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Electronic Supporting Information

New members of fluorescent 1,8-naphthyridine-based BF₂ compounds: Selective

binding of BF₂ with terminal bidentate N^N^O and N^C^O groups and tunable

spectroscopy properties

Mei-Ling Du,^a Cun-Yan Hu,^a Liu-Fang Wang,^a Cong Li,^a Yang-Yang Han,^a Xin Gan,^a Yong Chen,^c Wei-Hua Mu,^a Michael L. Huang^{*b} and Wen-Fu Fu^{*a,c}

Experimental procedures

General Comments

All reactions were performed under nitrogen atmosphere. The solvents used for spectroscopic measurements were HPLC grade. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 (¹⁹F NMR, 376 MHz) or 500 MHz AVANCE II spectrometer at 298 K. ESI-MS data were obtained with an APEX II Model FT-ICR mass spectrograph. Elemental analyses were performed with an Elementar Vario EL instrument. UV-Vis spectra were obtained using a Hitachi U-3010 spectrophotometer. Corrected emission spectra were obtained on a Hitachi F-4500 fluorescence spectrophotometer adapted to a right-angle configuration at room temperature. The emission lifetimes of samples were determined by single-photon counting on a FL920 spectrometer. The fluorescence quantum yields were measured relative to rhodamin 6G in methanol ($\lambda_{ex} = 488$ nm, $\Phi_F = 0.86$) at room temperature and corrected for changes in the refractive index.¹ All 1,8-naphthyridine derivatives, 2,4-dimethyl-7-amino-1,8-naphthyridine, 2-methyl-7-amino-1,8-naphthyridine, 2-chloro-7-amino-1,8-naphthyridine were prepared according to reported methods.²⁻⁵

X-ray crystallography

X-ray diffraction measurements for compounds 1, 4, and 6–9 were carried out on a Bruker SMART or Rigaku SATURN diffractometer using a graphite monochromator with Mo-K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.071073$ nm) at 113 K or room temperature. The structures of the compounds were solved by direct methods using SHELXL-97. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically by the full-matrix least-squares method using F^2 data.^{6,7}

Theoretical calculations

All optimizations were carried out in CH_2Cl_2 solution with the Gaussian 03 program package at the SCRF-B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level employing the PCM/Bader model. TD-DFT at the SCRF-TD-DFT B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level was carried out in CH_2Cl_2 solution to predict and verify the absorption spectra of various species.⁸⁻¹¹

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Compounds	1	4	6 •0.5H ₂ O	7•1/3CH ₂ Cl ₂	8	9
formula	$C_{12}H_{12}BF_2N_3O$	$C_{10}H_{20}BF_2N_3O_2$	C ₁₆ H ₁₇ BF ₂ N ₃ O _{3.5}	C ₁₂ H ₁₃ BF ₂ N ₃ O	$C_{14}H_{13}BClF_2N_3O_2$	C ₂₆ H ₂₅ BF ₂ N ₆ O ₂
formula weight	263.06	263.10	356.14	292.37	339.53	502.33
<i>T</i> [K]	113(2)	113(2)	113(2)	113(2)	293(2)	113(2)
crystal system	triclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic	triclinic	triclinic	triclinic
space group	P-1	P1 21/c1	P2(1)/c	P-1	P-1	P-1
crystal size [mm]	0.32×0.24×0.22	0.24×0.06×0.05	0.22×0.20×0.12	0.20×0.18×0.10	0.20×0.15×0.10	0.22×0.20×0.18
<i>a</i> [Å]	7.2978(8)	4.6470(8)	20.167(6)	11.461(3)	7.645(2)	8.506(1)
<i>b</i> [Å]	8.114(1)	19.0559(3)	17.717(5)	12.130(3)	12.310(3)	8.810(1)
<i>c</i> [Å]	10.499(1)	11.323(2)	9.387(3)	14.451(4)	16.339(3)	17.414(2)
α[°]	93.34(2)	90	90	83.107(7)	94.37(3)	96.487(5)
β/ [°]	107.60(2)	96.138(8)	99.038	82.118(7)	99.76(3)	103.927(3)
γ[°]	94.49(3)	90	90	73.049(6)	95.76(3)	105.669(4)
V[Å] ³	588.57(12)	996.9(3)	3312,2(17)	1896.9(8)	1500.9(5)	1197.2(2)
Ζ	2	4	8	2	2	2
$D_{\rm c}/{\rm g~cm^{-3}}$	1.484	1.753	1.428	1.536	1.503	1.393
μ [mm ⁻¹]	0.118	0.145	0.115	0.254	0.288	0.101
2θ _{max} [°]	60.06	55.78	55.76	50.04	52.00	55.86
unique reflections	3324	2350	7848	6688	5758	5705
parameters	175	168	481	542	415	341
$R_{\rm int}$	0.0504	0.0426	0.0573	0.0413	0.0361	0.0412
goodness of fit	1.041	1.007	1.038	1.039	1.122	0.909
$R1, wR2[I>2\alpha(I)$	0.0476, 0.1337	0.0368, 0.0830	0.0471, 0.0980	0.0640, 0.2047	0.0524, 0.1678	0.0371, 0.0939
R1, wR2[all data]	0.0503, 0.1369	0.0537, 0.0910	0.0676, 0.1067	0.0846, 0.2227	0.0662, 0.1865	0.0582, 0.1001
max, min peaks (e Å ⁻³)	0.463, -0.320	0.283, -0.235	0.268, -0.258	1.960, -1.578	0.588, -0.490	0.181, -0.315
<i>R</i> 1 =	$\sum F_{o} $ -	$ Fc \sum F_{o} .$	wR_2	$=$ { $\sum [w(F)]$	$F_{\rm o}^2 - F_{\rm c}^2)^2]/$	$\sum [w(F_o^2)^2] \}^{1/2}$

