
SCUOLA DI SCIENZE
Dipartimento di Chimica Industriale “Toso Montanari”

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in

Chimica Industriale

Classe LM-71- Scienze e Tecnologie della Chimica Industriale

Synthesis and Characterization of fluorescent Atropoisomeric Bis-arylboryl-Carbazoles

Tesi di laurea sperimentale

CANDIDATO

Emanuele Giuliani

RELATORE

Prof. Andrea Mazzanti

CORRELATORE

Dr. Michele Mancinelli

Daniel Pecorari

Anno Accademico 2020-2021

Abstract

This thesis project presents a work based on the study of bis-arylboranyl-carbazoles a particular class of aminoboranes. The peculiarity of these compounds is the $\text{B}=\text{N}^+$ chemical moiety and their conformational behaviour coming from the combination of steric constrain and conjugation of the B-N bond. Our work is focused on three products: 9-(mesityl(naphthalen-1-yl)boraneyl)-9H-carbazole **1a**, 9-(mesityl(2-methylnaphthalen-1-yl)boraneyl)-9H-carbazole **1b** and 9-(anthracen-9-yl(mesityl)boraneyl)-9H-carbazole **1c**. We firstly focused our attention on the synthesis optimizing conditions. Then the products were synthesized and characterized with NMR. The products were eventually analysed through conformational studies, by a theoretical approach with DFT calculations and by experimental techniques, such as Standard kinetic and EXSY. In the end of this work the products were characterized through fluorescence studies both by DFT, TD-DFT calculations and experimentally by emission spectroscopy.

Sommario

Questo progetto di tesi si è basato sullo studio di bis-aril-boril-carbazoli. La peculiarità di questi composti è data dal sistema $\text{B}=\text{N}^+$ e dal loro comportamento conformazionale, dovuto alla combinazione di vincoli sterici e coniugativi del legame B-N. Il nostro lavoro si è focalizzato su tre prodotti: : 9-(mesitil(naftalen-1-il)boraneil)-9H-carbazolo **1a**, 9-(mesitil(2-metil-naftalen-1-il)boraneil)-9H-carbazolo **1b** and 9-(antracen-9-il(mesitil)boraneil)-9H-carbazolo **1c**. In primo luogo la nostra attenzione si è incentrata sulla sintesi ottimizzandone le condizioni. I prodotti sono stati sintetizzati e caratterizzati con l'uso della spettroscopia NMR. Sono stati poi svolti degli studi conformazionali dei prodotti sia attraverso approcci teorici con calcoli DFT sia con tecniche sperimentali, quali cinetica classica ed EXSY. Infine, i prodotti sono stati caratterizzati attraverso studi di fluorescenza sia tramite calcoli DFT, TD-DFT sia sperimentalmente con spettroscopia di emissione.

Index

Introduction	1
Aminoboranes	1
Twisted Intramolecular Charge Transfer State	1
Axial Chirality and Atropisomers	3
Stereochemical descriptors.....	5
<i>N</i> -borylcarbazole and <i>N</i> -borylbenzocarbazole	6
Molecular propellers	7
Kinetic studies	8
Theoretical methods	9
Electronic Circular Dichroism	11
Aim of the thesis	11
Results and Discussion	12
Synthesis bis-arylboron-carbazoles 1a, 1b, 1c	12
Conformational analysis.....	16
Fluorescence characterization	28
Conclusions	38
Experimental Section	39
Instrumentations	39
Materials.....	40
Calculations.....	40
Synthesis.....	44
Potassium trifluoro(mesityl)borane salt	44
Synthesis of products 1a, 1b and 1c	44

Introduction

Aminoboranes

Functional materials are defined as any chemical system with useful physical or chemical properties. Materials that can convert external energy into direct molecular function are especially attractive. These stimuli responsive materials, also known as “smart” materials, are used for specialized applications.^[1] Aminoboranes are materials that belong to this class and due to their luminescent properties have peculiar applications in OLEDs^[2] and fluorescent sensors.^[3] In the design of this material, incorporation of selected functional groups into π -conjugated carbon skeleton is a powerful strategy.^[4] In this regard, the combination of the nitrogen filled p_z orbital with the boron empty p_z orbital generates a π -conjugated scaffold that enhances the chemical stability, also showing a small HOMO–LUMO gap. Thus, N-B bond-containing π -electron systems shows an unusual fluorescence.^[4]

Twisted Intramolecular Charge Transfer State

The term fluorescence refers to the ability of some molecule to reemit radiatively with wavelengths higher than the absorption one. The fluorescence process can be rationalized in a process that involved three steps (Figure 1):

1. **Vertical absorption:** from the ground state (GS^{eq}), the molecule absorbs photons that raise it in the excited state (ES^{no-eq}).
2. **Non-radiative relaxation:** The unstable ES^{no-eq} dissipates energy and reaches a minimum of energy in the excited state ES^{eq} .
3. **Vertical emission:** The molecule emits light and returns to an unstable ground state (ES^{no-eq}) that eventually reaches the ground state (GS^{eq}).

Theoretical studies have suggested that fluorescence in aminoboranes systems can be rationalized by considering the emission from the twisted intramolecular charge transfer state (TICT).^[5]

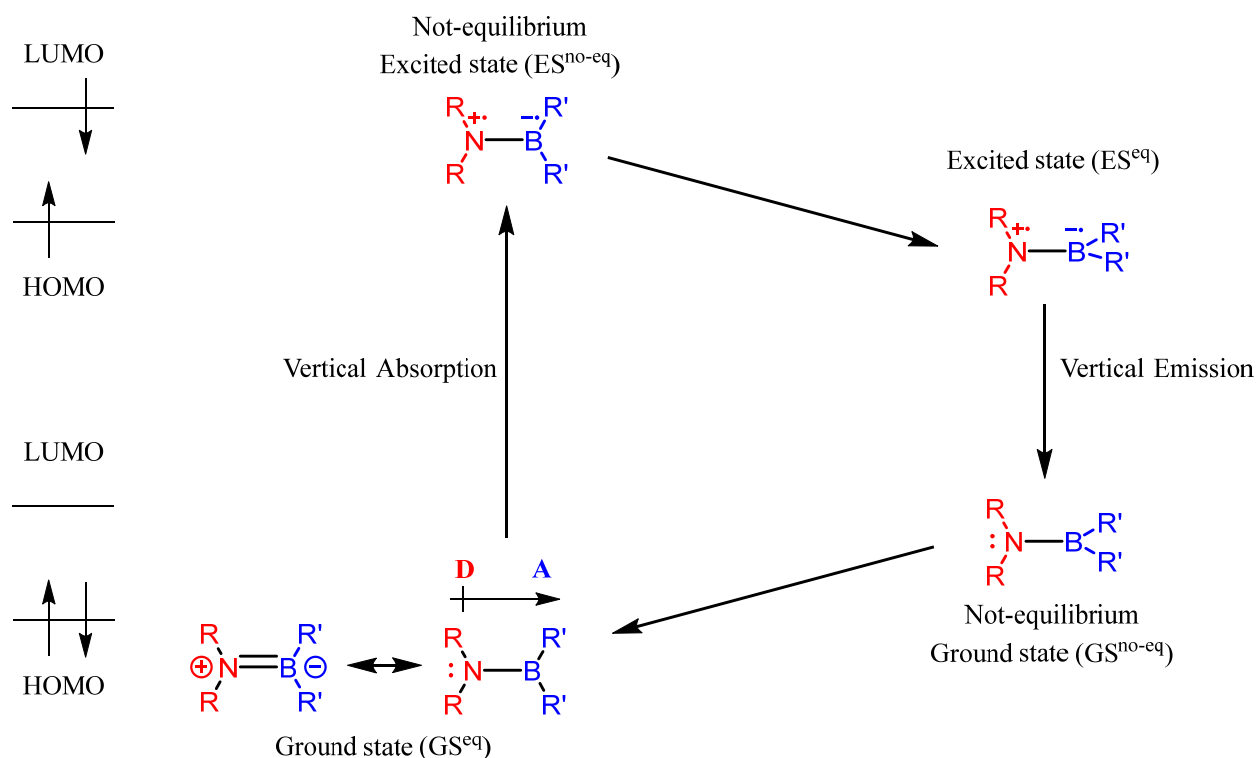


Figure 1. Representation of an emission process is shown for general aminoborane that involved TICT state.

In Figure 1, the TICT fluorescence process in the excited state of general aminoborane is represented. In the first step, thanks to the partial $\text{B}=\text{N}^+$ double bond, the molecule is almost planar. When the vertical absorption occurs, an electron in the HOMO is promoted in the LUMO, with anti-bonding character, leading to the destabilization of the system. In the second step, the molecule rearranges itself reaching a perpendicular conformation. This motion favours the charge transfer from nitrogen (Donating group, red) to boron (Acceptor group, blue) and improves stabilization by reducing the frontier orbital interaction. The character of charge transfer can be easily manipulated by adjusting several factors, including steric hindrance, polarity environments, effectiveness and strength of the Donor-Acceptor.^[6] In the third step, from the ES^{eq} the molecule reemits light and reaches the GS^{no-eq}. According to Frank-Condon principles, atoms nuclei, during vertical emission or absorption, remain in the same position so the geometry is retained because vertical transitions are faster than molecular motions. At this point, the molecule can return in a planar conformation improving energy stabilization (GS^{eq}). The energy dissipation that occurs during the permanence of the molecule in the excited state makes that the wavelength of the emitted photons is greater than the wavelength of the absorbed photons. This difference is also known as “Stokes shift”. Not all the molecules that absorb energy can reemit with radiative processes. Collisions between molecules can quench fluorescence or even the molecule alone can vibrate dissipating energy. For this reason, the Quantum Yield (QY) of a luminescent compound is usually calculated. QY is defined as the

ratio between the number of photons emitted and those absorbed. QY can assume values from 0 to 1 and it depends on the nature of the molecule and the environment (temperature, solvent, etc.).

Axial Chirality and Atropisomers

Stereochemistry of a molecule is related to the spatial arrangement of its atoms. Molecules with central chirality possess one or more stereogenic centres. The stereogenic centres are identified by a single atom bonded with four different substituents and for this reason they have no element of symmetry (mirror plane e/or centre of inversion). Thus, the spatial arrangement of the substituents on the atom leads to the existence of two enantiomers for each centre. The interconversion of these stereoisomers requires the breaking of a bond (Figure 2, right).

On the other hand, the axial chirality is characterized by stereogenic axes which are identified when the rotation around a single bond is restricted. This allows for the existence of two conformational isomers called atropisomers that are non-superimposable mirror images (*i.e.* two enantiomers). The stereoisomers identified by chiral axes can interconvert by rotation about single bonds. Biarylic systems are the most representative example of atropisomeric compounds (Figure 2, left).

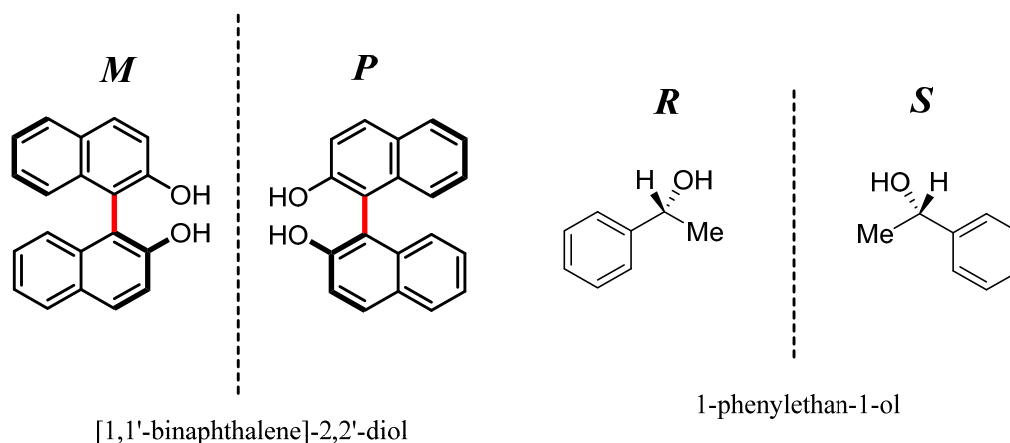


Figure 2 Left: atropisomers with chiral axis indicate in red, right: example of central chirality

The rotation around a bond is a time-dependent process and depends on several factors. The temperature, the steric hindrance and/or electronic interactions of the substituents close to the axis can slow down the rotation. An important requirement for the existence of chiral atropisomers is the presence of different substituents on the aryl rings on both sides of the chiral axis, to avoid the presence of a symmetry plane, responsible for non-chiral “*meso* forms” (Figure 3).

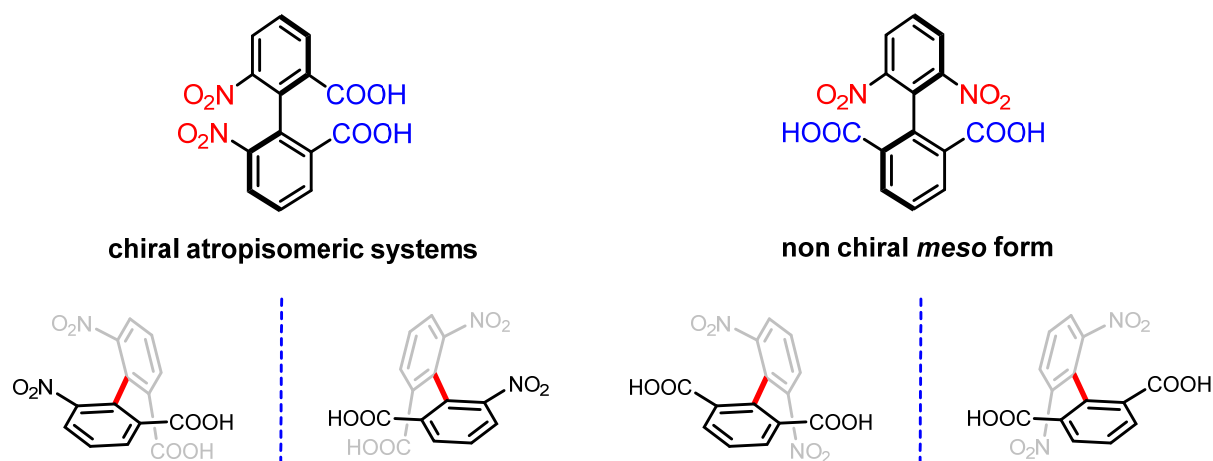


Figure 3. Left: chiral atropisomer; right: achiral meso form.

In 2011, LaPlante has proposed a useful evaluation of stereogenic axis stability.^[7] According to this, conformational isomers can be classified in three different classes based on their rotational energy barriers (Figure 4).

- Class 3: In this class, conformational isomers have rotational energy barriers greater than 30 kcal/mol and consequentially half-lifetime of interconversion in order of years. Therefore, the single stereoisomer can be considered kinetically stable.
- Class 2: These molecules are in a metastable situation; rotational energy barriers are between 20 and 30 kcal/mol and half-lifetime of interconversion between minutes to years. Molecules with these features may not be physically resolved at room temperature (at 298 K). Therefore, it is possible to identify two subclasses:
 - Class 2a: Rotational energy barriers between 20 and 23 kcal/mol, the two possible stereoisomers can be detected and may be resolved, but rotation is fast enough at 298 K to complete racemization from minutes to hours.
 - Class 2b: $23 \text{ kcal/mol} < \Delta E_{\text{rot}} < 30 \text{ kcal/mol}$, enantiomerically pure atropisomer can be detected, resolved, and stored at 298 K for hours to weeks.
- Class 1: The conformational isomers belonging to this class cannot be considered atropisomers at 298 K. Relatively fast axial rotation occurs in order from nanoseconds to a few seconds. The rotational energy barrier is generally less than 20 kcal/mol so it must be considered as single entities.

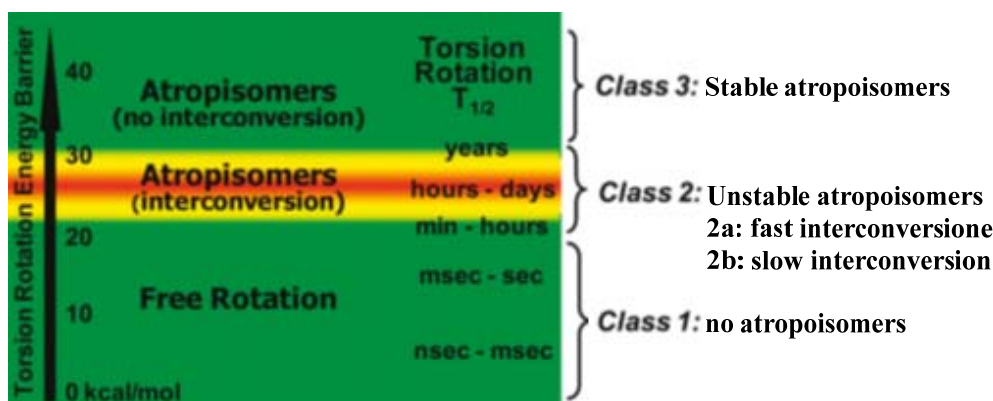


Figure 4 Rotational energy barrier at 298 K of the single atropisomer. [reprinted and adapted from Laplante, S. R. et al. Assessing atropisomer axial chirality in drug discovery and development. *J. Med. Chem.* **54**, 7005–7022 (2011)]

Stereochemical descriptors

The absolute configuration of two atropisomers that have a chiral axis is related to the dihedral angle between two planes. A dihedral angle is identified by four atoms called **a-b-c-d** (Figure 5). The first plane is identified by the atoms **a, b, c** and the other one by **b, c, d**. The torsion angle moving along the shortest path between the planes determines the absolute configuration. Atoms **b** and **c** are placed on the chiral axis while **a** and **d** are the substituent with highest priority (deduced with the CIP-rules) on the opposite side of the b-c bond. The absolute configuration is assigned *P* (Plus, positive dihedral angle) for clockwise torsion and *M* (minus, as negative dihedral angle) for counterclockwise torsion. *P* and *M* descriptors are also used to assign absolute configuration of helices, in which *M* and *P* stands for the left- and right-handed helix respectively.

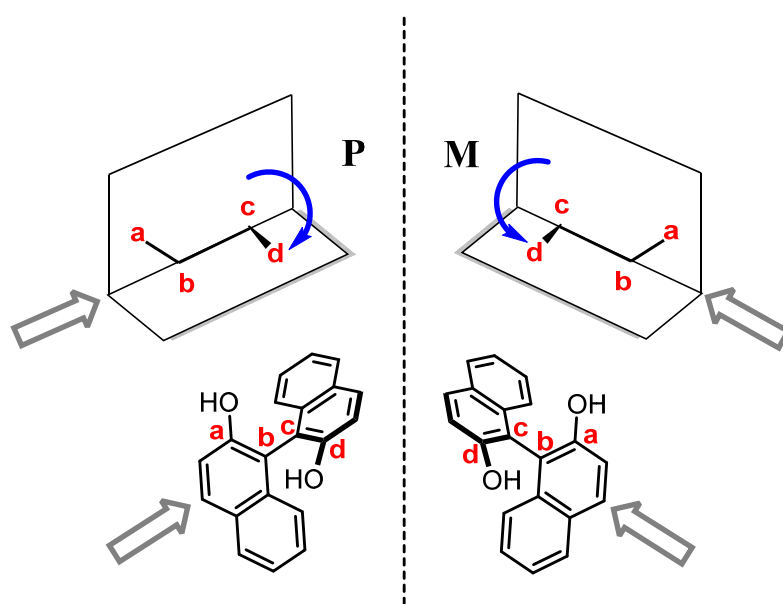


Figure 5 *P* and *M* descriptor representation for BINOL

N-borylcarbazole and *N*-borylbenzocarbazole

N-borylcarbazole and *N*-borylbenzocarbazole are compounds that are gaining increasing interest in literature due to luminescence properties (Figure 6).^[8] The fluorescence character of these compounds is strongly dependent on the polarity of the solvent, making solvatochromic solutions. In these systems where the excited state shows TICT character, the solvent can stabilize or destabilize the excited state. During the electronic transition, the solvent molecules rearrange to respond to the change in the solute's dipole moment. The difference in the dipole moment between GS and ES affects their relative energies and influences all the representative parameters of fluorescence such as QY, Stokes shift and emission intensity. Hence, if the dipole moment of the GS is bigger than the ES, the solvent stabilizes much more GS and the emission shifts to shorter wavelengths (negative or blue shifts). On the contrary, when the solvent stabilizes ES, the emission shifts to longer wavelengths (positive or red shift).^[9]

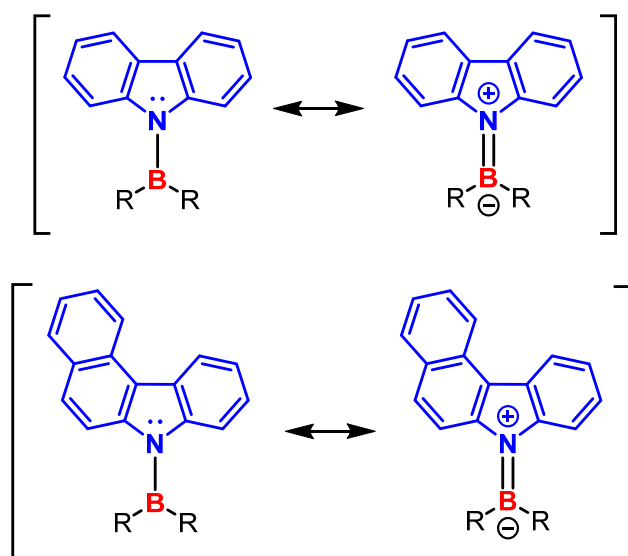


Figure 6 top: *N*-carbazoleborane, bottom: *N*-benzocarbazole borane

Due to the empty p_z orbital on boron, these kinds of systems usually have poor chemical stability towards nucleophilic attacks. To overcome this issue, aryl substituents with methyls in the *ortho* positions, such as mesityls, are usually bonded to the boron. These aryls can shield the boron atom by improving the chemical stability of these compounds, but also increasing the steric hindrance around the boron. For this reason, these systems have angled aryls giving propeller like conformations.

