

Supporting Information for

Solid-emissive fluorophores constructed by a non-planar heteropolyyclic structure with bulky substituents: synthesis and X-ray crystal structures

Yousuke Ooyama, Shintaro Yoshikawa, Shigeru Watanabe and Katsuhira Yoshida*

Department of Material Science, Faculty of Science, Kochi University, Akebono-cho, Kochi 780-8520, Japan

E-mail: kyoshida@cc.kochi-u.ac.jp; Fax: +81-88-844-8359; Tel: +81-88-844-8296

X-ray crystal structure analyses. X-ray crystal structure analyses of **2a–2c** and **3a–3c**: The data sets were collected at 23 ± 1 °C on a Rigaku AFC7S four-circle diffractometer by $2\theta-\omega$ scan technique, and using graphite-monochromated Mo-K α ($\lambda = 0.71069$ Å) radiation at 50 kV and 30 mA. In all case, the data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. A correction for secondary extinction was supplied. The reflection intensities were monitored by three standard reflections for every 150 reflections. An empirical absorption correction based on azimuthal scans of several reflections was applied. All calculations were performed using the teXsan¹ crystallographic software package of Molecular Structure Corporation.

Crystal of **2a** was recrystallized from a mixture solvent of dichloromethane and *n*-hexane as yellow prism, air stable. The one selected had approximate dimensions $0.40 \times 0.40 \times 0.50$ mm. The transmission factors ranged from 0.86 to 0.99. The crystal structure was solved by direct methods using SIR 92.² The structures were expanded using Fourier techniques.³ The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Some hydrogen atoms were refined isotropically, the rest were fixed geometrically and not refined.

Crystal data for **2a**: C₃₄H₃₉NO₂, $M = 493.69$, monoclinic, $a = 14.321(2)$, $b = 11.583(3)$, $c = 17.877(2)$ Å, $\beta = 104.490(8)$ °, $U = 2871.3(9)$ Å³, $T = 296.2$ K, space group P2₁/n (no.14), $Z = 4$, $\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 0.70$ cm⁻¹, 5552 reflections measured, 5047 unique ($R_{int} = 0.042$) which were used in all calculations. The final R indices were $R1 = 0.074$, $wR(F^2) = 0.183$ (all data).

Crystal of guest-free **2b** was recrystallized from a mixture solvent of dichloromethane and *n*-hexane as yellow prism, air stable. The one selected had approximate dimensions $0.70 \times 0.10 \times 0.40$ mm. The transmission factors ranged from 0.96 to 1.00. The crystal structure was solved by direct methods using SIR 92.² The structures were expanded using Fourier techniques.³ The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Some hydrogen atoms

8.758(7) Å, $U = 5826(4)$ Å³, $T = 296.2$ K, space group Pbca (no.61), $Z = 8$, $\mu(\text{Mo-K}_\alpha) = 0.71$ cm⁻¹, 5385 reflections measured, 4786 unique ($R_{int} = 0.000$) which were used in all calculations. The final R indices were $R1 = 0.055$, $wR(F^2) = 0.108$ (all data).

Crystal of **3c** was recrystallized from a mixture solvent of dichloromethane and *n*-hexane as orange prism, air stable. The one selected had approximate dimensions $0.50 \times 0.40 \times 0.40$ mm. The transmission factors ranged from 0.87 to 1.00. The crystal structure was solved by direct methods using SIR 92.² The structures were expanded using Fourier techniques.³ The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Some hydrogen atoms were refined isotropically, the rest were fixed geometrically and not refined.

Crystal data for **3c**: $C_{34}H_{33}NO_2S$, $M = 519.70$, triclinic, $a = 11.009(2)$, $b = 13.949(5)$, $c = 9.752(2)$ Å, $\alpha = 97.99(2)^\circ$, $\beta = 101.46(2)^\circ$, $\gamma = 72.82(2)^\circ$, $U = 1397.1(6)$ Å³, $T = 296.2$ K, space group P1- (no.2), $Z = 2$, $\mu(\text{Mo-K}_\alpha) = 1.47$ cm⁻¹, 6801 reflections measured, 6426 unique ($R_{int} = 0.040$) which were used in all calculations. The final R indices were $R1 = 0.0793$, $wR(F^2) = 0.184$ (all data).

1. teXsan: Crystal Structure Analysis Package, Molecular Structure Corporation 1985 and 1992.
2. A. Altomare, M. C. Burla, M. Camalli, M. Cascarano, C. Giacovazzo, A. Guagliardi and G. Polidori, *J. Appl. Cryst.*, 1994, **27**, 435.
3. DIRDIF94. P. T. Beurskens, G. Admiraal, G. Beurskens, W. P. Bosman, R. de Gelder, R. Israel, and J. M. M. Smits, The DIRIF94 program system, Technical Report of the Crystallography Laboratory, University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands, 1994.
4. Fan Hai-Fu (1991). Structure Analysis Programs with Intelligent Control, Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.



