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Methylene Bridging Effect on the Structures, Lewis Acidities and Optical Properties of Semi-planar Triarylboranes

Thu-Hong Doan, Aurélien Chardon, Arnaud Osi, Damien Mahaut, Nikolay Tumanov, Johan Wouters, Benoît Champagne, and Guillaume Berionni*^[a]

Dedicated to Professor Suzanne A. Blum

Abstract: Three synthetic methods towards semi-planar triarylboranes with two aryl rings connected by a methylene bridge have been developed. The fine-tuning of their stereo-electronic properties and Lewis acidities was achieved by introducing fluorine, methyl, methoxy, *n*-butyl and phenyl groups either at their exocyclic or bridged aryl rings. X-ray diffraction analysis and quantum-chemical calculations provided quantitative information on the structural distortion experienced by the near planar hydro-boraanthracene skeleton during the association with Lewis bases such as NH_3 and F^- . Though the methylene bridge between the *ortho*-posi-

tions of two aryl rings of triarylboranes decreased the Gibbs free energies of complexation with small Lewis bases by less than 5 kJ mol^{-1} relative to the classical Lewis acid BAr_3 , the steric shielding of the CH_2 bridge is sufficient to avoid the formation of Lewis adducts with larger Lewis bases such as triarylphosphines. A newly synthesized spirocyclic amino-borane with a long intramolecular B–N bond that could be dissociated under thermal process, UV-irradiation, or acidic conditions might be a potential candidate in Lewis pairs catalysis.

Introduction

Owing to their unique chemical, physical and photophysical properties, trivalent organoboron compounds have become a mainstream interest in chemistry.^[1] In particular, triarylboranes represent an invaluable class of Lewis acids, as demonstrated by their numerous applications in materials chemistry^[2] and by their ability to catalyze a wide variety of transformations.^[3]

Whereas typical triarylboranes possess a planar trigonal propeller-like structure (Scheme 1 a), an enforced planarization of their aryl rings with three covalent linkers results in completely planar triarylboranes (Scheme 1 c). These fully planar boron Lewis acids exhibit high chemical stability, low Lewis acidity, and are air, moisture, and chromatography compatible. They have recently found widespread applications in anions sensing, optoelectronic devices and boron doped π -conjugated materials.^[4]

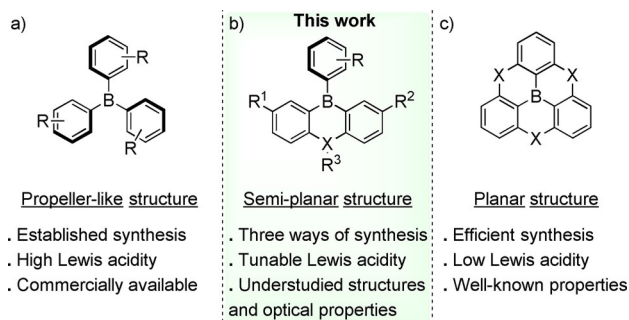
In contrast, the structures, reactivities and stereoelectronic properties of highly functionalized semi-planar triarylboranes

with a single methylene bridge between two aryl rings have been less explored (Scheme 1 b).^[5]

In contrast to the well-established synthetic methods to produce common triarylboranes Ar_3B ,^[6] only few synthetic routes toward semi-bridged triarylboranes are known (Scheme 2).

Previous methods to produce semi-planar triarylboranes were mostly based on the introduction of the boron atom via a transmetalation of an organo-stannane or -silane in the presence of BCl_3 or BBr_3 (Scheme 2 a).^[5a–d] Another approach is based on a cyclization between a pre-functionalized arylboronate FG-Ar-B(OR)_2 and a bis-organolithium intermediate which tolerates only a limited number of functional groups (FG).^[5e–g]

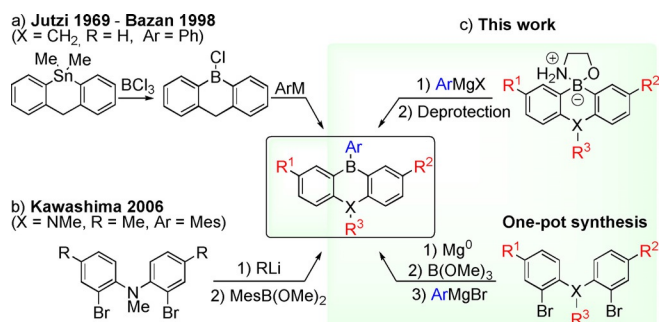
We now describe three synthetic methods towards functionalized semi-planar triarylboranes (Scheme 2 c) and report the evaluation of their Lewis acidity, stereoelectronic and photophysical properties.



Scheme 1. From propeller-shaped to fully planar triarylboranes.

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Scheme 2. Reported synthesis and our approach to the semi-cyclic boranes with different substituents on hydro-boraanthracene scaffold and different aryl rings attached to boron atom.

