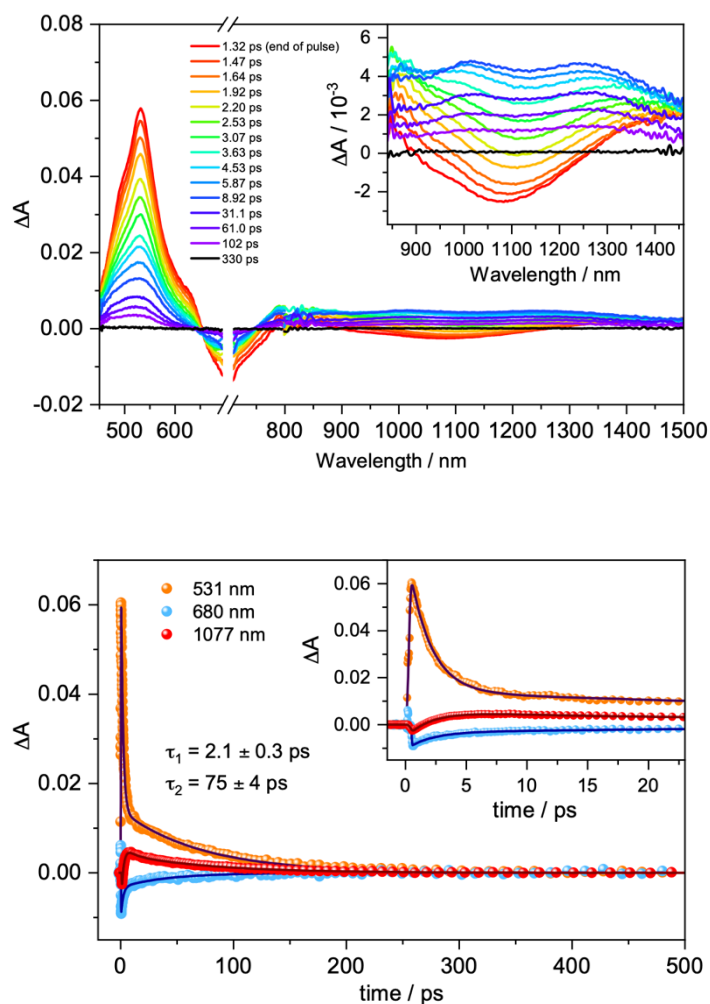
$$f(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-k_1 \cdot \tau} \cdot e^{-\frac{((t-\tau)-t_0)^2}{2 \cdot \sigma^2}} d\tau$$

and  $g(t)$  is again a normalized function obtained as a convolution of the above-mentioned function and a second mono-exponential decay function (with  $k_2$  kinetic constant):

$$g(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-k_2 \cdot \tau} \cdot f(t - \tau) d\tau$$

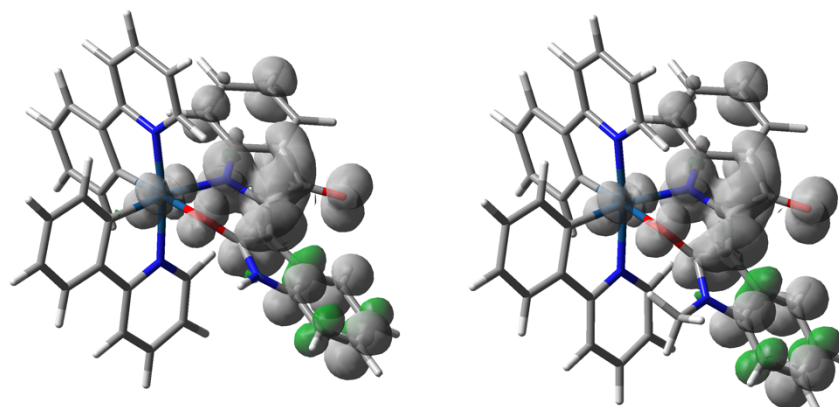
As a consequence, the global fitting procedure used 4 shared variables [*i.e.*,  $t_0$  and  $\sigma$  (depending on the laser pulse), and  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  kinetic constants (specific of the excited-state dynamics of the sample)] and 4 vector-specific variables [*i.e.*,  $A_1$ ,  $B_1$  and  $A_2$ ,  $B_2$ ].

