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Boron difluorides with formazanate ligands:
redox-switchable fluorescent dyes with large
stokes shifts†M.-C. Chang,^a A. Chantzis,^b D. Jacquemin^{b,c} and E. Otten^{a*}

The synthesis of a series of (formazanate)boron difluorides and their 1-electron reduction products is described. The neutral compounds are fluorescent with large Stokes shifts. DFT calculations suggest that a large structural reorganization accompanies photoexcitation and accounts for the large Stokes shift. Reduction of the neutral boron difluorides occurs at the ligand and generates the corresponding radical anions. These complexes are non-fluorescent, allowing switching of the emission by changing the ligand oxidation state.

Introduction

Fluorescent dyes have attracted increasing interest in various fields of modern research, including biological imaging,¹ molecular probes,² electroluminescent devices³ and photosensitizers.⁴ An ideal fluorescent dye presents high absorption coefficients and emission quantum yield, large Stokes shift, tuneable absorption/emission profiles, as well as high chemical and photochemical stability. Fluorescent dyes with large Stokes shift are more likely to show emission in the long wavelength region (>600 nm), which is desirable for applications in laser printing, information storage, displays and solar power conversion.⁵ Most importantly, fluorescent dyes emitting within the biological window (650–900 nm) are useful in bio-imaging applications due to the small light scattering, low background emission and deep penetration into cells and tissues.⁶ Fluorescent dyes with small Stokes shifts usually suffer from self-quenching⁷ which limits the application in high concentration conditions and as solid state materials.

A large class of fluorescent dyes is based on the BF₂ moiety bearing *N,N'*- or *N,O*-chelating ligands.⁸ Of these compounds, those with dipyrroin ligands, commonly known as BODIPYs (A in Chart 1),⁹ are the most popular systems due to their stability, high quantum yield and adaptable absorption/emission

profiles. The optical properties of the BODIPYs are tuneable by changing the R₁–R₇ substituents of the ligand backbone.^{9,10} In addition, the F-substituents of the boron center can also be replaced by aryl, alkyl, and alkoxide groups.¹¹

Even though the largest documented Stokes shift for mono-BODIPYs is 185 nm,¹² for most of these systems the Stokes shift is usually less than 40 nm. Recently, it was shown that incorporation of a triazole moiety on the R₃ position of the BODIPY framework results in a substantial increase in Stokes shift (up to 160 nm).¹³ Also, chelates based on N,O donor atoms lead to dyes with relatively large Stokes shifts.⁸ In an alternative approach, the Stokes shift of fluorescent dyes can be increased by incorporation into an energy transfer fragment in which the energy absorbed by BODIPY unit is transferred to a second fluorophore.^{1a,4a} A drawback, however, is that this strategy usually requires large synthetic efforts. In order to develop new fluorescent dyes, a variety of other *N,N'*-chelating ligands have been proposed as shown in Chart 1. Boron difluoride complexes bearing β -diketiminate ligands (B)

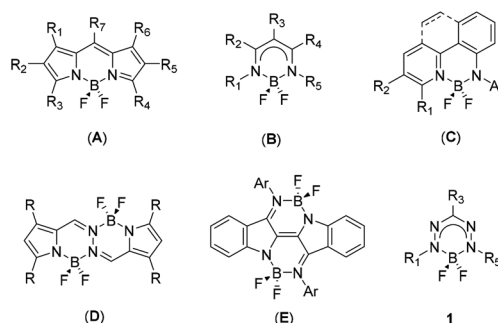


Chart 1

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exhibit strong absorption.¹⁴ In addition, compounds **B** show larger Stokes shifts (*ca.* 80 nm) than BODIPYs. A de-symmetrized β -diketiminato analog, the anilido-pyridine (**C**) framework, was reported by the groups of Piers and Heyne in 2011 and presents large Stokes shifts of 90–120 nm.¹⁵ Further modifications include 1,2-bis(pyrrolylmethylene) hydrazones (BOPHY) (**D**),¹⁶ and indigo-*N,N'*-diarylamines (**E**).¹⁷ Compounds **D** are highly fluorescent ($\Phi > 0.99$) in solution with Stokes shifts around 40 nm.¹⁶ In addition, they show emission in thin films and as solid powders. Compounds **E** are a class of redox-active and near-infrared dyes that show Stokes shifts of 30–70 nm.¹⁷

Our group has been interested in the chemistry of formazanate ligands as nitrogen-rich, redox-active analogues of β -diketiminates,^{18,19} and we have previously communicated the synthesis of formazanate boron difluoride complexes.²⁰ Concurrently, Gilroy and co-workers reported a series of similar compounds.²¹ In their work, the effect of ligand substituents on the optical properties was evaluated and the application of these compounds in electro-chemiluminescence²² and cell imaging²³ was reported. Recently, Studer and co-workers used verdazyl radicals as “pro-fluorescent” radical probes.²⁴