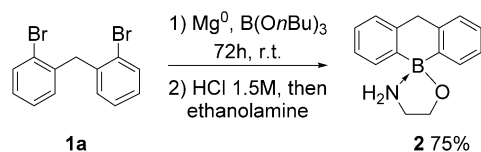
Experimental investigations combined with quantum chemical calculations of their associations with Lewis bases of various sizes and natures (halides, amines, phosphines) shed light on their steric properties and Lewis acidities, providing insights on their potential uses in chemical catalysis (frustrated Lewis pairs) and materials sciences (anion and Lewis base sensors).

Results and Discussion

In order to avoid air and moisture sensitive halogeno-borane intermediates, we envisaged a practical access to semi-planar arylboranes via a water tolerant precursor **2** (Scheme 3). To the best of our knowledge only few boranes were synthesized by this approach,^[5b,7] but a methodological investigation of the scope of this synthetic approach was not reported so far.

The spirocyclic quaternary ethanolamino complex **2** was prepared by a one-pot borylative cyclization reaction starting from the bis(2-bromophenyl)-methane **1a** (Scheme 3). The formation of the bis-organomagnesium reagent derived from **1a** under Barbier conditions in the presence a trivalent boron electrophile B(OnBu)₃, followed by acidic treatment and addition of ethanolamine, produced **2** in 75% yield. With a shorter reaction time (16 h), an acceptable yield of 60% of **2** could be obtained (see the Supporting Information). Despite of the purification of **2** by crystallization, some ethanolamine traces often remained in the final product, this can be avoided by reducing the amount of ethanolamine, however the yield was found to be lower (see the Supporting Information for details).

The X-ray diffraction analysis on a single-crystal of **2** showed a bent hydro-boraanthracene scaffold with an interplanar angle of 141.1° between two aryl rings (Figure 1). The value for the other asymmetric unit can be found in the Supporting Information. The oxygen atom is located at the concave face of



Scheme 3. Synthesis of the ethanolamine protected boronic acid **2**.

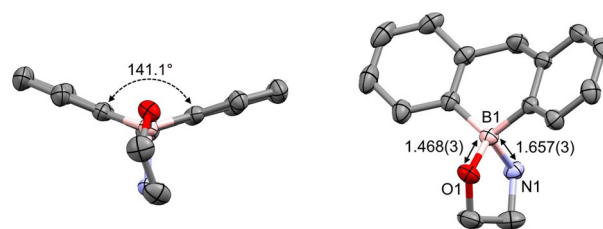
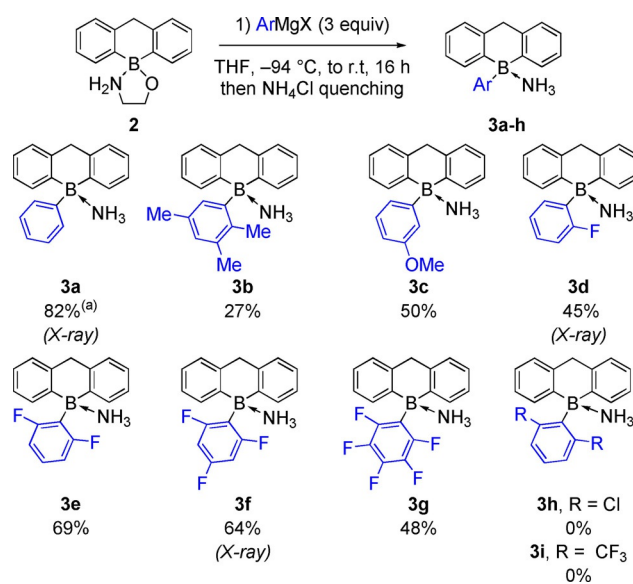


Figure 1. Molecular structure of compound **2** (one of the two in asymmetric unit, for the other unit, see the Supporting Information) with the selected interplanar angle (left) and B–N and B–O bond lengths (right). Here and further, thermal ellipsoids are shown at 50% probability level, hydrogen atoms non-involved in interactions and minor components of disorder are omitted for clarity.

this tricyclic scaffold with the shorter B–O bond length (1.468(3) Å) compared to that in the non-bridged Ph₂B(ethanolamine) adduct ((1.476(2) Å)^[8a] and (1.484(3) Å)^[8b]). The B–N bond length of 1.657(3) Å is similar to the bond lengths of 1.655(2) Å and 1.653(3) Å in the analogous noncyclic derivative Ph₂B(ethanolamine).^[8]

The formation of the ammonia protected triarylboranes **3a–g** via addition of various organomagnesium on the 9-aminoethoxy-9,10-dihydro-boraanthracene **2** was next investigated (Scheme 4). Our initial experimental conditions were based on an example reported by Shaver on a similar Ar₂B(ethanolamine) derivative.^[7b,g]

Despite extensive reaction condition optimizations, the ammonia protected boranes **3a–g** were obtained with isolated yields in the 27–82% range. Increasing the excess of the organomagnesium reagents ArMgX up to 8 equivalents did not improve the yields further and the use of aryllithium reagents only produced the **3** in traces amounts. Despite of the moderate yields, the method was quite general and several *ortho*-



Scheme 4. Scope and limitation of the synthesis of ammonia-protected semi-cyclic triarylboranes **3a–i**. (a) The addition of the Grignard reagent was performed at 0 °C instead of –94 °C.

substituents were tolerated (**3b**, **3d–g**), even the strongly electron deficient pentafluorophenyl-magnesium produced the pentafluorinated borane **3g** in 48% yield. As expected, di-*ortho*-trifluoromethyl or di-*ortho*-chloride substituents were not tolerated because of the excessive steric hindrance (**3h** and **3i**).