Molecular propellers

When two or more aryl rings (Ar) are linked to a single atomic centre (Z), the rotation of the Ar-Z bond axis is led by the other rings. Molecules of this type are propeller-like in shape. The aryl rings can be considered as “blades” with an axis of rotation, allowing the existence of chiral (helical) structures: right-handed (*P*) and left-handed (*M*) helix (Figure 7).^[10] Trisarylboranes usually shows propeller-like conformations in the ground state, where the three blades are twisted out of the plane, considering the planar plane formed by the three carbons bonded to boron. The possible interconversion of stereoisomers occurs with “flip” mechanisms. The “flip” is considered the torsional movement of the rings around the boron atom. There are two possible flips: one in which a ring passes through the planar plane with a disrotatory movement and a simultaneous interchange of the sides; another in which the ring is perpendicular to the planar plane with a conrotatory motion and no exchange of the sides. Four possible mechanisms are reasonable: zero, one, two, or even three aryl ring systems can rotate together through the B-C bond axis (ring “flip”).^[11] In the zero- and three-ring flips, all the ring move together in clockwise or counterclockwise respectively. With one- or two-ring flips, one ring rotates in the same direction while the remaining rings rotate in the opposite one.

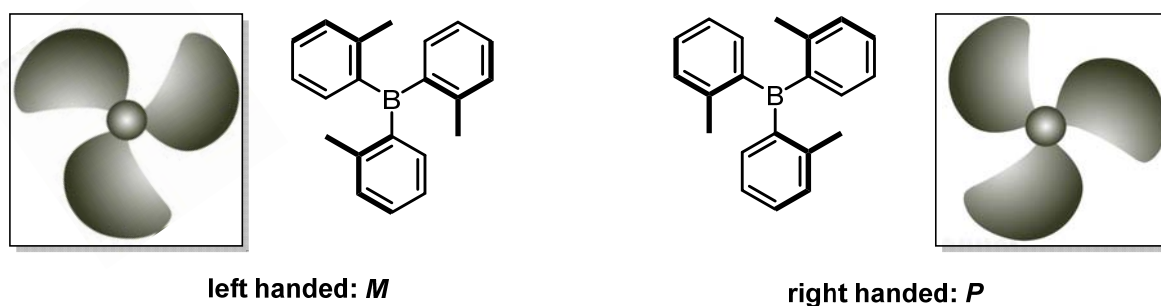


Figure 7. Molecular propellers in tri-arylboranes

In this regard, Mancinelli and co-workers have reported the stereodynamic behaviour of bis-mesityl-boranes bearing carbazole or benzocarbazole.^[8] According to the “ring flip” (RF) nomenclature proposed by Mislow,^[11] the transition state geometries are identified regarding a reference plane where boron, nitrogen and two carbons of the mesityl groups atom linked to boron are contained. The prefix number identifies the number of rings that are perpendicular to the reference plane. The possible transition states are shown in Figure 8. Bis-mesityl-boranes develop a partial π -bond because the nitrogen filled p_z -orbital shares a pair of electrons with the empty boron p_z -orbital. The 3-RF and 1-RFs are too high in energy to be accessible while 0-RF could not be simulated due to the large steric hindrance of the geometry. Reasonably, the 0-RF cannot be accessible for the interconversion of conformers. The 2-RFs have two available

geometries that have different stereochemical effects on the B-N branch of the molecule. When the two mesityl rings reach perpendicular position by a conrotatory motion, at the same time the carbazole will be positioned planar to the reference plane. In this geometry, the $-B=N^+$ moiety develops the maximum stabilization due to the overlapping between the empty boron p_z orbital and the nitrogen lone pair. On the contrary, steric clash between the mesityl rings disfavours this geometry. This TS corresponds to the so-called steric barrier (Fig.8 2-RF left). When one mesityl ring and the carbazole are perpendicular to the reference plane, steric interactions between the mesityl rings decrease, but at the same time the B-N bond completely loses any π contribution. This TS corresponds to the conjugative barrier of the B-N bond (Fig.8 2-RF right).

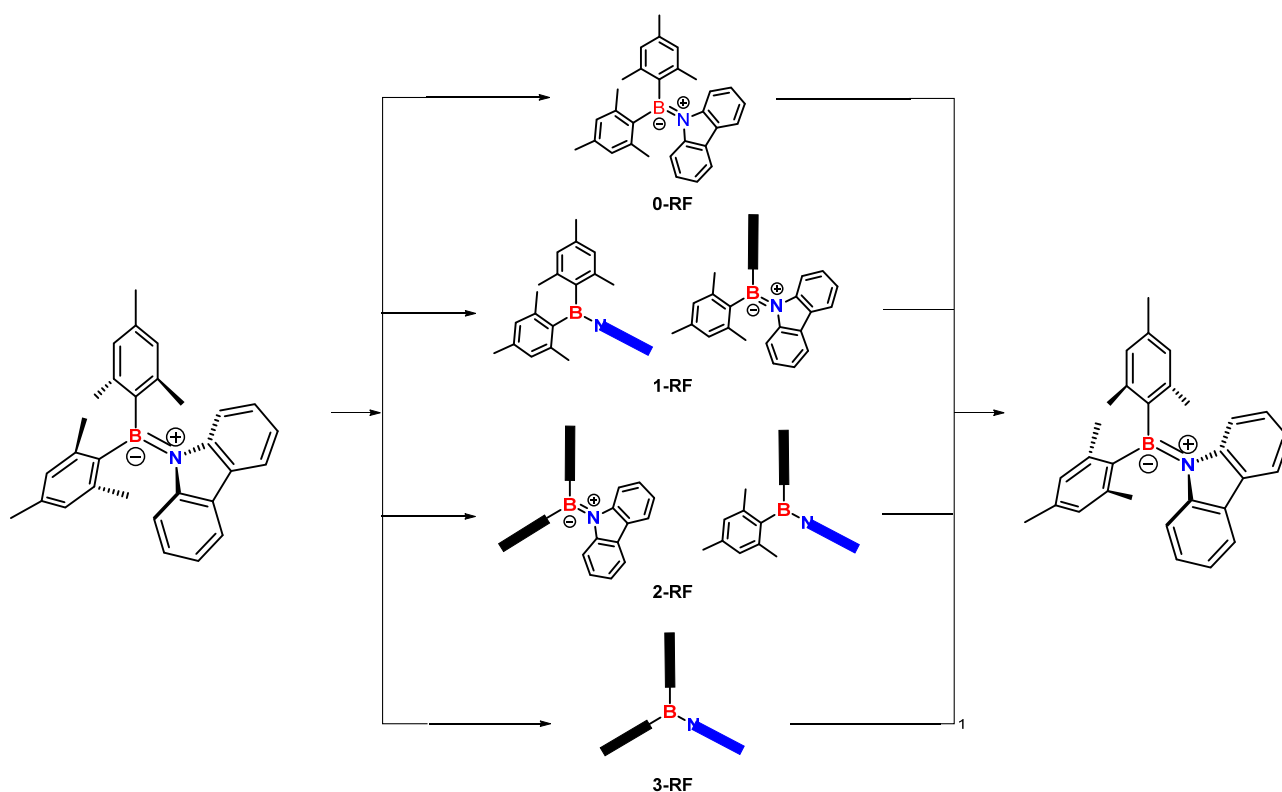


Figure 8. Graphic representation of the possible TSs is shown,

Kinetic studies

Stereodynamic processes can be experimentally evaluated by Dynamic-NMR and Dynamic-HPLC in a range of energies between 4.5 kcal/mol and 26 kcal/mol. However, in systems where rotational energy barriers exceed the values reported above, discontinuous technique can be used. Classic kinetic studies are performed isolating one enantiomer through chiral stationary phase (CSP) HPLC and racemized at high temperatures. In order to evaluate the evolution of

racemization, small aliquots are collected at fixed times and injected at room temperature in CSP-HPLC.

The kinetic equation derived from a first order reversible process at equilibrium is:

$$\ln(x_{eq} - x) = -2k_{rac}t + \ln(x_{eq})$$

Eq. 1 kinetic equation

Where x is the molar fraction of the interconverted enantiomer in the corresponding time t ; x_{eq} is the molar fraction of the same enantiomer reached at the equilibrium ($x_{eq} = 0.5$); k_{rac} is the rate constant (s^{-1}); t is time (s). The Eq. 1 represent a straight line in the form $y = mx + q$, where the slope is $-2k_{rac}$ and the intercept is $\ln(x_{eq} - x)$. The resulting k_{rac} value is eventually used to obtain the ΔG^\ddagger of the process (Eq. 1) from the derived Eyring equation (Eq. 2):^[12]

$$k = \kappa \frac{k_B \cdot T}{h} e^{-\frac{\Delta G^\ddagger}{RT}}$$

Eq. 2 Eyring equation

Where h is the Planck's constant ($1.584 \cdot 10^{-34}$ cal·s); k_B is the Boltzmann constant ($3.2998 \cdot 10^{-24}$); R is the universal gas constant (1.9872 cal/K·mol); κ is the transmission coefficient that can be considered equal to 1.

Solving for ΔG^\ddagger in kcal/mol (Eq. 3):

$$\Delta G^\ddagger = 4.574 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot T \cdot \left(\log \frac{T}{k} + 10.310 \right)$$

Eq. 3 kinetic equation solved for ΔG^\ddagger

To evaluate experimental rotational energy barriers in a range between ~20 to ~22 kcal/mol the EXchange SpectroscopY (EXSY) experiment can be used. EXSY requires the irradiation of a single proton signal with the NOESY pulse sequences but with a mixing time in the scale of milliseconds. In this evolution time, the nearest protons do not develop NOE effect. During the mixing time, the proton irradiated can change its position in the space and interchange with another. The two protons interchanged exhibit EXSY signals in the NMR spectrum with a different ratio of integrals depending on the mixing time and temperature. The interpolation of the integrals and the mixing time by a kinetic first-order reversible at equilibrium will provide the rate constant and ΔG^\ddagger .

Theoretical methods

Computational methods can be useful before the synthesis in the design of the molecules and to investigate steric requirements needed to obtain stable stereoisomers. In this regard, the

Density Functional Theory (DFT) is a computational methodology used to simulate the property of many-electron systems. The basic idea of DFT is that for a collection of electrons and nuclei the ground state molecular energy, the wave function and all other molecular electronic are uniquely determined by the electron density as a function of three spatial coordinates $\rho(x,y,z)$. The ground state energy (E_0) is a function of ρ : $E_0 = E(\rho(r))$.^[13] $E(\rho(r))$ is derived from the linear combination of functional and one of them is not correctly known: the exchange-correlation functionals. Because of this uncertainty it is necessary to introduce approximations to the DFT method. Several functionals have been proposed to evaluate better the exchange-correlation functionals. B3LYP is the most used hybrid functional in organic chemistry. This functional linearly combines the Hartree-Fock exchange with the DFT exchange-correlation functionals, leading to integrals that can be solved with numerical methods. The functional defines the approximation of the exchange-correlation energy, while a combination basis set of functions describe mathematically each orbital of atoms.

Through DFT calculations is possible to obtain the conformations and energies of ground states but also find the geometries and energies of transition states. The accuracy of results from DFT calculations depends on the choice of the basis set and density functional. The calculate geometries and the relative energy of conformations, in many cases, can be experimentally checked with X-ray diffraction and kinetic studies respectively. The simulation of transition state structure and energy is a crucial point for dynamic analysis as a correct simulation can help to understand the process and to identify the correct experimental method to observe it.

In order to simulate fluorescence cycle, all the geometries and energies of the species involved need to be calculated. The optimization of GSs geometries is calculated with the DFT method describe above, while the optimization of excited state and the vertical transitions are calculated with TD-DFT method because the light-matter interaction processes, like fluorescence, are time dependent (TD).^[15] Therefore, Time Dependent-Density Functional Theory (TD-DFT) is employed and CAM-B3LYP is used as functional. Fluorescence processes are affected by the polarity of the solvent. This leads to define a computational model integrated in DFT and TD-DFT methods for simulating contributions of solvation. The PCM (polarizable Continuum Model) with SCRF (Self-Consistent Reaction Field) method can determine the wave function that describes the solute-solvent interaction.^[9]

Electronic Circular Dichroism

Electronic Circular Dichroism (ECD) analysis can observe the different ability of chiral molecules to absorb left or right circularly polarized radiation at wavelength compatible with electronic excitation (UV-VIS spectra). The Electronic Circular Dichroism (ECD) signal for a chiral substance is the difference between the absorbance of left and right circular polarized light. The CD signal is expressed in the difference of the molar attenuation coefficient because it is independent by the concentrations c and the path length l .

$$\Delta\varepsilon = \varepsilon L - \varepsilon R = CD/cl$$

Usually, the ECD spectra are represented as the variation of $\Delta\varepsilon$ in function of the wavelength. Racemic and achiral substance have a flat ECD spectrum because the sum of the absorption left and right circularly polarized light (L-CPL and R-CPL) results zero.

The ECD signal depends on the nature and disposition of the chromophores in the molecular structure. In this regard, the electronic environment of each chromophore gives important information about the conformation. Moreover, the ECD spectrum is useful to the determination of absolute configuration giving opposite spectrum for a pair of enantiomers. The absolute configuration is determined by comparison between the experimental ECD spectrum to the calculated one using TD-DFT method.

Aim of the thesis

The work of the thesis was focused on the synthesis of bis-arylboryl-carbazole **1a**, **1b**, **1c** (Figure 9). A new synthesis and its optimization were done, starting with a synthesis reported by Mancinelli in 2021.^[8]

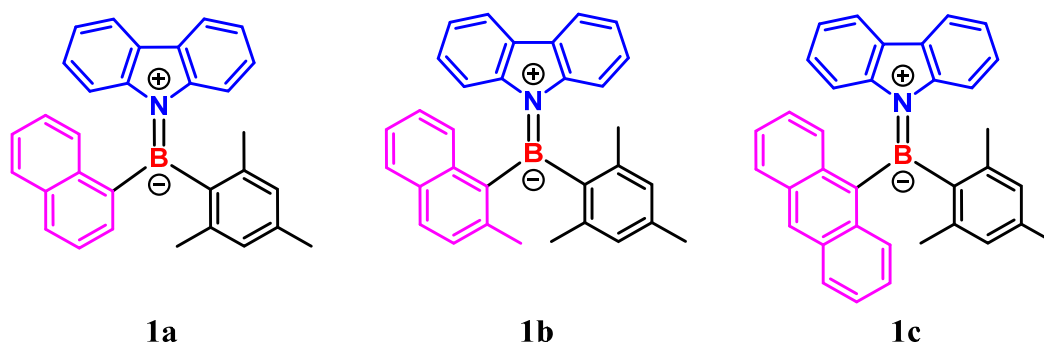


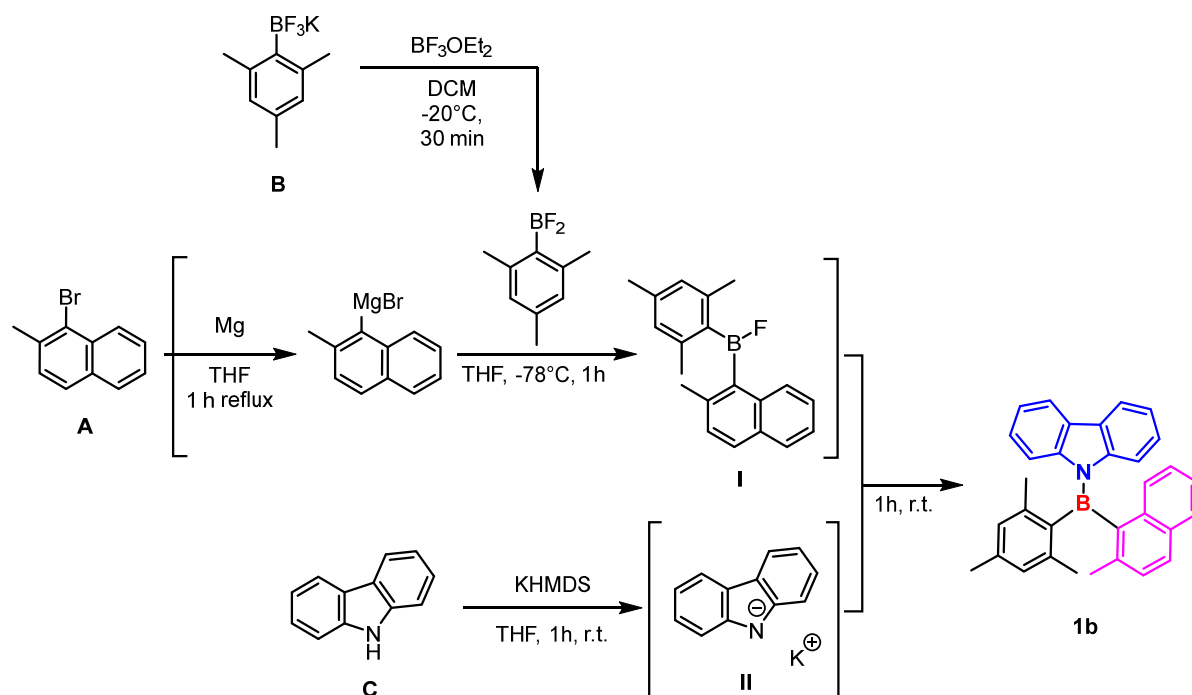
Figure 9 Products **1a**, **1b**, **1c**

The rotational barriers of the synthesized products were measured with standard kinetic and 1D-EXSY-NMR techniques. Additional attention was paid for the luminescent properties of the products. The absorption wavelength, emission wavelength and the Stokes Shift of all the products were calculated in three different solvent with increasing polarity: *n*-hexane (HEX), tetrahydrofuran (THF), acetonitrile (ACN) by DFT, TD-DFT level theory. The products were characterized by emission spectra were registered in collaboration with Stagni's research group.

Results and Discussion

Synthesis bis-arylboryl-carbazoles **1a**, **1b**, **1c**

In the previous work, research group reported the synthesis of unsymmetrical substituted bis-arylboryl-carbazoles (Scheme 1).^[15] Potassium mesityl-trifluorborate was used as boron source and was readily available by the reaction with KHF₂ of the corresponding mesityl-boronic acid. To avoid hydrolysis of the aryl-trifluorborates or any other fluoro-boron intermediates,^[16] all the steps of the synthesis were performed under Argon atmosphere. Reagent **A** was chosen as starting material for the study of the reaction to give compound **1b**.



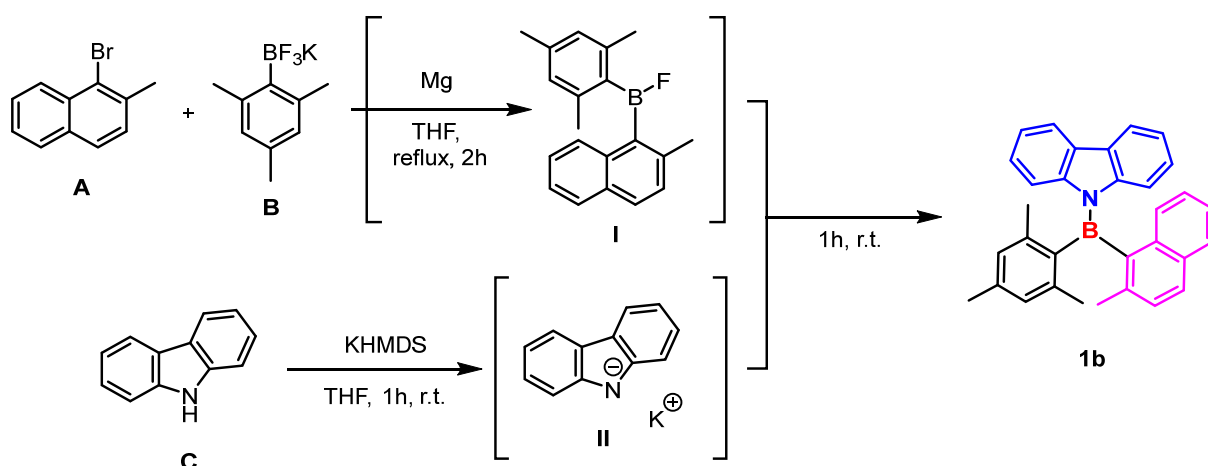
Scheme 1 General synthesis

In Scheme 1, the synthetic route was represented and it consists of three steps. In the first step, 1-bromo-2-methylnaphthalene (**B**), an excess of magnesium foils and a catalytic amount of iodine were kept at reflux in THF. The mixture was stirred and left to reflux for 2 hours after the discoloration of red iodine solution, obtaining the Grignard reagent.

In another flask, mesityldifluoroborate was prepared from potassium mesityltrifluoroborate and boron trifluoride diethyl etherate (BF₃OEt₂).