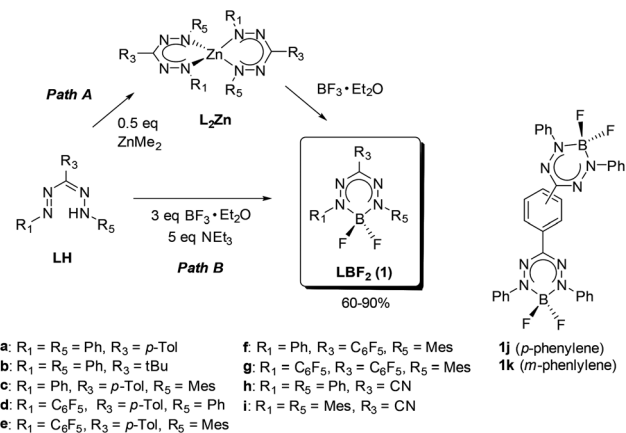
Here we describe the synthesis and characterization of (formazanate)boron complexes (LBF₂, **1**, Scheme 1) as well as the corresponding 1-electron reduction products, the radical anions [LBF₂]^{•−} (**1^{•−}**), and discuss the impact of electronic and steric effects on both the optical and redox properties. We show that the neutral compounds **1** are fluorescent with large Stokes shifts, whereas in the radical anions **1^{•−}** the fluorescence is quenched.

Results and discussion

Synthesis and characterisation of formazanate boron complexes

Two synthesis methods for formazanate boron difluoride complexes have been reported by us²⁰ and the Gilroy group,²¹ shown as *path A* and *path B* in Scheme 1, respectively. In the present contribution, both methods were used to yield the desired products in moderate to good yields (60–90%). Using these methods, we prepared 9 (formazanate)boron difluoride compounds **1a–i**. In addition, we synthesized two compounds in which the (formazanate)BF₂ units are linked by phenylene moiety (**1j** and **1k**). These compounds were recently reported by Gilroy and co-workers while this manuscript was in preparation.²⁵ The formation of complexes **1** was confirmed by NMR spectroscopy, which shows diagnostic 1 : 2 : 1 triplets in the ¹¹B NMR spectra for the 4-coordinate B centres (δ −0.7 to −2.3 ppm).¹⁹ In the ¹⁹F NMR spectra, 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 quartets between −145.6 and −159.4 ppm with J_{B-F} = 20–30 Hz are observed that are consistent with the presence of a BF₂ moiety.

Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained by recrystallization from heptane or hexane (**1a**, **b**, **d**, **h**, **i**).[†] The molecular structure of **1d** as a representative example is shown in Fig. 1 whereas Table 1 lists selected geometrical



Scheme 1 Indirect (*path A*) and direct (*path B*) methods for the synthesis of (formazanate)boron difluorides (**1**).

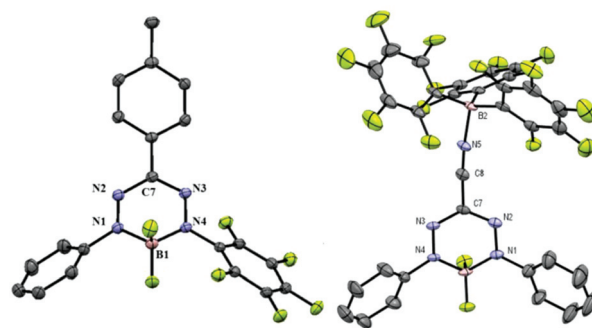


Fig. 1 Molecular structure of **1d** (left) and **1hBCF** (right). Thermal ellipsoids are shown at 50% probability, and hydrogen atoms are removed for clarity.

parameters. The solid-state structures of all compounds show four-coordinate boron centres bound to the two terminal N atoms of a formazanate ligand to form a six-membered chelate ring, similar to those observed before.^{20,21} In most cases, the observed C–N and N–N bond lengths are in the range of 1.33–1.36 Å and 1.29–1.31 Å, respectively, consistent with a delocalized ligand backbone. For the derivative with electronically dissimilar N–Ar substituents (**1d**, R₁ = Ph and R₅ = C₆F₅) the data in Table 1 indicate a more localized bonding picture: the N–N bond length adjacent to the electron-withdrawing C₆F₅ group is significantly shorter (N1–N2: 1.299(2) Å) than that vicinal to the Ph substituent (N3–N4: 1.329(2) Å). All the boron centres in **1a**, **1b**, **1d**, **1h** and **1i** show a distorted tetrahedral geometry, and the boron centre is significantly displaced from the formazanate backbone, with values ranging from 0.17–0.59 Å.

The *N*-aryl substituents are rotated out of the plane of the ligand backbone with dihedral angles ranging from 23–50° for the compounds with unhindered Ar groups. The increased steric interactions in the *N*-Mes derivative **1i** result, as expected, in a perpendicular orientation (dihedral angle of 88°).



