

Supplementary Information

Aza boron-pyridyl-isoindoline analogues: synthesis and photophysical properties

Hui Zhang,^a Yanping Wu,^b Minhui Fan,^a Quxiong Xiao,^b John Mack,^{*,c} Gugu Kubheka,^c Tebello Nyokong,^c and Hua Lu^{*,b}

^a College of Biology and Environmental Engineering, Zhejiang Shuren University, Hangzhou, 310015, P. R. China.

^b Key Laboratory of Organosilicon Chemistry and Material Technology, Ministry of Education, Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou, 310012, P. R. China. Email: hualu@hznu.edu.cn

^c Department of Chemistry, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, 6140, South Africa. Email: j.mack@ru.ac.za

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I. Experimental Section

I.1 Materials and instrumentations

All reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification unless otherwise indicated. All air and moisture-sensitive reactions were carried out under nitrogen atmosphere in oven-dried glassware. Glassware was dried in an oven at 120 °C and cooled under a stream of inert gas before use. Both dichloromethane and triethylamine were distilled over calcium hydride and toluene was distilled over sodium. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DRX400 spectrometer, and referenced to the residual proton signals of deuterated solvents. HR-MS were recorded on a Bruker Daltonics microTOF-Q II spectrometer. All the solvents employed for the spectroscopic measurements were of UV spectroscopic grade (Aldrich).

II. Supplementary Figure

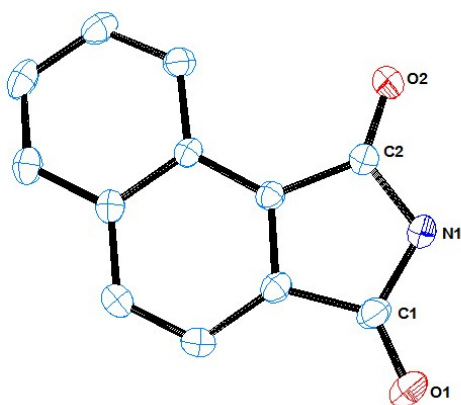


Fig. S1 Front views of the molecular structures of **d** with the thermal ellipsoids set at 50% probability. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths [$\text{\AA}$], for **1**: C1–N1 1.386(3), C2–N1 1.375(3), O1–C1 1.202 (3), O2–C2 1.215 (3).

Table S1. Details of the TD-DFT calculations carried out for B3LYP optimized geometries of the **aza-BDY**, **1_noNP** and **1_Bz** model complexes and **1-4** in CH₂Cl₂ at the CAM-B3LYP level of theory.

# [a]	E [b] [eV]	$\lambda_{\text{(calc)}}$ [nm]	f [c]	$\lambda_{\text{(obs)}}$ [nm]	Wavefunction = [d]
aza-BDY					
S ₁	2.71	458	0.56	—	96% H → L; ...
S ₂	3.64	341	0.15	—	95% H-1 → L; ...
S ₃	3.86	321	0.05	—	99% H-2 → L; ...
S ₄	3.88	320	0.00	—	98% H-3 → L; ...
1_noNP					
S ₁	3.81	325	0.00	—	90% H-1 → L; ...
S ₂	3.84	323	0.46	—	85% H → L; ...
S ₃	4.44	279	0.16	—	84% H-2 → L; ...
S ₄	4.73	262	0.00	—	92% H-3 → L; ...
1_Bz					
S ₁	3.92	316	0.68	361 ^[e]	88% H → L; ...
S ₂	4.11	302	0.00	—	85% H-3 → L; ...
S ₃	4.30	289	0.08	—	82% H-1 → L; ...
S ₄	4.70	264	0.03	—	70% H-2 → L; ...
1					
S ₁	3.39	367	0.16	396	89% H → L; ...
S ₂	3.79	327	0.52	378	85% H-1 → L; ...
S ₃	3.97	312	0.00	—	87% H-3 → L; ...
S ₄	4.20	295	0.12	—	66% H-2 → L; 19% H → L+3; ...
2					
S ₁	3.30	376	0.25	423	88% H → L; ...
S ₂	3.57	347	0.62	402	84% H-1 → L; ...
S ₃	3.90	318	0.00	—	85% H-4 → L; ...
S ₄	4.10	302	0.04	—	67% H-3 → L; ...
3					
S ₁	3.45	359	0.62	430	82% H → L; ...
S ₂	3.59	345	0.23	407	71% H-1 → L; ...
S ₃	3.93	315	0.18	—	52% H → L+1; 23% H-1 → L+1; ...
S ₄	4.05	306	0.00	—	86% H-4 → L; ...
4					
S ₁	3.28	379	0.31	437	85% H → L; ...
S ₂	3.51	353	0.37	415	74% H-1 → L; ...
S ₃	3.89	319	0.00	—	86% H-4 → L; ...
S ₄	4.06	305	0.03	—	71% H-2 → L; ...

[a] Excited state, [b] Energy of excited state, [c] Oscillator strength, [d] One-electron transitions between MOs derived from the HOMO and LUMO of the **aza-BDY** model complex are highlighted in bold. Only one-electron transitions that provide a contribution of greater than 10% are included. H and L denote the HOMO and LUMO, respectively, [e] experimental value is from reference 5(a).

III. ^1H NMR Spectroscopy

