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Effects of hydrocarbon substituents on highly fluorescent bis(4-phenylphenyl)pyridylmethyl radical derivatives†

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Eight new stable luminescent radicals are reported. We previously reported that the photoluminescence quantum yields (PLQYs) of diphenylpyridylmethyl radicals is dramatically increased by the addition of mesityl (2,4,6-trimethylphenyl) groups. By changing the mesityl groups to other hydrocarbon-substituted phenyl groups, the issue of the fluorescence efficiency and photostability of these radicals could be clarified. Contrary to our expectations, changing 2,4,6-trimethyl to 2,4,6-triisopropyl did not produce a positive effect, other than some improvement in purification. Nevertheless, a PLQY of more than 60% was a significant value. The addition of methyl substituents at the *meta*-positions drastically quenched the fluorescence in dichloromethane, while maintaining bright fluorescence in chloroform. Removing one of the *ortho*-methyl groups somewhat decreased the fluorescence efficiency but greatly improved the photostability. By using a phenyl substituent instead of a methyl group, more stabilization under photoirradiation could be achieved.

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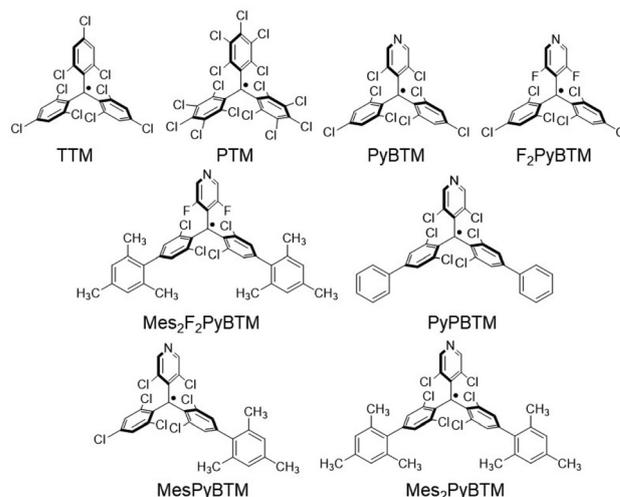
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Introduction

Recently, stable luminescent radicals have attracted much attention for application in highly efficient OLEDs¹ utilizing their emitting D₁ (doublet lowest excited state) to D₀ (doublet ground state) transition. They are also actively studied as emitting materials closely related to electron spin² and magnetism.³

Leaving aside the new types of luminescent radicals that are on the rise,⁴ polyhalogenated triarylmethyl radicals have established a high degree of stability and a variety of derivative types.⁵ The most basic stable luminescent triarylmethyl radicals are triphenylmethyl radicals such as tris(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl)methyl radical (TTM, Scheme 1)⁶ and perchlorotriphenylmethyl radical (PTM),⁷ and the second group that is similarly easy to

obtain and handle is diphenylpyridylmethyl radicals such as (3,5-dichloro-4-pyridyl)bis(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl)methyl radical (PyBTM)⁸ and (3,5-difluoro-4-pyridyl)bis(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl)methyl radical (F₂PyBTM).⁹ PyBTM and F₂PyBTM are superior to TTM in terms of their stability under light irradiation^{8,9} and unique in their ability to form metal complexes.¹⁰ However, diphenylpyridyl radicals had been less explored than triphenylmethyl radicals for making highly fluorescent derivatives in



Scheme 1 Structures of TTM and PyBTM derivatives.

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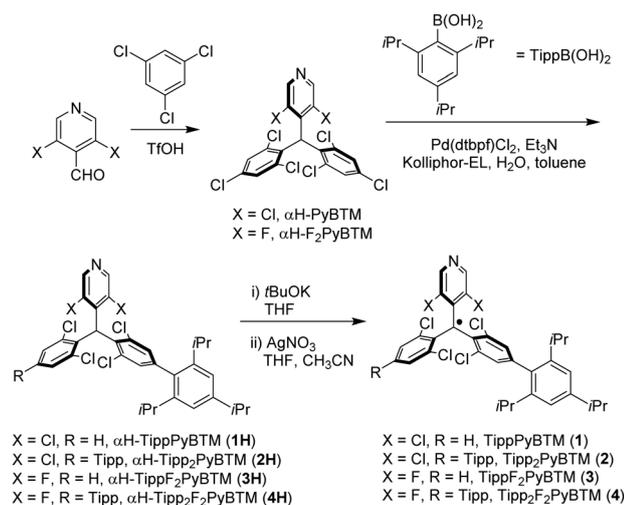
organic solvent¹¹ until new reporting, in 2022, on an F₂PyBTM NHC-Gold(I) complex¹² with 36% photoluminescence quantum yield (PLQY) in dichloromethane and *para*-mesitylated F₂PyBTM (Mes₂F₂PyBTM)¹³ with 69% chloroform.

In addition to the idea of substituting the *para*-positions to the radical centre of the PyBTM by two phenyl groups (PyPBTM),¹⁴ *ortho*-methyl groups on the phenyl groups play an important role in enhancing fluorescence.¹³ One mesityl group works as an electron-donor in mesitylated PyBTM derivatives and composes a donor-acceptor system with a relatively easily reducible radical centre. The *ortho*-methyl groups obstruct π -conjugation between the mesityl and diphenylpyridylmethyl in the D₀ ground state, and suppress the structural relaxation in the D₁ excited state.

Here, we prepared several new Mes₂F₂PyBTM and Mes₂PyBTM analogues with modified hydrocarbon substituents on the terminal phenyl groups. Detailed effects of these substituents on PLQY and photostability were elucidated.

Results and discussion

First, we attempted to synthesize derivatives with bulkier *ortho*-substituents, expecting higher fluorescence efficiency. Instead of 2,4,6-trimethylphenylboronic acid, we used 2,4,6-triisopropylphenylboronic acid and carried out the Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reaction with a micellar catalysis.¹⁴ Despite the bulkiness of the *ortho*-substituents, the reaction proceeded smoothly, thus producing 2,4,6-triisopropylphenylated α H-PyBTM (precursor of PyBTM) and α H-F₂PyBTM (precursor of F₂PyBTM). In general, the reaction of α H-PyBTM yields fewer byproducts than that of α H-F₂PyBTM. Thanks to the isopropyl groups, we could isolate α H-TippF₂PyBTM (3H), although we could not isolate α H-MesF₂PyBTM in our previous report. After deprotonation and oxidation, stable luminescent radicals, TippPyBTM (1), Tipp₂PyBTM (2), TippF₂PyBTM (3), and Tipp₂F₂PyBTM (4) were obtained (Scheme 2 and Fig. S1 for ESR spectra, ESI†).