In the second step, the temperature of the Grignard reagent solution was decreased at -78 °C and the solution of mesityldifluoroborate was added dropwise to afford the intermediate **I**. In the third step, freshly prepared carbazole anion (**II** or **D**) was added and reacted for one hour. Following this procedure, the final product **1b** was obtained with 20% of yield over three steps. In order to avoid the use of corrosive BF₃OEt₂ and to reduce the reaction steps, the activation of potassium mesityltrifluoroborate was investigated.

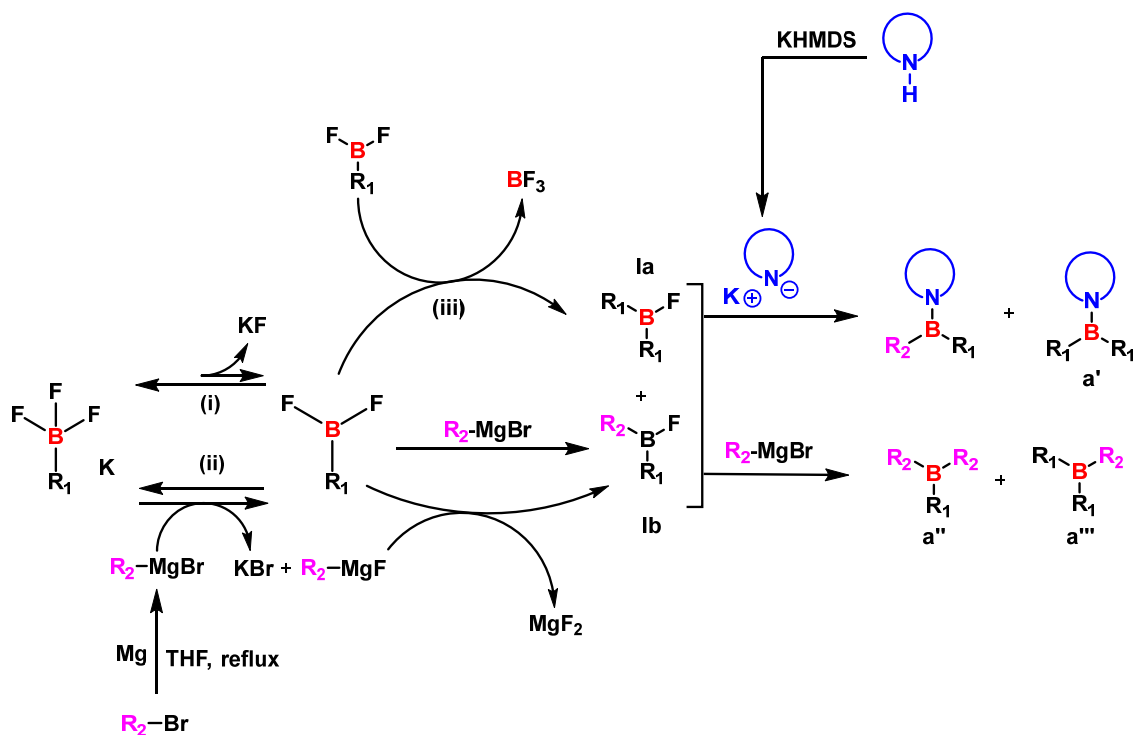
Ligand exchange from potassium aryltrifluoroborate salts of KF to form the active aryldifluoroborate intermediate can be mediated by fluorophores. Many fluorophores have been studied in literature, such as BF₃ or Si-based compound like TMSCl.^[17] The conversion aryltrifluoroborate species into aryldifluoroborate could be supplied by fluorophores such as Mg²⁺ or Li⁺ cations, as reported in literature.^[18] In this way, it was possible to try a one-pot reaction by activating the mesityltrifluoroborate with a Grignard reagent prepared *in situ* and reported in Scheme 2.



Scheme 2. Path a: "one pot" synthetic procedure

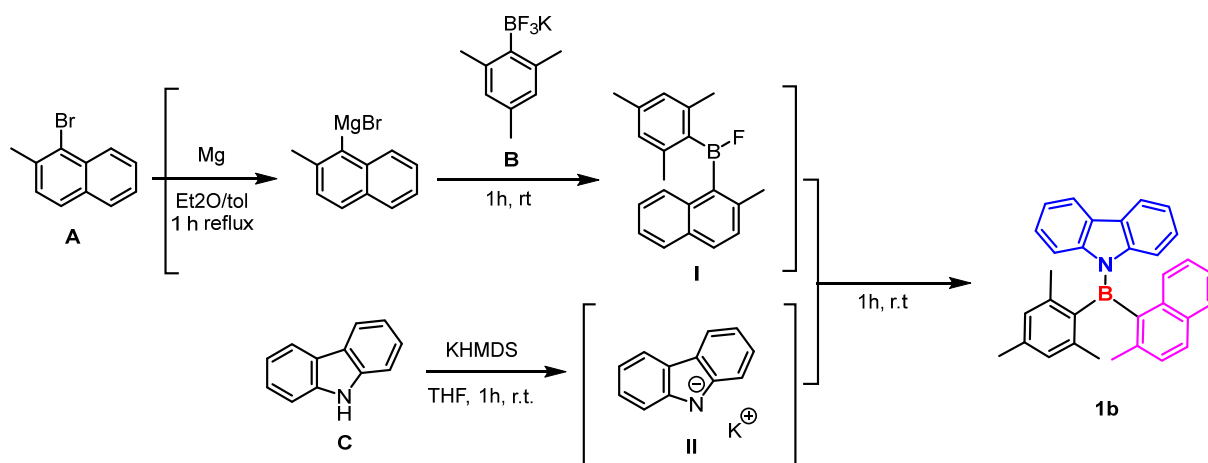
The one pot procedure was done adding together the aryl-bromine and the mesitylfluoroborate then refluxing for two hours. The temperature solution was decreased to room temperature and the carbazole anion was added. The solution was stirred for 1 hour providing the final product **1b** with 23% yield over two steps. To optimize the last step conditions, three bases for the deprotonating of carbazole were tested. NaH, *t*-BuLi and KHMDS were tested, but no significant differences were found in the yields. Therefore, the nature of the counterion has not appreciable influence reaction between **I** and **II**. Deprotonation of carbazole **C** was carried out with KHMDS for his facile handling.

The formation of **I** was checked with ^{19}F NMR experiment. The ^{19}F NMR spectrum showed different fluorinated by-products (Figure 10). As reported by Chambers and Chivers, aryl difluoroborate can be slow converted *via* dismutation at room temperature^[19] and it is accelerated by heating. Therefore, in Scheme 3 it is represented the assumed mechanism of the reaction and the corresponding by-product (**a'**, **a''**, **a'''**) that could be formed. The high temperature required to prepare the Grignard reagent leads to dismutation (**iii**) of mesityl difluoroborate into bis-mesityl fluoroborate. This results in the existence of two reactive intermediates in the first step of reaction (**Ia** and **Ib**). Furthermore, **Ia** and **Ib** intermediates can also react with another molecule of Grignard to yield **a''** and **a'''**. When carbazole anion is added, a mixture of the desired product and **a'** is generated. Despite all proposed by-products only **a'** and **a''** compounds has been detected by ^1H -NMR.



Scheme 3 Proposed mechanism of the synthesis

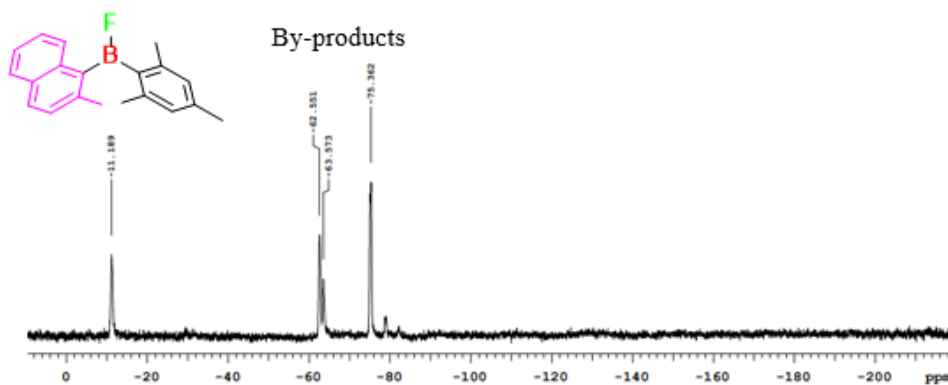
In this context, to avoid by-products and increase the yield, the Grignard reagent was added to dry THF solution of potassium mesityl-trifluoroborate salt. The temperature of the addition was tested at $-10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, in order to reduce the energy for the disproportionation but only a small amount of intermediate **I** was formed raising a poor yield of the final product. A recently new approach reported the preparation of unsymmetrically substituted tri-arylborane,^[20] where the potassium mesityl-trifluoroborate was added on fresh prepare Grignard reagent at room temperature improving good yields. Thanks to this, a new synthetic strategy was proposed (*path b*, Scheme 4).



Scheme 4. Path b

Some difference was applied to the new procedure; THF were replaced by Et₂O/toluene as solvent to prepare the fresh Grignard intermediate; potassium mesityl-trifluoroborate were directly added to a room temperature Grignard solution. The formation of **I** was checked at ¹⁹F NMR following *path b* (Figure 10).

Path a



Path b

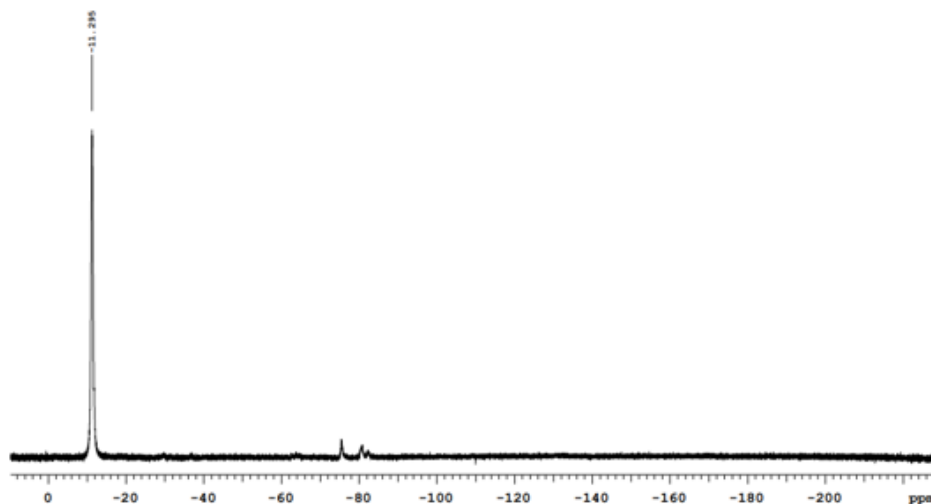


Figure 10 ^{19}F -NMR spectra of Mes-2methyl-naphthyl-fluoroborate

NMR spectra revealed that following *path b* only a few by-products were formed. In comparison with *path a*, *the new reaction results very clean*. In fact, *path b* afforded the major yield of product **1b** (83%). After the optimization of the synthesis, product **1a** and **1c** were obtained with 43% and 32% yield respectively.

Conformational analysis

As discussed in the *molecular propellers* chapter, bis-arylboranyl-carbazoles have a propeller-like structure. The presence of a different aromatic ring in the place of a mesityl does not change the idea of propeller flip but increase the number of possible 2-RF transition states. In addition to Mislow's RF nomenclature, three descriptors were added. Specifically, two letters that indicate which rings are perpendicular to the planar plane (i.e. CC for aryl-aryl and CN for aryl

-carbazole), then the shorted name of the planar ring (i.e. **carb** for carbazole, **ant** for anthracene and **mes** for mesityl).

When the aromatic ring is an anthracene (compound **1c**), the possible 2-RF transition states are three. The steric barrier has the carbazole planar and two aryl rings perpendiculars (2RF-CC-carb). While conjugative barrier has two different TSs depending on which mesityl (2RF-CN-mes) or anthracene (2RF-CN-ant) is planar, meanwhile the carbazole along with the other aromatic ring are perpendicular to it (Figure 11). All the transition states lead to an inversion of the helix and therefore lead to the exchange of two conformational enantiomers.

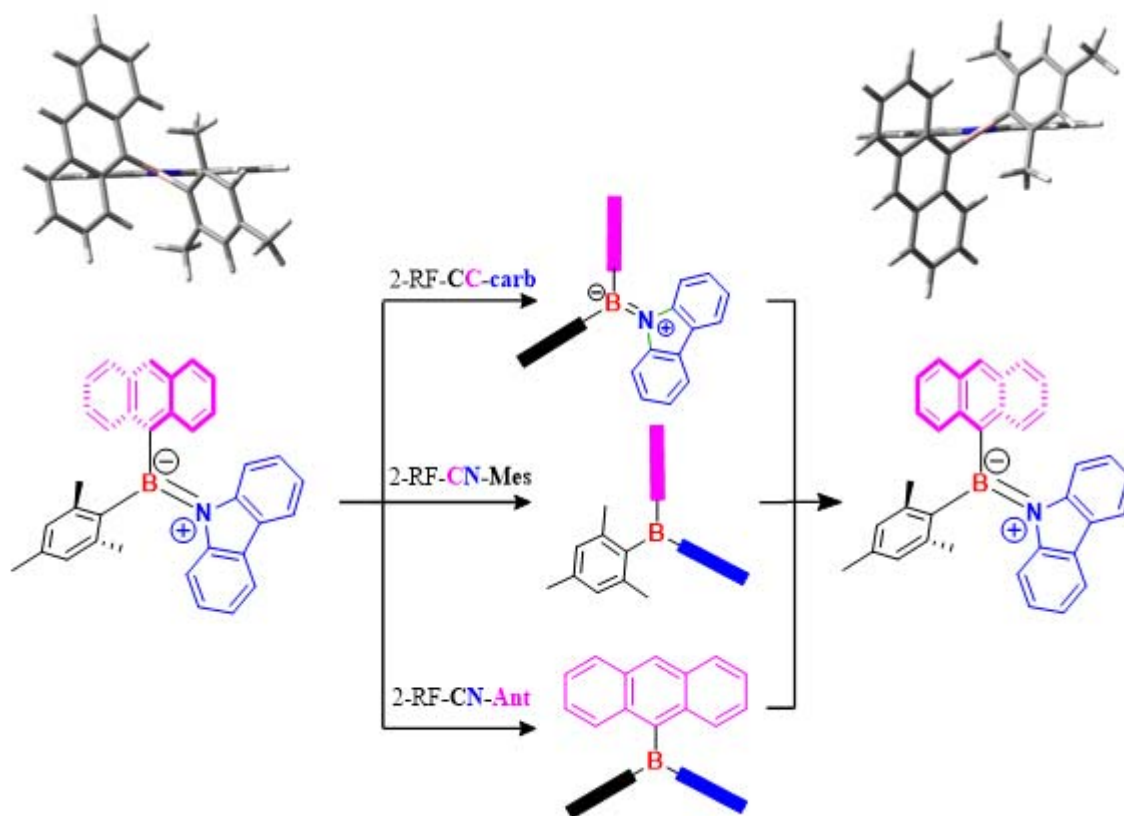


Figure 11 transition state of the compound **1c**

The compound **1a** and **1b** generate a more complex dynamic stereochemistry. Asymmetric naphthyl and 2-methyl-naphthyl rings add a chiral axis, increasing the number of transition states and ground states. In the ground states, two conformers for each enantiomer (i.e. *P*-GS1 and *P*-GS2) are possible coming from the inversion of the helix while the chirality of the axis is retained. There are two possible TSs to interconvert these conformers: 2RF-CC-carb and 2RF-CN-Mes (compound **1a** in Figure 12 and compound **1b** in Figure 13).

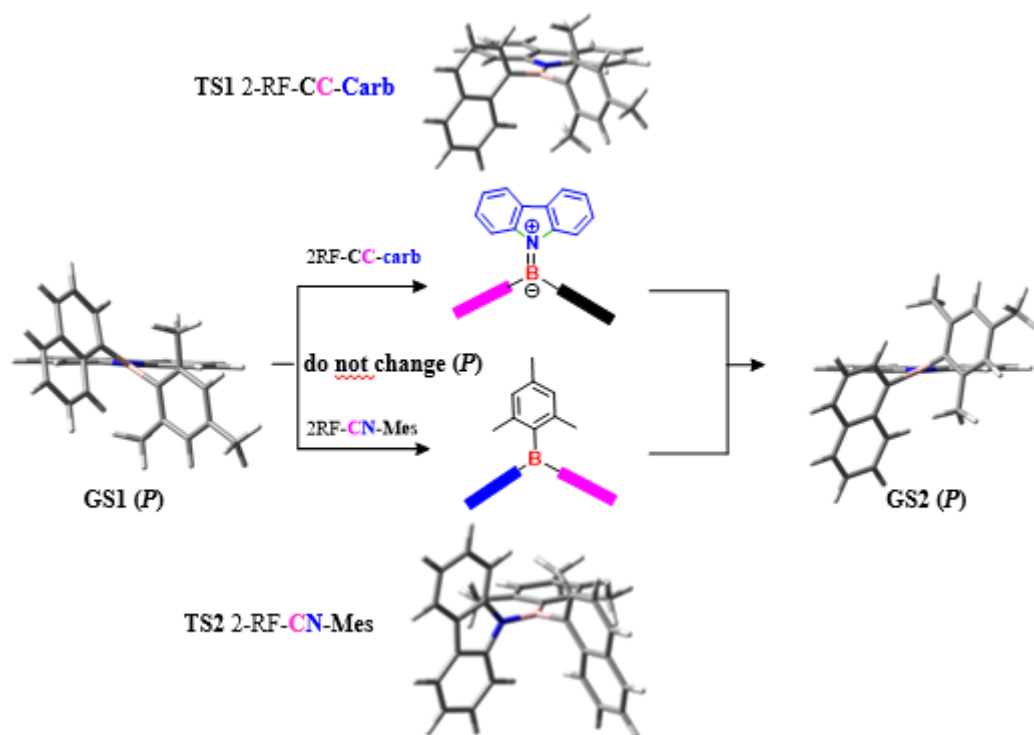


Figure 12 TSs of compound 1a without changing chirality

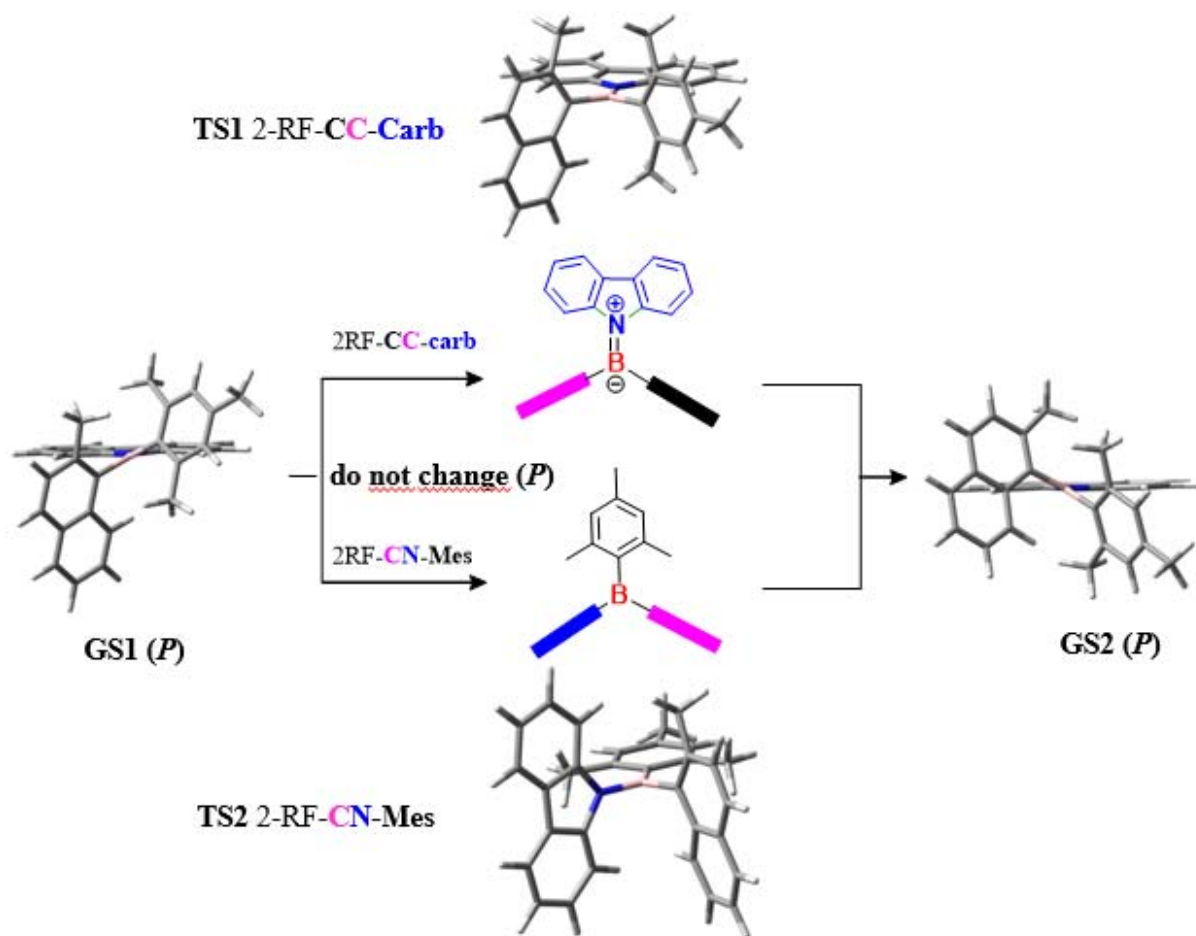


Figure 13 TSs of compound 1b without changing chirality

Transition states with asymmetric ring in planar position implies the inversion of the chiral axis from *P* to *M* atropisomers. There are two possible transition states where the aromatic ring can rotate from the side of carbazole (2-rf-CN-Np0) or from the side of mesityl (2-rf-CN-Np180).