The interplanar angles between the mean planes of the two aryl rings of the bent hydro-boraanthracene skeleton in the triarylborane ammonia-complexes **3a**, **3d** and **3f** are 128.1°, 140.6° and 209.8°, respectively (Figure 2a). The smaller angle of **3a** compared to that of the spiro compound **2** (141.1°) is linked to the higher boron pyramidalization in **3a** (92%)^[9] than in **2** (73%). The B–N bond lengths in **3a**, **3d** and **3f** are of 1.619(3), 1.629(5) and 1.625(2) Å, respectively (Figure 2b), slightly smaller than that of the Ph₃B–NH₃ Lewis adduct (1.639(2) Å).^[10]

The exocyclic aryl rings in **3a** and **3d** are located in the convex face of the hydro-boraanthracene skeleton in a skewed fashion for maximizing van der Waals attractions with the perhydrogens of the hydro-boraanthracene motif. However, the aryl ring in **3f** is in a nearly perpendicular orientation (Figure 2a). Interestingly, the short intermolecular N–H...F interactions of 2.336(8) Å in **3f** (Figure 2c), which cannot be found in **3d**, reduce notably the exocyclic aryl ring twisting. In details, the C–C–B–N torsion angles of the *ortho*-fluorinated boranes **3d** and **3f** are 51.7° and 4.7°, respectively, which are significantly smaller than that of the non-fluorinated analogue **3a** (90.3°).

The same strategy was attempted to introduce the bulky mesityl group in the ammonia protected triarylborane system.

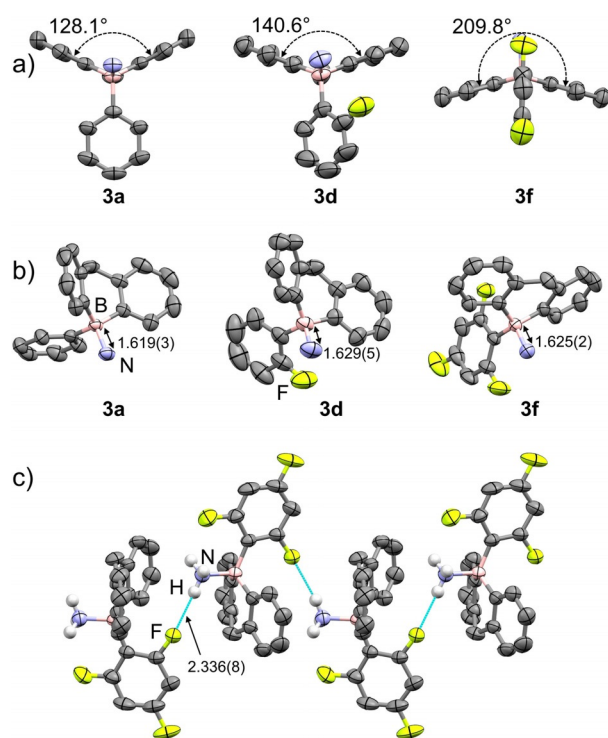


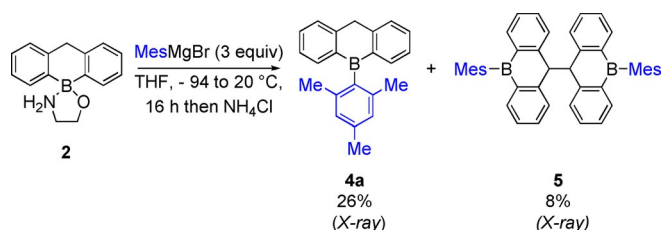
Figure 2. Molecular structures of compound **3a**, **3d** and **3f** in two orientations (a) and (b), showing the dihedral angles between aryl rings and the B–N bond lengths. The intermolecular N–H...F interactions of **3f** (c).

However, no desired compound with the coordination between B atom and NH₃ was formed. In this case, the unprotected sterically hindered triarylborane **4a** was directly obtained, though in low yield together with the dimerization side product **5** (Scheme 5),^[11] showing the limitations of this method with strongly hindered aryl Grignard reagents. The dimer **5** is presumably formed by oxidative homocoupling of two organomagnesium species or via a single-electron transfer between **4a** and MesMgBr.^[12]

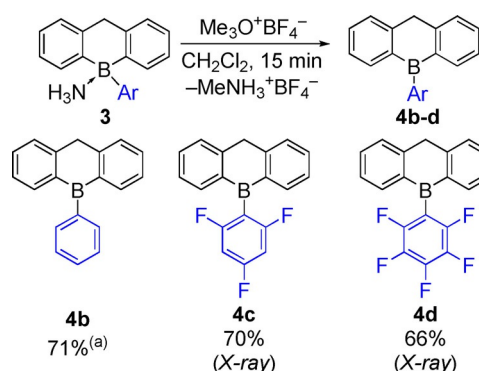
Removal of the coordinated ammonia from **3** was then performed in ethereal HCl or HBF₄ solutions,^[7b] but we noticed partial degradation of the desired boranes by ¹¹B NMR measurements. In contrast, the methylation of NH₃ moiety with the Meerwein salt Me₃O⁺BF₄[−] in CH₂Cl₂ proceeded smoothly (Scheme 6), and filtration of the methyl-ammonium chloride salt provided the analytically pure triarylboranes **4b–d** as white crystalline solids in 66–71% isolated yields after solvent removal.