Scheme 2 Synthesis of 1–4.

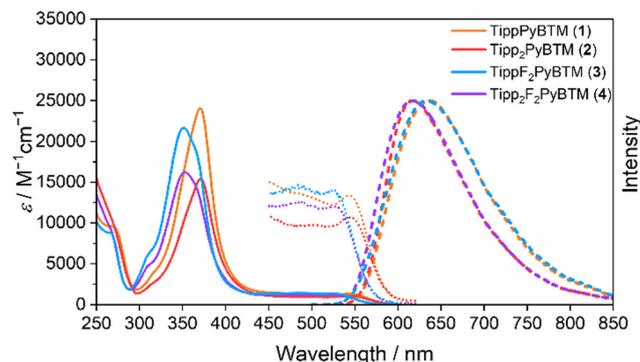


Fig. 1 Absorption (solid line) and emission (broken line, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 450$ nm) spectra of TippPyBTM (1, orange), Tipp₂PyBTM (2, red), TippF₂PyBTM (3, light blue), and Tipp₂F₂PyBTM (4, purple) in dichloromethane. Enlarged portions of the absorption spectra (10 fold) are shown from $\lambda = 450$ to 620 nm (dotted lines).

Absorption and emission spectra in dichloromethane of 1, 2, and 4 were very similar to their corresponding mesityl radicals (Fig. 1).¹³ The lowest energy absorption changes little from PyBTM and F₂PyBTM because the triisopropylphenyl groups are poorly conjugated with the radical moieties at the ground state. In order to estimate structures using DFT, we adopted the UB3LYP level of theory with 6-31G(d, p) basis sets, since they closely reproduced the experimental absorption and emission spectra from previous studies. The solvent effect of dichloromethane was considered by using a polarizable continuum model (PCM).¹⁵ In the DFT optimized structure of 1, 2, and 4, the triisopropylphenyl groups are nearly perpendicular to the bonded dichlorophenyl group, similarly to Mes₂F₂PyBTM (Table 1, Table S1 (ESI†), Scheme 3, ϕ_4 and ϕ_5).

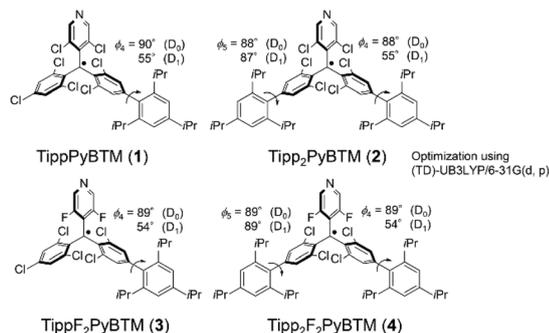
On the other hand, the emission maxima of radicals were to some extent redshifted from PyBTM and F₂PyBTM because one of the triisopropylphenyl groups is conjugated by a certain amount with the bonded dichlorophenyl group. The TD-DFT optimized dihedral angles between the triisopropylphenyl ring and dichlorophenyl ring (ϕ_4) were *ca.* 54–55°, whereas the dihedral angles between the mesityl ring and dichlorophenyl ring were *ca.* 49–54°. These changes can be explained by the electronic structures, similarly to the cases of mesityl groups. The lowest excitation of these radicals can generally be

Table 1 Calculated torsion angles of the aryl rings of radicals in dichloromethane. Angles outside of brackets are in the D₀ state optimized using UB3LYP/6-31G(d, p). Angles inside the brackets are in the D₁ state optimized using TD-UB3LYP/6-31G(d, p)

	1	2	3	4
ϕ_1	48° [36°]	48° [37°]	32° [23°]	32° [23°]
ϕ_2	49° [52°]	49° [52°]	52° [54°]	52° [53°]
ϕ_3	49° [47°]	49° [48°]	52° [48°]	52° [49°]
ϕ_4	90° [55°]	88° [55°]	89° [54°]	89° [54°]
ϕ_5		88° [87°]		89° [89°]

ϕ_1 : Torsion angle of pyridyl ring. ϕ_2 and ϕ_3 : torsion angles of dichlorophenyl rings. ϕ_4 and ϕ_5 : dihedral angles between dichlorophenyl groups and 2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl groups.





Scheme 3 Dihedral angles between dichlorophenyl groups and 2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl groups.

regarded as the β -spin electron transition from the β -HOMO to the β -LUMO by TD-DFT calculations, where the spin of an unpaired electron of the radical is defined as α -spin. Since the β -HOMOs of **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4** are mainly distributed on one of the triisopropylphenyl groups (Fig. 2), these triisopropylphenyl groups become cationic at the lowest excited state (D_1) by intramolecular electron transfer. The cationic triisopropylphenyl ring seeks conjugation between the bonded dichlorophenyl ring and stabilizes its energy by delocalizing the plus charge.

The PLQYs (Φ_f) of **1**, **2**, and **4** were inferior to those of the corresponding mesityl radicals in both dichloromethane and chloroform (Table 2 and Table S2, ESI[†]), while **4** in particular was still highly emissive. The PLQYs of the radicals are simply determined by the competition of the rate of fluorescence (k_f) and the rate of the non-radiative decay from the D_1 to D_0 .

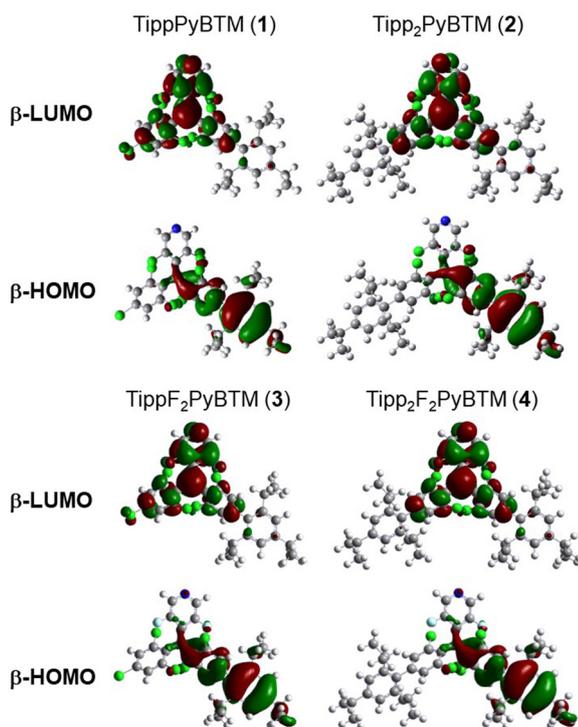


Fig. 2 TD-DFT calculated frontier orbitals of **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4** at the D_1 optimized structure calculated using UB3LYP/6-31G(d,p).

