Supporting Information

Synthesis and Properties of B,N-Bridged \( p \)-Terphenyls

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**General.** Melting points (mp) were measured on a Tektronix XT-4 instrument. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker 300 spectrometer or a Bruker 400 spectrometer in CDCl$_3$. UV-vis absorption spectra and fluorescence spectra measurement were performed with a Hitachi UV-4100 spectrometer and a Hitachi F-4500 spectrometer, respectively. All reactions were carried out under nitrogen atmosphere. Compounds 6, $^1$11$^2$ were prepared according to the literature.

**Synthesis**

**Synthesis of B,N-Bridged p-Terphenyls**

**Scheme S-I**

3-Bromo-4-(3,3-dimethyl-1-trizeno)phenyl pinacol boronic ester (7): To a mixture of 6 (4.48 g, 12.5 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (3.17 g, 12.5 mmol), Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (144 mg, 0.13 mmol) and KOAc (12.3 g, 125 mmol) was added degassed toluene (60 mL) under a stream of nitrogen. The resulting mixture was refluxed overnight. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and then extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (3 times). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude product was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (5/1 petroleum ether/CH$_2$Cl$_2$, $R_f = 0.29$) to afford 2.63 g (6.88
(9.92 g, 10.3 mmol), 2-nitroiodobenzene (2.56 g, 10.3 mmol) and Pd(PPh$_3$)$_4$ (119 mg, 0.1 mmol) in degassed toluene (95 mL) was added a degassed solution of K$_2$CO$_3$ (20 mL, 2.0M) under a steam of nitrogen. The reaction mixture was refluxed overnight. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and then extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$. The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting mixture was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (2/1 petroleum ether/CH$_2$Cl$_2$, $R_f = 0.39$) to afford 3.16 g (8.40 mmol) of 8 in 82% yield as yellow solids: mp 70–71 °C; $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz): δ 1.33 (br, 6H), 3.82 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H), 7.15 (dd, $J = 1.8$, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.43–7.50 (m, 3H), 7.57–7.63 (m, 2H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz): δ 10.9, 14.5, 42.1, 49.3, 118.4, 119.9, 124.2, 127.4, 128.2, 131.9, 132.3, 134.8, 135.0, 148.4, 149.1; HRMS (ESI): 377.0633 ([M+H]$^+$); Calcd for C$_{16}$H$_{18}$BrN$_4$O$_2$: 377.0613.

3'-Bromo-4'-iodo-2-nitro-[1,1']biphenyl (9): A solution of triazene derivative 8 (2.30 g, 6.1 mmol) in iodomethane (21.4 mL, 343 mmol) was placed in a 100 mL Schlenk tube under a steam of N$_2$ and stirred overnight at 135 °C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was removed by vacuum evaporation. The resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (4/1 petroleum ether/CH$_2$Cl$_2$, $R_f = 0.56$) to afford 2.31 g (5.73 mmol) of 9 in 94% yield as white solids: mp 137–138 °C; $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz): δ 6.93 (dd,
$J = 2.1, 8.1 \text{ Hz, 1H}$, 7.38 (dd, $J = 1.2, 7.5 \text{ Hz, 1H}$), 7.51 (td, $J = 1.5, 7.8 \text{ Hz, 1H}$), 7.59 (d, $J = 2.1 \text{ Hz, 1H}$), 7.62 (td, $J = 0.9, 7.5 \text{ Hz, 1H}$), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.1 \text{ Hz, 1H}$), 7.92 (d, $J = 7.8 \text{ Hz, 1H}$); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz): $\delta 101.1, 124.5, 128.0, 129.1, 130.1, 131.7, 131.9, 132.8, 134.1, 139.2, 140.3, 148.6$; HRMS (EI): 402.8704 (M$^+$); Calcd for C$_{12}$H$_7$BrINO$_2$: 402.8705.