Table 1 Selected bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) of LBF₂ complexes (**1**) and their radical anions [**1**]^{•−}

	1a ^e	1b	1d	1h	1i	1hBCF	[Na(15-c-5)] ⁺ [1c] ^{•−} ^d	[Cp ₂ Co] ⁺ [1f] ^{•−}	[Cp* ₂ Co] ₂ [1j] ^{•−}
N1–N2	1.308(1)	1.3177(12)	1.2993(18)	1.294(1)	1.2931(15)	1.307(4)	1.376(3)	1.374(2)	1.3599(19)
N3–N4	1.308(1)		1.3289(17)	1.295(1)		1.300(4)	1.370(3)	1.356(2)	1.3620(18)
C7–N2	1.346(1)	1.3394(12)	1.361(2)	1.344(1)	1.3442(13) ^c	1.340(5)	1.337(4)	1.329(3)	1.335(2)
C7–N3	1.343(1)		1.329(2)	1.340(2)		1.339(5)	1.337(4)	1.333(2)	1.338(2)
N1–B1	1.559(2)	1.5523(15)	1.577(2)	1.573(2)	1.5665(16)	1.562(5)	1.520(4)	1.533(3)	1.541(2)
N4–B1	1.552(2)		1.548(2)	1.580(2)		1.553(5)	1.510(4)	1.512(3)	1.536(2)
N1–B1–N4	102.40(9)	100.15(11)	101.52(12)	105.87(9)	103.76(14)	104.4(3)	107.4(2)	108.49(17)	108.46(13)
B out-of-plane ^a	0.50	0.59	0.51	0.17	0.29	0.49	0.38	0.08	0.05
Dihedral angles ^b	47.98	47.97	47.54	24.16	88.11	41.53	27.54	12.64	4.01
	42.00		50.09	22.35		44.39	65.05	83.44	13.23

^a Displacement of the B atom from the least-squares plane defined by N1, N2, N3 and N4. ^b Angle between the planes defined by the N–Ar aromatic rings and the ligand backbone. ^c C10–N2 instead of C7–N2. ^d Values reported for one of the two independent molecules. ^e Data taken from ref. 20.

Compounds with cyano substituents (**1h,i**) offer the possibility to influence the optical and redox properties by coordination of Lewis acids. To probe this, the B(C₆F₅)₃-adduct **1hBCF** was prepared by stirring **1h** with B(C₆F₅)₃ in toluene solution. Indicative of the formation of **1hBCF** is the appearance of 3 additional resonances in the ¹⁹F NMR spectrum at −134, −155, and −163 ppm due to the C₆F₅ rings. An X-ray structure determination (molecular structure in Fig. 1, pertinent bond distances and angles in Table 1) confirms the coordination of the Lewis acidic B(C₆F₅)₃ fragment to the cyano group.

UV-Vis absorption and emission spectroscopy

The optical properties of the formazanate boron complexes **1** were studied by UV-Vis absorption and emission spectroscopy in THF solution (Fig. 2 and Table 2). All compounds show

Table 2 Optical properties of formazan boron complexes **1** in THF solution

	λ _{max} (nm)	ε (M ^{−1} cm ^{−1})	λ _{em} ^c (nm)	QY (%)	SS (nm)	SS (cm ^{−1})
1a	517	13 736	641	0.2	124	3742
1b	473	13 220	643	<0.1	170	5590
1c	464	21 306	617	<0.1	153	5344
1d	482	12 523	640	<0.1	158	5122
1e	460	12 139	610	0.1	150	5346
1f	431	13 702	612	<0.1	181	6862
1g	414	11 852	650	<0.1	236	8770
1ha	489	25 400	585	5	96	3356
1h ^{a,b}	502	30 400	586	15	84	2855
1hBCF ^b	502	20 582	632	0.5	130	4098
1i	428	9662	643	0.2	215	7812
1j	523	30 227	664	0.6	141	4060
1k	508	16 768	631	1.3	123	3837

^a Taken from ref. 21b. ^b Data collected in toluene solution. ^c Excitation wavelength = 473 nm.

