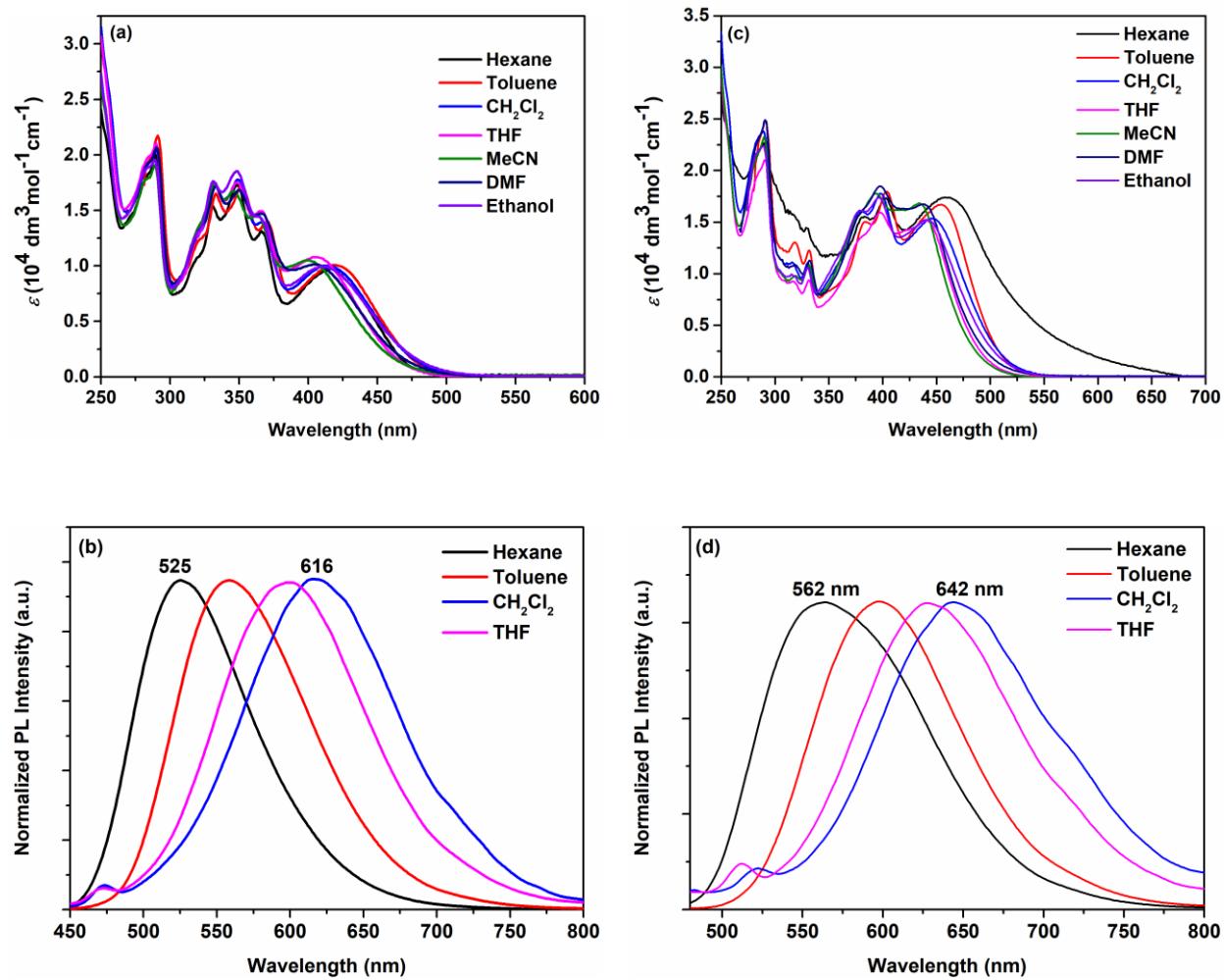


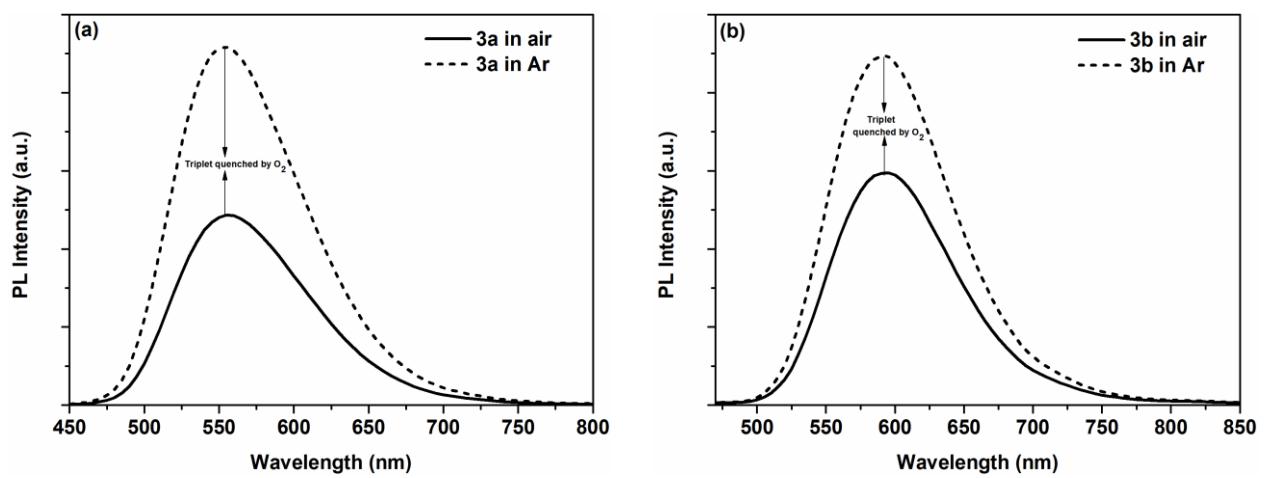
## I. Materials and instrumentations

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 toluene and triethylamine were distilled over calcium hydride.  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DRX400 and AVANCE III HD-500 spectrometers at 298 K and referenced to the residual signals of the solvent. HR-MS were recorded on a Thermo Scientific™ Orbitrap ID-X™ Tribrid™ mass spectrometer. All the solvents employed for the spectroscopic measurements were of UV spectroscopic grade (Aldrich).

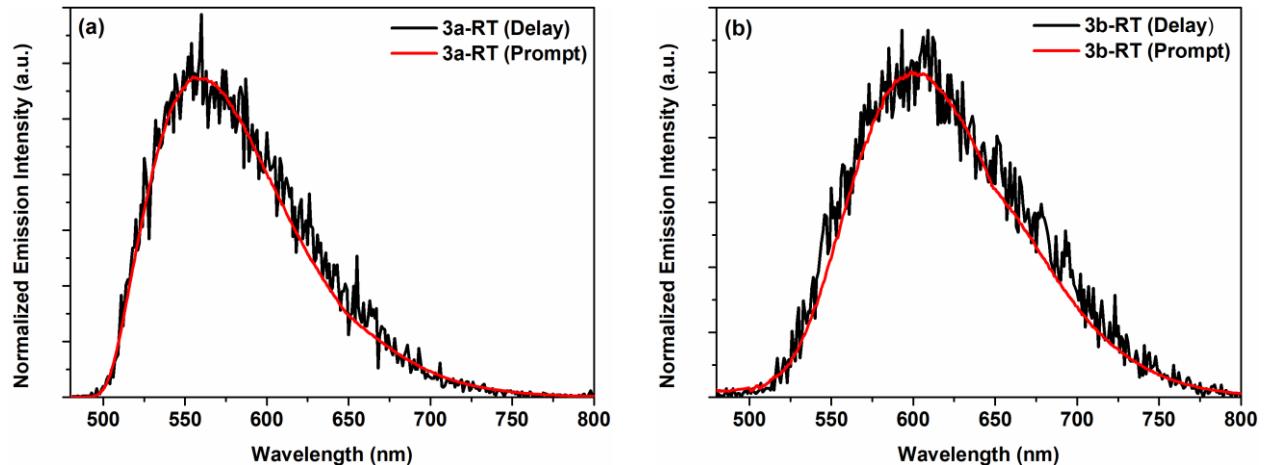
## II Supplementary data



**Fig. S1** Absorption spectra of **3a** (a) and **3b** (c), and PL spectra of **3a** (b) and **3b** (d) in several solvents of different polarities. ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 414$  and  $445$  nm for **3a** and **3b**, respectively)