 Table S1. X-ray crystallographic date for complexes 1, 4, 6–9.

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* For compound 9 and 9_1, it's HOMO-1.

Figure S1. Molecular orbital energy diagrams of 5, 6, 8 and 9 and their corresponding compounds.

and	electronic	energy	$\frac{1}{2}$	λ	f	composition	
cpu.	transitions	(eV)	$\Lambda_{ab}//IIII(cal.)$	_{ab/} /nm(exp.)	J		
1	S_0-S_1	3.77	329	344, 361	0.47	HOMO to LUMO (0.69)	
	S_0-S_6	5.05	245		0.35	HOMO to LUMO+1 (0.65)	
2	S_0-S_1	3.79	327	343, 360	0.48	HOMO to LUMO (0.70)	
	S_0-S_6	5.10	243		0.28	HOMO to LUMO+1 (0.63)	
3	S_0-S_1	3.73	332	345, 362	0.50	HOMO to LUMO (0.69)	
	S_0-S_6	5.18	239		0.42	HOMO to LUMO+1 (0.42)	
4	S_0-S_1	3.70	335	365, 383	0.52	HOMO to LUMO (0.70)	
5	S_0-S_1	3.26	380	390, 410	0.60	HOMO to LUMO (0.70)	
	S_0-S_6	4.70	263	263	0.36	HOMO-3 to LUMO (0.54)	
5_1	S_0-S_1	3.73	332		0.43	HOMO to LUMO (0.68)	
_	S_0-S_8	5.06	245		0.34	HOMO to LUMO+1 (0.56)	
6	S_0-S_1	3.22	385	392, 412	0.58	HOMO to LUMO (0.70)	
	$S_0 - S_{12}$	5.2	238	254	0.56	HOMO-1 to LUMO+1 (0.55)	
6_1	S_0-S_1	3.74	331		0.45	HOMO to LUMO (0.68)	
	$S_0 - S_{10}$	5.04	246		0.38	HOMO to LUMO+1 (0.62)	
7	S_0-S_1	3.25	381	390, 412	0.56	HOMO to LUMO (0.70)	
	S_0-S_6	4.90	253	256	0.38	HOMO-3 to LUMO (0.50)	
8	S_0-S_1	3.22	385	391, 412	0.58	HOMO to LUMO (0.70)	
	S_0-S_8	5.15	241	268	0.43	HOMO to LUMO+3 (0.51)	
8_1	S_0-S_1	3.66	338		0.36	HOMO to LUMO (0.66)	
	S_0-S_{10}	4.96	250		0.31	HOMO to LUMO+1 (0.52)	
9	S_0-S_1	2.95	420	392, 413	0.0001	HOMO to LUMO (0.70)	
	S_0-S_2	3.26	381	261	0.64	HOMO-1 to LUMO (0.69)	
9_1	S_0-S_1	2.72	456		0.0093	HOMO to LUMO (0.70)	
	S_0-S_2	3.71	333		0.5269	HOMO-1 to LUMO (0.69)	

Table S2. Optical transitions with oscillator strength (*f*) calculated by the TD-DFT (SCRF(PCM/Bader)-B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p)) level in CH_2Cl_2 solution.





 $\frac{\sum_{8.36}^{8.36}}{\sum_{8.13}^{8.15}}$ $\frac{\sum_{8.15}^{7.59}}{\sum_{7.57}^{7.40}}$



- 2.43

¹H NMR spectra of **4** in CDCl₃



¹H, ¹⁹F NMR spectra of **5** in CDCl₃



¹H NMR spectra of **6** in CDCl₃



¹H, ¹⁹F NMR spectra of 7 in CDCl₃



¹H, ¹⁹F NMR spectra of **8** in DMSO-d₆



¹H, ¹⁹F NMR spectra of **9** in DMSO- d_6