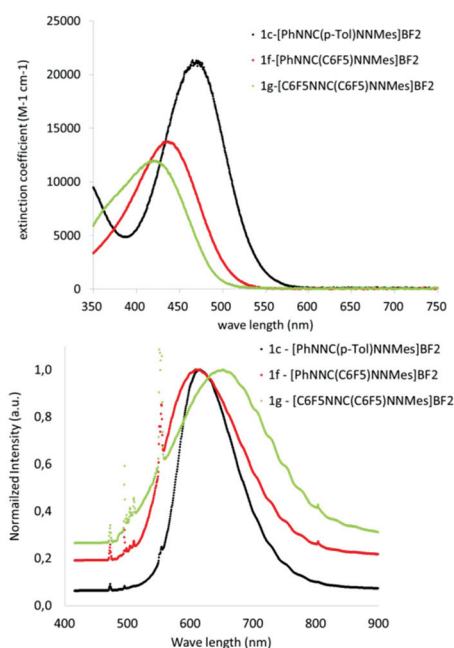


Fig. 2 UV-Vis absorption spectra (top) and normalised emission spectra (bottom) of **1c**, **1f**, and **1g**. Data were collected in 10^{−5} M dry THF solution. The excitation wavelength of emission spectra is at 473 nm.

medium to strong absorption bands with extinction coefficients between 9700 and 30 200 L mol^{−1} cm^{−1} in the visible range of the spectrum (between 410 and 520 nm). The spectral trends observed here are very similar to those described for bis(formazanate)zinc complexes.¹⁹ Introducing an electron-donating ^tBu-group (**1b**) instead of a *p*-tolyl moiety (**1a**) results in a blueshift of the absorption maximum (517 and 473 nm for **1a** and **1b**, respectively).

In the case of the addition of an electron-withdrawing C₆F₅-group (**1f**, **1g**) at the R₃ position instead of a *p*-tolyl moiety (**1c**, **1e**), the absorption maximum undergoes a blueshift as well (431 nm for **1f** vs. 464 nm for **1c**; 414 nm for **1g** vs. 460 nm for **1e**). Upon substitution of phenyl for mesityl at the R₁ or R₅ positions, the λ_{max} is again blueshifted (489 nm for **1h** vs. 428 nm for **1i**). This likely results from the nearly perpendicular orientation of the mesityl group, which doesn't allow conjugation between the formazanate core and the side mesityl ring, thereby limiting the size of the π-conjugated system.^{21c} The introduction of the Lewis acid B(C₆F₅)₃ in **1hBCF** surprisingly does not influence λ_{max}. The UV-Vis absorption spectra of the di-formazanate system (**1j** and **1k**) are very similar to **1a** except for the expected *ca.* two-fold increase in molar extinction coefficients.



Similar to other reported boron difluoride complexes, compounds **1** were shown to be emissive, with emission wavelengths λ_{em} in the 580 nm to 670 nm range in THF solution (Fig. 2). The reported (formazanate)boron difluoride complexes usually show large Stokes shifts (100–150 nm).^{21,23} For most of the compounds reported here, the Stokes shifts are even larger (>150 nm). As an example, **1g** shows λ_{max} at 414 nm and λ_{em} at 650 nm, a Stokes shift of 236 nm (8770 cm⁻¹), which to the best of our knowledge is the highest value reported to date for this class of compounds. The large Stokes shift of compounds **1c–g** might be due to the asymmetry in the substitution pattern of the ligands. The B(C₆F₅)₃ adduct **1hBCF** shows a redshift in its emission spectrum (λ_{max} = 632 nm) relative to **1h** (586 nm), which increases the Stokes shift from 84 nm (4098 cm⁻¹) to 130 nm (4098 cm⁻¹) in toluene solution. These results suggest that the emission profile of (3-cyanoformazanate)boron difluoride complexes is tuneable *via* binding of Lewis acids. The phenylene-linked systems **1j** and **1k** show emission spectra that are redshifted and blueshifted, respectively, compared to those of the parent compound **1a**, whereas the obtained quantum yields are higher.

Cyclic voltammetry

The redox chemistry of compounds **1** was studied by cyclic voltammetry (CV) in tetrahydrofuran (THF) or 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE) solution under nitrogen atmosphere. All complexes show two (quasi)reversible redox processes corresponding to the formation of the radical anions [**1**]^{•-} and dianions [**1**]²⁻. The results of cyclic voltammetry studies are summarized in Table 3. From these data it is apparent that the redox potentials of (formazanate)BF₂ complexes can be altered over a wide range (up to 530 mV) by changing the substituents on the ligand framework. The measured redox-potentials correlate with the electron-donating ability of the R₃-substituent *via* inductive effects: an electron-donating *t*-butyl group (**1b**) induces a shift to more negative potential, while electron-

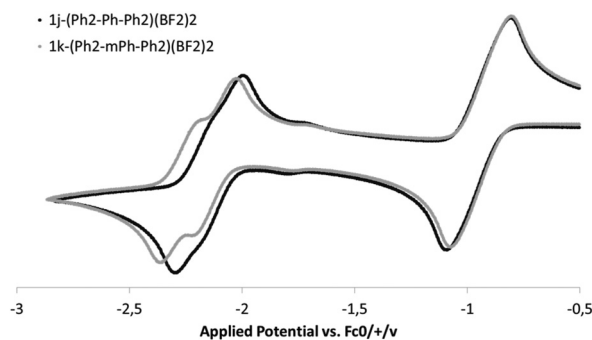


Fig. 3 Cyclic voltammograms of **1j** and **1k** recorded at 0.1 V s⁻¹ in 1.5 mM THF solution containing 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate.