2,2’-Dibromo-2''-nitro-[1,1':4',1'']terphenyl (5): To a mixture of 9 (2.21 g, 5.4 mmol), 2-bromophenylboronic acid (1.30 g, 6.5 mmol), K$_2$CO$_3$ (2.98 g, 21.6 mmol), PPh$_3$ (212 mg, 0.8 mmol) and Pd(OAc)$_2$ (60 mg, 0.27 mmol) were added degassed toluene (60 mL) and a 1/1 C$_2$H$_5$OH/H$_2$O (12 mL) degassed mixed solvent under a steam of nitrogen. The reaction mixture was refluxed overnight. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and then extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$. The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting mixture was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (5/1 petroleum ether/CH$_2$Cl$_2$, $R_f = 0.31$) to afford 1.54 g (3.57 mmol) of 5 in 66% yield as white solids: mp 160–162 °C; $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz): $\delta 7.30–7.32$ (m, 4H), 7.39 (t, $J = 7.2 \text{ Hz, 1H}$), 7.50–7.57 (m, 2H), 7.65–7.70 (m, 3H), 7.93 (d, $J = 8.1 \text{ Hz, 1H}$); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz): $\delta 123.4, 123.7, 124.4, 126.8, 127.2, 128.9, 129.6, 131.0, 131.9, 132.0, 132.6, 132.7, 134.7, 138.8, 141.5, 141.8, 149.0$; HRMS (EI): 430.9155 (M$^+$); Calcd for C$_{18}$H$_{11}$Br$_2$NO$_2$: 430.9157.

Scheme S-2

![Scheme S-2](image_url)
3-Bromo-2-(2-bromophenyl)-9H-carbazole (3-H)

1-Bromo-2-(2-bromophenyl)-9H-carbazole (4-H): A solution of 5 (1.38 g, 3.2 mmol) in triethylphosphite (10 mL, 58.3 mmol) was placed in a 100 mL Schlenk tube under a steam of nitrogen and stirred overnight at 160 °C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5/1 petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂) to afford 457 mg of 3-H (Rf = 0.28) and 406 mg of 4-H (Rf = 0.40) as white solids in 36% and 32% yields, respectively. 3-H: mp > 300 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 7.25–7.50 (m, 7H), 7.68 (dd, J = 0.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 110.9, 112.7, 113.6, 120.1, 120.7, 122.2, 124.0, 124.1, 124.8, 126.8, 127.1, 129.3, 131.4, 132.5, 138.2, 139.0, 140.2, 142.8; HRMS (EI): 398.9254 (M⁺); Calcd for C₁₈H₁₁Br₂N: 398.9258. 4-H: mp 221–222 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 7.12 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.26–7.54 (m, 6H), 7.71 (dd, J = 0.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.04–8.10 (m, 2H), 8.36 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 105.3, 111.1, 118.9, 120.3, 120.9, 122.0, 123.7, 124.0, 126.6, 127.1, 129.3, 131.5, 132.6, 138.4, 138.8, 139.5, 142.1; HRMS (EI): 398.9257 (M⁺); Calcd for C₁₈H₁₁Br₂N: 398.9258.

Scheme S-3

4-Bromo-3-(2-bromophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-carbazole (3-Me): To a mixture of 3-H (482 mg, 1.2 mmol), KOH (677 mg, 12.1 mmol) in a 100 mL Schlenk tube were added DMSO (5 mL) and iodomethane (0.15 mL, 2.4 mmol) under a steam of nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred...
overnight at 110 °C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether, \( R_f = 0.24 \)) to afford 485 mg (1.17 mmol) of 3-Me in 98% yield as white solids: mp 158–160 °C; \(^1\)H NMR of (CDCl\(_3\), 400 MHz): \( \delta \) 3.86 (s, 3H), 7.27–7.44 (m, 6H), 7.52 (t, \( J = 7.6 \) Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, \( J = 8.0 \) Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, \( J = 8.0 \) Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (CDCl\(_3\), 75 MHz): \( \delta \) 29.3, 108.7, 110.6, 113.0, 119.5, 120.6, 121.6, 123.9, 124.0, 124.1, 126.6, 127.1, 129.3, 131.4, 132.5, 138.8, 139.8, 141.7, 143.1; HRMS (EI): 412.9414 (M\(^+\)); Calcd for C\(_{19}\)H\(_{13}\)Br\(_2\)N: 412.9415.