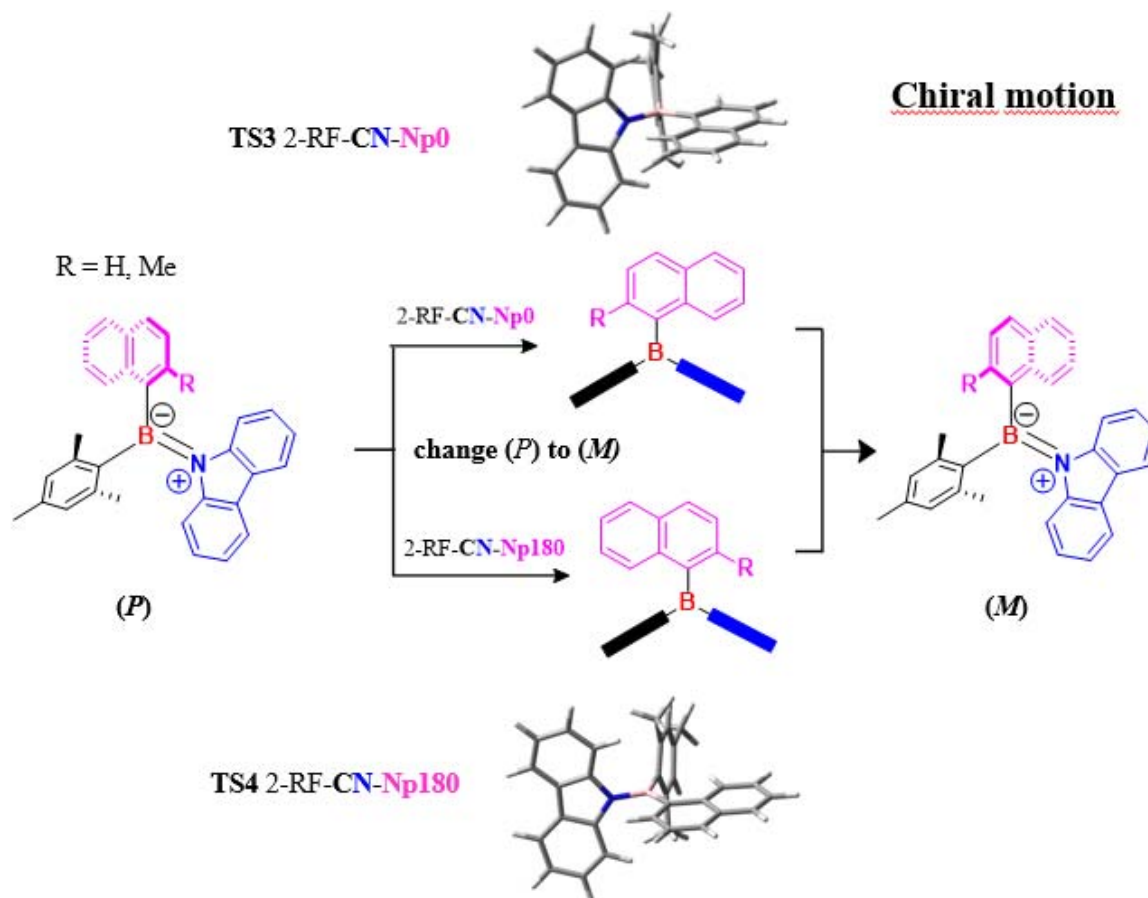


Figure 14 schematic representation of transition states with chiral motion is shown

In order to identify the energies of the two-ring flip motions and mostly the stability of atropisomeric scaffolds, all the GSs and the TSs of the products were calculated with DFT level of theory and data are reported in Table 1.

Table 1. Relative energy barriers for two-ring flip motions (energies in kcal/mol) are reported.

Comp	GS1	GS2	2RF-CN-carb		2RF-CN-mes		2RF-CN-Ar0 2RF-CN-Ar180	
			Calc.	Exp.	Calc.	Exp.	Calc.	Exp.
1a	1.1	0.0	7.6	-	21.6	-	20.7 19.9	20.9
1b	0.4	0.0	11.4	-	23.5	24.6	26.4 25.3	26.7
1c	0.0	-	9.7	-	22.5	23.9	25.6 -	-

Compound **1b**, which has the more hindered 2-methylnaphhtyl, has a calculated energy barrier of 25.3 kcal/mol, high enough to resolve two atropisomers by CSP-HPLC. The racemization barrier of 26.7 kcal/mol was obtained by classic kinetic analysis (Figure 15). The free energy barrier corresponds to the TS4-2rf-CN-Ar180.

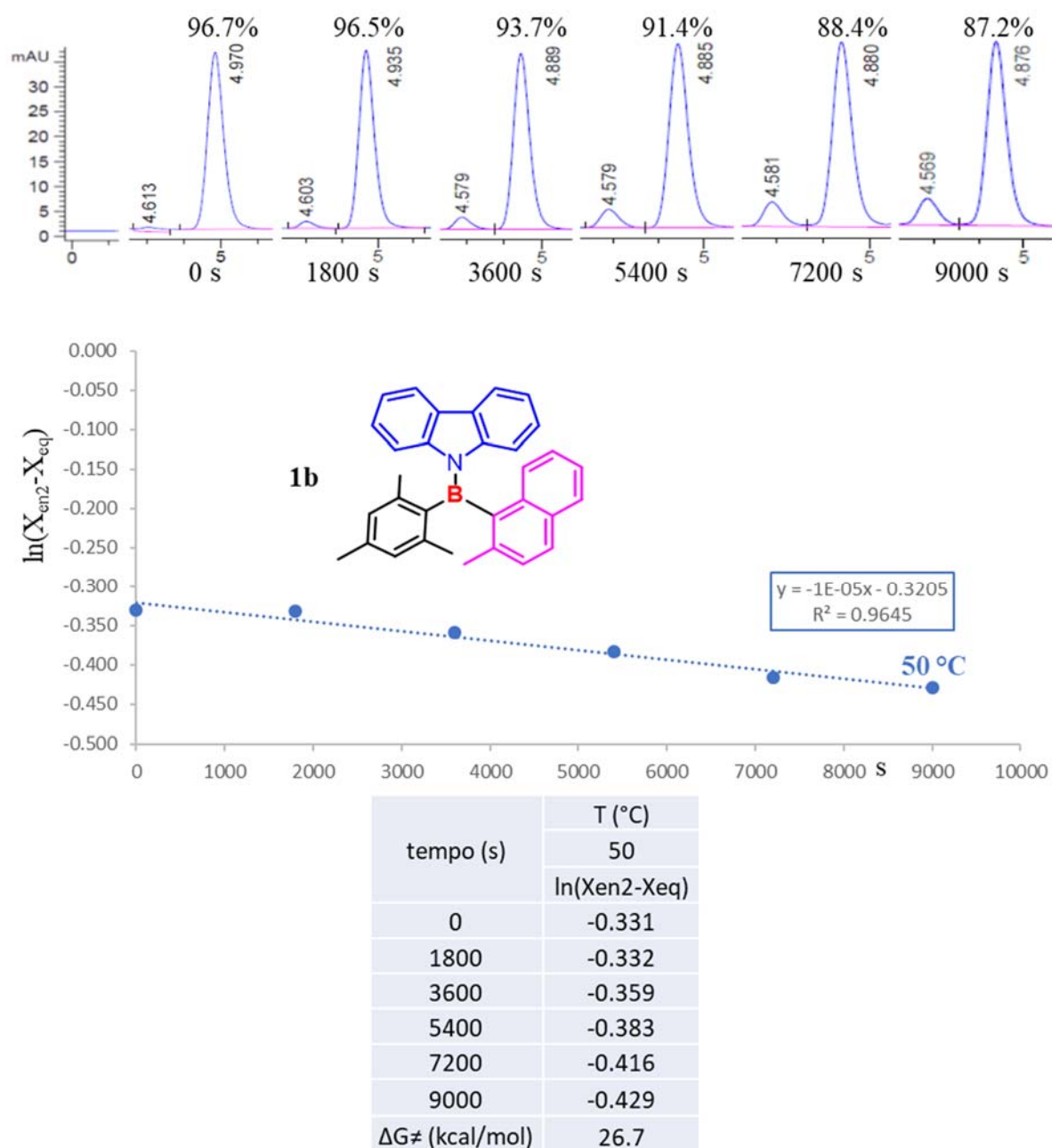


Figure 15 Kinetic analysis starting from the second eluted atropisomer of compound **1b**.

In order to evaluate conjugative barriers of compound **1a**, **1b** and **1c**, EXSY analysis is performed. Therefore, we decided to irradiate one signal proton of carbazole with different mixing times. With the increasing of the mixing time, the molecule has more time to rotate in the NMR time scale and so, the signal of the other corresponding proton (8H) will be irradiate

itself and generating an EXSY NMR signal. To understand better the process, in Figure 16 there is the schematization of the movements.

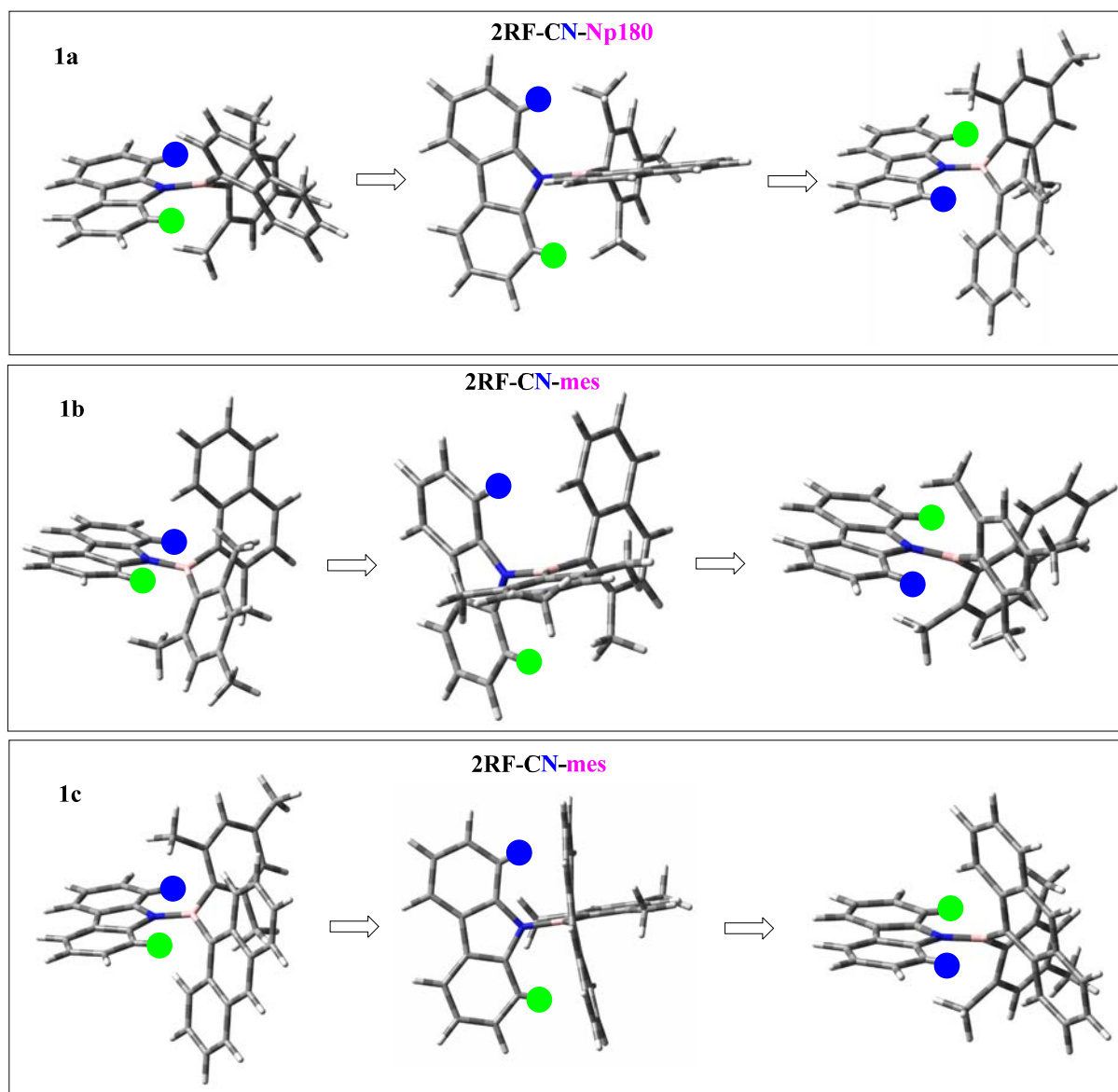


Figure 16 1H and 8H exchange of the carbazole in all the product structures.

The proton of carbazole is irradiated with six different mixing times at different temperatures. It is important to evaluate the results of more than one temperature to get a more accurate ΔG^\ddagger . Transition states that involved rotation of carbazole is slow at room temperature. Hence, analysis requires higher temperatures that allows fast rotation of carbazole. This kind of analysis can unequivocally give the energy referred to the rotation of the carbazole, since the other motion of the molecule would not show any visible effect on the irradiated proton.

The EXSY experiment is considered a kinetic of the first order reversible to equilibrium. At 0 ms, the 100% of the signal is the irradiated proton, while for an infinite time it is reached an equilibrium (50:50) between the irradiated proton and the exchanged one.

The equation for a first-order reversible reaction is such as Eq. 1:

$$\ln(X_{irr} - X_{irr\ eq}) = -2k \cdot t_{mix} + \ln(X_{irr\ 0} - X_{irr\ eq})$$

Where X_{irr} is the percentage of the irradiated signal, $X_{irr\ eq}$ corresponds to the equilibrium (which is 0.5), $X_{irr\ 0}$ is the percentage at zero time (which is equal to 1), t_{mix} is the mixing time and k is the rate constant.

For compound **1a**, the EXSY analysis was conducted at three temperatures (+81.6 °C, +84.1 °C, +86.7 °C). After interpolation (Figure 17), we obtained a value of 20.9 kcal/mol which is consistent with the DFT calculated results. The free energy barrier corresponds to the lower 2RF-CN transition state and in this case it is 2RF-CN-Ar180 (see table 1).

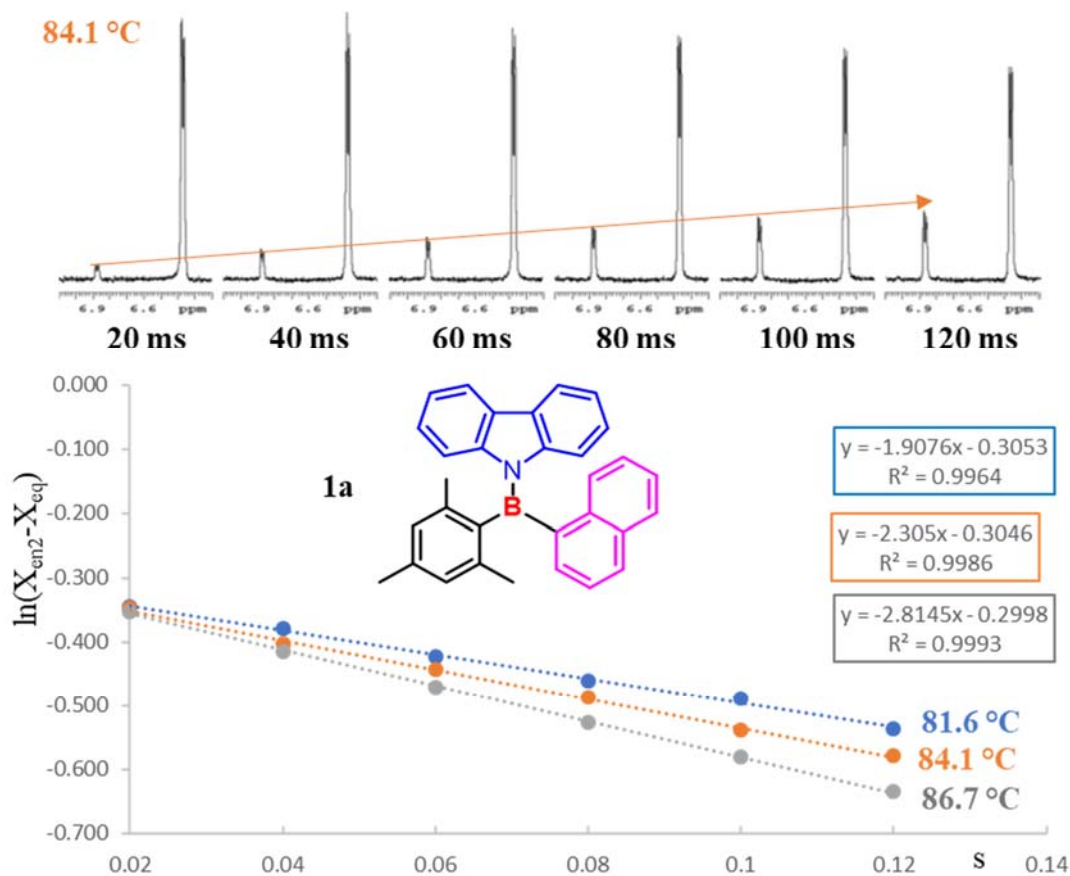
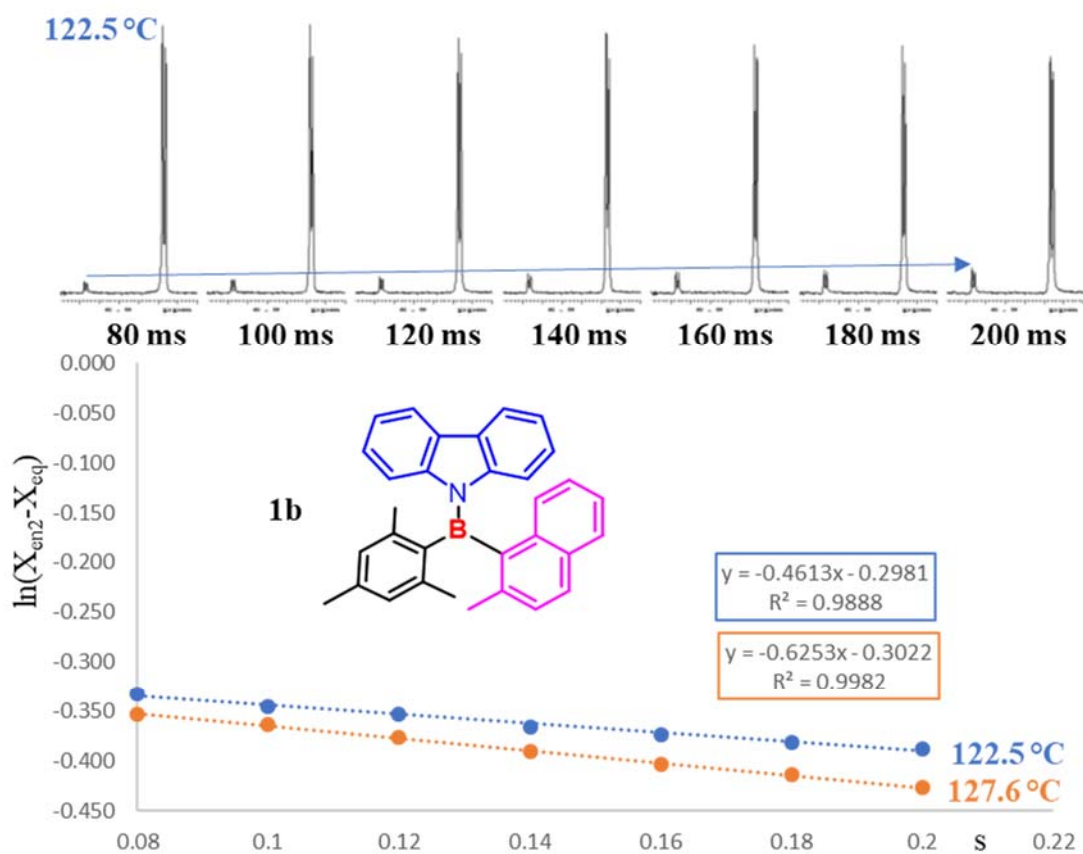


Figure 17 1D-EXSY spectra were acquired at three different temperatures (+81.6, +84.1 and +81.7 °C). Three rate constants are derived and an average energy barrier of compound **1a** was determined.

EXSY analysis was conducted for Compound **1b** at 122.5 °C and 127.6 °C and the free energy barrier corresponds to the **TS2-2rf-CN-mes** was 24.6 kcal/mol (Figure 18).



tempo (s)	T (°C)	
	122.5	127.6
	$\ln(X_{en2} - X_{eq})$	
0.08	-0.332	-0.353
0.1	-0.345	-0.363
0.12	-0.353	-0.377
0.14	-0.366	-0.391
0.16	-0.374	-0.404
0.18	-0.381	-0.414
0.20	-0.388	-0.427
ΔG^\ddagger (kcal/mol)	24.52	24.61
	24.6	

Figure 18 1D-EXSY spectra were acquired at two different temperatures (+122.5 and +127.6 °C). Two rate constants are derived and an average energy barrier of compound **1b** was determined.