In simple words, each of the two singular vectors of  $\mathbf{V}^*$  (*i.e.*,  $v_1(t)$  and  $v_2(t)$ ) has been fitted as a linear combination of two physically meaningful time-profiles (*i.e.*,  $f(t)$  and  $g(t)$ ), in order to allow the transformation of the principal spectra (*i.e.*, the scaled singular vectors  $\mathbf{U}^i \times \mathbf{\Sigma}^i$ ) in decay-associated spectra (DAS).

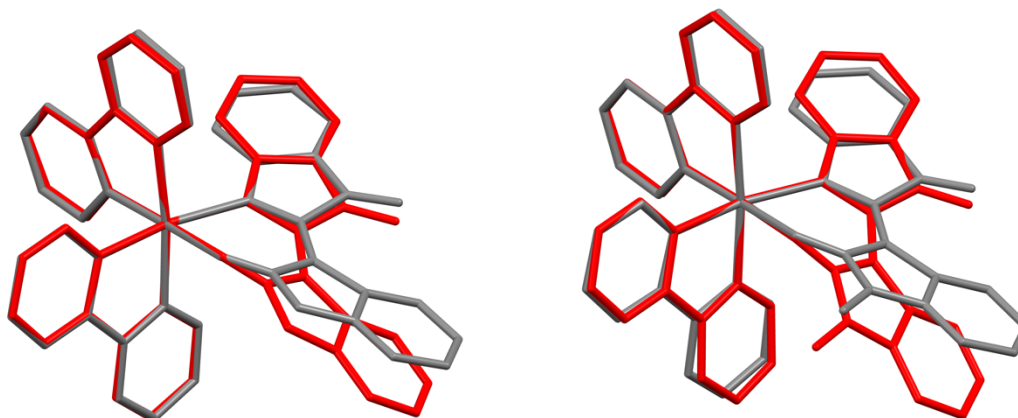


**Figure S14.** Ultrafast transient-absorption data for complex **2** in acetonitrile solution at 298 K; excitation wavelength: 700 nm; pump energy: 4  $\mu\text{J}/\text{pulse}$ ;  $A_{700\text{nm}} = 1.0$  in a cuvette with 2.00-mm optical path. (Top) Evolution of the transient-absorption spectra at different time delays; inset: amplification of the NIR region. (Bottom)  $\Delta A$  time evolutions (dots) and fittings (lines) at the indicated wavelengths; inset: amplification in time range between 0 and 23 ps.





**Figure S15.** Spin-density distribution of the lowest triplet state ( $T_1$ ) of complexes **1** (left) and **2** (right) in its fully relaxed geometry, computed by spin-unrestricted DFT in acetonitrile (isovalues:  $0.002 \text{ e bohr}^{-3}$ ). The  $T_1$  state is basically a  $^3\text{LC}$  triplet centered on the indirubin ligand, as proved by the atomic spin density distribution, which is  $1.86\text{--}1.85 \text{ e}^-$  on the indirubin ligand (93%), and just  $0.12\text{--}0.13 \text{ e}^-$  on the iridium ion (6%) and  $0.02 \text{ e}^-$  on the cyclometalating ligands (1%), for complexes **1–2**, respectively.



**Figure S16.** Structural overlap (H atoms omitted for clarity) between the minimum-energy geometry of complexes **1** (left) and **2** (right) in their ground state ( $S_0$ , grey) and in their lowest triplet excited state ( $T_1$ , red). Both complexes experience a remarkable excited-state distortion of the indirubin ligand, more evident on the isatin fragment.