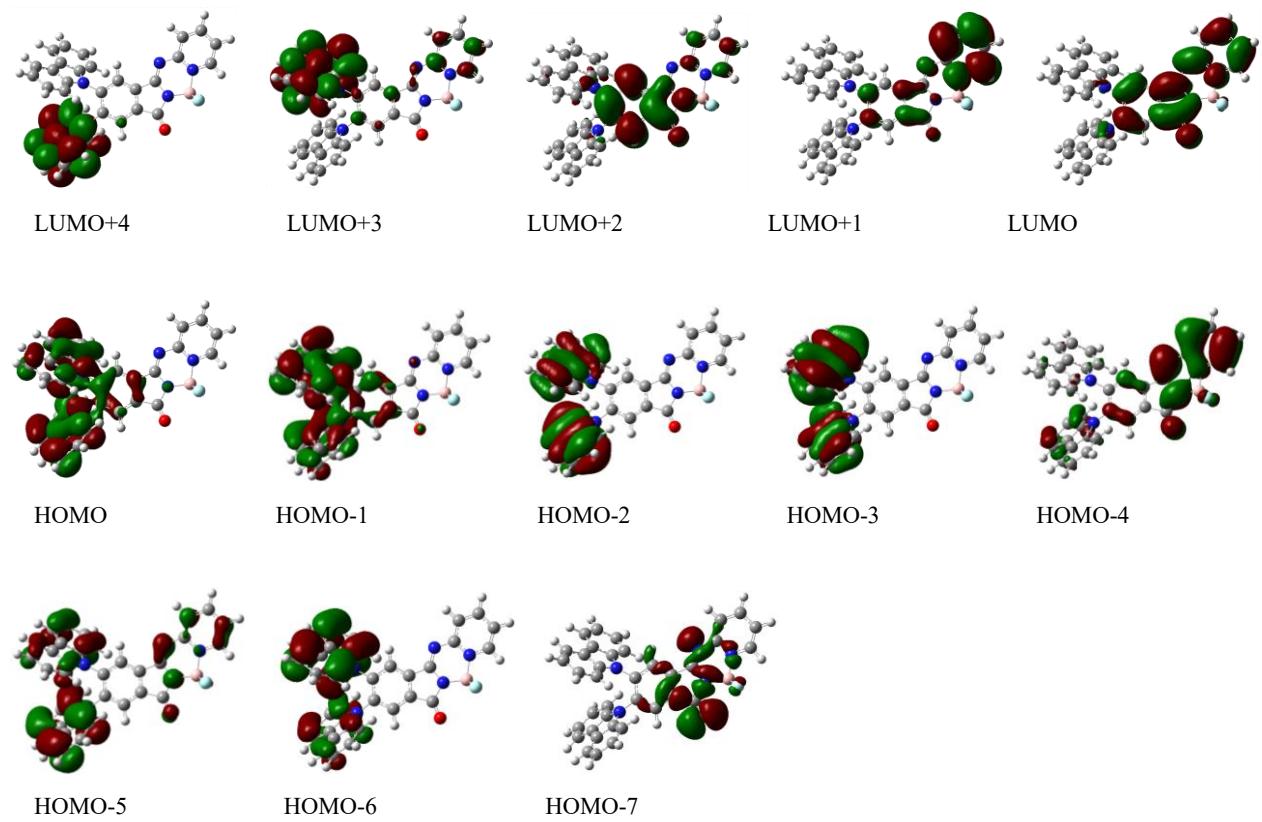


**Fig. S2** Photoluminescence spectra of **3a** (a) and **3b** (b) under aerated toluene solution (solid lines) and degassed condition (short dashed lines). ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 414$  and  $445$  nm for **3a** and **3b**, respectively)

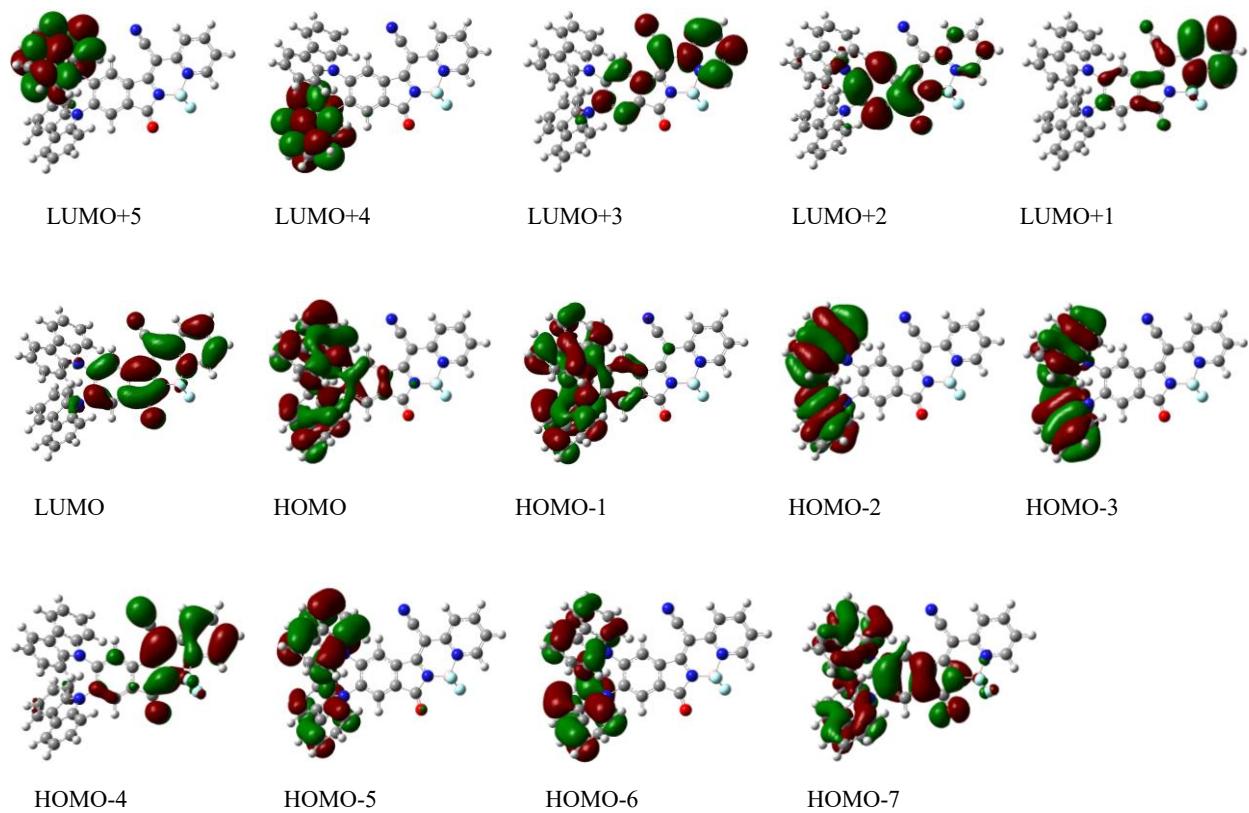


**Fig. S3** Prompt fluorescence (red) and emission spectra (black) of **3a** (a) and **3b** (b) with delays of  $50 \mu\text{s}$  based on time-resolved technology at room temperature (RT).