Table 2 PLQYs and photophysical parameters of radicals in dichloromethane

	λ_{em} (nm)	Φ_f (%)	τ /ns	$k_f/10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$	$k_{nr}/10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$
MesPyBTM	645	30	26	1.2	2.7
1	637	22	22	1.0	3.5
Mes ₂ PyBTM	628	47	38	1.2	1.4
2	618	39	37	1.1	1.6
3	632	46	32	1.4	1.7
Mes ₂ F ₂ PyBTM	623	66	44	1.5	0.8
4	617	62	47	1.3	0.8

Photophysical parameters of MesPyBTM, Mes₂PyBTM, and Mes₂F₂PyBTM are cited from ref. 13. All Φ_f values were obtained by absolute PLQY measurement.

These parameters can be calculated from measured PLQYs and fluorescence lifetimes. The k_f values of TippPyBTM (**1**), Tipp₂PyBTM (**2**), and Tipp₂F₂PyBTM (**4**) were lower than those of MesPyBTM, Mes₂PyBTM, and Mes₂F₂PyBTM, respectively. This effect can be explained by the lower conjugation between the triisopropylphenyl and dichlorophenyl groups, which probably delayed the transition from D_1 to D_0 . Actually, the TD-DFT calculated oscillator strengths of the D_0 - D_1 transitions at the D_1 optimized structures of **1**, **2**, and **4** were slightly smaller than those of the corresponding mesityl radicals. The k_{nr} values show that the isopropyl groups also do not contribute to decreasing the internal conversion caused by vibronic coupling, and they were rather counterproductive in **1** and **2**.

Previously, it was reported that aryl substitution of PyBTM further improved the photostability of the radicals.¹⁴ However, the photostabilities of MesPyBTM, Mes₂PyBTM, and Mes₂F₂PyBTM were very near to that of PyBTM. Perpendicular mesityl groups do not help to improve photostability. Similarly, **1**, **2**, **3** and **4** were not more photostable than PyBTM (Fig. S2a and Table S3, ESI[†]), although they are still much more photostable than TTM.⁸ Perpendicular triisopropylphenyl groups also do not help to improve photostability.

In order to clarify the role of *m*-positions on the phenyl groups, we next prepared F₂PyBTM derivatives with 2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylphenyl groups. Ph*F₂PyBTM (**5**) and Ph*₂F₂PyBTM (**6**) were synthesized using 2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylphenylboronic acid (Scheme 4). The steric effect of the *ortho*-methyl groups was not expected to change, but the inductive effect of *m*-methyl groups became a matter of interest.

Absorption spectra of these radicals were very similar to that of Mes₂F₂PyBTM (Fig. 3). The pentamethylphenyl group was not conjugated with the radical, similarly to the mesityl and triisopropylphenyl groups. The DFT optimized dihedral angles between the pentamethyl group and the dichlorophenyl group were nearly 90° (Table 3 and Scheme 5). Surprisingly, the fluorescence of **5** and **6** was quite weak (<2%) in dichloromethane. The TD-DFT calculation shows that their first excited state D_1 is almost completely composed of the excitation of the β -spin electron, which is similar to other PyBTM derivatives. The main transition, the β -HOMO–LUMO transition, can be regarded as intramolecular electron transfer from β -HOMO on the added phenyl group to the β -LUMO on the radical moiety.



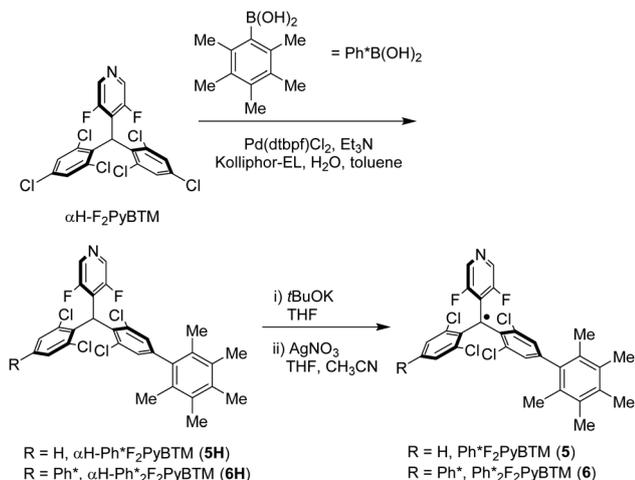
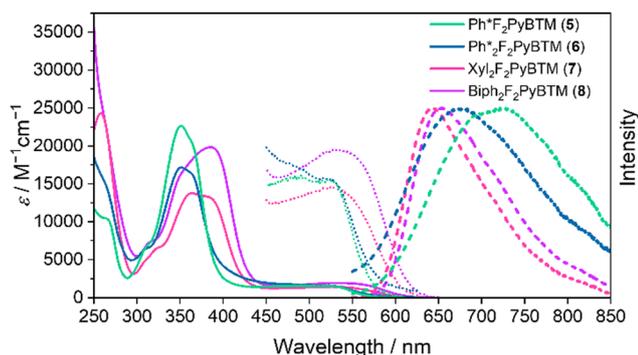
Scheme 4 Synthesis of **5** and **6**.

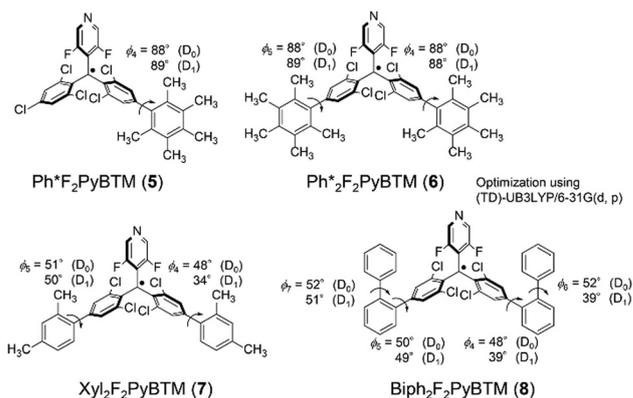
Fig. 3 Absorption (solid line) and emission (broken line, $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 450$ nm) spectra of $\text{Ph}^*\text{F}_2\text{PyBTM}$ (**5**, pale green), $\text{Ph}_2\text{F}_2\text{PyBTM}$ (**6**, dark green), $\text{Xyl}_2\text{F}_2\text{PyBTM}$ (**7**, pink), and $\text{Biph}_2\text{F}_2\text{PyBTM}$ (**8**, pale purple) in dichloromethane. Enlarged portions of the absorption spectra (10 fold) are shown from $\lambda = 450$ to 650 nm (dotted lines).