5,11-Dihydro-5-methyl-11-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)benzoborolo[3,2-\(b\)]carbazole (1-Me): To a solution of 3-Me (242 mg, 0.6 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added a hexane solution of n-BuLi (0.48 mL, 2.5 M, 1.2 mmol) dropwise by syringe at –78 °C under a steam of nitrogen. The mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 h. Dimethoxytripylborane (331 mg, 0.36 mL, 1.2 mmol) in anhydrous THF (6 mL) was added to the reaction mixture via syringe. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched with saturated solution of NaCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na\(_2\)SO\(_4\), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting mixture was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether, \( R_f = 0.15 \)) to afford 195 mg (0.37 mmol) of 1-Me in 60% yield as yellow solids: mp 218–220 °C; \(^1\)H NMR (CDCl\(_3\), 300 MHz): \( \delta \) 1.14 (d, \( J = 6.9 \) Hz, 12H), 1.34 (d, \( J = 6.9 \) Hz, 6H), 2.57 (septet, \( J = 6.9 \) Hz, 2H), 2.94 (septet, \( J = 6.9 \) Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 7.06–7.09 (m, 3H), 7.16 (td, \( J = 1.5, 8.1 \) Hz, 1H), 7.31–7.42 (m, 5H), 7.51 (d, \( J = 7.2 \) Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, \( J = 7.8 \) Hz, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (CDCl\(_3\), 75 MHz): \( \delta \) 24.1, 24.7, 29.2, 34.3, 35.5, 100.7, 108.9, 119.2, 119.9, 120.10, 120.14, 122.8, 123.9, 125.4, 128.3, 128.6, 133.6, 134.1, 135.4, 141.4, 145.5, 145.9, 148.5, 150.1, 151.9, 153.1; HRMS (MALDI/DHB): 468.2964 (M\(^+\)); Calcd for C\(_{34}\)H\(_{36}\)\(^{10}\)BN: 468.2972.
Scheme S-4

4-Bromo-3-(2-bromophenyl)-9-phenyl-9H-carbazole (3-Ph): To a mixture of 3-H (365 mg, 0.91 mmol), iodobenzene (0.31 mL, 2.74 mmol), Cu (116 mg, 1.83 mmol), K₂CO₃ (506 mg, 3.66 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (24 mg, 0.09 mmol) was added 1,2-dichlorobenzene (7.5 mL) under a steam of nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred at 150 °C for 12 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the mixture was poured into water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting mixture was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (10/1 petroleum ether/CH₂Cl₂, Rf = 0.35) to afford 217 mg (0.46 mmol) of 3-Ph in 50% yield as white solids: mp 80–82 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 7.27–7.47 (m, 8H), 7.54–7.61 (m, 4H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 110.1, 111.9, 114.0, 120.5, 120.6, 122.1, 123.9, 124.1, 124.7, 126.8, 127.0, 127.1, 127.8, 129.3, 130.0, 131.4, 132.5, 137.2, 139.1, 139.7, 141.7, 142.9; HRMS (EI): 474.9575 (M⁺); Calcd for C₂₄H₁₅Br₂N: 474.9571.