Although four semi-planar triarylboranes **4a–d** have been prepared, the long synthetic route and the limitations of the method for synthesizing the ammonia-protected triarylboranes with bulky aryl rings attached to the boron atom, are the disadvantages of the methodology.

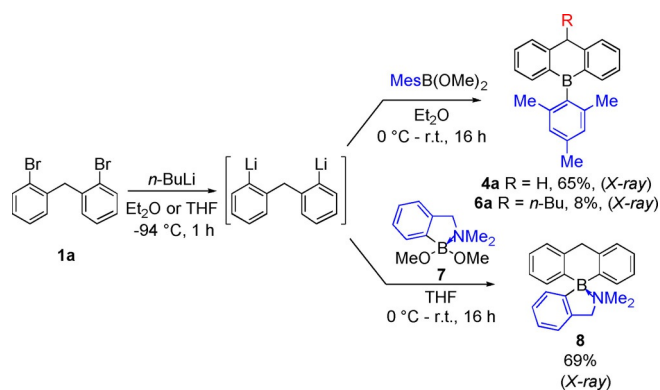
In order to overcome these drawbacks, a straightforward method for introducing a mesityl group attached to boron atom has been developed (Scheme 7) based on the method of Kawashima (Scheme 2b). The synthesis pathway starts with the Br/Li exchange reaction of bis-(2-bromophenyl)-methane **1a** with *n*BuLi, followed by the addition of mesityl(dime-



Scheme 5. Synthesis of the B-substituted mesityl semi-planarized borane **4a** and formation of the dimerization side-product **5**.



Scheme 6. Deprotection of ammonia-borane complexes **3** and formation of the free triarylboranes **4b–d**. (a) Due to the highly sensitive nature of **4b**, some impurities have been observed in the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra (see the Supporting Information for details).



Scheme 7. Synthesis of the mesityl (**4a**) and the amino spirocyclic boraanthracene (**8**) derivatives by using organolithium reagent.

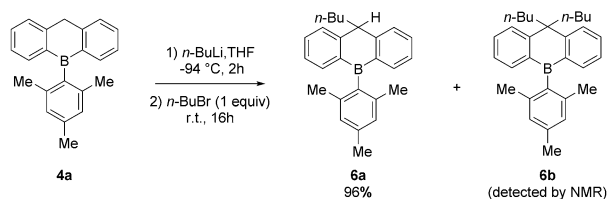
thoxy)borate MesB(OMe)₂ that was prepared from 2-bromomesitylene and trimethylborate, and was used directly without further purification (see the Supporting Information).

The desired compound **4a** was obtained in a yield of 65% and the side product **6a** with a *n*-butyl chain has been formed and its structure was confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis (see the Supporting Information). Although the side product **6a** was formed, it was possible to perform the purification of the target compound **4a** by flash chromatography and also to isolate **6a** with a yield of 8%.

The same method was applied to synthesize the new spirocyclic amino hydro-boraanthracene **8** (Scheme 7). This compound was purified by crystallization from CH₂Cl₂/*n*-pentane at -20 °C due to its decomposition on SiO₂ and Al₂O₃.

The formation of **6a** should result from the deprotonation of **4a** by an unreacted amount of *n*BuLi followed by a nucleophilic substitution at the *n*-butylbromide released in the reaction during the Br/Li exchange on **1a**. This was confirmed by the independent synthesis of the semi-planar derivative **6a** with a yield of 96% (traces amount of **6b** have been detected) by deprotonation of **4a** and addition of *n*-butylbromide. This result shows that the functionalization at C9 position of mesityl-hydroanthracenylboranes can open an access to new semi-planar triarylboranes **6a** functionalized at the bridge (Scheme 8).

The structure of **8** with the intramolecular B–N coordination was confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis (Figure 3). The interplanar angle between two aryl rings of hydro-boraanthracene moiety is 146.3°. The B–N bond length of 1.712(2) Å is consistent with a B–N coordination and is comparable to that of the similar systems containing the borafluorene scaffold in-



Scheme 8. Synthesis of functionalized semi-planar triarylboranes **6a** and **6b**.

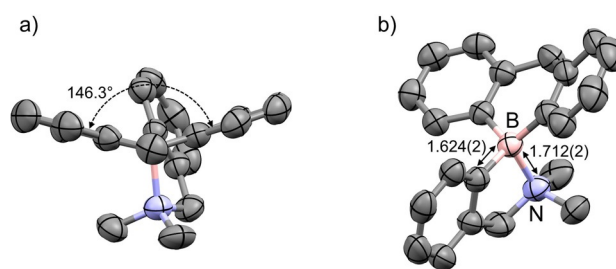


Figure 3. Structure of compound **8** with the dihedral angle between aryl rings (a) and B–N bond length (b).