withdrawing cyano (**1h**) or C₆F₅ substituents (**1f**) result in an anodic shift, in comparison to R₃ = *p*-tolyl (**1a**). Changing the nature of the aromatic *N*-substituent(s) from Ph to an electron-withdrawing C₆F₅ group (**1a** vs. **1d**, **1c** vs. **1e** and **1f** vs. **1g**) shifts the redox potentials in the positive direction by 130–180 mV. As expected, substitution of a phenyl group for an electron-donating mesityl group (**1a** vs. **1c**, **1d** vs. **1e** and **1h** vs. **1i**) will shift the measured redox potentials to more negative values by around 240 mV. Surprisingly, coordination of the Lewis acid B(C₆F₅)₃ in **1hBCF** induces only a marginal variation of the first redox potential from -0.66 V (**1h**) to -0.67 V (**1hBCF**). This might be related to the high concentration of electrolyte: the B(C₆F₅)₃ group in **1hBCF** does not interact strongly in the high ionic strength solvent system used for collecting the CV data. The LBF₂^{0/-1} redox couple in **1j** and **1k** is observed at potentials similar to those in **1a**, but corresponds to two sequential one-electron transfers as evidenced by the somewhat larger peak-to-peak separation in **1j** and **1k** (0.268–0.287 V, see Fig. 3) than in **1a** (0.222 V). At more negative potential, **1j** and **1k** show two very close one-electron processes (between -2.0 and -2.4 V vs. Fc/Fc⁺). In the case of **1j**, these are poorly resolved but for **1k** there are clearly two separate events, indicating that the two (formazanate)BF₂ units in these phenylene-linked systems do not behave fully independently.²⁶ Gilroy and co-workers described similar electrochemical data for these compounds in dichloromethane solution. While the 2-electron reduction products appeared unstable in dichloromethane solution,²⁵ our data in THF suggest that in this solvent the products are stable and might be isolable (*vide infra*).

Synthesis and characterisation of radical anions [**1**]^{•-}

According to the CV data, the radical anions [**1**]^{•-} are relatively stable and could be accessible chemically. Indeed, treatment of compounds **1** with Cp₂Co precipitated the dark green salts [Cp₂Co]⁺[**1**]^{•-}. For the phenylene-linked bis(formazanate) systems **1j** and **1k**, treatment with 1 equiv. of reducing agent resulted in precipitation of 0.5 equiv. of the corresponding di-radical dianions [**1j,k**]²⁻ and 0.5 equiv. of unreacted starting

Table 3 Electrochemical Data (V vs. Fc/Fc⁺) of LBF₂ complexes^a

	LBF ₂ ^{0/-1}	LBF ₂ ^{-1/-2}
1a	-0.98	-2.06
1b	-1.08	-2.21
1c	-1.19	-2.34
1d	-0.85	-1.99
1e	-1.01	-2.26
1f	-1.02	-2.25
1g	-0.84	-2.17
1h	-0.66	-1.83
1h^b	-0.65	-1.76
1hBCF^b	-0.67	-1.75
1i	-0.90	-2.41
1j	-0.95	-2.0 to -2.3
1k	-0.94	-2.0 to -2.4

^a Cyclic voltammetry experiments collected in THF solution (1.5 mM **1** and 0.1 M [Bu₄N][PF₆] as supporting electrolyte) at a scan rate of 0.1 V s⁻¹. The data were referenced internally against the Fc/Fc⁺ couple. ^b Collected in DCE solution.



material instead of the radical anions $[1j,k]^{-\bullet}$. This is presumably driven by the poor solubility of the dianionic products. In order to obtain crystalline products, a variety of reducing agents was used; a representative series ($[1a]^{-\bullet}$,²⁰ $[1c]^{-\bullet}$, $[1f]^{-\bullet}$ and $[1j]^{-\bullet}$) could be obtained in high yield with either Cp_2Co^+ ($[1a]^{-\bullet}$ and $[1f]^{-\bullet}$), $Na(15\text{-crown-5})^+$ ($[1c]^{-\bullet}$) or $Cp^*_2Co^+$ ($[1j]^{-\bullet}$) as counteranions. For all compounds, significant changes were observed in the metrical parameters of the reduced compounds in comparison to the neutral precursors. The most obvious change is the elongation of the N–N bonds (from 1.30–1.31 Å in **1** to 1.34–1.37 Å in $[1]^{-\bullet}$) due to population of a π^* -orbital that has N–N antibonding character.^{19a,20} The B–N bond lengths decrease upon reduction (**1a**: 1.559(2)/1.552(2) Å vs. $[1a]^{-\bullet}$: 1.532(3)/1.536(3) Å), as anticipated. In addition to the changes of the N–N and B–N bond lengths, the formation of $[1]^{-\bullet}$ is accompanied by a substantial planarization of the system: the B atom is virtually in the plane of the ligand (displacement <0.09 Å for both $[1a]^{-\bullet}$ and $[1f]^{-\bullet}$) and the unhindered *N*-Ph substituents become coplanar with the formazanate backbone. The slightly larger boron displacement in $[1c]^{-\bullet}$ (0.376 Å) is due to an asymmetric interaction between the Na^+ cation and the F atoms (2.383(4) and 2.419(4) Å) (Fig. 4).