**3a**



**3b**



**Fig. S4**  $\pi$ -MOs angular nodal patterns of **3a** and **3b**.

**Table S1.** (1) Calculated electronic excitation energies, oscillator strengths, and eigenvectors for the TD-DFT spectra of **3a** and **3b** carried out using the CAM-B3LYP functional with 6-31G(d) basis sets.

	State <sup>[a]</sup>	Energy [eV]	$\lambda$ [nm]	$f$ <sup>[b]</sup>	Orbitals (coefficient) <sup>[c]</sup>
<b>3a</b>	S <sub>1</sub>	3.37	368	0.1153	HOMO->LUMO (87%)
	S <sub>2</sub>	3.50	354	0.2741	H-1->LUMO (83%)
	S <sub>3</sub>	3.93	315	0.0487	H-8->LUMO (78%)
	S <sub>4</sub>	4.00	310	0.2401	H-4->LUMO (40%), H-2->LUMO (37%)
	S <sub>5</sub>	4.02	309	0.2242	H-4->LUMO (32%), H-2->LUMO (55%)
<b>3b</b>	S <sub>1</sub>	3.15	394	0.0885	HOMO->LUMO (89%)
	S <sub>2</sub>	3.25	382	0.3996	H-4->LUMO (10%), H-1->LUMO (81%)
	S <sub>3</sub>	3.63	341	0.3681	H-4->LUMO (79%)
<b>aza-BF core</b> <sup>[d]</sup>	S <sub>2</sub>	3.69	336	0.382	HOMO->LUMO (83%), H-2->LUMO (13%)
<b>CN-BF core</b> <sup>[d]</sup>	S <sub>1</sub>	3.32	374	0.426	HOMO->LUMO (93%)

[a] Excited state: S = Singlet, T = Triplet. [b] Oscillator strength (<0.002 are not included). [c] MOs involved in the transitions with H and L denoting the HOMO and LUMO, respectively. [d] reference data.

(2) Energy levels of the singlet and triplet states of **3a** and **3b** on the basis of TD-DFT results with B3LYP/6-31G(d). The energies are the adiabatic values computed with the optimization geometries of T<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>1</sub> excited states.

	State <sup>[a]</sup>	Energy [eV]	$\lambda$ [nm]	$f$ <sup>[b]</sup>	Orbitals (coefficient) <sup>[c]</sup>
<b>3a</b>	S <sub>1</sub>	2.71	458	0.0071	HOMO->LUMO (94%)
	S <sub>2</sub>	3.07	403	0.0201	H-1->LUMO (88%)
	T <sub>1</sub>	1.97	628	0	H-7->LUMO (12%), H-4->LUMO (30%), HOMO->LUMO (41%)
	T <sub>2</sub>	2.53	490	0	H-7->LUMO (19%), H-4->LUMO (51%), HOMO->LUMO (12%)
	T <sub>3</sub>	2.93	423	0	H-1->LUMO (73%)
	T <sub>4</sub>	3.06	405	0	H-3->L+3 (12%), H-3->L+4 (18%), H-2->L+4 (26%)
	T <sub>5</sub>	3.07	403	0	H-3->L+3 (14%), H-3->L+4 (12%), H-2->L+3 (33%)
<b>3b</b>	S <sub>1</sub>	2.47	502	0.0022	HOMO->LUMO (95%)
	S <sub>2</sub>	2.85	435	0.0095	H-1->LUMO (87%)
	T <sub>1</sub>	1.46	847	0	H-4->LUMO (84%)
	T <sub>2</sub>	2.39	519	0	H-7->LUMO (20%), HOMO->LUMO (53%)
	T <sub>3</sub>	2.71	457	0	H-1->LUMO (78%)
	T <sub>4</sub>	3.05	407	0	H-3->L+4 (27%), H-2->L+4 (16%)
	T <sub>5</sub>	3.06	405	0	H-3->L+5 (12%), H-2->L+5 (33%)

[a] Excited state: S = Singlet, T = Triplet. [b] Oscillator strength. [c] MOs involved in the transitions with H and L denoting the HOMO and LUMO, respectively.