Rotational barrier for compound **1c** was **23.9** kcal/mol and it is consistent with DFT calculations for corresponding **TS2-2rf-CN-mes** (Figure 19).

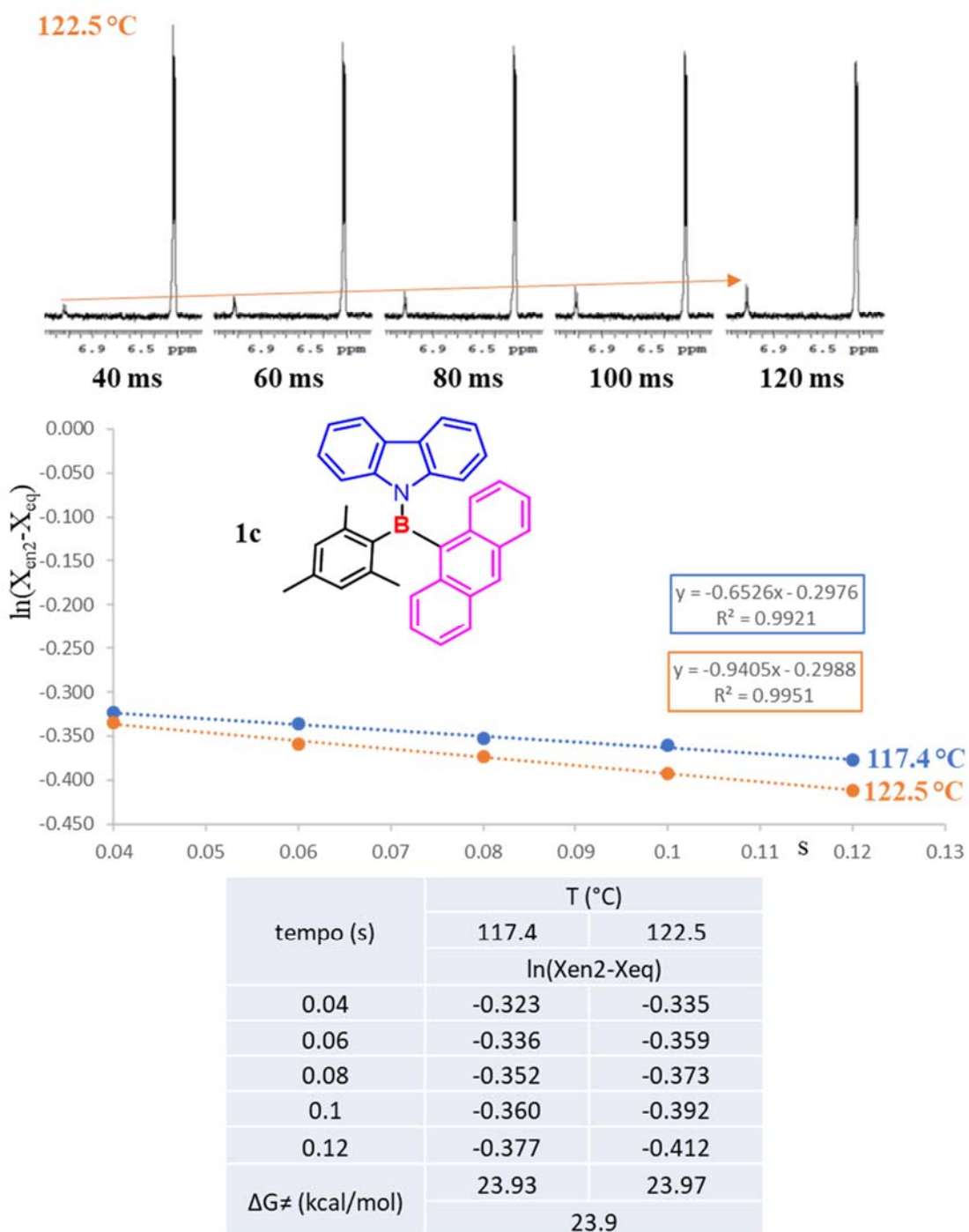


Figure 19 1D-EXSY spectra were acquired at two different temperatures (+117.4 and +122.5 °C). Two rate constants are derived and an average energy barrier of compound **1c** was determined.

The theoretical calculation of ECD spectra was selected to assign the atropisomeric *P/M* configurations of compound **1b**. In order to compare the calculated spectra to the experimental one, the weighting sum of both GS1 (32.6%) and GS2 (67.4%) spectra must be considered (Figures 19 and 20).

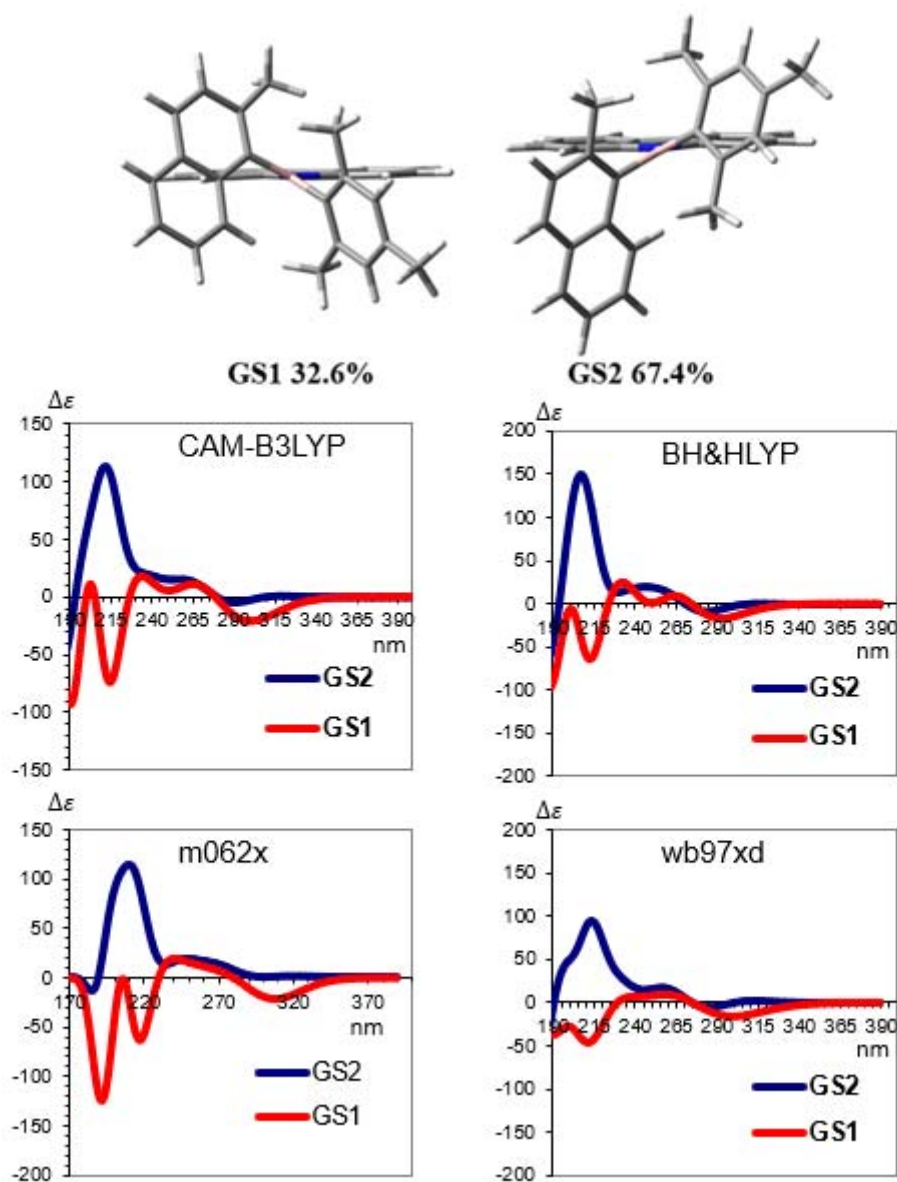


Figure 20 GS1 and GS2 simulated ECD spectra, calculated with 4 different functionals

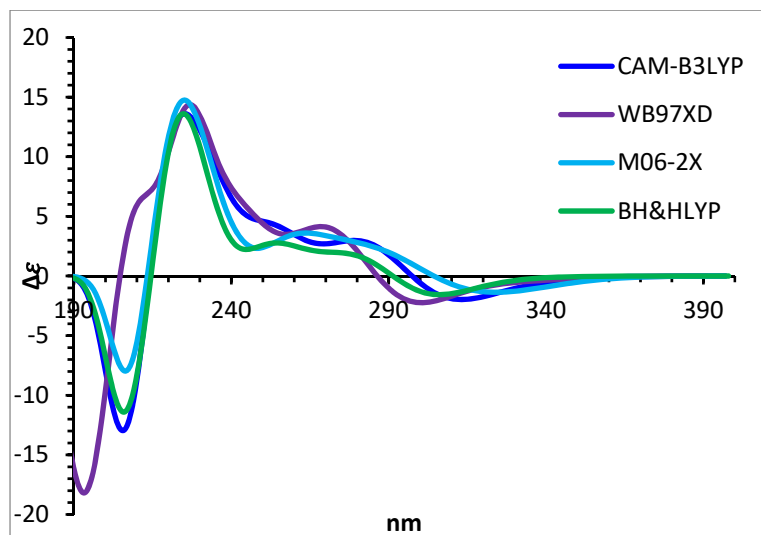


Figure 21 Superimposed ECD spectra calculated with 4 functionals and averaged by Boltzmann equation

Comparing the ECD calculated for *M* atropisomer and the ECD experimental of first eluted peak on CSP-HPLC, we can affirm that they are comparable. This leading us to conclude that the first eluted atropisomer has the *M* absolute configuration (Figure 22).

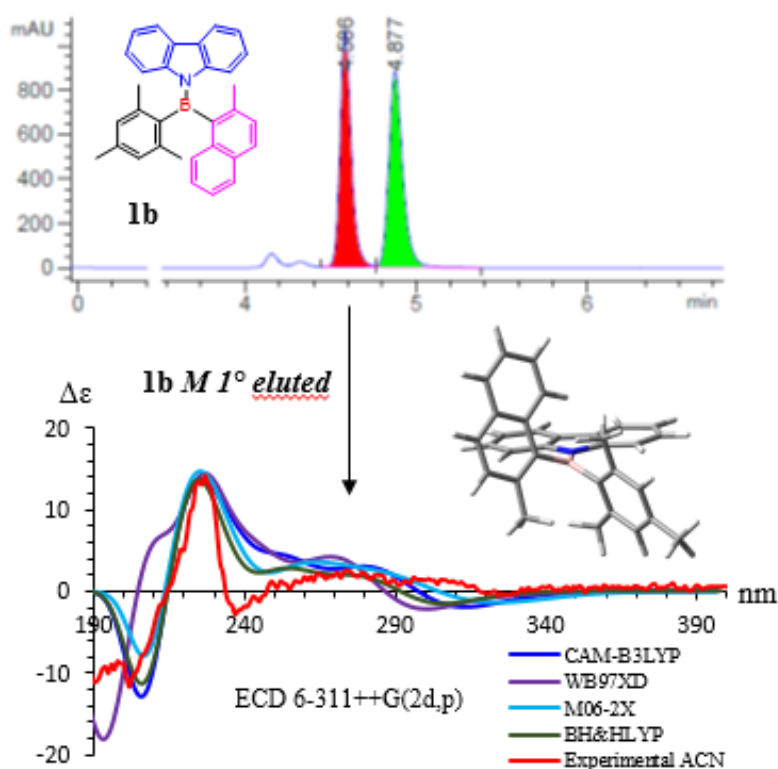


Figure 22 Compound **1b**: experimental and simulated ECD spectra of the first eluted enantiomer.

Fluorescence characterization

In Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4, the calculated values of emission wavelengths, absorption wavelengths and Stokes shift are reported for compounds **1c**, **1a** and **1b**, respectively.

Compound		solvent	Emission wavelength (nm)	Absorption wavelength (nm)	Stokes shift (nm)
1c	GS1	HEX	445	363	82
		THF	449	363	86
		ACN	450	363	87

Table 2 Emission wavelengths, absorption wavelengths and Stokes shift calculated in three different solvents for compound **1c**.

Compound		solvent	emission wavelength (nm)	absorption wavelength (nm)	Stokes shift (nm)
1a	GS1	HEX	473	305	168
		THF	540	303	237
		ACN	572	302	270
	GS2	HEX	441	295	147
		THF	493	294	199
		ACN	517	293	223

Table 3 Emission wavelengths, absorption wavelengths and Stokes shift calculated in three different solvents for compound **1a**.

Compound		solvent	Emission wavelength (nm)	Absorption wavelength (nm)	Stokes shift (nm)
1b	GS1	HEX	433	306	127
		THF	472	305	167
		ACN	489	304	185
	GS2	HEX	427	299	128
		THF	449	298	151
		ACN	457	297	161

Table 4 Emission wavelengths, absorption wavelengths and Stokes shift calculated in three different solvents for compound **1b**.

From Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4, a positive solvatochromic effect in emission for all the compounds is observed. The positive solvatochromic effect can be explained by the TICT character of the excited states.

From steps 4 and 6 of the cycle of fluorescence (see experimental section for more detail), it is possible to calculate the molecular orbital involved in vertical transition with the highest probability (P) (Table 5).

Comp.		Vertical absorption	$\Delta E^{\text{vert-abs}}$ Calc. (eV)	Vertical emission	$\Delta E^{\text{vert-emi}}$ Calc. (eV)	Orbitals involved
1a	GS1	MO 112 \rightarrow 113 (P=88%)	4.10	MO 112 \rightarrow 113 (P=92%)	2.30	HOMO-LUMO
	GS2	MO 112 \rightarrow 113 (P=87%)	4.10	MO 112 \rightarrow 113 (P=92%)	2.52	HOMO-LUMO
1b	GS1	MO 116 \rightarrow 117 (P=91%)	4.07	MO 116 \rightarrow 117 (P=91%)	2.63	HOMO-LUMO
	GS2	MO 116 \rightarrow 117 (P=89%)	4.16	MO 116 \rightarrow 117 (P=91%)	2.76	HOMO-LUMO
1c	GS1	MO 125 \rightarrow 126 (P=97%)	3.42	MO 125 \rightarrow 126 (P=98%)	2.76	HOMO-LUMO

Table 5 reported the correspondence between $\Delta E^{\text{vert-abs}}$, $\Delta E^{\text{vert-emi}}$ calculated in steps 4 and 6 and their respective higher probability electronic transitions for all the compound in THF solvent.

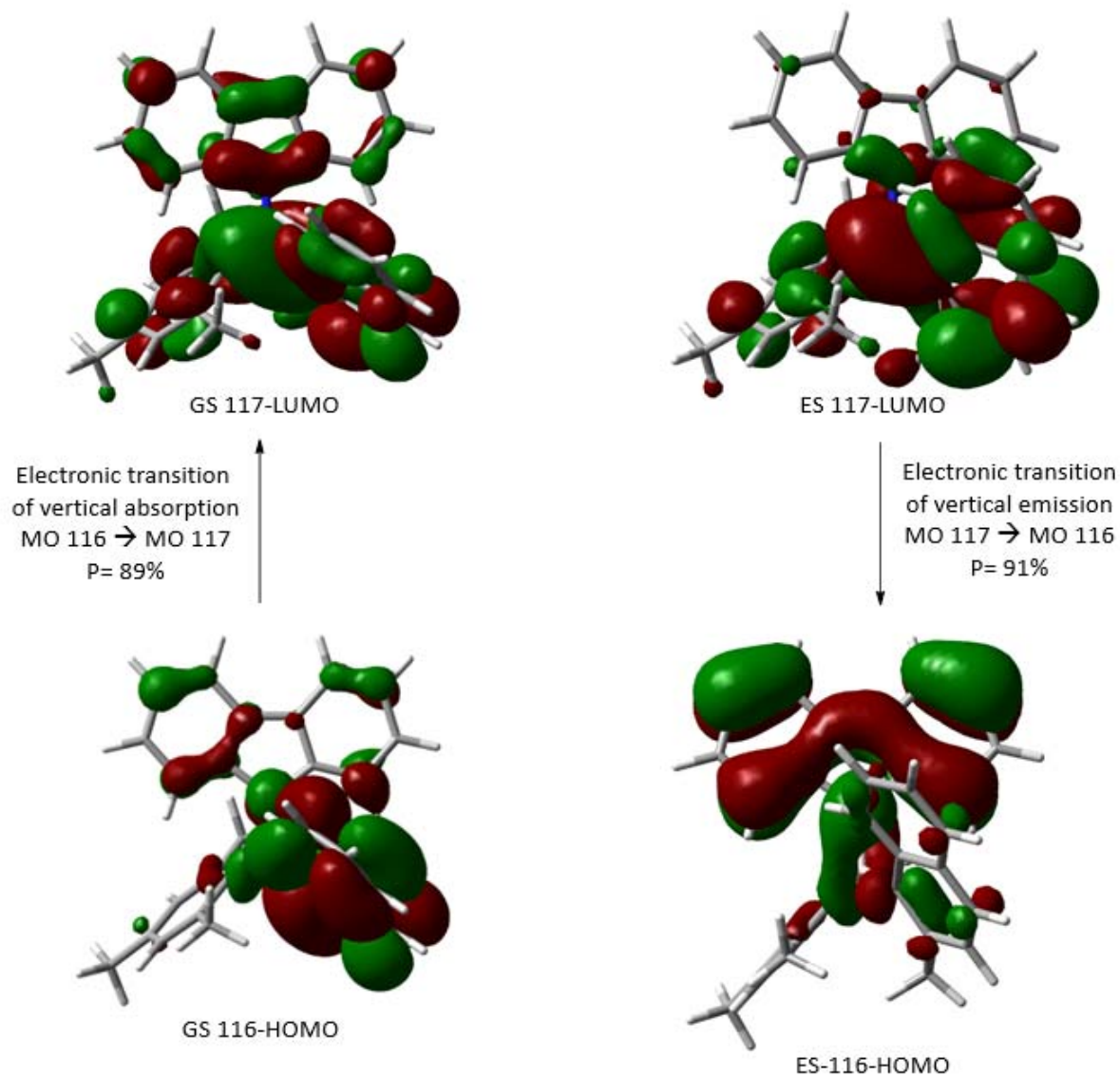


Figure 23 Compound 1b: representation of the HOMO (116) and LUMO (117) calculated orbitals of GS^{eq} and ES^{eq} involved with the highest probability in vertical absorption and emission transitions. It is shown the GS2 conformation and using THF as solvent.

As reported in Table 5, the orbitals involved in vertical transitions of absorption and emission are HOMO-LUMO orbitals of the GS^{eq} and ES^{eq} . The graphic analysis of these orbitals has highlighted that during the vertical transitions they are localized in two different regions of the molecules: the carbazole side (donor group) and the bis-aryl-boron side (acceptor group) (Figure 23).

Moreover, it is possible to analyze the variation of the dihedral angle C-B-N-C (θ) in the geometries of the GS^{eq} and ES^{eq} (Table 6 and Figure 24).

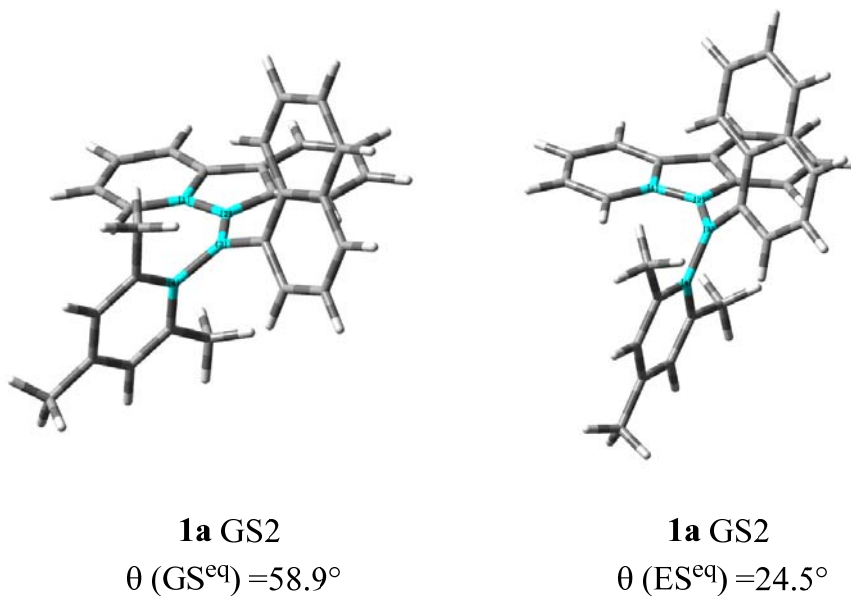


Figure 24 optimized GS2 geometries of **1a** in THF with C-B-N-C dihedral angle (θ) labelled

Compound		Solvent	$\Delta\theta^{\text{ESeq-GSeq}} (^\circ)$
1a	GS1	HEX	32.8
		THF	29.4
		ACN	27.9
	GS2	HEX	45.6
		THF	34.4
		ACN	33.0
1b	GS1	HEX	27.3
		THF	25.2
		ACN	23.7
	GS2	HEX	28.4
		THF	24.6
		ACN	22.6
1c	GS1	HEX	5.8
		THF	5.7
		ACN	5.6

Table 6 $\Delta\theta^{\text{GSseq-ESeq}}$ values calculated in three different solvents for compounds **1a**, **1b** and **1c**

For all the compound, GSeq and ESeq optimized geometries shows different of C-B-N-C (θ) dihedral angles. This means that during the excited state the molecule relax in a non-radiative way with rotation of the B-N bond. The lower Stokes shift for compound **1c** compared to compounds **1a** and **1b** with the same solvent can be explained by considering the difference in geometry between the molecules in GS^{eq} and ES^{eq}, expressed as a function of the difference in dihedral angle C-B-N-C ($\Delta\theta^{\text{ESeq-GSeq}}$). As reported in Table 6 the difference in the dihedral angle for compound **1c** is smaller than the others (Figure 25). This is due to the geometry of ES^{eq} with a lower perpendicularity caused by the steric bulk given by anthracene. The smaller difference in geometry between the GSeq and the ESeq reduces the extent of non-radiative relaxation in the ES and then the value of the Stokes Shift. The same reasoning can be applied to compound **1b** versus **1a**. Compound **1a** bearing naphthyl substituent has the least steric constraints and therefore the greatest degrees of freedom. Compound **1a** in fact has the highest values of $\Delta\theta^{\text{ESeq-GSeq}}$ for the two conformers (GS1 and GS2) (Table 6).