The metrical parameters of each of the (formazanate)boron fragments in the *para*-phenylene linked compound $[1j]^{-\bullet}$ are similar to that in $[1a]^{-\bullet}$. These data suggest that $[1j]^{-\bullet}$ is best represented as two nearly-independent $[LBF_2]^{-\bullet}$ units, and a significant quinoidal contribution to the structure of the phenylene linker can be excluded.²⁷

EPR spectroscopy for the radical anions $[1]^{-\bullet}$ shows broad, featureless resonances at $g \sim 2$, indicative of ligand-based radicals. While related organic verdazyl radicals show hyperfine interactions with the N nuclei,^{24,28} these are absent in the boron systems studied here. DFT calculations (see the ESI†) suggest that the hyperfine coupling constants in $[1a]^{-\bullet}$ are indeed smaller for the boron compounds reported here than those in organic analogues. Additionally, hyperfine interactions with the boron/fluorine nuclei are present in the compounds $[1a]^{-\bullet}$, which accounts for the broad signal with

unresolved hyperfine interactions. The phenylene-linked systems $[1j]^{-\bullet}$ and $[1k]^{-\bullet}$ are diradicals similar to linked bis(verdazyl) radicals that have been reported,^{26,29} but in contrast to these purely organic systems our boron-based diradicals do not show zero-field splitting in their EPR spectra. This implies that the spin centres behave independently, effectively leading to $S = 1/2$ behaviour without intramolecular electronic coupling ($J \sim 0$).³⁰ EPR spectra were collected in MeTHF/DMSO glass in the range between 5 and 40 K to evaluate the spin ground state of these compounds (Fig. S1 in the ESI†). Even though the absence of zero-field splitting indicates little or no electronic coupling, for the *para*-phenylene linker the signal intensity decreases upon cooling to 5 K. This suggests the two radical centres to be anti-ferromagnetically coupled ($J < 0$) leading to a singlet biradical ground-state. For the *meta*-phenylene linked compound $[1k]^{-\bullet}$, the signal broadens upon cooling but its intensity does not change significantly and a conclusive assignment of the electronic ground-state cannot be made. DFT calculations for both systems (see the ESI†) agree with the VT EPR data that $[1j]^{-\bullet}$ has a singlet biradical ground state. On the other hand, $[1k]^{-\bullet}$ is calculated to have a triplet ground state, which is in line with *meta*-phenylene linked bis(verdazyl) radicals reported in the literature.²⁶

Optical properties of the radical anions $[1]^{-\bullet}$

UV/Vis absorption spectroscopy of compounds $[1]^{-\bullet}$ shows two absorption bands in the visible range of the spectrum (see Table S3 in the ESI†). One of these is shifted to lower energy (up to 716 nm for $[1a]^{-\bullet}$, Fig. 5) in comparison to the neutral precursors and is indicative of the presence of a formazanate ligand in the radical dianionic form ($L^{\bullet 2-}$).^{18–20} We were interested to evaluate the influence of the redox-state of the compounds on their emission properties, and thus emission spectra of $[1a]^{-\bullet}$ were collected. Regardless of the excitation wavelength, the compound was only very weakly emissive and the observed spectrum indicates that λ_{em} is identical to that of the neutral precursor **1a**. Based on this, we conclude that a small amount of decomposition to **1a** is responsible for the observed spectrum, and the radical anions $[1]^{-\bullet}$ are non-emissive.

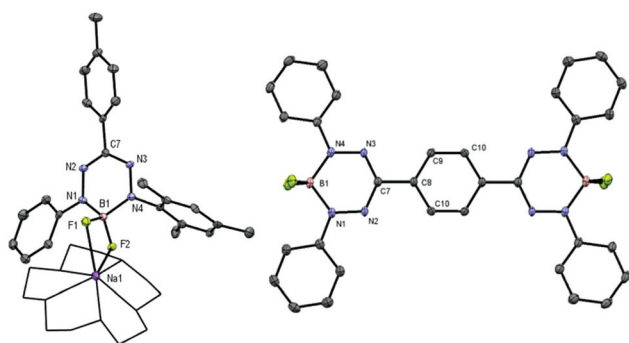


Fig. 4 Molecular structures of $[Na(15\text{-crown-5})]^+[1c]^{-\bullet}$ (left) and $[Cp^*_2Co]^+[1j]^{-\bullet 2-}$ (right) showing 50% probability ellipsoids; cations in the latter omitted for clarity.