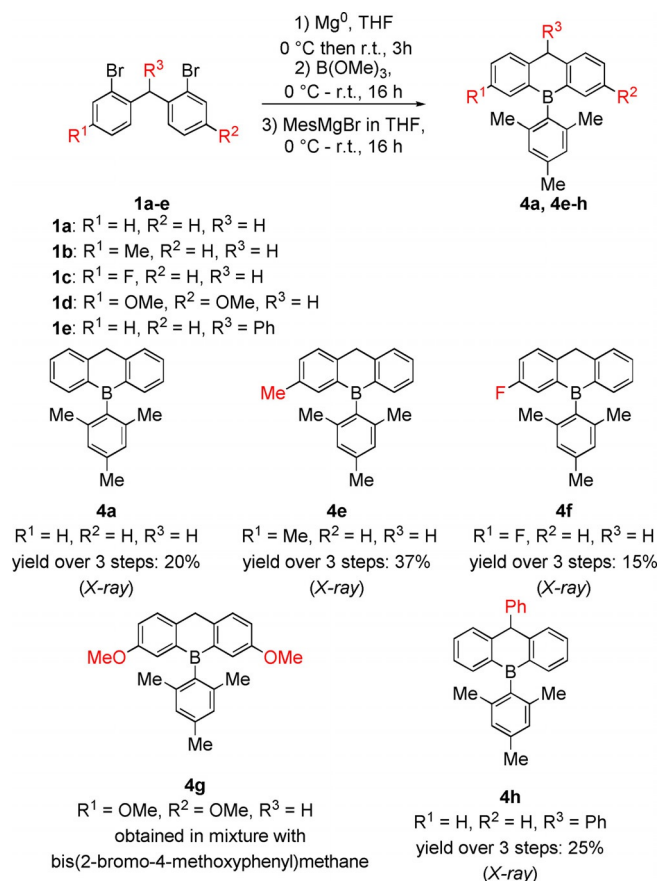
stead of the boraanthracene skeleton (1.712(2) Å^[13] and 1.673(1) Å^[14]). In comparison to the ethanolamine protected borinic acid **2** shown in Figure 1 with B–N bond length of 1.657(3) Å, the B–N bond in compound **8** is longer. In addition, the bond length between B atom and the adjacent C atom of the five-membered ring is much longer than the B–O bond in the compound **2** (1.624(2) Å compared to 1.468(3) Å). These data reveal that the five-membered ring in the spirocyclic amino hydro-boraanthracene **8** is less stable than the five-membered ethanolamine ring in compound **2** and might be opened under thermal process, UV-irradiation, or acidic conditions.^[14,15] By fine-tuning the electronic and structural properties of the boraanthracene scaffold and the Lewis base, this benchmark structure should find some applications in frustrated Lewis pair chemistry or bifunctional metal free catalysis.

A third method was then developed to obtain mesityl-hydro-boraanthracenes by performing the successive reaction of two Grignard reagents on a boron electrophile in a one-pot fashion (Scheme 9). The bis-organomagnesium reagent produced by the reaction between **1a** and Mg⁰ was reacted with trimethylborate, followed by the addition of MesMgBr to give **4a** with the yield of 20%.

Based on this method, the introduction of different substituents like methyl or fluoride in one side of the hydro-boraanthracene skeleton has been applied successfully to give **4e** and **4f** in the yields of 37% and 15%, respectively. The insertion of two methoxy groups was also possible, however, the pure compound **4g** was not obtained due to the same *R_f* with the formed bis-(2-bromo-4-methoxyphenyl)methane side product.

In addition, this method also worked well with the starting material **1e** containing a phenyl group at the benzylic position to produce **4h** in the yield of 25%, and analogue of **6a**.

The X-ray diffraction crystallographic structures of compounds **4a**, **4c–f** and **4h** are shown in Figure 4. The structure of **4h** was also previously reported in the literature.^[16] Considering **4a**, **4e**, **4f** and **4h** having the mesityl ring attached to the B atom, the similar bond lengths in the range of 1.543–1.546 Å between B atom and the adjacent C atoms of the hydro-boraanthracene skeletons as well as the similar distances in the range of 1.574–1.577 Å between B atom to the mesityl moiety show the minor effects of substituents on B–C bonds length. The distances from B atom to the mesityl ring of **4a**, **4e**, **4f** and **4h** are similar to the same distance of 1.575(3) Å in



Scheme 9. One-pot method to reach mesityl-hydro-boraanthracenes **4a–h** by successive addition of two Grignard reagents.