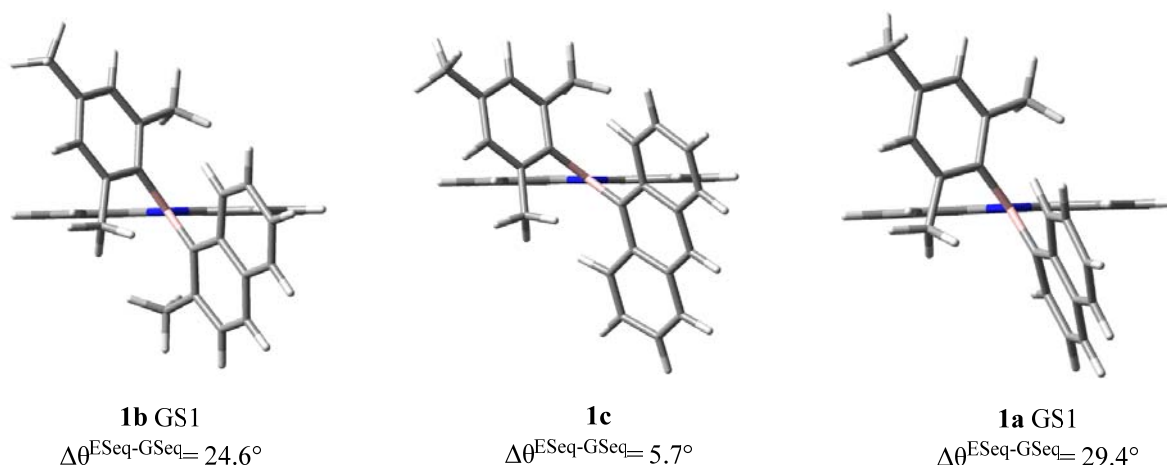


Figure 25 ES^{eq} optimized geometries of **1a GS1**, **1b GS1** and **1c** in THF with the difference of C-B-N-C dihedral angle (θ) in respect of GS^{eq} geometries.

Compound		Solvent	$\Delta E^{\text{vert-abs}}$ (eV)	$\Delta E^{\text{vert-emi}}$ (eV)	Stokes shift (eV)
1a	GS1	HEX	4.06	2.62	1.44
		THF	4.10	2.30	1.80
		ACN	4.11	2.17	1.93
	GS2	HEX	4.21	2.81	1.40
		THF	4.22	2.52	1.70

		ACN	4.23	2.40	1.83
1b	GS1	HEX	4.05	2.86	1.19
		THF	4.06	2.63	1.43
		ACN	4.08	2.53	1.55
	GS2	HEX	4.15	2.90	1.25
		THF	4.16	2.76	1.40
		ACN	4.18	2.71	1.47
1c	GS1	HEX	3.41	2.79	0.63
		THF	3.42	2.76	0.65
		ACN	3.42	2.76	0.66

Table 7 $\Delta E^{\text{vert-abs}}$, $\Delta E^{\text{vert-emi}}$ and Stokes shift values for all the products

Polar solvent stabilizes the ES^{eq} lowering its energy while $ES^{\text{no-eq}}$ is not affected by the solvent. This leads to a decrease of $\Delta E^{\text{vert-emi}}$ values and then an increase in emission wavelength. On the other hand, $\Delta E^{\text{vert-abs}}$ (and then absorption wavelength) has a small dependence on the polarity of the solvent because even $GS^{\text{no-eq}}$ does not possess geometries and solvation of equilibrium, while GS^{eq} has less charge separation (minor dipole moment) than ES^{eq} (Table 6). Hence, increasing the polarity of the solvent $\Delta E^{\text{vert-emi}}$ decrease while $\Delta E^{\text{vert-abs}}$ (and then absorption wavelength) remains almost constant leading to larger Stokes shifts (Table 7 and Figure 26).

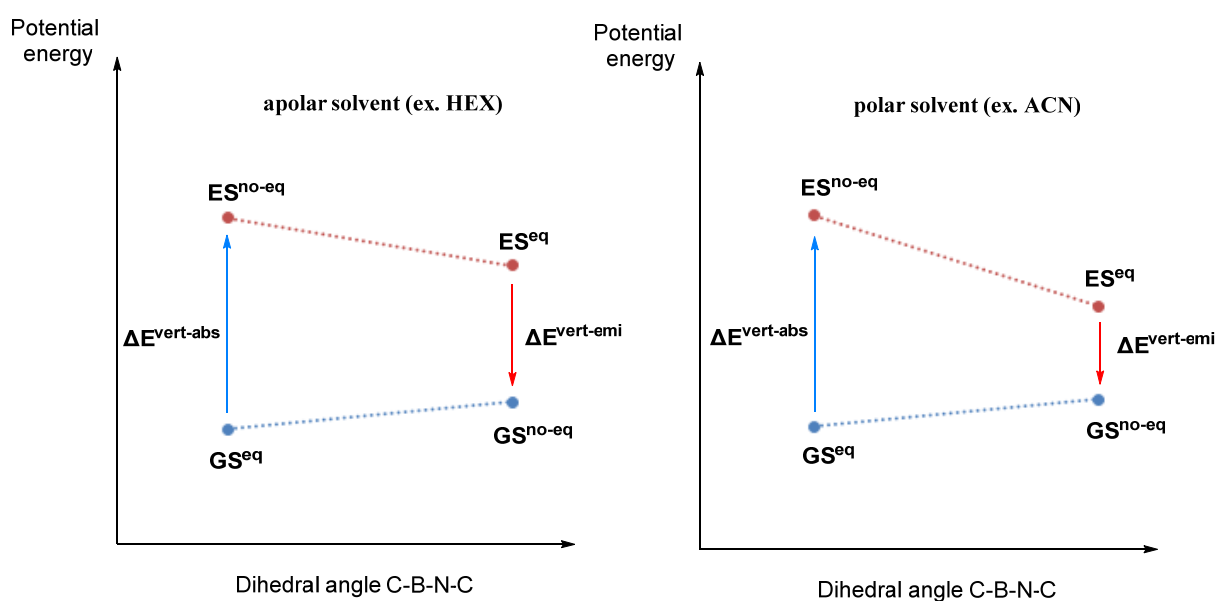


Figure 26 qualitative diagrams of Frank-Condon representing the effect of solvent polarity for the compounds studied

These evidences from calculation confirm the TICT in the excited states from the nitrogen (donor) of the carbazole to the boron (acceptor).

Emission spectra were recorded for compound **1a** (Figure 27), **1b** (Figure 28) and **1c** (Figure 29) with four different solvents (acetonitrile, dichloromethane, n-hexane and THF). The fluorescence spectra were recorded with a wavelength of excitation of 350 nm for all the compound in n-hexane, THF and dichloromethane (DCM) while a wavelength of excitation of 310 nm for acetonitrile.

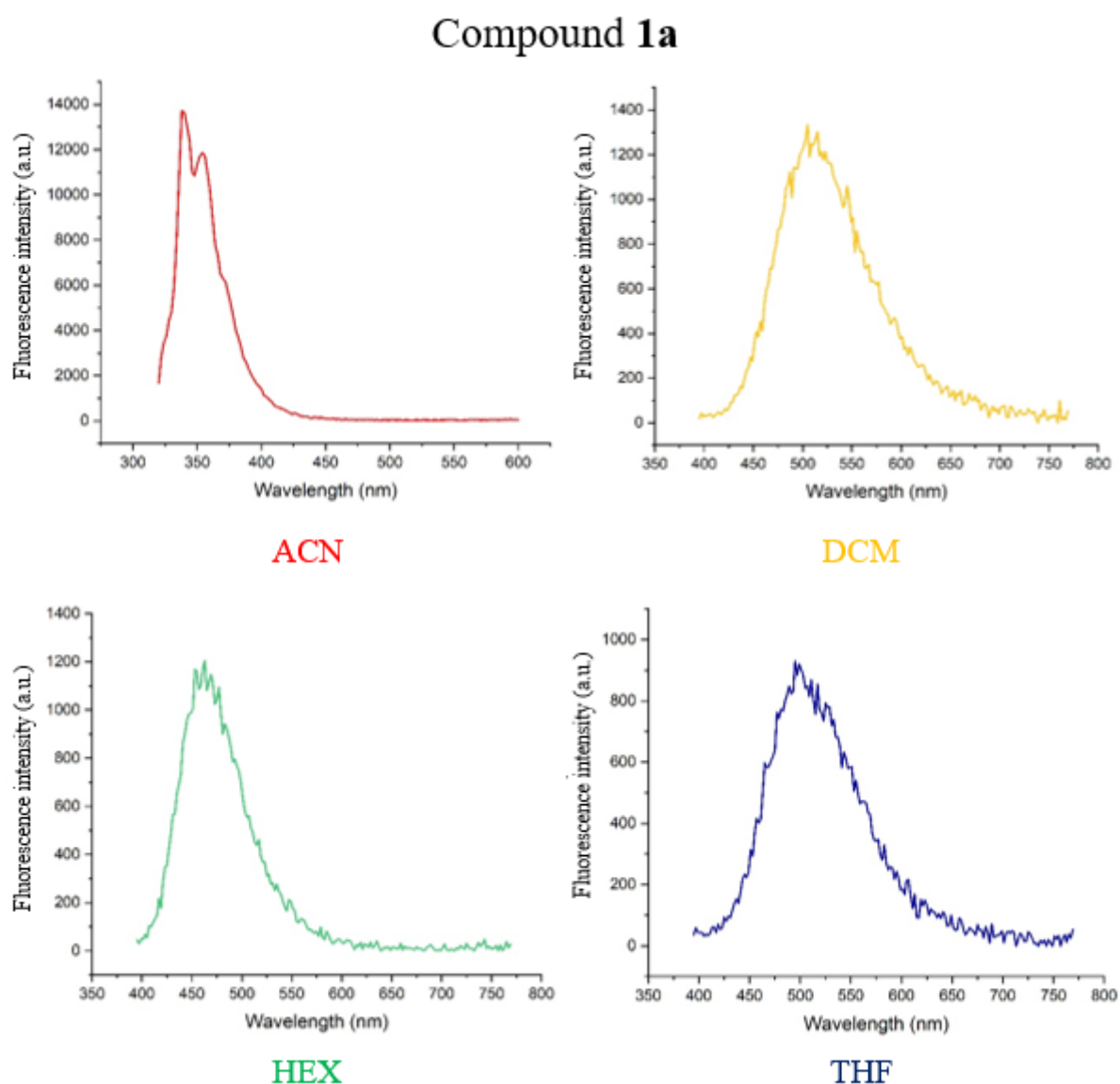


Figure 27 Fluorescence spectra of compound **1a**

Compound 1b

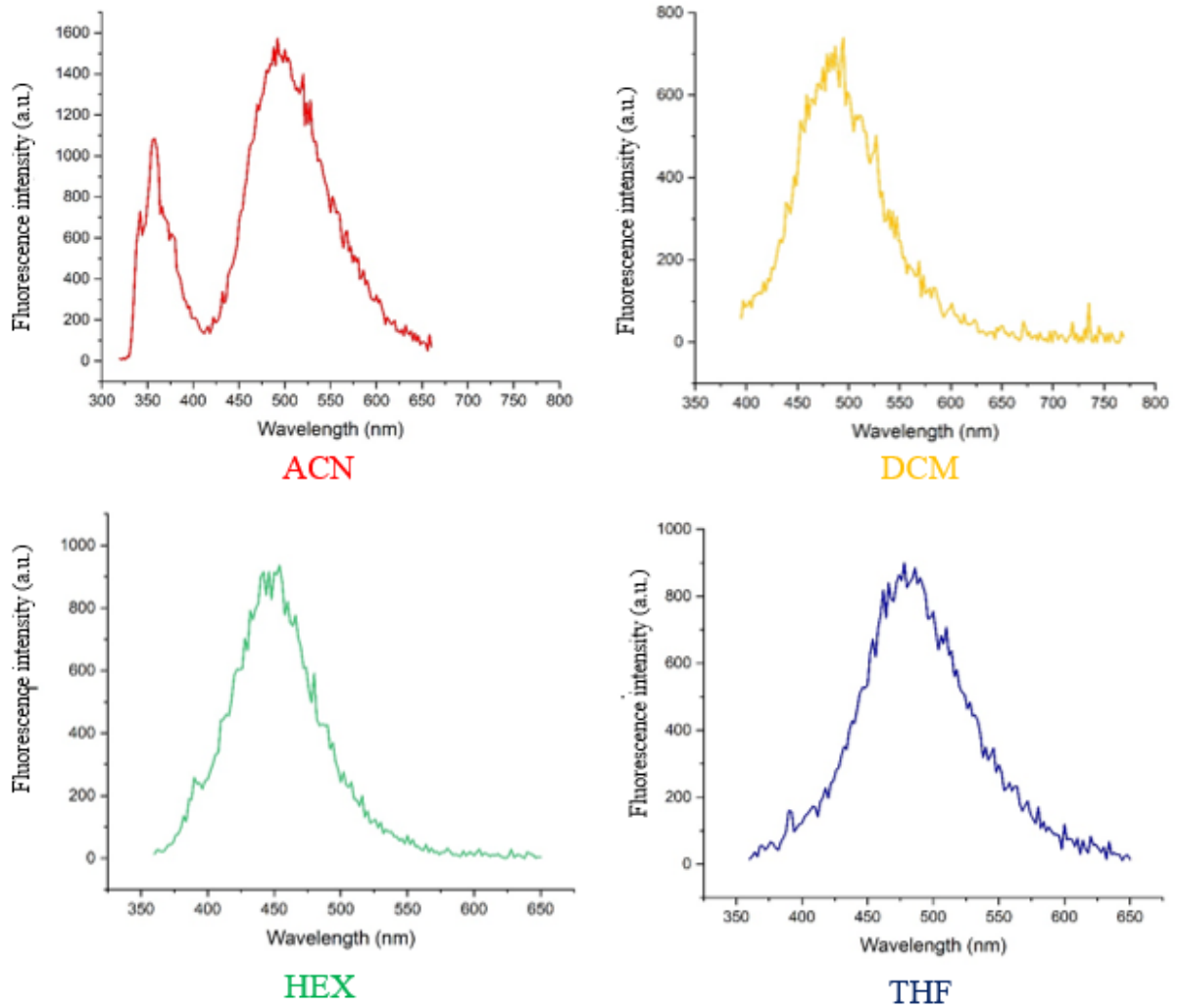


Figure 28 Fluorescence spectra of compound 1b

Compound 1c

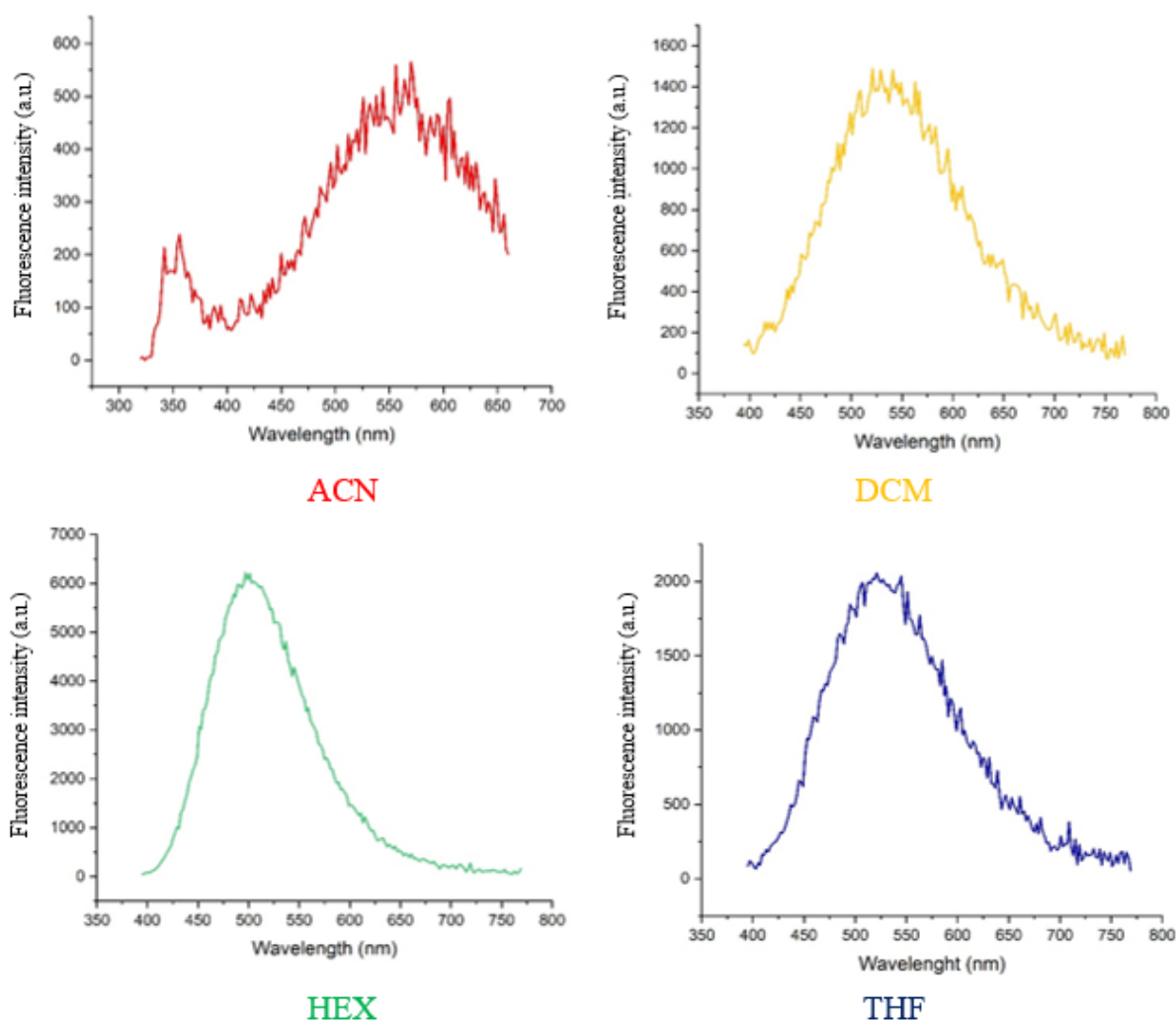


Figure 29 Fluorescence spectra of compound 1c

This study shows that for the compounds a positive solvatochromic properties with the gradual increase in solvent polarity from hexane to acetonitrile as reported in Table 8. Spectra registered in acetonitrile present discontinuity on this trend probably due to the stability of the compounds in this solvent. Furthermore, from Table 8 are reported the quantum yields and the average lifetime (τ_{ES}) of the excited state.

compound 1a				
Solvent	Emission wavelength (nm)	τ_{ES} (ns)	Quantum Yield (%)	Excitation wavelength (nm)
HEX	465	4	17	350
THF	505	7	19	350
DCM	509	8	29	350

ACN	348	3	26	310
compound 1b				
Solvent	Emission wavelength (nm)	τ_{ES} (ns)	Quantum Yield (%)	Excitation wavelength (nm)
HEX	448	2	6	350
THF	480	3	8	350
DCM	485	3	9	350
ACN	495	5	12	310
compound 1c				
Solvent	Emission wavelength (nm)	τ_{ES} (ns)	Quantum Yield (%)	Excitation wavelength (nm)
HEX	501	7	45	350
THF	525	4	22	350
DCM	535	4	57	350
ACN	564	2	15	310

Table 8 summary of the experimental fluorescence data for all the compounds

From the values of τ_{ES} it is noted that these are of the order of nanoseconds, confirming the fact that the luminescent emissions are fluorescent.

Conclusions

Our work was focused on improved the general synthesis of carbazole-bis-aryl-boranes **1a**, **1b** and **1c**. A new general synthesis (*path b*) was optimized improving yields and avoiding corrosive reagent (Figure 30).