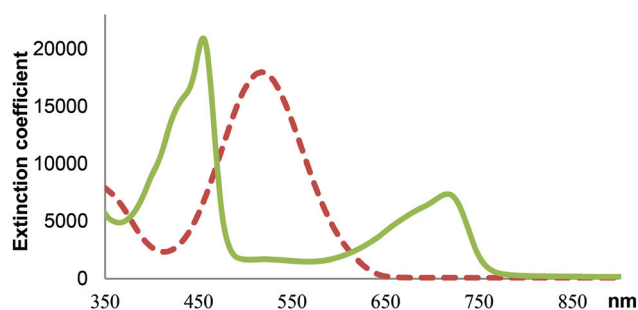


Fig. 5 UV-Vis absorption spectrum of compounds **1a** (dotted red line) and $[1a]^{-\bullet}$ (green line) in THF solution.



Theoretical calculations

We have performed calculations in which the ground- and excited-states structures were respectively determined with DFT and Time-Dependent DFT (TD-DFT), whereas the transition energies were obtained with both TD-DFT and SOS-CIS(D) model, corrected for solvent effects (see the ESI† for details). This approach was shown previously to be adequate for fluoroborate complexes.³¹ In order to demonstrate the ability of this selected theoretical level in reproducing the structure, properties and electronic absorption spectra of formazanate boron complexes, systems **1a** and $[\text{Cp}_2\text{Co}]^+[\mathbf{1a}]^-$ have been chosen as representative examples. Inspection of the theoretically determined structure of **1a**, shows that the B atom is displaced with respect to the formazanate backbone, as indicated by the dihedral angle (B1,N1,N2,N3) of 16.29°. Moreover, the DFT-computed C–N, N–N and B–N bond lengths of the neutral **1a** system are 1.340 Å, 1.286 Å and 1.562 Å, respectively, showing electron delocalization along the chelating formazanate ligand. These values match well their experimental counterparts, though theory undershoots the N–N bond length (Table 1). We have determined the optimal structure of the lowest singlet excited-state as well. It shows a nearly perfectly planar core with a (B1,N1,N2,N3) dihedral of 0.03°. In the excited-state, the computed C–N, N–N and B–N bond lengths attain 1.345 Å, 1.320 Å and 1.567 Å, respectively, indicating a strong elongation of the N–N bonds. These significant geometrical changes are consistent with the sizeable Stokes shifts that have been measured experimentally (see Table 1). Passing to the theoretically determined ground-state structure of the $[\mathbf{1a}]^-$ radical anion, large structural changes are also observed, in agreement with the experimental trends. Theory correctly predicts a significant planarization of the boron atom with respect to the plane of the formazanate ligand, resulting in a dihedral angle (B1,N1,N2,N3) value of 4.93°, much smaller than in **1a**. Moreover, the experimentally observed elongation of the N–N bond and the simultaneous shortening of the B–N bond upon passing from neutral to radical anionic forms is also qualitatively reproduced by the theoretical calculations. Indeed, DFT foresees that the former goes from 1.286 Å to 1.343 Å and the latter from 1.562 Å to 1.543 Å. To investigate the importance of the counterion, we have also optimized the 1:1 $[\text{Cp}_2\text{Co}]^+[\mathbf{1a}]^-$ complex, and obtained similar trends but quite different values, *i.e.*, the dihedral is 9.34°, the N–N bond lengths are 1.342 Å and 1.347 Å, whereas the B–N distances are 1.539 Å and 1.541 Å. It has to be noted that while in the solid-state it is in principle possible to observe changes in the planarity of the two phenyl substituents with respect to the central ring upon reduction of **1a**, in the theoretical liquid-phase calculations the essentially free rotation of the phenyl rings makes analogous comparisons less relevant. Clearly, DFT allows a reasonable determination of the ground-state equilibrium geometries of formazanate boron complexes.

In order to access the predictive capability of our model in reproducing the electronic absorption spectra of the neutral

formazanate boron complexes, we have determined the vertical transition energies of all 11 **1x** [**x** = **a**, **b**, ...] compounds in Table 1 and the obtained results are listed in Table 4. We note that the chosen theoretical level, SOS-CIS(D), can nicely reproduce both the absolute experimental values and the trends upon substitution whereas TD-DFT overestimates the transition energies, as expected.³¹ For the full set of compounds, the mean signed error is –4.7 nm and the mean absolute error is 15.1 nm when SOS-CIS(D) is applied. Clearly, these values are rather small. At the same time, the linear correlation coefficient relating theoretical and experimental values is large (0.97).