**Table S2.** Crystal data and experimental details of **3a** and **3b**.

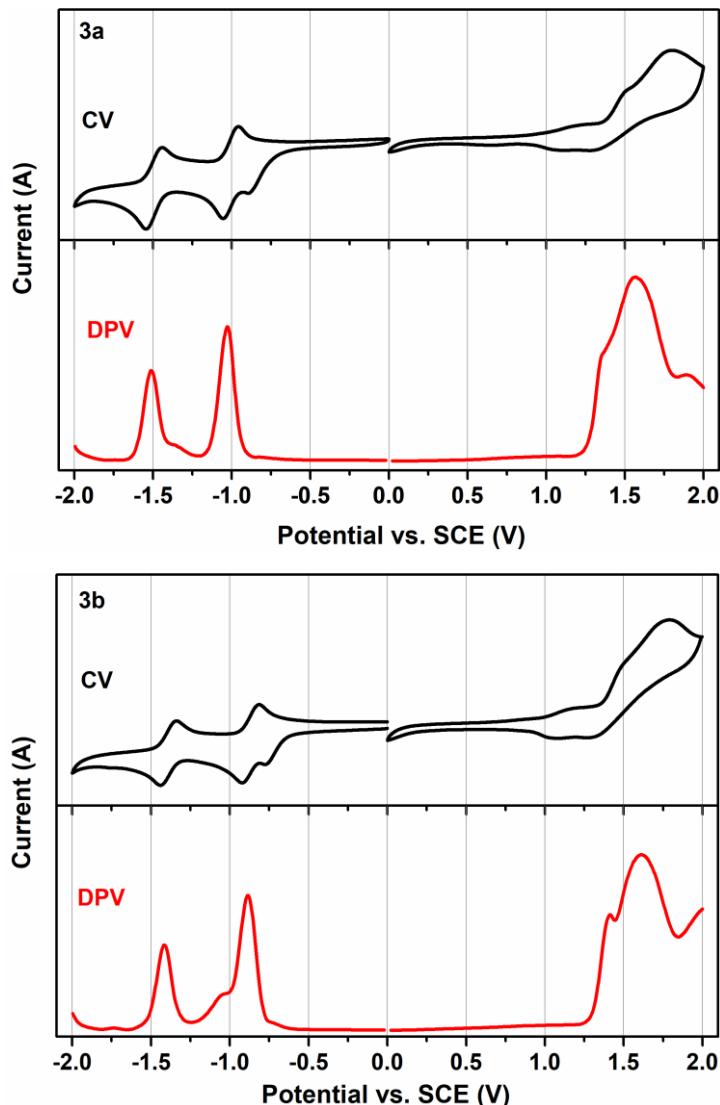
Compound	<b>3a</b>	<b>3b</b>
CCDC number	2046309	2046310
Empirical formula	C <sub>37</sub> H <sub>22</sub> BF <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>22</sub> BF <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O
Formula weight (g mol <sup>-1</sup> )	601.40	625.42
Temperature	193 K	296 K
Radiation	GaK <sub>α</sub> ( $\lambda = 1.34139$ )	MoK <sub>α</sub> ( $\lambda = 0.71073$ )
Crystal System	Monoclinic	Triclinic
Space Group	<i>C</i> 2/c	<i>P</i> -1
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 27.1150(7)$ Å, $b = 11.5861(3)$ Å, $c = 18.6719(5)$ Å, $\alpha = 90^\circ$ , $\beta = 105.101(1)^\circ$ , $\gamma = 90^\circ$	$a = 8.939(8)$ Å, $b = 9.493(8)$ Å, $c = 17.408(16)$ Å, $\alpha = 88.857(13)^\circ$ , $\beta = 84.196(14)^\circ$ , $\gamma = 88.477(12)^\circ$
Volume (Å <sup>3</sup> )	5663.3(3)	1469(2)
Z	8	2
$\rho_{\text{calc.}}$ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.411	1.414
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.503	0.096
F (000)	2480	644
Crystal size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.14 × 0.12 × 0.11	0.18 × 0.16 × 0.15
2θ <sub>max</sub> (°)	53.883	26.859
Index ranges	-32= $h$ $\leq$ =32, -13= $k$ $\leq$ =13, -16= $l$ $\leq$ =22	-11= $h$ $\leq$ =11, -12= $k$ $\leq$ =11, -21= $l$ $\leq$ =17
Reflections collected	20966	12548
Independent reflections	5159	6178
Reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	3969	3099
$R_{\text{int}}$	0.0371	0.0602
Data completeness (to 2θ)	99.4% (53.594°)	98.8% (25.242°)
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F <sup>2</sup>	Full-matrix least-squares on F <sup>2</sup>
Data/restraints/parameters	5159/0/415	6178/0/433
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.035	0.957
$R_I$ , $wR_2$ (all data)	0.0579, 0.1016	0.1448, 0.2032
$R_I$ , $wR_2$ , $I > 2\sigma(I)$	0.0399, 0.0920	0.0621, 0.1534
$\Delta\rho/\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ max, min	0.229, -0.166	0.240, -0.233