Table 3 Calculated torsion angles of the aryl rings of radicals in dichloromethane. Angles outside of brackets are in the D_0 state optimized using UB3LYP/6-31G(d, p). Angles inside the brackets are in the D_1 state optimized using TD-UB3LYP/6-31G(d, p)

	5	6	7	8
ϕ_1	32° [25°]	32° [24°]	32° [27°]	32° [25°]
ϕ_2	52° [50°]	52° [52°]	52° [52°]	52° [50°]
ϕ_3	53° [51°]	52° [49°]	52° [46°]	52° [48°]
ϕ_4	88° [89°]	88° [88°]	48° [34°]	48° [39°]
ϕ_5		88° [89°]	51° [50°]	50° [49°]
ϕ_6				52° [39°]
ϕ_7				52° [51°]

ϕ_1 : Torsion angle of pyridyl ring. ϕ_2 and ϕ_3 : torsion angles of dichlorophenyl rings. ϕ_4 and ϕ_5 : dihedral angles between dichlorophenyl groups and (alkyl)phenyl groups. ϕ_6 and ϕ_7 : dihedral angles between *o*-phenylene groups and phenyl groups.

The β -HOMOs were to some extent delocalized on the dichlorophenyl group in the mesityl and triisopropylphenyl radicals; however, the β -HOMOs of pentamethylphenyl radicals are



Scheme 5 Dihedral angles between benzene rings.

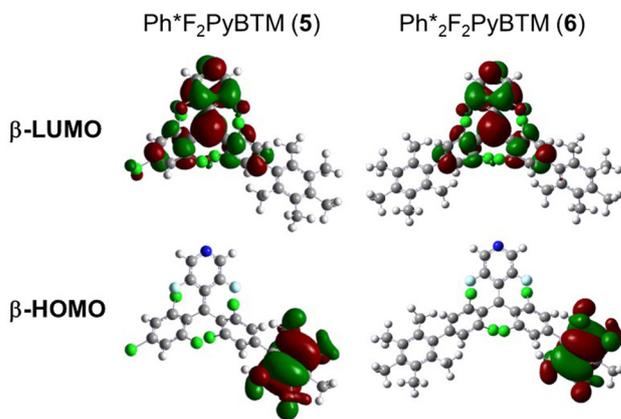


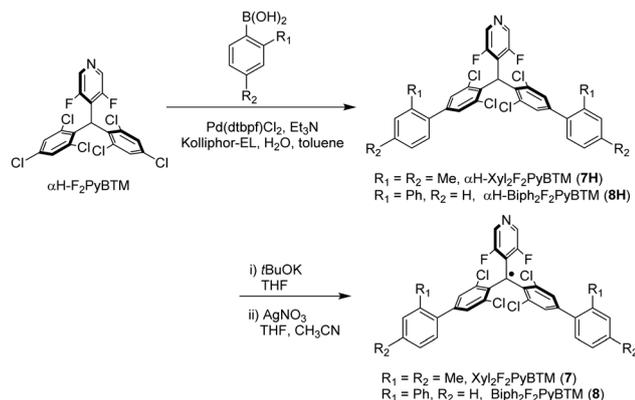
Fig. 4 TD-DFT calculated frontier orbitals of **5** and **6** at the D_1 optimized structure calculated using UB3LYP/6-31G(d, p).

almost localized on the pentamethyl phenyl groups (Fig. 4), and the dihedral angles between the pentaphenyl and dichlorophenyl groups are still nearly 90° at the D_1 state (Table 3). This means that plus and minus charges at the D_1 state of **5** and **6** are more separated. The luminescence of such radicals tends to be quenched in polar solvents.^{11,16}

The table of photophysical parameters of $\text{Ph}^*\text{F}_2\text{PyBTM}$ (**5**) and $\text{Ph}_2\text{F}_2\text{PyBTM}$ (**6**) show that they have quite large non-radiative decay rates in dichloromethane in addition to small rates of fluorescence. Luminescence quenching in polar organic solvents have been reported in the donor-acceptor system using TTM as an acceptor. Even chloroform (relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 4.8$) can largely decrease the PLQY of the carbazole-TTM system.^{11ab} In the cases of $\text{Ph}^*\text{F}_2\text{PyBTM}$ (**5**) and $\text{Ph}_2\text{F}_2\text{PyBTM}$ (**6**), dichloromethane ($\epsilon_r = 9.1$) quenches the fluorescence, while chloroform maintains high-efficiency fluorescence (30% and 47%, respectively, Table S2, ESI†). We propose that the minimum polarity of a solvent that can quench the fluorescence is a measure of the degree of polarization at the intramolecular charge transfer excited state in the D-A radical systems.

So far, we have considered PyBTM derivatives with alkyl groups at double *ortho*-positions. What about the effect of an



Scheme 6 Synthesis of **7** and **8**.

alkyl group at a single *ortho*-position, and what about the effect of an aryl group at a single *ortho*-position? Using 2,4,-dimethylphenylboronic acid and 2-biphenylboronic acid, we prepared Xyl₂F₂PyBTM (**7**) and Biph₂F₂PyBTM (**8**), respectively (Scheme 6).

Absorption spectra of **7** and **8** show that the lowest energy absorptions of these radicals are slightly redshifted (Fig. 3). This means that the xyllyl and biphenyl groups can be conjugated to the radical moieties due to less steric groups at the *ortho*-positions. The DFT-optimized dihedral angles between the dichlorophenyl ring and xyllyl or biphenyl were 48–51° at the ground state (Table 3 and Scheme 5). The emission peaks of these radicals were more greatly bathochromically shifted, since the conjugation between dichlorophenyl and xyllyl or biphenyl was strengthened. The TD-DFT-optimized dihedral angles were 34° in **7** and 39° in **8** on one side Fig. 5.