Let us now turn to the radical anions $[\mathbf{1a}]^-$, the experimentally recorded UV-Vis spectra of both **1a** and its radical anionic form in THF are shown in Fig. 5. One clearly notes the emergence of two bands in the visible range for the latter structure. Indeed, using TD-DFT, we computed two intense bands at 595 nm and 399 nm for $[\mathbf{1a}]^-$ which nicely surround the 463 nm values computed for **1a** at the same level of theory. This fits well with the experimental trends. Indeed, the experiment reveals that the lowest-energy band of the neutral precursor **1a** is significantly redshifted by *ca.* 198 nm upon passing to the radical anion, whereas theory underestimates the redshift (132 nm). For the second band, the experimental blue-shift compared to the main band of **1a** is *ca.* –59 nm, and theory provides –64 nm. Test calculations performed with the $[\text{Cp}_2\text{Co}]^+[\mathbf{1a}]^-$ complex demonstrated that the counter-ion has a rather marginal impact on these variations.

In Fig. 6 the occupied-virtual molecular orbital (MO) pairs that characterise the most intense theoretically determined electronic transitions for both **1a** and $\mathbf{1a}^{\bullet-}$ are shown. For **1a** the lowest state can be mainly ascribed to a HOMO–LUMO transition, as expected. The pictures of the electron density redistribution that accompanies photoexcitation show that reduction of the neutral **1a** compound does not change the nature of the transition (of HOMO to SOMO nature in $\mathbf{1a}^{\bullet-}$) involved in the lowest-energy band of the absorption spectrum but merely shifts its position, in agreement with the experimental suggestion. Indeed, for both **1a** and $\mathbf{1a}^{\bullet-}$ the lowest-energy transition is characterized by withdrawal of electron

Table 4 Experimental and theoretical wavelengths of maximum intensity for the absorption bands of systems [**1x**]. We show both the TD-DFT values and their SOS-CIS(D) counterparts

	$\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{TD-DFT}}$ (nm)	$\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{SOS-CIS(D)}}$ (nm)	$\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{Exp}}$ (nm)
1a	463	543	517
1b	418	485	473
1c	417	462	464
1d	445	501	482
1e	420	451	460
1f	400	434	431
1g	407	400	414
1h	414	486	502
1i	373	412	428
1j	469	545	523
1k	463	535	508



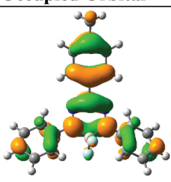
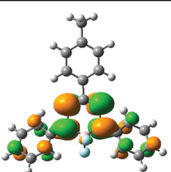
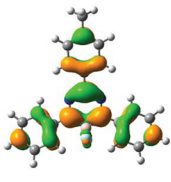
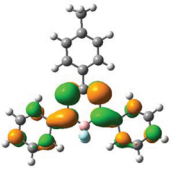
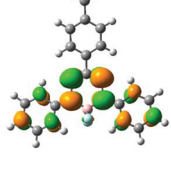
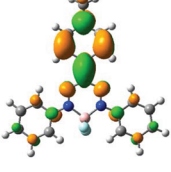
System	Band	Occupied Orbital	Virtual Orbital
1a	1		
	1		
	2		

Fig. 6 Occupied-virtual molecular orbital (MO) pairs that characterize the most intense theoretically determined electronic transitions for compounds **1a** and **1a^{•−}**. The numbering of the bands is based on the experimentally determined absorption spectra for both systems. Contour threshold: 0.03 a.u.

density from the *p*-tolyl group and its redistribution on the rest of the system. In contrast, the long wavelength band of **1a^{•−}** is characterized by electron density withdrawal from the formazanate-containing ring and two phenyls to the *p*-tolyl group.

Conclusions

We have prepared a series of (formazanate)boron difluoride complexes and evaluated their structural, electrochemical and luminescent properties. The neutral compounds (**1**) show an intense absorption band in the visible range, which TD-DFT calculations confirm to be due to electronic transitions ($\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$) within the ligand. Evaluation of their luminescence properties shows large Stokes shifts across the series, albeit with low quantum yields. In case of the cyano-substituted formazans, the emission wavelength may be further increased by coordination of a Lewis acid (as shown for **1hBCF**). For a representative series of compounds, the 1-electron reduction products (**1^{•−}**) were characterised, which show two absorption maxima in the visible that occur at both higher and lower energy than in the neutral precursor. Theoretical calculations indicate that, similar to the experimentally verified structures of 1-electron reduction products, photochemical excitation to the lowest singlet excited state results in large structural reorganization/planarization following the partial population of the N–N π^* -orbitals. Due to the non-emissive nature of the radical anions **1^{•−}**, the formazanate boron difluoride compounds presented here allow for redox-switching of their lumi-

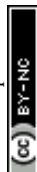
nescent properties, and may find application in sensing and imaging applications.

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