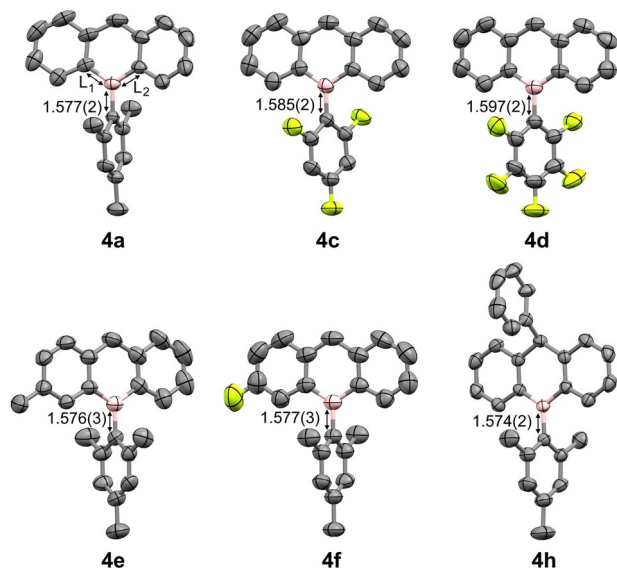


Figure 4. Structures of compounds **4a**, **4c–f** and **4h** with the selected B–C bond lengths. Selected bond lengths L₁ and L₂ in Å for **4a**: 1.546(2) and 1.544(2); **4c**: 1.537(3) and 1.536(3); **4d**: 1.525(3) and 1.533(3); **4e**: 1.543(3) and 1.550(3); **4f**: 1.543(2) and 1.543(2); and **4h**: 1.544(2) and 1.545(2), respectively.

9-phenyl-hydro-boraanthracene **4b**.^[5c] The longer distances in the cases of **4c** and **4d** compared to **4a** (1.585(2) and 1.597(3) Å vs. 1.577(2) Å, respectively) exhibit the effect of F

atom on the structures. The more the number of fluorine atoms, the longer B–C distances have been obtained.

The hydro-boraanthracene skeleton in **4c–f** and **4h** are almost planar as shown by the angles between two aryl rings of 173.9°, 175.9°, 178.8°, 176.6° and 175.9°, respectively (Figure 5). Compound **4a** is the most bent hydro-boraanthracene structure with the corresponding angle of 160.7°.

The mesityl moieties in **4a**, **4e** and **4h** are almost perpendicular to the hydro-boraanthracene scaffold with the corresponding angles of 87.8°, 88.2° and 84.9°, respectively. The presence of fluoride leads to the rotation of aryl rings attached to the B atom. In details, **4f** containing one fluoride substituent has the rotated angle of 83.5°, while **4c** and **4d** bearing three and five fluorides on the aryl rings show the most twisted angles of 67.1° and 66.8°, respectively.

This difference in terms of rotation angles in the case of **4c** and **4d** are potentially due to H···F intermolecular interactions between two nearby molecules with distances of 2.449 Å and 2.524 Å, respectively (Figures 6a and 6c). Interestingly, face-to-face stacking between the parallel hydro-boraanthracene units

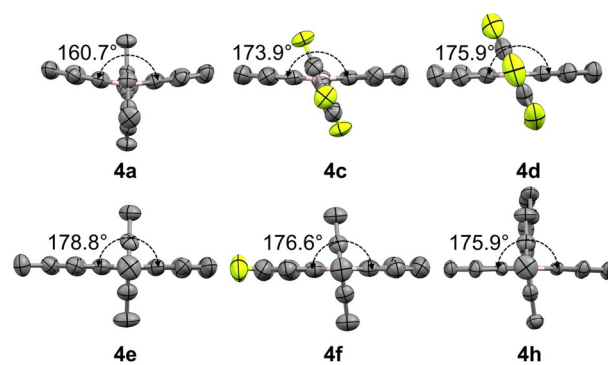


Figure 5. Molecular structures of compounds **4a**, **4c–f** and **4h** with the selected dihedral angles.

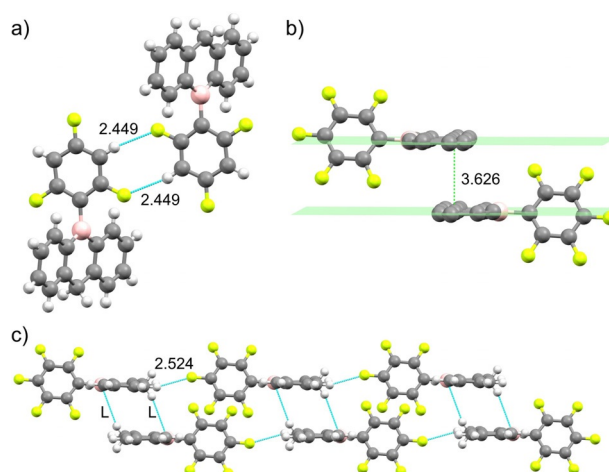


Figure 6. a) The intermolecular H···F interactions in the structure of **4c**; b) the interplanar distance between two parallel hydro-boraanthracene units of **4d**; c) the intermolecular H···F interactions and the face-to-face stacking between the hydro-boraanthracene units in the structure of **4d**. Atoms are shown in ball-and-stick representation.

exists in the structure of **4d** in the solid state with an interplanar distance of 3.626 Å (Figure 6b).