5,11-Dihydro-5-phenyl-11-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)benzoborolo[3,2-b]carbazole (1-Ph): This compound was prepared essentially in the same manner as described for 1-Me using 3-Ph (151 mg, 0.32 mmol), n-BuLi (0.44 mL, 1.6 M, 0.7 mmol), dimethoxytripylborane (166 mg, 0.20 mL, 0.6 mmol) and anhydrous THF (10 mL). The purification by a silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether, Rf = 0.21) afforded 48 mg (0.17 mmol) of 1-Ph in 30% yield as yellow solids: mp 190–191 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ 1.17 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 12H), 1.36 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H),
2.59 (septet, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 2.94 (septet, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.01 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 2H), 7.20–7.37 (m, 7H), 7.52–7.69 (m, 5H), 7.96 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 100 MHz): $\delta$ 24.0, 24.6, 34.2, 35.5, 101.8, 110.0, 119.3, 119.9, 120.0, 120.8, 123.2, 124.2, 125.5, 127.4, 128.0, 128.2, 128.5, 130.0, 133.5, 134.1, 137.0, 141.5, 145.4, 148.5, 150.1, 152.0, 152.9; HRMS (MALDI/DHB): 530.3121 (M$^+$); Calcd for C$_{39}$H$_{38}$BN: 530.3128.

Scheme S-5

2-Bromo-3-(2-bromophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-carbazole (4-Me): This compound was prepared essentially in the same manner as described for 3-Me using 4-H (199 mg, 0.50 mmol), iodomethane (0.06 mL, 1.0 mmol), KOH (270 mg, 5.0 mmol) and DMSO (2 mL). The purification by a silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether, $R_f = 0.28$) afforded 153 mg (0.37 mmol) of 4-Me in 74% yield as white solids: mp 133–134 °C; $^1$H NMR of (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz): $\delta$ 4.31 (s, 1H), 7.08 (dd, $J = 2.7$, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25–7.34 (m, 3H), 7.39–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.50 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.06–8.10 (m, 2H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz): $\delta$ 32.7, 104.6, 109.2, 118.9, 119.9, 120.1, 121.7, 122.1, 124.2, 125.4, 126.5, 127.0, 129.1, 131.4, 132.5, 137.9, 140.7, 142.6, 143.4; HRMS (EI): 412.9412 (M$^+$); Calcd for C$_{19}$H$_{13}$Br$_2$N: 412.9415.

11,12-Dihydro-11-methyl-12-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)benzoborolo[2,3-a]carbazole (2-Me): This compound was prepared essentially in the same manner as described for 1-Me using 4-Me (220 mg, 0.53 mmol), n-BuLi (0.75 mL, 1.6 M, 1.20 mmol), dimethoxytripylborane (292 mg, 0.32 mL, 1.06 mmol) and anhydrous THF (10 mL). The purification by a silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether, $R_f = 0.24$) afforded 154 mg (0.33 mmol) of 2-Me in 55% yield.
as orange solids: mp 196–198 °C; 1H NMR (CDCl3, 300 MHz): δ 1.11 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 1.13 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 1.31 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 2.55 (septet, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (septet, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 6.98 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (s, 2H), 7.13–7.42 (m, 7H), 7.95 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H); 13C NMR (CDCl3, 75 MHz): δ 23.7, 24.2, 25.1, 32.0, 34.4, 35.7, 108.8, 111.6, 119.0, 119.7, 119.8, 120.2, 122.7, 123.2, 125.9, 126.1, 127.0, 128.3, 133.8, 134.4, 138.5, 142.5, 144.0, 146.7, 148.9, 149.2, 152.6, 154.0; HRMS (MALDI/DHB): 468.2970 (M+); Calcd for C34H36BN: 468.2972.