**Table S3.** Selected bond lengths of complexes **3a** and **3b** determined by X-ray diffraction

<b>3a</b>		<b>3b</b>	
Bond	Bond length (Å)	Bond	Bond length (Å)
N3-C31	1.3735(22)	N3-C32	1.3573(37)
N3-C37	1.3976(22)	N3-C31	1.4038(37)
C37-O1	1.2126(22)	C31-O1	1.2088(38)
N4-C31	1.2879(23)	N4-C34	1.3456(40)
N4-C32	1.3941(20)	N5-C39	1.1316(45)
N2-C25	1.4180(22)	N2-C25	1.4101(39)
N1-C26	1.4126(21)	N1-C29	1.4140(42)
N5-C32	1.3628(23)	B1-F1	1.3520(42)
B1-F1	1.3624(21)	B1-F2	1.3688(44)
B1-F2	1.3781(25)	B1-N4	1.6007(49)
B1-N5	1.5976(26)	B1-N3	1.5362(43)
B1-N3	1.5232(23)	C33-C39	1.4222(43)

**Table S4.** Hydrogen bond details of **3a** and **3b**.

<b>3a</b>			<b>3b</b>		
Bond	Length (Å)	Angle (°)	Bond	Length (Å)	Angle (°)
N4···H30-C30	2.9195(2)	150.578(1)	F2···H18-C18	2.7173(3)	137.830(2)
O1···H22-C22	2.7610(1)	144.763(1)	F2···H36-C36	2.5109(3)	119.237(2)
O1···H35-C35	2.6689(1)	124.281(1)	F1···H6-C6	2.7735(3)	112.385(2)
O1···H36-C36	2.6793(1)	124.892(1)	-	-	-
F1···H16-C16	2.7533(1)	165.280(1)	-	-	-
F2···H17-C17	2.6891(1)	118.863(1)	-	-	-
F2···H16-C16	2.5186(1)	126.872(1)	-	-	-
F2···H10-C10	2.5109(1)	161.487(1)	-	-	-

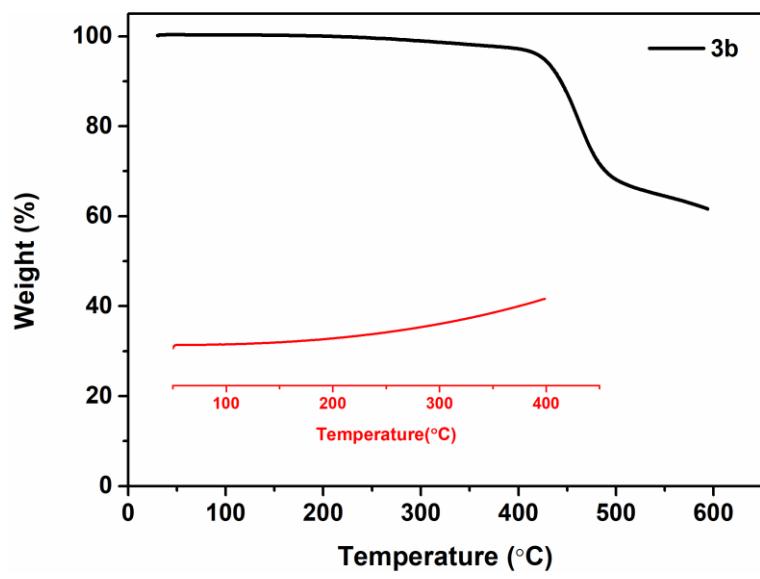
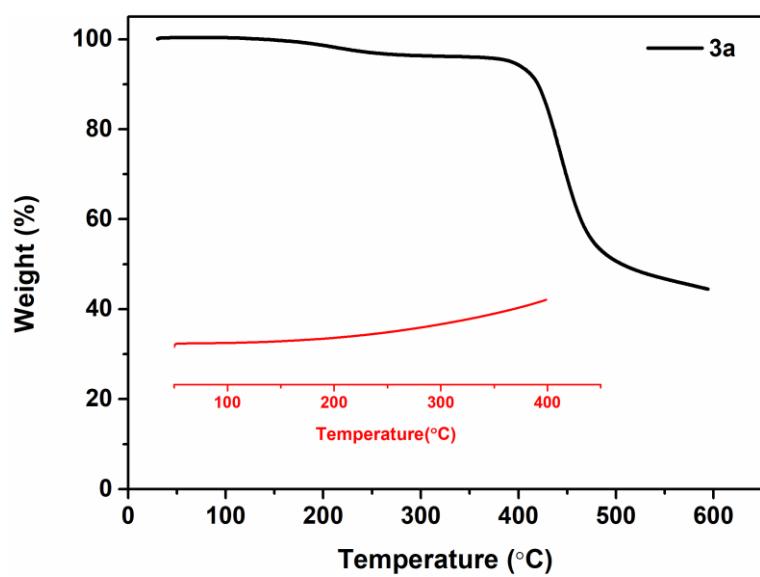


**Fig. S5** Cyclic voltammograms (CV, black lines) and differential pulse voltammetric curves (DPV, red lines) of **3a** and **3b** (1.0 mM) measured in degassed dichloromethane with 0.1M TBAPF<sub>6</sub> at room temperature, using saturated calomel as reference electrode, glassy carbon as working electrode, and platinum wire as auxiliary electrode. Scan rate: 100 mV/s.