Xyl₂F₂PyBTM (**7**) showed bright fluorescence in solutions, and its PLQY was 40% in dichloromethane. The rate of fluorescence (k_f) of **7** was similar to that of Mes₂F₂PyBTM (Tables 2 and 4). The difference in PLQYs between **7** and Mes₂F₂PyBTM derives from the difference in the rate of non-radiative decay (k_{nr}), which is seen in the shorter fluorescence lifetime (26 ns) of **7** compared to the fluorescence lifetime (44 ns) of Mes₂F₂PyBTM. It was shown that even a single *ortho*-methyl group has

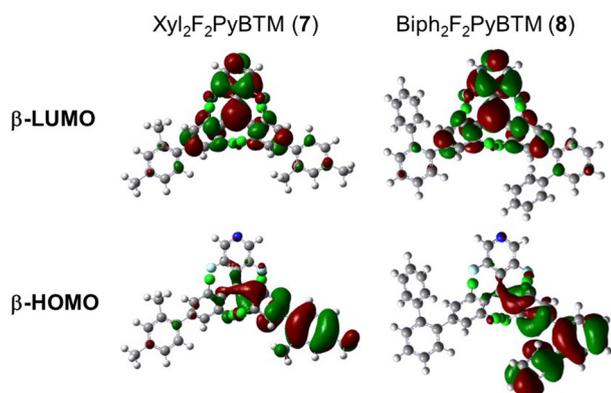
Fig. 5 TD-DFT calculated frontier orbitals of **7** and **8** at the D₁ optimized structure calculated using UB3LYP/6-31G(d,p).

Table 4 PLQYs and photophysical parameters of radicals in dichloromethane

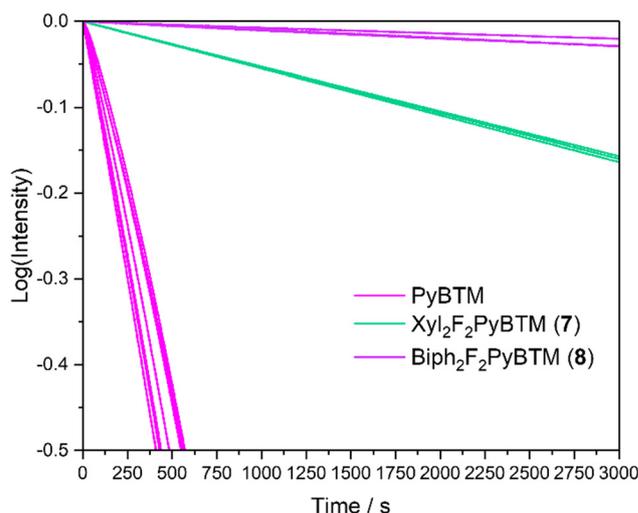
	λ_{em} (nm)	Φ_f (%)	τ /ns	$k_f/10^7$ s ⁻¹	$k_{nr}/10^7$ s ⁻¹
PyBTM ^a	585	2	6.4	0.3	14
F ₂ PyBTM ^b	566	4	12.5	0.3	7.7
PyPBTM ^c	654	9.5	12	0.8	7.5
5	725	0.5	0.7	0.7	142
6	670	1.3	2.4	0.5	41
7	642	40	26	1.5	2.3
8	653	15	15	1.0	5.7

^a Cited from ref. 8. ^b Cited from ref. 9. ^c Cited from ref. 13. All Φ_f values were obtained by absolute PLQY measurement.

a considerable effect in suppressing the non-radiative decay, although it did not reach that of double *ortho*-methyl groups. The PLQY of 15% for **8** was a bit larger than that of PyPBTM, although it showed similar redshifted emission (Table 4). The fluorescence lifetime of **8** was slightly longer than those of F₂PyBTM and PyPBTM, and the rate of fluorescence of **8** was faster than that of PyPBTM.

The photostabilities of Ph*F₂PyBTM (**5**) and Ph*₂F₂PyBTM (**6**) in chloroform were clearly improved over that of PyBTM (Fig. S2b and Table S4, ESI[†]). We speculate that photostability almost entirely depends on the stability of the intramolecular charge transfer excited state. The two additional methyl groups of the pentamethylphenyl group compared to the mesityl group are thought to stabilize the positive charge on the terminal phenyl groups through electronic or steric effects.

Xyl₂F₂PyBTM (**7**) had larger photostability than F₂PyBTM and Mes₂F₂PyBTM in dichloromethane (Fig. 6). The lack of one *ortho*-methyl group can be interpreted as having less protection by methyl groups, but the conjugation between the dichlorophenyl and xyllyl groups had a larger stabilization effect. Photostabilization by conjugation between benzene rings is more pronounced in **8**. Conjugation of the phenylene ring with both dichlorophenyl and terminal *ortho*-phenyl rings (Fig. 5) resulted

Fig. 6 Plots showing the emission decay of **7** and **8** in dichloromethane under continuous excitation with light at $\lambda_{ex} = 370$ nm \pm 10 nm.

in stabilization of about 100 times that of PyBTM under 370 nm UV irradiation (Table S3, ESI[†]). These effects are consistent with the previous reports of photostabilization of TTM using carbazole donors and phenyl rings.¹⁷

Conclusions

We synthesized eight novel photostable radicals and clarified the role of hydrocarbon substituents on the terminal phenyl groups. Isopropyl groups at the 2-, (4-) and 6-positions had the effect of sterically disturbing the conjugation between the dichlorophenyl group and the terminal phenyl group, which had a positive role in the enhancement of fluorescence in the previous case of methyl groups. However, an excessive steric effect was found to slightly detract from the PLQYs. Methyl groups at the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-positions had the effect of strengthening the electron-donor character of the phenyl group. The charge-separated excited state was largely quenched in dichloromethane, whereas a smaller amount of quenching occurred in less polar chloroform. Single substitution of the *ortho*-position (2-position) of the terminal phenyl group had certain effects on enhancing the fluorescence compared to no substitution at the *ortho*-position. The effect of the *ortho*-methyl group is indicated to be superior to that of the *ortho*-phenyl group. Compared to the ineffectiveness of the set of 2,4,6-methyl or 2,4,6-triisopropyl groups in the enhancement of photostability, methyl groups at the 3,5-positions or a blank (hydrogen substituent) of the 6-position had a pronounced effect on stabilizing the excited state, thus enhancing the photostability. These findings will be useful in the development of a donor-PyBTM or donor-F₂PyBTM system with high PLQY, high photostability, and other useful functions.