Synthesis of Related Compound 10

Scheme S-6

3-Bromo-4-(3,3-diethyltriazeno)-[1,1']biphenyl (12): This compound was prepared essentially in the same manner as described for 8 using 6 (1.90 g, 5.0 mmol), phenylboronic acid (671 mg, 5.5 mmol), Pd(PPh3)4 (58 mg, 0.05 mmol), K2CO3 (10 mL, 2M) and toluene (50 mL). The purification by a silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether, Rf = 0.42) afforded 1.21 g (3.65 mmol) of 12 in 73% yield as brown oil; 1H NMR (CDCl3, 300 MHz): δ 1.34 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 3.82 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 4H), 7.32–7.37 (m, 1H), 7.41–7.49 (m, 4H), 7.57–7.61 (m, 2H), 7.85 (s, 1H); 13C NMR (CDCl3, 75 MHz): δ 11.1, 14.4, 42.2, 49.3, 118.6, 120.2, 126.4, 126.8, 127.3, 128.8, 131.4, 139.0.
139.7, 147.6; HRMS (ESI): 332.0745 ([M+H]+); Calcd for C_{16}H_{19}BrN_{3}: 332.0762.

3-Bromo-4-iodo-[1,1']biphenyl (13): This compound was prepared essentially in the same manner as described for 9 using 12 (1.23 g, 3.7 mmol), and MeI (6.93 mL, 111 mmol). The purification by a silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether, $R_f = 0.83$) afforded 1.23 g (3.44 mmol) of 13 in 93% yield as colorless oil; $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz): δ 7.19 (dd, $J = 2.1, 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.31–7.48 (m, 3H), 7.53–7.55 (m, 2H), 7.85 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz): δ 99.5, 126.9, 127.2, 128.2, 129.0, 130.2, 131.2, 138.7, 140.5, 142.9; HRMS (EI): 357.8856 (M$^+$); Calcd for C$_{12}$H$_8$BrI: 357.8854.

2,2'-Dibromo-[1,1':4',1"]terphenyl (14): This compound was prepared essentially in the same manner as described for 5 using 13 (716 mg, 2.0 mmol), 2-bromophenylboronic acid (480 mg, 2.4 mmol), K$_2$CO$_3$ (1.13 g, 8 mmol), PPh$_3$ (79 mg, 0.3 mmol) and Pd(OAc)$_2$ (22 mg, 0.1 mmol), degassed toluene (60 mL) and 1/1 C$_2$H$_5$OH/H$_2$O (5 mL). The purification by a silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether, $R_f = 0.80$) afforded 687 mg (1.78 mmol) of 14 in 89% yield as white solids: mp 119–121 °C; $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz): δ 7.28–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.37–7.50 (m, 4H), 7.59–7.64 (m, 3H), 7.68 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 75 MHz): δ 123.6, 123.9, 125.8, 127.1, 128.0, 128.9, 129.4, 131.1, 131.2, 132.6, 139.3, 140.8, 141.8, 142.6; HRMS (EI): 385.9303 (M$^+$); Calcd for C$_{18}$H$_{12}$Br$_2$: 385.9306.

