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Synthesis, Characterization and Photophysical Studies of a Novel Polycyclic Diborane

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1. Experimental Details.

Unless otherwise noted, the following conditions apply. All manipulations were performed under an inert atmosphere of dry argon. tetrakis(dimethylamino)diboron($B_2(NMe_2)_4$) was purchased from TCI Co. All solvents were freshly distilled and deoxygenated. Reaction progress was monitored using thin layer chromatography (TLC) plates pre-coated with a layer of silica with fluorescent indicator UV254. Column chromatography was performed using either Silica Gel 60 (40-63 microns) as the stationary phase and solvents as the mobile phase. Solvents were generally removed in vacuum using a rotary evaporator.

¹H NMR spectra was obtained at room temperature using a Bruker Advance 300 NMR spectrometer with tetramethylsilane (TMS, 0.00 ppm) as an internal standard and CDCl₃ as solvent. Mass spectra was measured on MALDI Shimadzu Performance (3,5dimethoxy-4-hydroxycinnamic acid as matrix). High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) was recorded on a Water Q-Tof premier mass spectrometer. Ultraviolet-Visible (UVvis) absorption spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu UV-2501 spectrophotometer. Steady-state fluorescence spectroscopic studies in solution were performed on a Shimadzu RF-5301 spectrofluorophotometer with a 150W Xenon lamp as light source. The slit width was set at 2.5 nm for excitation and 5.0 nm for emission. Samples for absorption and emission measurements were contained in 1 cm × 1 cm quartz cuvettes. Measurements were made using optically dilute solutions. The absolute emission quantum yields were determined on FLS980 spectrometer from Edinburgh Instruments Co., Ltd. Single-crystal X-ray diffraction (XRD), X-ray diffraction data for 2 was collected on a Bruker APX3 and Bruker Photon III CPADs diffractometer with graphitemonochromated Mo $K\alpha$ (λ = 0.71073 Å) at 100 K.^[1] The structure was solved by the direct method and refined on F^2 by full-matrix least-squares methods using the SHELXL program package.^[2] All hydrogen atoms attached to carbon atoms in 2 were geometrically placed. **CCDC** 1866611 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper.

Synthetic Procedures

1 was synthesized according to the previously-reported methods.^[3-4]

The synthetic procedure for the preparation of compound **2** is depicted in **Scheme 1**. ¹**H NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) = 8.33 (q, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 4H, Naphthal, naphthalene), 7.48 (q, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 4H, naphthalene), 7.42 (s, 4H, NH), 1.20-1.28 (m, 84H, ^{*i*}Pr). ¹³**C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) = 138.74, 128.50, 124.83, 124.57, 124.46, 102.50, 101.42, 18.85, 11.39. **MALDI-TOF** Mass Spectra for: C₆₄H₉₆B₂N₄Si₄: 1054.20. HRMS-TOF for [MH]⁺ calculated: 1055.6976; Found: 1055.7003. UV-vis, λ_{max}/nm , (CH₂Cl₂): 365 nm, 384 nm. PL, λ_{max}/nm , (CH₂Cl₂): 400 nm, 447 nm.

NMR Spectra



Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of 1,1-B₂{2,3-(NH)₂-1,4-(^{*i*}Pr₃SiC₂)₂C₁₀H₄} (2) in CDCl₃.



Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of $1,1-B_2{2,3-(NH)_2-1,4-(Pr_3SiC_2)_2C_{10}H_4}$ (2) in CDCl₃.

Mass Spectra

Data: <Untitled>.B19[c] 17 Apr 2018 21:17 Cal: 8 May 2009 20:01 Shimadzu Biotech Axima Performance 2.9.3.20110624: Mode Reflectron, Power: 75



Figure S3. MALDI-TOF spectrum of 1,1-B₂{2,3-(NH)₂-1,4-(ⁱPr₃SiC₂)₂C₁₀H₄} (2).



Figure S4. HRMS-TOF spectrum of 1,1-B₂{2,3-(NH)₂-1,4-(^{*i*}Pr₃SiC₂)₂C₁₀H₄} (2).



Figure S5. UV-vis spectra and PL emission spectra of dichloromethane solution of **1** and **2** (Absorption: black line for **1**, blue line for **2**; Emission: green for **1**, brown for **2**).

Single-crystal X-ray diffraction



Figure S6. The side view of crystal stacking style of molecules in **2**. X-ray crystal structure of **2** at the 50% probability level, all hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Compound	$1,1-B_{2}$ {2,3-(NH) ₂ -1,4-(^{<i>i</i>} Pr ₃ SiC ₂) ₂ C ₁₀ H ₄ } (2)
CCDC	1866611
Т (К)	100
Formula	$C_{64}H_{96}B_2N_4Si_4$
Formula weight	1055.42
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> -1
Ζ	4
a (Å)	14.598(2)
b (Å)	14.930(2)
c (Å)	31.428(5)
α (deg)	81.090(5)
β (deg)	82.566(5)
γ (deg)	89.760(5)
V (Å ³)	6709.3(18)
ρ calcd (g/cm³)	1.045
λ (Mo Kα) (Å)	0.71073
<i>F</i> (000)	2296.0
µ/mm⁻¹	0.127
θ/range/deg	2.23≤θ≤27.72
No. refins collected	30958
No. unique reflns	20179
Parameters	1684
R (int)	0.0466
$R_1 [I > 2\sigma(I)]$	0.1123
$wR^{2}[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	0.3736
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.079

Table S1. Crystallographic data and structure refinement parameters of **2**.

Computational Methodology

The geometry structures of all as-prepared compounds were optimized by using DFT calculations (B3LYP/6-31G*),^[5,6] and the frequency analysis was followed to assure that the optimized structures were stable states.

All calculations were carried out using Gaussian 09.[7]

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