1,4-azaborine as controller of triplet energy, exciton distribution, and aromaticity in [6]cycloparaphenylenes

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Tables and figures



Fig. S1. a. The calculated adiabatic T_1 energies for mono-BN substituted [6]CPP systems, [6]CPP, and [8]CPP by means of the Δ SCF method on the basis of the optimized structures for T_1 and S_0 states. The stable geometries of S_0 and T_1 states were optimized via DFT and unrestricted DFT methods with a varying fraction of HF exchange, respectively. The vertical T_1 energies for seven systems are based on TDA/LC- ω PBE calculation at the S_0 states. **b.** Spin density distribution, the calculated and experimental T_1 energies for [*n*]CPP (*n* = 8, 10, 12).



Fig. S2. Molecular orbital correlation diagram for the five isomeric mono-BN [6]CPP systems.



Fig. S3. Energies of HOMOs and LUMOs for [6]CPP and p-(n)BN-[6]CPPs in the ground states correspond to the HOMO and LUMO energies of *m*CP and Alq3, respectively.



Fig. S4. Bond length deviations between S₀ and T₁ geometries for o-2BN(2)-[6]CPP and p-2BN(2)-

[6]CPP. Atomic label are shown in Fig. S1.

Tables

Table S1 Triplet transition contribution at TDA/LC- ω PBE/6-31G* level at the optimized T₁-state geometries.

| Compounds | ω | Triplet transition nature |
|--------------|-------|---------------------------|
| | | (main contribution) |
| [8]CPP | 0.392 | M160→M161 (74.20%) |
| [6]CPP | 0.211 | M120→M121 (77.40%) |
| [6]CPP-BN(1) | 0.194 | M120→M121 (83.72%) |
| [6]CPP-BN(2) | 0.202 | M120→M121 (85.73%) |
| [6]CPP-BN(3) | 0.203 | M120→M121 (92.71%) |
| [6]CPP-BN(4) | 0.197 | M120→M121 (84.74%) |
| [6]CPP-BN(5) | 0.171 | M120→M121 (91.91%) |

Table S2 NICS $(1)_{ZZ}$ values (Units in ppm) and total induced current density plots for BN-substituted [6]CPPs.