Experimental

Materials and methods

The starting materials, α H-PyBTM and α H-F₂PyBTM was prepared according to the previous report.^{8,9} Commercially available compounds were used as received without further purification. The emulsion of toluene in aqueous 2 wt% Kolliphor EL (K-EL) was prepared by mixing a 2 wt% aqueous dispersion of K-EL (1.8 g of K-EL in 88.2 mL of deionized water) with 10 mL of toluene until a stable, milky dispersion was obtained. The emulsion and triethylamine were deoxygenated bubbling argon before use. Preparative recycling gel permeation chromatography was performed with a recycling preparative HPLC, LaboACE LC-5060, Japan Analytical Industry Co., Ltd. ¹H (400 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM-ECS 400 spectrometer using CDCl₃. The residual solvent signals (¹H NMR: δ 7.26, ¹³C NMR: δ 77.16) were used as the internal standards. Gaussian 16 software was used for the DFT and TD-DFT calculations. ESR spectra were recorded with a JEOL JES-FR30EX spectrometer with X-band microwave. Sample solutions were charged in a 2.5 mm ϕ sample tube. Magnetic field was calibrated with the Mn²⁺/MgO standard. Mass spectrometry was performed with a JEOL-JMS-S3000

(MALDI-Spiral-TOF MS) mass spectrometer with DCTB (20 mg/mL in CHCl₃) as a matrix and TFANa (1 mg mL⁻¹ in THF) as a cationization agent. Absorption and emission spectra were monitored on Hitachi U-4150 spectrophotometer and Hitachi F-7100 fluorescence spectrophotometer, respectively. Photostability under 370 nm light were recorded with a JASCO FP-8600KS spectrofluorometer. Absolute luminescence quantum yields were measured using Hamamatsu Photonics Quantaaurus QY. Photoluminescence decay curves were measured using a measurement system with a picosecond diode laser with the emission wavelength of 375 nm (Advanced Laser Diode Systems PIL037X) as light source, a single grating spectrometer (Andor Kymera193i-B1), and a photon counting detector (MPD SPD-050-CTE) operated with a time-correlated single photon counting (TCSPC) technique. Elemental analysis was conducted at NAIST (1, 2, 3, 5, 8) and Center for Organic Elemental Microanalysis, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kyoto University (4, 6, 7).

Synthesis of α H-TippPyBTM (1H) and α H-Tipp₂PyBTM (2H)

In a Schlenk tube α H-PyBTM (521 mg, 1.00 mmol), 2,4,6-triisopropylphenylboronic acid (744 mg, 3.00 mmol), Pd(dtbpf)Cl₂ (65.2 mg, 0.100 mmol), were put under an argon atmosphere. Degassed K-EL 2 wt%: water:toluene (9:1 v/v) emulsion (3.5 mL) was added, and the mixture was heated at 70 °C. Degassed triethylamine (1.2 mL, 8.6 mmol) was finally added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 70 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, added chloroform, and filtered on a pad of silica and sodium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:hexane = 1:1). The yellow oil (806 mg) was separated by GPC (CHCl₃) to obtain pure 1H (240 mg, 0.348 mmol, 35%) and 2H (113 mg, 0.132 mmol, 13%).

1H (1:1 mixture of two conformers). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 8.52 (s, 0.5H), 8.50 (s, 0.5H), 8.39 (s, 0.5H), 8.38 (s, 0.5H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 0.5H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 0.5H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 0.5H), 7.26 (br, 0.5H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 0.5H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 0.5H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 0.5H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 0.5H), 7.05 (s, 2H), 6.83 (s, 0.5H), 6.83 (s, 0.5H), 2.93 (sep, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.66–2.54 (m, 2H), 1.29 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.15–1.04 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 149.7, 149.5, 149.1, 147.9, 147.8, 146.3, 146.2, 144.2, 144.1, 142.9, 142.8, 138.1, 138.0, 137.4, 137.4, 137.0, 137.0, 136.4, 134.6, 134.5, 134.2, 134.1, 133.9, 133.7, 133.7, 133.6, 133.3, 132.1, 131.9, 131.8, 131.6, 130.5, 130.1, 130.0, 129.9, 128.8, 128.5, 120.9, 120.8, 50.0, 34.5, 30.6, 30.5, 24.3, 24.3, 24.2, 24.0.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS positive mode) *m/z*: [MH]⁺ calcd for C₃₃H₃₁Cl₂N⁺ 686.02707; found 686.02764.

2H. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 8.53 (s, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (br, 4H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 2.94 (sep, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.72–2.57 (m, 4H), 1.30 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 1.4 Hz, 12H), 1.16–1.07 (m, 24H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 149.6, 149.1, 147.9, 146.5, 146.3, 146.3, 144.9, 142.6, 137.1, 137.0, 136.7, 136.3, 134.7, 134.1, 134.0, 133.9, 132.8, 132.2, 132.0, 131.7, 130.0,



130.0, 120.9, 50.3, 30.6, 30.6, 30.5, 30.4, 24.5, 24.3, 24.3, 24.3, 24.3, 24.1, 24.1.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS positive mode) m/z : $[MH]^+$ calcd for $C_{48}H_{54}Cl_6N^+$ 854.23819; found 854.23855.

Synthesis of α H-TippF₂PyBTM (3H) and α H-Tipp₂F₂PyBTM (4H)

In a Schlenk tube α H-F₂PyBTM (489 mg, 1.00 mmol), 2,4,6-trisopropylphenylboronic acid (746 mg, 3.01 mmol), Pd(dtbpf)Cl₂ (52.3 mg, 0.0802 mmol), were put under an argon atmosphere. Degassed K-EL 2 wt%: water:toluene (9:1 v/v) emulsion (3.5 mL) was added, and the mixture was heated at 80 °C. Degassed triethylamine (0.85 mL, 6.1 mmol) was finally added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, added dichloromethane, and filtered on a Celite pad. The solvent was evaporated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:hexane = 1:1). The mixture was separated by GPC (CHCl₃) to obtain crude **3H** (291 mg, 44%) and pure **4H** (128 mg, 0.195 mmol, 20%). Recrystallization of crude **3H** from dichloromethane-methanol twice gave pure **3H** (69.8 mg, 0.106 mmol, 11%).

3H. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.36 (s, 2H), 7.15 (s, 2H), 7.04 (s, 2H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 2.92 (sep, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (sep, J = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 1.28 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.10 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 149.1, 146.3, 142.8, 137.2, 136.1, 135.4, 134.2, 133.8, 133.0, 131.4, 131.0, 129.6, 120.8, 42.0, 34.5, 30.5, 24.3, 24.2, 24.1.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS positive mode) m/z : $[MH]^+$ calcd for $C_{33}H_{31}Cl_5NF_2^+$ 654.08617; found 654.08662.

4H. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 7.17 (s, 4H), 7.05 (s, 4H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 2.93 (sep, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.62 (sep, J = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 1.30 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 12H), 1.13 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 12H), 1.12 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 149.1, 146.4, 142.5, 136.1, 135.3, 135.1, 134.0, 133.8, 133.6, 132.1, 131.0, 125.5, 125.4, 125.2, 120.9, 42.4, 42.3, 34.5, 30.5, 24.4, 24.3, 24.2.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS positive mode) m/z : $[MH]^+$ calcd for $C_{48}H_{54}Cl_4NF_2^+$ 822.29729; found 822.29764.