The UV/Vis absorption and photoluminescence (PL) spectra of **4a**, **4c**, **4e**, **4f** and **4h** in CH₂Cl₂ are presented in Figure 7. Their spectroscopic data are listed in Table 1.

The bridged triarylborane **4c** containing three F atoms displays the most pronounced red-shifted absorption and emission spectra with $\lambda_{\text{Abs, max}} = 324$ and 289 nm, and $\lambda_{\text{PL, max}} = 424$ nm. The slightly bathochromic shifted spectra of **4c** compared to that of **4a** (with $\lambda_{\text{Abs, max}} = 315$ and 282 nm and $\lambda_{\text{PL, max}} = 405$ nm) show the insignificant effect of different groups on exo-aryl ring on photophysical behaviors. Similar minor effect was obtained when changing different substituents (Me and F) in the cases of **4e** and **4f**, or adding phenyl group at the benzylic position in **4h**. The appearance of absorbance bands at longer wavelength for these five compounds compared to that of Ph₃B ($\lambda_{\text{Abs, max}} = 287$ nm in methylcyclohexane/

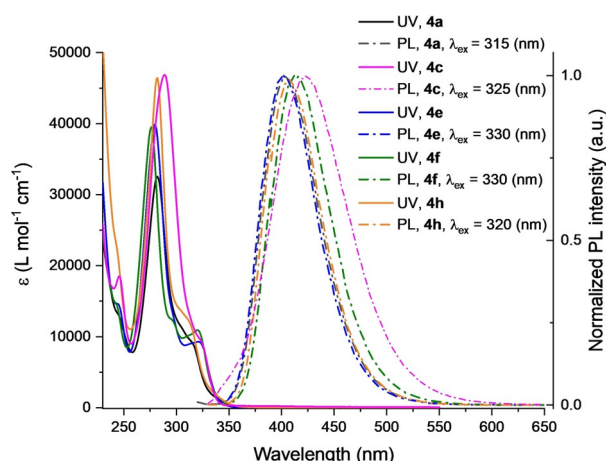


Figure 7. UV/Vis (solid line) and photoluminescence (PL) (dashed line) spectra of the synthesized semi-planar triarylboranes **4a**, **4c**, **4e**, **4f** and **4h** in CH₂Cl₂.

Comp.	$\lambda_{\text{Abs max}}$ [nm]	ϵ [L mol ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹]	$\lambda_{\text{PL max}}$ [nm]	Stokes shift [cm ⁻¹]
4a	315 ^[a]	9180	405 (at $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 315$ (nm))	7060
	282	32570		
	245 ^[a]	13050		
4c	324 ^[a]	9240	424 (at $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 325$ (nm))	7280
	289	46850		
	246	18500		
4e	321	9300	402 (at $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 330$ (nm))	6280
	279	39870		
	245 ^[a]	14530		
4f	320	10940	414 (at $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 330$ (nm))	7100
	297 ^[a]	12150		
	276	39500		
4h	244 ^[a]	14120	408 (at $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 320$ (nm))	7440
	313 ^[a]	11870		
	282	46450		

[a] shoulder.

isopentane)^[17] underlines the role of methylene bridge in the extent of π -delocalization by imposing the planarization of the system and enhancing the conjugation of the aryl rings through the boron atom.

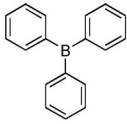
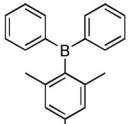

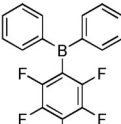
Interestingly, large Stokes shifts were observed in all cases, ranging from 6280 to 7440 cm⁻¹. The presence of the weak electron donating methyl group at position 7 of the 9-hydro-boraanthracene skeleton in **4e** leads to a strong decrease of 780 cm⁻¹ of the Stokes shift compared to **4a**, whereas in the case of **4f**, fluoride as the weak electron withdrawing group at the same position makes a minor difference of 40 cm⁻¹. The highest value of 7440 cm⁻¹ associated to **4h** proves the role of phenyl group at the position 10 of the 9-hydro-boraanthracene skeleton in increasing intramolecular charge transfer in the system. Surprisingly, these Stokes shifts are comparable to the value of 6680 cm⁻¹ of the fully planarized triarylboranes measured in THF and reported by Yamaguchi, and nearly double compared to the value of 3380 cm⁻¹ of Mes₃B with a typical propeller-like structure.^[18]

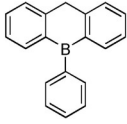
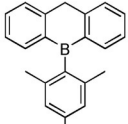

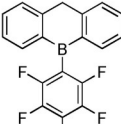
We next determined the Lewis acidities of selected semi-planar triarylboranes **4** with respect to various Lewis bases by calculating their fluoride anion affinities (FIAs) and NH₃ affinities, which are well-established Lewis acidity scales for comparing extensive sets of Lewis acids, due to the small size of these Lewis bases which result in negligible influence of sterics on the acidity measurements.^[19] The F⁻ and NH₃ affinities computed at the M06-2X/6-311G(d) level of theory (Scheme 10) showed that the introduction of a methylene bridge has a negligible influence on the Lewis acidity of the boron atom since the F⁻ or NH₃ affinities of **4b** are only 4 kJ mol⁻¹ smaller than those of triphenylborane **9a**. Furthermore, the evaluation of the global and local electrophilicity indexes also indicated a slight decrease of acidity upon addition of a methylene bridge.^[20] Increasing the number of fluorine atoms on the exocyclic aryl ring expectedly increased the Lewis acidity of the boron atom, as illustrated by an increase of FIA amplitude of almost 40 kJ mol⁻¹ for **4d** (Ar = C₆F₅) versus **4b** (Ar = Ph).