2-Phenyl-9-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)dibenzoborole (10): This compound was prepared essentially in the same manner as described for 10 using 14 (463 mg, 1.20 mmol), n-BuLi (1.2 mL, 2.5 M, 3.00 mmol), dimethoxytripylborane (0.45 mL, 1.50 mmol) and anhydrous THF (30 mL). The purification by a silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether, $R_f = 0.35$) afforded 320 mg (0.76 mmol) of 10 in 60% yield as yellow solids: mp 172–174 °C; $^1$HNMR (CDCl$_3$, 300 MHz):
δ 1.14 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 1.16 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 1.31 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 2.45 (septet, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (septet, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (s, 2H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.27–7.62 (m, 10H), 7.68 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 24.1, 24.6, 24.8, 34.3, 35.8, 119.6, 119.8, 120.1, 126.7, 127.3, 128.4, 128.7, 133.5, 134.4, 134.9, 140.9, 141.4, 143.8, 144.3, 148.9, 150.0, 152.1, 152.8; HRMS (MALDI/DHB): 441.2867 (M⁺); Calcd for C₃₃H₃₅B: 441.2863.
X-ray Crystal Structure Analysis for the Decomposed Compound of 2-Me. Single crystals of the decomposed compound of 2-Me suitable for X-ray crystal analysis were obtained by recrystallization from a hexane/CH₂Cl₂ mixed solvent. Intensity data were collected at 293 K on a Bruker SMART CCD X-ray Diffractometer (APEX II) with Mo Kα radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å) and graphite monochromator. A total of 7100 reflections were measured at a maximum 2θ angle of 50.0°, of which 4953 were independent reflections (R_{int} = 0.0373). The structure was solved by direct methods (SHELXS-97) and refined by the full-matrix least-squares on $F^2$ (SHELXL-97). All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically and all hydrogen atoms except for those of the disordered solvent molecules were placed using AFIX instructions. The crystal data are as follows: C₃₄H₃₈BNO; FW = 487.46, crystal size 0.15 × 0.12 × 0.1 mm³, Triclinic, P‒1, a = 9.963(3) Å, b = 11.105(3) Å, c = 13.816(4) Å, $V = 1424.1(7)$ Å³, Z = 2, $D_c$ = 1.137 g cm⁻³. The refinement converged to $R_1 = 0.0686$, $wR_2 = 0.2242$ ($I > 2σ(I)$), GOF = 0.969.

**Figure S-1.** ORTEP drawing for the decomposed compound of 2-Me. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.
Theoretical Calculations

The geometries of compounds B,N-bridged p-terphenyls 1–2 and related compounds 10–11 in the ground state were optimized using density functional theory (DFT) at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level of theory by Gaussian 09 program. The time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) calculations were conducted at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level of theory. The NICS values of B,N-bridged p-terphenyls 1–2 were obtained with the gauge-independent atomic orbital (GIAO) method at the B3LYP/6–31++G(d,p) level of theory.

![Figure S-2](image)

**Figure S-2.** Ball-and-Stick representation of the optimized geometry of B,N-bridged p-terphenyls (a) 1-Me; (b) 1-Ph and (c) 2-Me, calculated at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level of theory. Hydrogens are omitted for clarity.

**Table S-1.** Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for B,N-bridged p-terphenyls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>B-C1</th>
<th>B-C4</th>
<th>C1-C2</th>
<th>C2-C3</th>
<th>C3-C4</th>
<th>N-C5</th>
<th>N-C6</th>
<th>C1-B-C4</th>
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<td>1.484</td>
<td>1.432</td>
<td>1.391</td>
<td>1.393</td>
<td>104.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table S-2.** Calculated Kohn-Sham molecular orbital energy levels and the first excited-state energies for B,N-bridged \( p \)-terphenyls 1–2 and related compounds 10–11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>compound</th>
<th>HOMO/eV</th>
<th>LUMO/eV</th>
<th>HOMO–LUMO gap/eV</th>
<th>Transition energy/eV ((\lambda/\text{nm})^a)</th>
<th>( f^b )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Me</td>
<td>–5.33</td>
<td>–1.85</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>2.74 (452)</td>
<td>0.0030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Ph</td>
<td>–5.34</td>
<td>–1.86</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>2.74 (452)</td>
<td>0.0048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Me</td>
<td>–5.32</td>
<td>–2.04</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>2.57 (483)</td>
<td>0.0053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>–5.61</td>
<td>–2.14</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>2.73 (454)</td>
<td>0.0147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>–5.37</td>
<td>–0.94</td>
<td>4.43</td>
<td>3.83 (323)</td>
<td>0.0277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[a] The first excited-state transition energy. [b] Oscillator strength.

**Figure S-3.** Pictorial representation of the Kohn-Sham HOMOs and LUMOs of B,N-bridged \( p \)-terphenyls 1–2 and related compounds 10–11, calculated at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level of theory.
**Figure S-4.** Kohn-Sham HOMO and LUMO energy levels for B,N-bridged p-terphenyls 1–2 and related compounds 10–11.
Photophysical Properties

Figure S-5. Emission spectra of 1-Me in various solvents.