Synthesis of α H-Ph*PyBTM (5H) and α H-Ph*₂F₂PyBTM (6H)

In a Schlenk tube α H-F₂PyBTM (330 mg, 0.675 mmol), 2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylphenylboronic acid (414 mg, 2.16 mmol), Pd(dtbpf)Cl₂ (43 mg, 0.066 mmol), were put under an argon atmosphere. Degassed K-EL 2 wt%: water:toluene (9:1 v/v) emulsion (2.4 mL) was added, and the mixture was heated at 70 °C. Degassed triethylamine (0.56 mL, 4.0 mmol) was finally added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 70 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, added chloroform, and filtered on a Celite pad. The solvent was evaporated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:hexane = 1:1). The mixture (538 mg) was separated by GPC (CHCl₃) to obtain crude **5H** (224 mg, 55%) and **6H** (91 mg, 19%). Recrystallization from dichloromethane-methanol gave **5H** (142 mg, 24%) and **6H** (35 mg, 0.049 mmol, 7.3%).

5H. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 2H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 6H), 1.95 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 145.0, 137.2, 136.6, 136.5, 135.4, 135.1, 134.1, 133.6, 132.8, 131.3, 131.3, 130.8, 129.5, 124.8, 124.7, 124.6, 42.1, 42.0, 18.5, 17.0, 16.7.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS positive mode) m/z : $[MH]^+$ calcd for $C_{29}H_{23}Cl_5NF_2^+$ 598.02357; found 598.02323.

6H. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 7.10 (s, 4H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 2.29 (s, 6H), 2.25 (s, 12H), 1.97 (s, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 144.7, 136.7, 136.5, 135.4, 135.3, 135.1, 133.7, 133.5, 132.8, 132.0, 131.4, 131.0, 130.7, 125.2, 42.3, 18.6, 17.0, 16.7.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS positive mode) m/z : $[MH]^+$ calcd for $C_{40}H_{38}Cl_4NF_2^+$ 710.17209; found 710.17249.

Synthesis of α H-Xyl₂F₂PyBTM (7H)

In a Schlenk tube α H-F₂PyBTM (244 mg, 0.500 mmol), 2,4-dimethylphenylboronic acid (225 mg, 1.50 mmol), Pd(dtbpf)Cl₂ (32.6 mg, 0.0500 mmol), were put under an argon atmosphere. Degassed K-EL 2 wt%: water:toluene (9:1 v/v) emulsion (1.8 mL) was added, and the mixture was heated at 70 °C. Degassed triethylamine (0.45 mL, 3.2 mmol) was finally added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 70 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, added chloroform, and filtered on a Celite pad. The solvent was evaporated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:hexane = 1:1). The mixture was separated by GPC (CHCl₃) to obtain crude **7H** and monoadduct. (58 mg, ca. 20%). Recrystallization from dichloromethane-methanol gave **7H** (25.0 mg, 0.040 mmol, 8.0%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.27 (s, 4H), 7.12 (d, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.09 (s, 2H), 7.06 (d, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.84 (s, 1H), 2.36 (s, 6H), 2.26 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 143.4, 138.2, 136.2, 135.8, 135.1, 132.1, 131.5, 130.3, 129.5, 126.9, 42.2, 21.2, 20.4.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS positive mode) m/z : $[MH]^+$ calcd for $C_{34}H_{26}Cl_4NF_2^+$ 626.07819; found 626.07819.

Synthesis of α H-Biph₂F₂PyBTM (8H)

In a Schlenk tube α H-F₂PyBTM (245 mg, 0.502 mmol), 2-biphenylboronic acid (396 mg, 2.00 mmol), Pd(dtbpf)Cl₂ (33 mg, 0.051 mmol), were put under an argon atmosphere. Degassed K-EL 2 wt%: water:toluene (9:1 v/v) emulsion (1.8 mL) was added, and the mixture was heated at 70 °C. Degassed triethylamine (0.42 mL, 3.0 mmol) was finally added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 70 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, added chloroform, and filtered on a Celite pad. The solvent was evaporated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:hexane = 1:1). The mixture was separated by GPC (CHCl₃) to obtain crude **8H** (195 mg, ca. 54%). Recrystallization from dichloromethane-methanol three times gave pure **8H** (177 mg, 0.245 mmol, 49%).



^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm): δ 8.30 (s, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.46–7.43 (m, 8H), 7.25–7.23 (m, 6H), 7.12–7.10 (m, 4H), 7.04 (s, 4H), 6.63 (s, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm): δ 142.9, 140.9, 140.4, 137.4, 136.0, 135.2, 134.9, 133.6, 133.4, 131.8, 130.8, 130.7, 130.0, 128.7, 128.2, 127.8, 127.2, 125.0, 42.0.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS positive mode) m/z : $[\text{MH}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{26}\text{Cl}_4\text{NF}_2^+$ 722.07819; found 722.07761.

Synthesis of TippPyBTM (1)

Under an argon atmosphere, αH -TippPyBTM (**1H**, 108.1 mg, 0.157 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (~ 3 mL), and $t\text{BuOK}$ in THF (1 M solution, 0.3 mL, 1.9 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight in the dark. Silver nitrate (87.5 mg, 0.515 mmol) in acetonitrile (1.6 mL) was added and stirred for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was added chloroform, filtered on a Celite pad, evaporated and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (CHCl_3 :hexane = 1:1) and dried *in vacuo* to afford **1** (96.6 mg, 0.140 mmol, 89%) as a red solid.

Elemental analysis calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{29}\text{Cl}_7\text{N}$: C 57.63, H 4.25, N 2.04, found: C 57.98, H 4.18, N 2.11.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS negative mode) m/z : $[\text{M}]^-$ calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{29}\text{Cl}_7\text{N}^-$ 684.01142; found 684.01141.

Synthesis of Tipp₂PyBTM (2)

Under an argon atmosphere, αH -Tipp₂PyBTM (**2H**, 60.0 mg, 0.0700 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (3 mL), and $t\text{BuOK}$ in THF (1 M solution, 0.15 mL, 2.1 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight in the dark. Silver nitrate (40.2 mg, 0.237 mmol) in acetonitrile (~ 0.7 mL) was added and stirred for 2.25 h. The reaction mixture was filtered on a Celite pad, and the solvent was evaporated. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl_3 :hexane = 1:1) and dried *in vacuo* to afford **2** (53.7 mg, 0.0628 mmol, 90%) as a red solid.