**Table S5.** Electrochemical data acquired and HOMO-LUMO energy band gaps of **3a** and **3b**.<sup>[a]</sup>

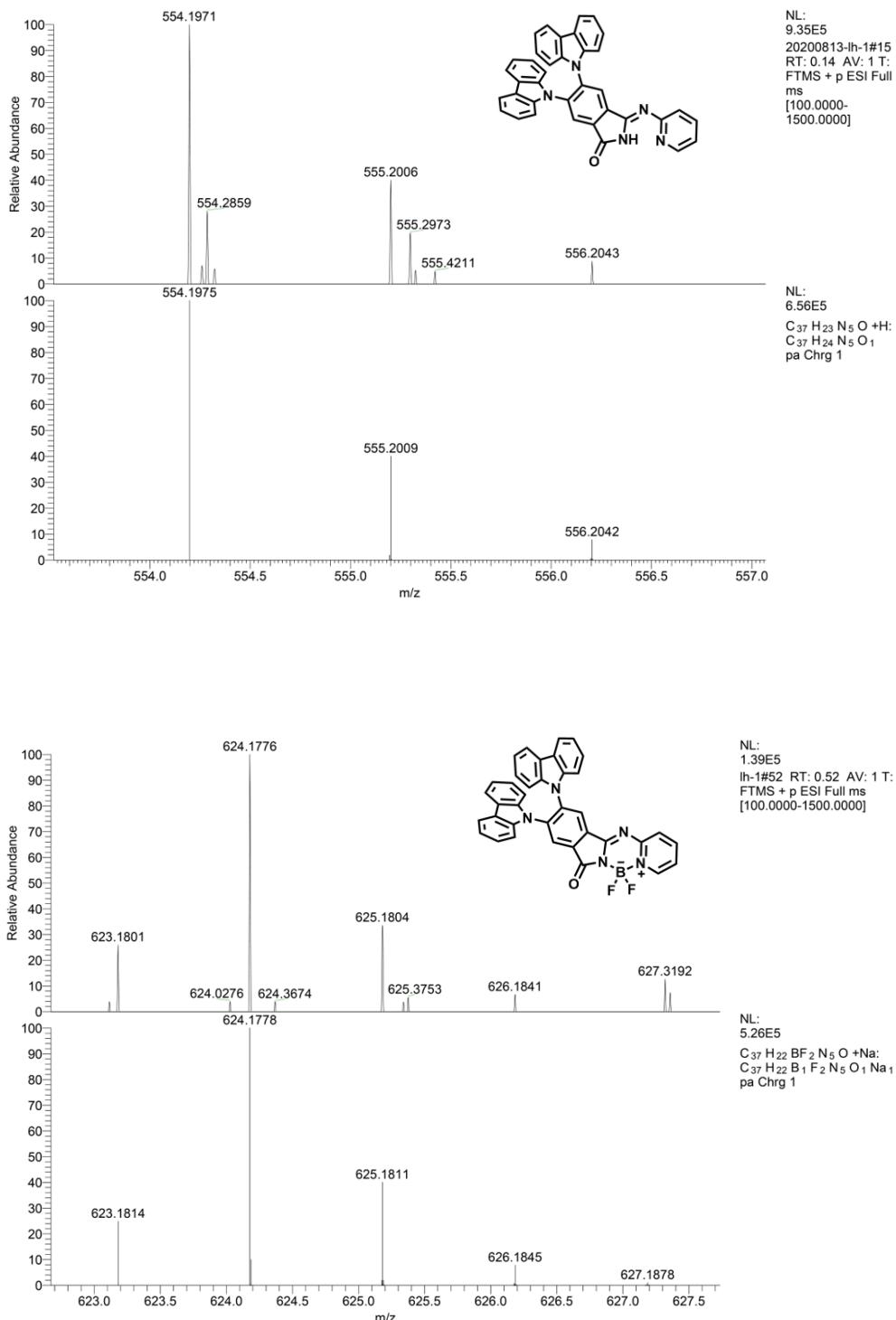
	$E_{\text{red}}^1$ (V)	$E_{\text{red}}^2$ (V)	$E_{\text{ox}}$ (V)	$E_{\text{red onset}}$ (V)	$E_{\text{ox onset}}$ (V)	LUMO (eV)	HOMO (eV)	$E_g$ (eV)
<b>3a</b>	-1.01	-1.50	1.49, 1.79	-1.03	1.36	-3.37	-5.76	2.39
<b>3b</b>	-0.87	-1.39	1.47, 1.78	-0.88	1.41	-3.52	-5.81	2.29