Table S-3. Absorption and fluorescence data of B,N-bridged p-terphenyls 1–2 and related compounds 10–11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>compound</th>
<th>solvent</th>
<th>absorption λ&lt;sub&gt;abs&lt;/sub&gt;/nm&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt; (lgε)</th>
<th>Fluorescence λ&lt;sub&gt;em&lt;/sub&gt;/nm&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt; (Φ&lt;sub&gt;F&lt;/sub&gt;&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;)</th>
<th>τ&lt;sub&gt;s&lt;/sub&gt;/nm</th>
<th>k&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt;/s&lt;sup&gt;−1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>K&lt;sub&gt;nr&lt;/sub&gt;/s&lt;sup&gt;−1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Me</td>
<td>cyclohexane</td>
<td>430&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; (3.28)</td>
<td>529 (0.21)</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>2.5 × 10&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>9.6 × 10&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>430&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; (3.56)</td>
<td>538 (0.22)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THF</td>
<td>430&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; (3.40)</td>
<td>543 (0.22)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MeCN</td>
<td>435&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; (3.35)</td>
<td>540 (0.17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Ph</td>
<td>cyclohexane</td>
<td>430&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; (3.27)</td>
<td>527 (0.36)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Me</td>
<td>cyclohexane</td>
<td>451 (4.03)</td>
<td>537, 567 (0.13)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>cyclohexane</td>
<td>442 (2.76)</td>
<td>503, 523 (0.47)</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>6.4 × 10&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>7.2 × 10&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>cyclohexane</td>
<td>340&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; (3.89)</td>
<td>366, 380 (0.96)</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>1.1 × 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>4.6 × 10&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[a] Only the longest maxima are shown. [b] Observed as shoulder. [c] Excited at the longest absorption maxima. [d] Calculated using fluorescein as standard.


**Electrochemical Properties**

**Electrochemical Measurements:** Cyclic voltammetry (CV) was performed using a BSA 100W instrument with a scan rate of 100 mV/s. A three-electrode configuration was used for the measurements: a platinum electrode as the working electrode, a platinum wire as the counter electrode, and an Ag/Ag+ electrode as the reference electrode. A 0.1 M solution of tetrabutylammonium perchlorate (TBAP) in THF was used as the supporting electrolyte. The ferrocene/ferrocenium (Fc/Fc+) couple was used as the internal standard.

![Figure S-6](image_url)

**Figure S-6.** Cyclic voltammograms of B,N-bridged p-terphenyls 1–2 and related compounds 10–11 (1 mM), measured with TBAP (0.1 M) as the supporting electrolyte as a scan rate of 100 mV/s.

**References**


NMR Spectra

$^1$H NMR of 7 (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 7 (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications
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$^1$H NMR of 8 (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 8 (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
$^1$H NMR of 9 (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 9 (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
$^1$H NMR of 5 (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 5 (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
$^1$H NMR of 3-H (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 3-H (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
\(^1\)H NMR of 4-H (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\))

\(^{13}\)C NMR of 4-H (75 MHz, CDCl\(_3\))
$^1$H NMR of 3-Me (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 3-Me (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
$^1$H NMR of 1-Me (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 1-Me (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
$^1$H NMR of 3-Ph (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 3-Ph (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
$^1$H NMR of 1-Ph (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 1-Ph (100 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
$^1$H NMR of 4-Me (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 4-Me (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
$^1$H NMR of 2-Me (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

13C NMR of 2-Me (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
$^1$H NMR of 12 (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 12 (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
$^1$H NMR of 13 (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 13 (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)
1H NMR of 14 (300 MHz, CDCl3)

13C NMR of 14 (75 MHz, CDCl3)
$^1$H NMR of 10 (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$)

$^{13}$C NMR of 10 (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$)