In addition, the ΔG^0 of association of the mesityl-borane **4a** with NH₃ is nearly equal to 0 kJ mol⁻¹, which is in full agreement with the experimental observation that the Lewis adduct between **4a** and ammonia was not formed (Scheme 10). In agreement with the experimentally reported formation of the Ph₃P-BPh₃ Lewis adduct,^[21] the Gibbs free energy of association of the large Lewis base PPh₃ with BPh₃ **9a** was found to be negative ($\Delta G^0 = -7$ kJ mol⁻¹). The association of PPh₃ with the semi-planar borane **4b** is however thermodynamically unfavorable ($\Delta G^0 = +20$ kJ mol⁻¹, Scheme 10). Since **4b** is as Lewis acidic as BPh₃ **9a**, it highlights that the presence of the methylene bridge in **4b** strongly shields the boron atom and prevents the system from conformational changes that would reduce the steric repulsions, thus resulting in a frustrated Lewis pair.^[22]

Conclusions

Three synthetic methods towards semi-planar triarylboranes have been developed. Four semi-planar triarylboranes with

				
	9a	9b	9c	9d
F⁻	-333 (174)	-324 (135)	-353 (159)	-379 (159)
NH₃	-43 (74)	-19 (89)	-63 (92)	-67 (91)
PPh₃	-7 (69)	40 (92)	-3 (93)	8 (103)
ω	1.53	1.43	1.68	1.86
ω_B	-0.65	-0.69	-0.74	-0.81

				
	4b	4a	4c	4d
F⁻	-333 (169)	-306 (141)	-349 (176)	-372 (179)
NH₃	-39 (107)	0 (95)	-55 (102)	-58 (102)
PPh₃	20 (136)	43 (100)	31 (159)	-5 (97)
ω	1.48	1.38	1.61	1.77
ω_B	-0.61	-0.63	-0.67	-0.73

Scheme 10. M06-2X/6–311G(d) gas phase fluoride ion affinities (FIA, ΔH^0 in kJ mol^{-1}), affinities with ammonia and triphenylphosphine (Gibbs free energies, ΔG^0 in kJ mol^{-1}), global (ω , in eV) and local (boron, ω_B , in eV) electrophilicity indexes of the borane derivatives **9a–d** and **4a–d**. As a comparison, the corresponding affinities (in kJ mol^{-1}) of $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$ for F^- (ΔH^0), NH_3 (ΔG^0) and PPh_3 (ΔG^0) are -466 , -117 and -62 respectively while its global and local electrophilicity indexes are, respectively 2.79 eV and -1.23 eV.^[23] In parenthesis are indicated the reorganization energies necessary for the borane to reach its final geometry in the Lewis adduct.

phenyl, mesityl and fluoroaryl moieties attached to boron atom, six functionalized mesityl-hydro-boraanthracenes and one spirocyclic amino-borane derivative have been synthesized successfully by these methods.

The fine-tuning of the triarylboranes stereoelectronic properties and Lewis acidities was achieved by introducing fluorine, methyl, *n*-butyl, phenyl and methoxy groups either on their exocyclic aryl ring, bridged aryl rings, or methylene bridge. First, the photophysical properties of these semi-planar triarylboranes have been systematically evaluated. The presence of different substituents displays a minor effect on the UV/Vis and PL spectra, whereas the introduction of a methylene bridge at *ortho*-position induces a large Stokes shift in the similar range of the planar triarylboranes described by Yamaguchi.

Next, X-ray crystallographic analysis, NMR investigations and DFT calculations showed that the covalent methylene bridge connecting two aryl rings of these boranes by their *ortho*-positions has a strong effect on their structural flexibility, and on the steric shielding around the boron atom, though their Lewis acidity is nearly unaffected as shown by the respective energies of associations with the small NH_3 and F^- Lewis bases in comparison with those of BPh_3 . The steric shielding of the boron atom by the methylene bridge in *ortho*-position is shown to preclude Lewis acid-base adduct formation with tri-

arylphosphines. These Lewis acid/base pairs and the newly synthesized spirocyclic amino-borane might be potential candidate in frustrated Lewis pair catalysis due to their weak B–P and B–N bonds, which should dissociate under thermal process, UV/Vis irradiation, or acidic conditions.

Experimental Section

Experimental procedures for the synthesis of the final compounds and intermediates as well as their characterizations, NMR spectra, UV/Vis and photoluminescence spectra, DFT calculations and crystallographic data are described in detail in the Supporting Information.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Keywords: boron Lewis acidity • Lewis adducts • semi-planar triarylboranes • structure–property relationship

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