Elemental analysis calcd for $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{52}\text{Cl}_6\text{N}$: C 67.38, H 6.13, N 1.64, found: C 67.61, H 6.12, N 1.51.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS negative mode) m/z : $[\text{M}]^-$ calcd for $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{52}\text{Cl}_6\text{N}^-$ 852.22364; found 852.22402.

Synthesis of TippF₂PyBTM (3)

Under an argon atmosphere, αH -TippPyBTM (**3H**, 44 mg, 0.067 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (2 mL), and $t\text{BuOK}$ in THF (1 M solution, 0.10 mL, 1.5 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight in the dark. Silver nitrate (29.9 mg, 0.176 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.6 mL) was added and stirred for 2.2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered on a Celite pad, and the solvent was evaporated. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl_3 :hexane = 1:1) and dried *in vacuo* to afford **3** (44 mg, 0.067 mmol, quant.) as a red solid.

Elemental analysis calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{29}\text{Cl}_5\text{F}_2\text{N}$: C 60.53, H 4.46, N 2.14, found: C 60.64, H 4.36, N 2.00.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS negative mode) m/z : $[\text{M}]^-$ calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{29}\text{Cl}_5\text{NF}_2^-$ 652.07162; found 652.07115.

Synthesis of Tipp₂F₂PyBTM (4)

Under an argon atmosphere, αH -Tipp₂F₂PyBTM (**4H**, 49.2 mg, 0.0597 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (3 mL), and $t\text{BuOK}$ in THF (1 M solution, 0.12 mL, 2.0 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight in the dark. Silver nitrate (49.6 mg, 0.292 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.8 mL) was added and stirred for 2.25 h. The mixture was added chloroform and filtered on a Celite pad. The solvent was evaporated and the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl_3 :hexane = 1:2) and dried *in vacuo* to afford **4** (46.0 mg, 0.0559 mmol, 93%) as a red solid.

Elemental analysis calcd for $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{52}\text{Cl}_4\text{F}_2\text{N}$: C 70.07, H 6.37, N 1.70, found: C 70.30, H 6.55, N 1.64.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS negative mode) m/z : $[\text{M}]^-$ calcd for $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{52}\text{Cl}_4\text{NF}_2^-$ 820.28274; found 820.28223.

Synthesis of Ph*F₂PyBTM (5)

Under an argon atmosphere, αH -Ph*F₂PyBTM (**5H**, 46.2 mg, 0.0770 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (3 mL), and $t\text{BuOK}$ in THF (1 M solution, 0.1 mL, 1.3 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight in the dark. Silver nitrate (40.7 mg, 0.240 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.6 mL) was added and stirred for 2.5 h. The mixture was added chloroform and filtered on a Celite pad. The solvent was evaporated and the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl_3 :hexane = 1:1) and dried *in vacuo* to afford **5** (38.8 mg, 0.0648 mmol, 84%) as a red solid.

Elemental analysis calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{21}\text{Cl}_5\text{F}_2\text{N}$: C 58.18, H 3.54, N 2.34, found: C 58.03, H 3.25, N 2.30.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS negative mode) m/z : $[\text{M}]^-$ calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{21}\text{Cl}_5\text{NF}_2^-$ 596.00902; found 596.00916.

Synthesis of Ph*₂F₂PyBTM (6)

Under an argon atmosphere, αH -Ph*₂F₂PyBTM (**6H**, 24.3 mg, 0.0342 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (3 mL), and $t\text{BuOK}$ in THF (1 M solution, 0.1 mL, 2.9 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight in the dark. Silver nitrate (34.8 mg, 0.205 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.5 mL) was added and stirred for 2.5 h. The mixture was added chloroform and filtered on a Celite pad. The solvent was evaporated and the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl_3 :hexane = 1:1) and dried *in vacuo* to afford **6** (20.5 mg, 0.0289 mmol, 84%) as a red solid.

Elemental analysis calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{36}\text{Cl}_4\text{F}_2\text{N}$: C 67.62, H 5.11, N 1.97, found: C 67.25, H 5.25, N 2.00.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS negative mode) m/z : $[\text{M}]^-$ calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{36}\text{Cl}_4\text{NF}_2^-$ 708.15754; found 708.15708.

Synthesis of Xyl₂F₂PyBTM (7)

Under an argon atmosphere, αH -Xyl₂F₂PyBTM (**7H**, 20.9 mg, 0.0333 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (3 mL), and $t\text{BuOK}$ in THF (1 M solution, 0.1 mL, 3.0 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight in the dark. Silver nitrate (39.9 mg, 0.234 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.6 mL) was added and stirred for 2.5 h. The mixture was added chloroform and



filtered on a Celite pad. The solvent was evaporated and the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:hexane = 1:1) and dried *in vacuo* to afford **5** (20 mg, 0.032 mmol, 96%) as a red solid.

Elemental analysis calcd for C₃₄H₂₄Cl₄F₂N + 0.2CHCl₃: C 63.17, H 3.75, N 2.15, found: C 63.03, H 3.86, N 2.13.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS negative mode) *m/z*: [M][−] calcd for C₃₄H₂₄Cl₄NF₂[−] 624.06364; found 624.06312.

Synthesis of Biph₂F₂PyBTM (**8**)

Under an argon atmosphere, αH-BiPh₂F₂PyBTM (**8H**, 72.4 mg, 0.100 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (3 mL), and *t*BuOK in THF (1 M solution, 0.2 mL, 2.0 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight in the dark. Silver nitrate (61.8 mg, 0.364 mmol) in acetonitrile (0.9 mL) was added and stirred for 2.5 h. The mixture was added chloroform and filtered on a Celite pad. The solvent was evaporated and the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CHCl₃:hexane = 1:1) and dried *in vacuo* to afford **6** (69.6 mg, 0.0963 mmol, 96%) as a red solid.

Elemental analysis calcd for C₄₂H₂₄Cl₄F₂N: C 69.83, H 3.35, N 1.94, found: C 69.71, H 3.30, N 1.81.

HRMS (MALDI-TOF MS negative mode) *m/z*: [M][−] calcd for C₄₂H₂₄Cl₄NF₂[−] 720.06364; found 720.06349.

Author contributions

Y. H. conceived the project. Y. H., R. K., A. B. and K. Y. prepared the compounds. Y. H. conducted the DFT calculations. Y. H. and R. M. did the photophysical measurements. Y. H. wrote original draft, and R. M., T. K., and K. U. reviewed and edited.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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