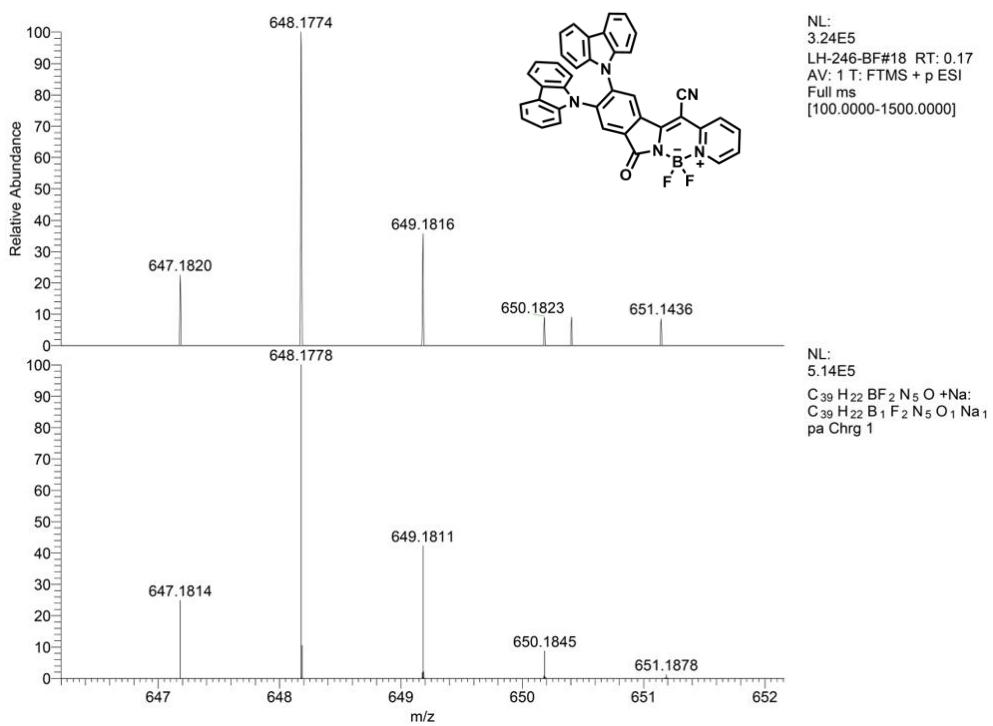
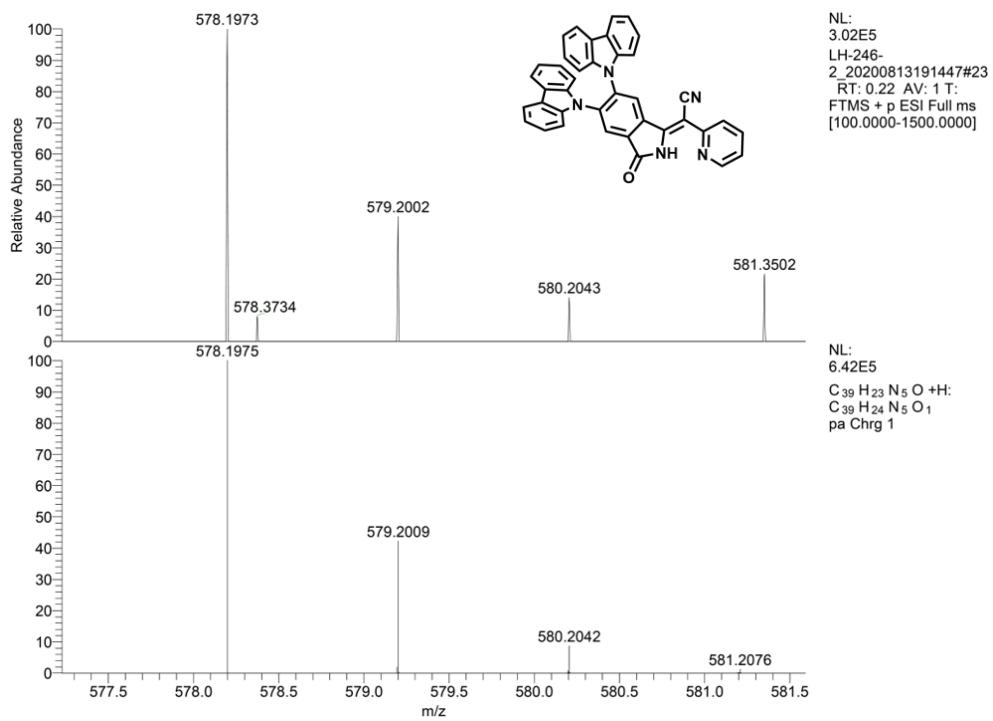
[a]  $E_{\text{red}}^1$  = the first reduction potential;  $E_{\text{red}}^2$  = the second reduction potential (All reversible reduction potentials reported as  $E_{1/2} = ((E_{\text{ap}} + E_{\text{cp}})/2)$  in V where  $E_{\text{ap}}$  and  $E_{\text{cp}}$  are the anodic and cathodic peak potentials, respectively);  $E_{\text{ox}}$  = the irreversible oxidation peak potentials;  $E_{\text{red onset}}$  = the onset reduction potential;  $E_{\text{LUMO}} = -e(E_{\text{red onset}} + 4.4)$ ;  $E_{\text{ox onset}}$  = the onset oxidation potential;  $E_{\text{HOMO}} = -e(E_{\text{ox onset}} + 4.4)$ ;  $E_g = E_{\text{LUMO}} - E_{\text{HOMO}}$ . The onset potentials are obtained according to DPV traces.



**Fig. S6** TGA and DSC (inset) curves of **3a** (Top) and **3b** (Bottom).

### III. HRMS





#### IV. $^1\text{H}$ , $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR