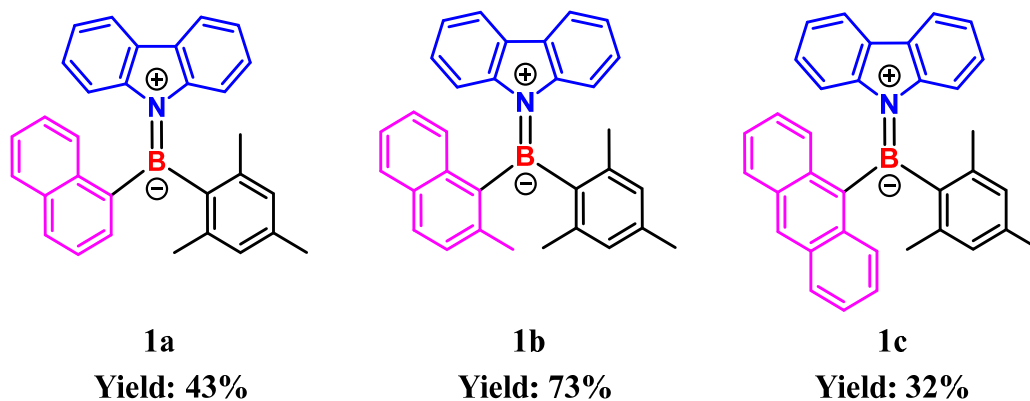


Figure 30 Summary of the yields obtained following *path b*

Successively, all the conformational behaviors of these molecules have been studied with DFT calculations. Then, with standard kinetic and EXSY analysis, it was possible to obtain the energy barrier of the main transitions (Table 9).

Comp	GS1	GS2	2RF-CC-carb	2RF-CN-mes		2RF-CN-Ar0 2RF-CN-Ar180	
				Calc.	Exp.	Calc.	Exp.
1a	1.1	0.0	7.6	21.6	-	20.7 19.9	20.9
1b	0.4	0.0	11.4	23.5	24.6	26.4 25.3	26.7
1c	0.0	-	9.7	22.5	23.9	25.6 -	-

Table 9 summary of the results, relative energies in kcal/mol

For compound **1b**, it was possible to separate the atropisomers and assign their absolute configuration comparing the experimental ECD spectrum with a compute one. The first eluted has *M* absolute configuration while the second eluted has the *P*.

Moreover, a positive solvatochromic effect was observed from DFT, TD-DFT calculations of fluorescence for all the products. The solvatochromic effect was explained by confirming the TICT charge transfer in the excited state. The positive solvatochromic effect is also observed in the experimental fluorescence spectra registered by Stagni's research group.

Experimental Section

Instrumentations

Reactions which needed anhydrous conditions were performed under argon flow. The glassware used in these reactions was placed in an oven at +70 °C for at least 1 hour immediately before use.

¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR and ¹¹B-NMR spectra were registered with Varian Inova 600 MHz and Varian Mercury 400 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are given in ppm relative to the internal standards tetramethylsilane or relative to the peak of the solvents. The deuterated solvents for NMR spectra were commercially available. Deuterated chloroform was filtered, before use, on aluminium oxide to remove HCl residues.

Silica gel 60 F254 (Merk) for the TLC and silica gel 60 Å (230-400 mesh, Sigma Aldrich) were employed for chromatography separation of the reaction crudes.

HPLC WaterTM 600 instrument with detection fixed at 254 nm was used with Enantioselective HPLC columns (DAICEL chiralcel AD-H 5 μ m 250 x 21.2 mm, 20 mL/min) to separate stable atropisomers using different mixtures of *n*-hexane and isopropanol as eluent.

Emission spectra were registered with FLS920P- Edinburgh Instruments spectrofluorometer with 10^{-5} M solutions of the sample.

ECD spectra were obtained with JASCO J-810 spectropolarimeter at +25 °C in acetonitrile solution, using a quartz cell with 0.2 cm path length. The concentration of the sample was adjusted to reach about 1.0 in the maximum of absorbance. The spectrum was obtained from the average of 16 scans at 50 nm·min⁻¹ scan rate.

Materials

1-bromo-2-methylnaphthalene, 9-bromoanthracene, 1-bromonaphthalene, 9H-carbazole, mesitylboronic acid, naphthalen-1-ylboronic acid, 1-bromo-2-nitrobenzene were commercially available. THF, ET₂O and Toluene has been dried before use by distillation from Na/benzophenone. 9H-carbazole was re-crystallized in water to obtain as pure one.

Calculations

The calculations for ground states and transition states (Figure 31, Figure 32, Figure 33) employed the B3LYP hybrid HF-DFT method and the 6-311G (d,p) basis sets. The analysis of the vibrational frequencies has shown an absence of imaginary frequency for optimized structure of the ground states, while only one in transition states. Transition states were also validated by visual inspection.

Compound 1a

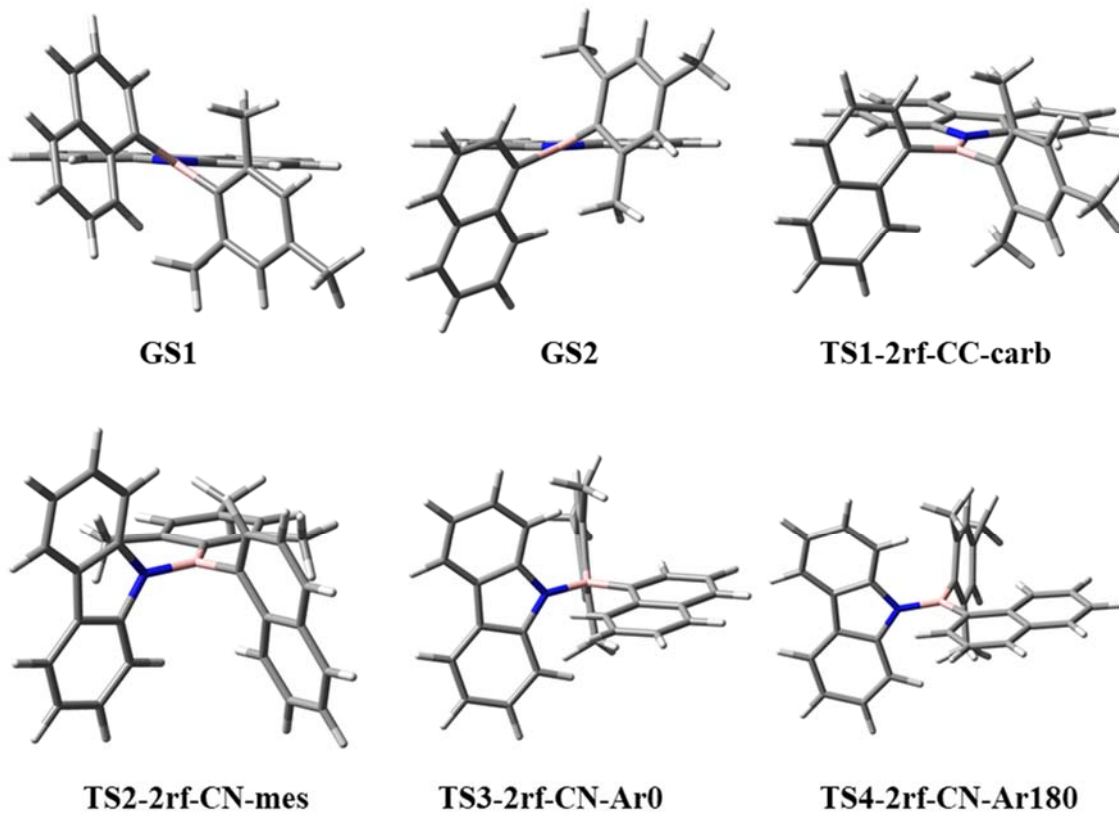
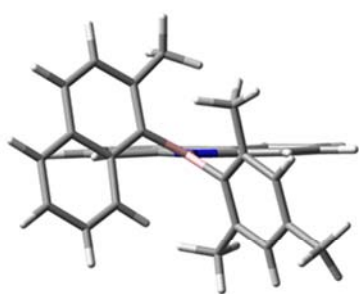
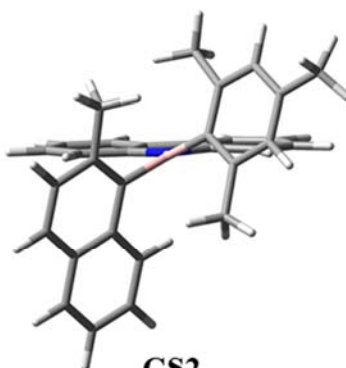


Figure 31 Calculate GSs and TSs for compound 1a

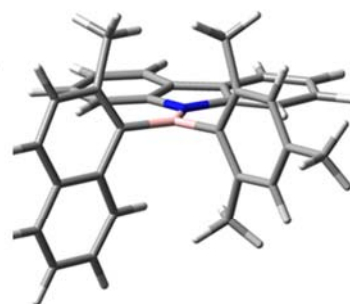
Compound 1b



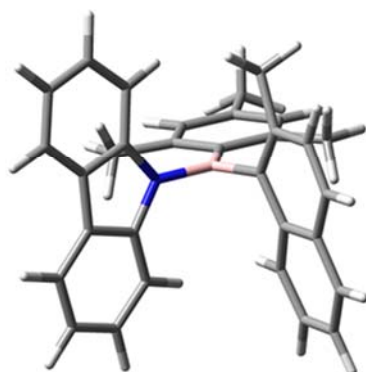
GS1



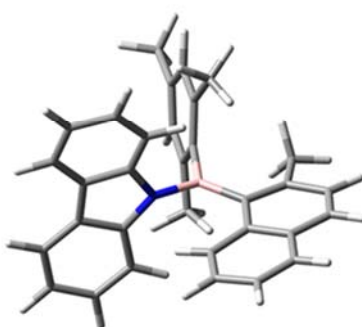
GS2



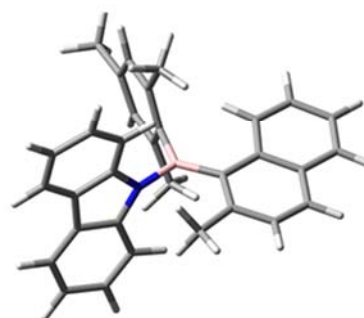
TS1-2rf-CC-carb



TS2-2rf-CN-mes



TS3-2rf-CN-Ar0



TS4-2rf-CN-Ar180

Figure 32 Calculate GSs and TSs for compound 1b

Compound 1c

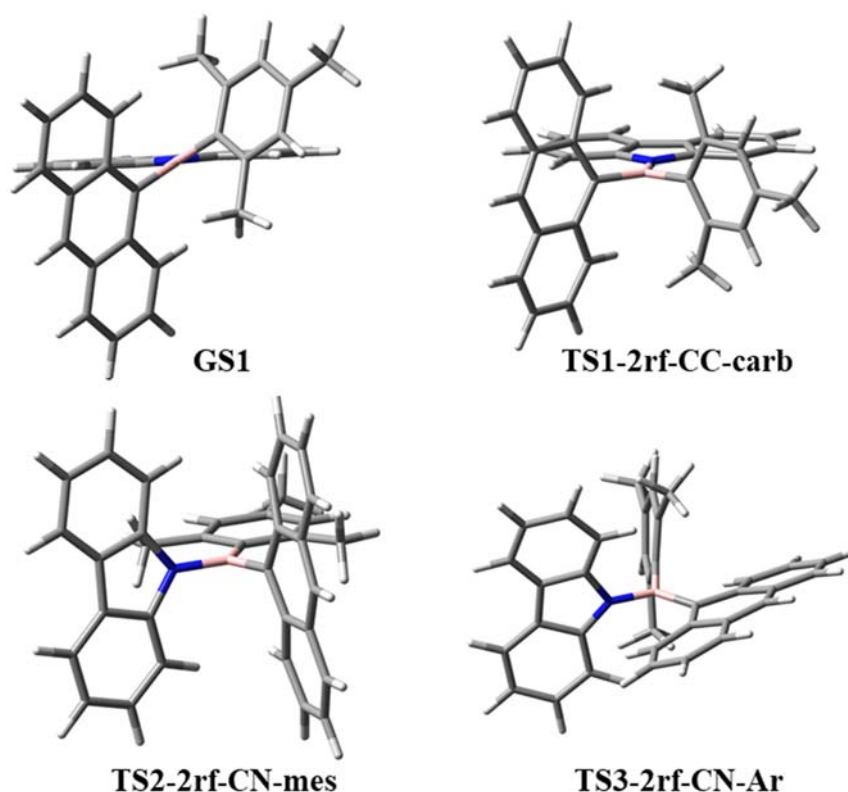


Figure 33 Calculate GSs and TSs for compound 1c

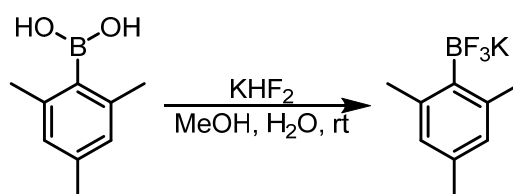
For the calculation of the fluorescence cycle, a procedure has been optimized in previous work by the research group was used. The procedure involved 7 steps. The fluorescence data was obtained by the simulation of the cycle based on DFT and TD-DFT. The Functional CAM-B3LYP was used in all the steps. Starting from GS^{eq} geometry, the first step involved an optimization considering solute-solvent interaction with the 6-31G (d) basis sets. In the second step, with 6-31+G(d,p) basis sets, three possible transitions (ES^{no-eq}) were simulated increasing energy from GS^{eq} . The ES^{no-eq} with the maximum of probability and the minimum of energy was chosen. In the step 3, with and 6-31+G(d,p) basis sets the energy of GS^{eq} was calculated. Therefore, the coordinates of non-equilibrium state of GS^{eq} were saved. In the step 4, the saved coordinates were applied to ES^{no-eq} choose in step 2 and then the ES^{no-eq} energy was calculated with 6-31+G(d,p) basis sets. In the step 5, with the 6-31G (d) basis set, the ES^{no-eq} geometry was optimized reaching the equilibrium state of solvation (ES^{eq}). In the steps 6 and 7 analogously with steps 3 and 4, the vertical emission was calculated with TD-DFT method. In the step 6 were calculated with 6-31+G(d,p) basis set the energy of ES^{eq} and the coordinates of non-equilibrium of ES were saved. In the last step, the coordinates saved in the step 6 were

applied to GS^{no-eq} and then calculate with the same functional and basis set the energy. The geometries of equilibrium in the steps 1 and 5 were calculated in THF and then were used as starting points in the same steps for n-hexane and ACN.

The absolute configuration of the two atropisomers of **1b** was assigned by the simulation of ECD spectrum based on TD-DFT. The theoretical ECD spectra were obtained with four different functionals (CAM-B3LYP,¹⁶ ω B97X-D,¹⁷ BH&HLYP¹⁸ and M06-2x¹⁹) with the same 6-311++G(2d,p) basis set, in order to have data redundancy, and to enhance reliability.

Synthesis

Potassium trifluoro(mesityl)borane salt



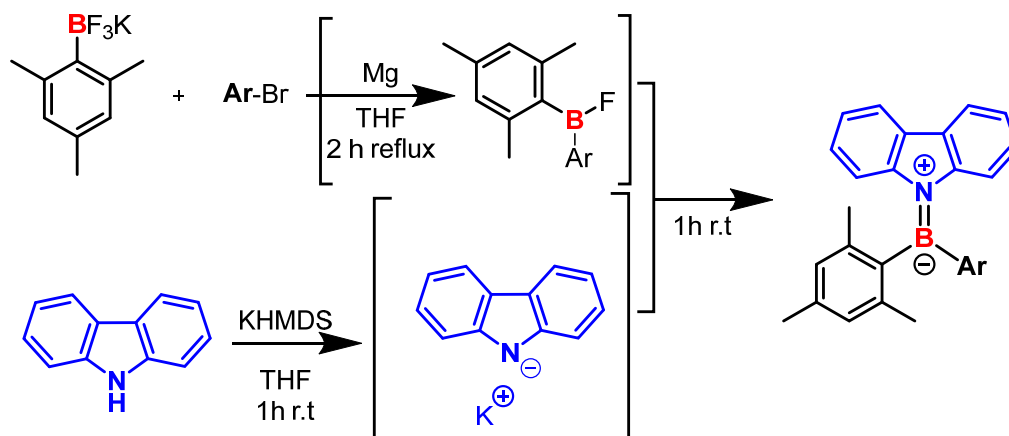
To a solution of mesitylboronic acid (5 g, 30.5 mmol, 1 eq) dissolved in 20 mL of MeOH was added slowly with vigorous stirring a solution of KHF₂ (7.93 g, 101.5 mmol, 3.33 eq) in H₂O (23 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min and a white solid was obtained; H₂O was removed as azeotropic mixture with CH₃CN under reduced pressure. The excess of KHF₂ was removed using a Soxhlet extractor. A white solid was obtained after removing CH₃CN under reduced pressure. The yield is almost quantitative.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ = 6.48 (s, 1H), 2.25 (m, 6H), 2.09 ppm (s, 3H).

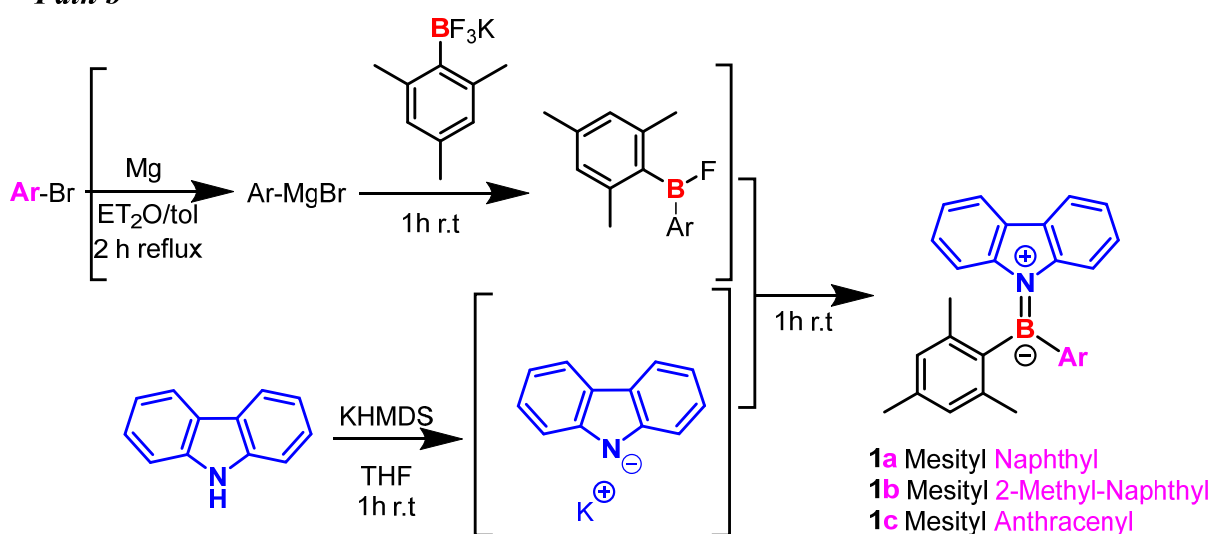
Synthesis of products **1a**, **1b** and **1c**

Product **1b** is prepared following different strategies: *path a* and *path b*. The compounds **1a**, **1c** is prepared following *path b*.

Path a



Path b



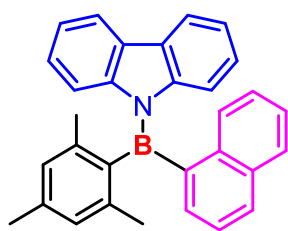
Path a

In a 25 mL oven-dried reaction flask magnesium foil (10 eq), a tip of iodine, MesBF₃K (2.4 mmol) and the solvents THF (15 mL) were added. The arylbromine (2.4 mmol) was dropped at room temperature and the resulting solution was stirred under argon at reflux. When the discoloration of iodine was visible, the reaction time was taken for 1 h. After cooling to room temperature, the formation of the Mes-aryl-fluoroborate was checked at ¹⁹F NMR. Simultaneously, in another 25 mL oven-dried reaction flask, carbazole (2.4 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was reacted with KHMDS (2.4 mmol) at room temperature. After 1-hour, when MesBF₃K salt has been disappeared, the Mes-aryl-fluoroborate solution was dropped to second flask at room temperature. The residue was diluted in DCM and filtered on Celite[®], then evaporated the solvent. The products were purified by chromatography separation on silica gel, with eluent *n*-hexane/DCM in 9:1 ratio.

Path b

In a 25 mL oven-dried reaction flask, magnesium slice (10 eq), the solvents Et₂O/toluene (10 mL:5 mL) and a tip of iodine were added. The arylbromine (2.4 mmol) was dropped at room temperature and the resulting solution was stirred under argon at reflux. When the discoloration of iodine was visible, the reaction time was taken for 1 h. After cooling to room temperature, the MesBF₃K (2.4 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred another 1 h. The formation of the Mes-Aryl fluoro borate was checked at ¹⁹F NMR. Meanwhile, in another 25 mL oven-dried reaction flask, carbazole (2.4 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was reacted with KHMDS (2.4 mmol) at room temperature. After 1-hour, when MesBF₃K has been disappeared, the Mes-Aryl fluoro borate solution was dropped to second flask at room temperature. The residue was diluted in DCM and filtered on Celite[®], then evaporated the solvent. The products were purified by chromatography separation on silica gel, with eluent *n*-hexane/DCM in 9:1 ratio.

Compound 1a 9-(mesityl(naphthalen-1-yl)boraneyl)-9H-carbazole



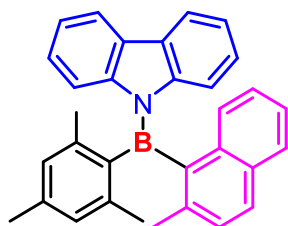
Compound **1a** was synthesized following *path b* starting with 1-bromo-naphthalene with 43% of yields.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.98 – 7.92 (m, 2H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (ddd, *J* = 8.2, 6.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.19 – 7.11 (m, 3H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 6.77 (ddd, *J* = 8.5, 7.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, 77 ppm) δ 144.06 (Cq), 142.69 (Cq), 140.58 (Cq-B broden), 140.13 (Cq), 138.73 (Cq), 138.30 (Cq), 134.87 (Cq), 133.16 (CH), 133.01 (Cq), 130.56 (CH), 128.63 (CH), 128.43 (Cq), 128.36 (CH), 128.24 (CH), 128.00 (CH), 126.55 (CH), 126.44 (CH), 125.84 (CH), 125.68 (CH), 125.63 (CH), 122.91 (CH), 122.68 (CH), 119.48 (CH), 119.32 (CH), 116.99 (CH), 115.73 (CH), 22.65 (CH₃), 21.78 (CH₃), 21.38 (CH₃).

^{11}B NMR (192 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 51.62.

Compound **1b** 9-(mesityl(2-methylnaphthalen-1-yl)boraneyl)-9H-carbazole



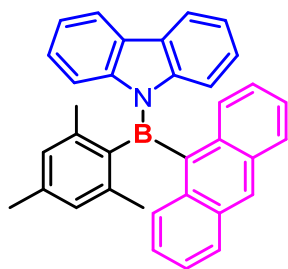
Compound **1b** was synthesized by *path b* starting with 1-bromo-2-methyl-naphthalene with 73% of yields. Atropisomers were separated with AD-H column and eluent *n*-hexane:*i*-PrOH (97:3) with a flow 20 mL/min.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , 5.32 ppm) δ 8.02 (dt, $J = 7.8, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.97 (dt, $J = 7.7, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 – 7.81 (m, 1H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.37 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.20 – 7.10 (m, 4H), 7.03 (dt, $J = 8.5, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.88 – 6.82 (m, 2H), 6.65 – 6.60 (m, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , 53.3 ppm) δ 143.22 (Cq), 142.79 (Cq), 140.92 (Cq-B broden), 140.77 (Cq-B broden), 139.86 (Cq), 139.56 (Cq), 138.66 (Cq), 138.40 (Cq), 135.49 (Cq), 131.74 (Cq), 129.80 (CH), 129.28 (CH), 128.84 (CH), 128.70 (CH), 128.42 (CH), 128.23 (Cq), 128.11 (Cq), 127.19 (CH), 126.19 (CH), 125.95 (CH), 125.81 (CH), 124.61 (CH), 122.85 (CH), 122.61 (CH), 119.45 (CH), 119.33 (CH), 115.70 (CH), 115.52 (CH), 22.35 (CH_3), 21.81 (CH_3), 21.44 (CH_3), 20.91 (CH_3).

^{11}B NMR (192 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 53.77.

Compound **1c** 9-(anthracen-9-yl(mesityl)boraneyl)-9H-carbazole



Compound **1c** was synthesized by *path b* starting with 9-bromo-anthracene with 32% of yields.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.56 (s, 1H), 8.01 (dt, *J* = 7.9, 1.9 Hz, 3H), 7.95 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (dt, *J* = 7.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.16 (dddd, *J* = 7.8, 6.4, 3.8, 1.3 Hz, 3H), 7.10 – 7.02 (m, 2H), 6.83 (s, 2H), 6.60 (ddd, *J* = 8.6, 7.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.19 – 6.15 (m, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.51 (Cq), 142.73 (Cq), 140.91 (Cq), 139.54 (Cq), 138.59 (Cq-B broaden), 134.60 (Cq), 131.32 (Cq), 129.84 (CH), 129.13 (CH), 129.12 (CH), 128.63 (Cq), 128.22 (Cq), 127.95 (CH), 126.37 (CH), 126.07 (CH), 125.87 (CH), 125.02 (CH), 123.07 (CH), 122.62 (CH), 119.62 (CH), 119.30 (CH), 116.41 (CH), 115.90 (CH), 22.64 (CH₃), 21.33 (CH₃).

¹¹B NMR (192 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 55.05.

Bibliography

1. Møllerup, S. K. & Wang, S. Boron-based stimuli responsive materials. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **48**, 3537–3549 (2019).
2. Wang, S. Luminescence and electroluminescence of Al(III), B(III), Be(II) and Zn(II) complexes with nitrogen donors. *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **215**, 79–98 (2001).
3. Li, H. J., Møllerup, S. K., Wang, X. & Wang, S. D- π -A Triarylboranes as Reversible Fluorescent Probes for CO₂ and Temperature. *Org. Lett.* **21**, 2838–2842 (2019).
4. Taniguchi, T., Wang, J., Irle, S. & Yamaguchi, S. TICT fluorescence of N-borylated 2,5-diarylpyrroles: A gear like dual motion in the excited state. *Dalt. Trans.* **42**, 620–624 (2013).
5. Wang, J., Wang, Y., Taniguchi, T., Yamaguchi, S. & Irle, S. Substituent effects on twisted internal charge transfer excited states of N-borylated carbazoles and (diphenylamino)boranes. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **116**, 1151–1158 (2012).
6. Sasaki, S., Drummen, G. P. C. & Konishi, G. I. Recent advances in twisted intramolecular charge transfer (TICT) fluorescence and related phenomena in materials chemistry. *J. Mater. Chem. C* **4**, 2731–2743 (2016).
7. Laplante, S. R. *et al.* Assessing atropoisomer axial chirality in drug discovery and development. *J. Med. Chem.* **54**, 7005–7022 (2011).
8. Pecorari, D. *et al.* Highly twisted carbazole-borane derivatives: B-N stereodynamic analysis and consequences on their emission properties. *Org. Chem. Front.* **8**, 4496–4507 (2021).
9. Zuehlsdorff, T. J. & Isborn, C. M. Modeling Electronic Excited States of Molecules in Solution. 1–27 (2018).
10. Mislow, K. Stereochemical Consequences of Correlated Rotation in Molecular Propellers. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **9**, 26–33 (1976).
11. John F. Blount, Paolo Finocchiaro, Devens Gust, K. M. Conformational Analysis of Triarylboranes. (1973).
12. Rate, T. H. E. A. Activated chemical. **17**, (1935).
13. Bachrach, S. M. Computational organic chemistry. *Annu. Reports Prog. Chem. - Sect. B* **108**, 334–352 (2012).
15. Adamo, C. & Jacquemin, D. The calculations of excited-state properties with time-dependent density functional theory. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **42**, 845–856 (2013).
16. Lennox, A. J. J. & Lloyd-Jones, G. C. Organotrifluoroborate hydrolysis: Boronic acid release mechanism and an acid-base paradox in cross-coupling. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **134**,

- 7431–7441 (2012).
17. Berger, S. M., Ferger, M. & Marder, T. B. Synthetic Approaches to Triarylboranes from 1885 to 2020. *Chem. - A Eur. J.* 7043–7058 (2021).
 18. Vedejs, E., Chapman, R. W., Fields, S. C., Lin, S. & Schrimpf, M. R. Conversion of Arylboronic Acids into Potassium Aryltrifluoroborates: Convenient Precursors of Arylboron Difluoride Lewis Acids. *J. Org. Chem.* **60**, 3020–3027 (1995).
 19. Chambers, R. D. & Chivers, T. 730. Polyfluoroaryl organometallic compounds. Part II. Pentafluorophenylboron halides and some derived compounds. *J. Chem. Soc.* 3933–3939 (1965).
 20. Ferger, M. *et al.* Synthesis of Highly Functionalizable Symmetrically and Unsymmetrically Substituted Triarylboranes from Bench-Stable Boron Precursors. *Chem. - A Eur. J.* **27**, 9094–9101 (2021).

Compound 1a GS1

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1276.95634273
A.U. after 1 cycles
Lowest frequency = 22.5524

Zero-point correction= 0.480493
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.508064
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.509008
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.421371
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1276.475850
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1276.448279
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1276.447335
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1276.534972

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	0.096578	0.003873	0.211186
2	6	0	1.550181	1.573375	2.383269
3	1	0	0.655768	1.128377	2.827998
4	1	0	2.297217	0.779122	2.305599
5	1	0	1.929513	2.321810	3.081928
6	6	0	0.323039	2.161909	-1.208031
7	6	0	0.785367	3.465384	-1.399847
8	1	0	0.601811	3.951829	-2.353730
9	6	0	1.465657	4.161903	-0.402176
10	6	0	1.685898	3.510877	0.811576
11	1	0	2.204587	4.037410	1.607727
12	6	0	1.264501	2.198983	1.034162
13	6	0	0.563627	1.501352	0.021675
14	6	0	-0.429177	1.498114	-2.344291
15	1	0	-1.504408	1.466942	-2.144610
16	1	0	-0.282873	2.049929	-3.275060
17	1	0	-0.106872	0.467992	-2.517626
18	6	0	1.973297	5.563687	-0.636701
19	1	0	1.962818	6.151094	0.284596
20	1	0	3.006057	5.549907	-1.002591
21	1	0	1.369667	6.087517	-1.381420
22	7	0	-1.309092	-0.338612	0.097720
23	6	0	-2.417734	0.509592	0.377581
24	6	0	-1.858998	-1.574538	-0.351904
25	6	0	-3.623522	-0.182810	0.134776
26	6	0	-2.439489	1.809951	0.886187
27	6	0	-3.268080	-1.502087	-0.342149
28	6	0	-4.854921	0.431177	0.375060
29	6	0	-3.675515	2.407927	1.114783
30	1	0	-1.528536	2.350827	1.093854
31	6	0	-4.037668	-2.583373	-0.778804
32	6	0	-4.875401	1.731697	0.860930
33	1	0	-5.779945	-0.103040	0.188781
34	1	0	-3.703766	3.420203	1.501915
35	1	0	-5.120397	-2.525704	-0.767899
36	1	0	-5.821634	2.224597	1.052206

37	6	0	-1.996134	-3.778387	-1.276864
38	1	0	-1.505043	-4.667936	-1.654828
39	6	0	-1.214701	-2.710836	-0.845646
40	1	0	-0.138080	-2.774592	-0.894613
41	6	0	-3.395411	-3.724894	-1.238392
42	1	0	-3.975890	-4.573546	-1.581430
43	6	0	1.119307	-1.134110	0.593585
44	6	0	2.422655	-1.314254	0.011693
45	6	0	2.870293	-0.577428	-1.118493
46	6	0	3.312284	-2.298797	0.557486
47	6	0	1.654373	-2.885252	2.226419
48	6	0	4.112278	-0.790043	-1.667866
49	1	0	2.221764	0.174238	-1.547341
50	6	0	4.588336	-2.494408	-0.032978
51	6	0	2.899187	-3.064407	1.677717
52	1	0	1.341125	-3.474529	3.081013
53	6	0	4.983481	-1.758242	-1.121785
54	1	0	4.426816	-0.209515	-2.527958
55	1	0	5.247483	-3.243941	0.392957
56	1	0	3.584053	-3.798901	2.089245
57	1	0	5.960026	-1.917455	-1.565073
58	6	0	0.771307	-1.935192	1.673278
59	1	0	-0.210393	-1.822916	2.120893

Compound 1a GS2

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1276.95743337
A.U. after 1 cycles
Lowest frequency = 24.0210

Zero-point correction= 0.480319
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.508035
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.508979
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.420667
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1276.477115
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1276.449399
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1276.448455
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1276.536766

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	-0.275633	-0.380493	-0.199794
2	6	0	-1.439951	-2.061582	2.027863
3	1	0	-0.999666	-1.200545	2.540659
4	1	0	-0.612441	-2.696973	1.701296
5	1	0	-2.021127	-2.619762	2.764453
6	6	0	-2.655898	-0.441026	-1.225338
7	6	0	-3.977384	-0.895162	-1.237592
8	1	0	-4.622951	-0.608008	-2.062873
9	6	0	-4.491698	-1.697069	-0.220388
10	6	0	-3.638408	-2.051542	0.825950
11	1	0	-4.019359	-2.669440	1.634294
12	6	0	-2.306091	-1.639747	0.860798

13	6	0	-1.795416	-0.813434	-0.167152
14	6	0	-2.190994	0.454694	-2.355727
15	1	0	-2.107732	1.495646	-2.028313
16	1	0	-2.898867	0.426326	-3.186596
17	1	0	-1.212526	0.162004	-2.745611
18	6	0	-5.916775	-2.192984	-0.262460
19	1	0	-6.340975	-2.273338	0.741444
20	1	0	-5.972786	-3.187101	-0.719915
21	1	0	-6.554049	-1.526898	-0.848526
22	7	0	0.095020	1.015622	-0.124098
23	6	0	-0.669403	2.066748	0.465090
24	6	0	1.265420	1.631124	-0.659467
25	6	0	0.016191	3.291985	0.325715
26	6	0	-1.879691	2.010038	1.158607
27	6	0	1.238346	3.017159	-0.399443
28	6	0	-0.516128	4.468342	0.857714
29	6	0	-2.398320	3.193055	1.678523
30	1	0	-2.414119	1.081373	1.288440
31	6	0	2.265705	3.845977	-0.855521
32	6	0	-1.729519	4.414071	1.530813
33	1	0	0.013529	5.408226	0.749275
34	1	0	-3.341659	3.160748	2.211793
35	1	0	2.242348	4.910918	-0.652963
36	1	0	-2.158808	5.317094	1.949316
37	6	0	3.315896	1.914932	-1.860675
38	1	0	4.127645	1.491095	-2.440841
39	6	0	2.299416	1.075550	-1.414082
40	1	0	2.323075	0.023989	-1.654950
41	6	0	3.309039	3.286803	-1.581131
42	1	0	4.115602	3.913866	-1.943219
43	6	0	0.796315	-1.522790	-0.399245
44	6	0	1.973973	-1.696635	0.411632
45	6	0	2.283380	-0.848419	1.509139
46	6	0	2.868167	-2.782914	0.136994
47	6	0	1.450395	-3.500386	-1.694098
48	6	0	3.403610	-1.051878	2.279150
49	1	0	1.621753	-0.023810	1.741375
50	6	0	4.018441	-2.964481	0.948841
51	6	0	2.584591	-3.662278	-0.940125
52	1	0	1.230062	-4.183182	-2.507155
53	6	0	4.284204	-2.119329	1.997136
54	1	0	3.614375	-0.387342	3.109490
55	1	0	4.684969	-3.791556	0.726499
56	1	0	3.274995	-4.473642	-1.147210
57	1	0	5.165165	-2.268992	2.611103
58	6	0	0.554091	-2.449152	-1.403255
59	1	0	-0.352451	-2.365609	-1.993221

Compound 1a TS1-2rf-CC-carb

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1276.94888260

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -31.4981

Zero-point correction=	0.480862
(Hartree/Particle)	
Thermal correction to Energy=	0.507373
Thermal correction to Enthalpy=	0.508317

Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.424247
 Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1276.468020
 Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1276.441510
 Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1276.440566
 Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1276.524636

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	0.006631	0.215887	0.297266
2	6	0	-0.577588	1.540743	-2.425450
3	1	0	0.436240	1.740678	-2.783700
4	1	0	-0.697093	0.459287	-2.334748
5	1	0	-1.268796	1.878749	-3.201009
6	6	0	-1.082297	2.375470	1.286723
7	6	0	-1.582323	3.672906	1.158589
8	1	0	-1.898580	4.201318	2.053988
9	6	0	-1.705193	4.299669	-0.079354
10	6	0	-1.354248	3.563034	-1.208088
11	1	0	-1.487454	4.005917	-2.191429
12	6	0	-0.858461	2.259730	-1.122469
13	6	0	-0.678856	1.649457	0.141231
14	6	0	-1.047531	1.780179	2.679078
15	1	0	-0.122568	2.038937	3.203010
16	1	0	-1.877489	2.163793	3.277175
17	1	0	-1.134469	0.691188	2.667527
18	6	0	-2.204374	5.719267	-0.193465
19	1	0	-1.372802	6.431120	-0.145961
20	1	0	-2.721980	5.885990	-1.141199
21	1	0	-2.892424	5.967580	0.618241
22	7	0	-0.731852	-1.006946	0.148625
23	6	0	-2.144657	-1.142779	-0.076637
24	6	0	-0.216702	-2.347795	0.201201
25	6	0	-2.483076	-2.507703	-0.167461
26	6	0	-3.138388	-0.168723	-0.187034
27	6	0	-1.264939	-3.268577	0.005922
28	6	0	-3.803502	-2.906720	-0.379714
29	6	0	-4.452122	-0.582296	-0.398562
30	1	0	-2.914440	0.882229	-0.111851
31	6	0	-1.021935	-4.643055	0.005262
32	6	0	-4.789078	-1.935758	-0.497437
33	1	0	-4.053334	-3.959486	-0.448529
34	1	0	-5.227056	0.170756	-0.486123
35	1	0	-1.835774	-5.343308	-0.145659
36	1	0	-5.820564	-2.225058	-0.662488
37	6	0	1.314954	-4.180303	0.390829
38	1	0	2.326413	-4.540396	0.540489
39	6	0	1.087158	-2.806006	0.393201
40	1	0	1.911979	-2.130687	0.544268
41	6	0	0.275743	-5.096409	0.199896
42	1	0	0.485780	-6.159767	0.203106
43	6	0	1.550328	0.221046	0.708958
44	6	0	2.635665	0.275165	-0.232461
45	6	0	2.443047	0.086968	-1.627019
46	6	0	3.980065	0.460932	0.231299
47	6	0	3.197055	0.428998	2.516653

48	6	0	3.491343	0.132740	-2.514894
49	1	0	1.448527	-0.126534	-1.993227
50	6	0	5.040024	0.521848	-0.711083
51	6	0	4.229862	0.547435	1.624354
52	1	0	3.387371	0.465073	3.583765
53	6	0	4.805327	0.369372	-2.054975
54	1	0	3.311152	-0.022860	-3.572738
55	1	0	6.049385	0.678456	-0.344416
56	1	0	5.249313	0.688062	1.968184
57	1	0	5.625862	0.412242	-2.762321
58	6	0	1.870250	0.270307	2.056119
59	1	0	1.089307	0.181052	2.799691

Compound 1a TS2-2rf-CN-mes

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1276.92582172

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -33.9649

Zero-point correction= 0.480387
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.506856
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.507801
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.423393
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1276.445435
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1276.418965
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1276.418021
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1276.502429

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	0.420650	-0.180473	-0.400506
2	6	0	3.319425	0.709579	-1.105353
3	1	0	2.732806	0.965556	-1.986816
4	1	0	3.144048	1.495024	-0.368645
5	1	0	4.375071	0.745505	-1.379641
6	6	0	1.521309	-2.492564	0.160032
7	6	0	2.656373	-3.286264	0.320256
8	1	0	2.528931	-4.314783	0.642098
9	6	0	3.943055	-2.816932	0.071971
10	6	0	4.075915	-1.509440	-0.387129
11	1	0	5.067059	-1.135276	-0.622569
12	6	0	2.982405	-0.664706	-0.566958
13	6	0	1.651446	-1.121049	-0.261998
14	6	0	0.210073	-3.200446	0.437222
15	1	0	-0.487742	-3.124804	-0.396447
16	1	0	0.402862	-4.259939	0.614539
17	1	0	-0.296553	-2.807404	1.319917
18	6	0	5.148778	-3.691277	0.295543
19	1	0	5.964903	-3.427632	-0.380693
20	1	0	5.521610	-3.574751	1.319367
21	1	0	4.908836	-4.747248	0.153915
22	7	0	-0.970440	-0.654027	-0.041853
23	6	0	-1.573929	-0.570495	1.217054
24	6	0	-1.980684	-0.940870	-0.962468

25	6	0	-2.973161	-0.776115	1.096507
26	6	0	-0.989166	-0.369604	2.471178
27	6	0	-3.233714	-1.018124	-0.302667
28	6	0	-3.783744	-0.745478	2.234344
29	6	0	-1.816069	-0.347536	3.588836
30	1	0	0.080363	-0.250483	2.584283
31	6	0	-4.385860	-1.327798	-1.030277
32	6	0	-3.202640	-0.525671	3.476486
33	1	0	-4.854119	-0.897884	2.148141
34	1	0	-1.375524	-0.192954	4.567437
35	1	0	-5.348284	-1.387160	-0.533759
36	1	0	-3.820150	-0.500003	4.366745
37	6	0	-3.033800	-1.529168	-3.031167
38	1	0	-2.967180	-1.749808	-4.090655
39	6	0	-1.873514	-1.224159	-2.327925
40	1	0	-0.913185	-1.236844	-2.829580
41	6	0	-4.282769	-1.571406	-2.394130
42	1	0	-5.168990	-1.813186	-2.969227
43	6	0	0.408880	1.328229	-0.912279
44	6	0	0.677204	2.434360	-0.033544
45	6	0	1.139698	2.254835	1.298555
46	6	0	0.508290	3.778698	-0.500967
47	6	0	-0.131195	2.943056	-2.676476
48	6	0	1.395749	3.321680	2.125764
49	1	0	1.313711	1.249846	1.663258
50	6	0	0.769026	4.860525	0.380810
51	6	0	0.097628	4.003097	-1.839195
52	1	0	-0.438790	3.111341	-3.702672
53	6	0	1.199183	4.642585	1.665850
54	1	0	1.750002	3.150568	3.136082
55	1	0	0.625985	5.871904	0.014161
56	1	0	-0.026709	5.023343	-2.186814
57	1	0	1.395525	5.479176	2.326872
58	6	0	0.016653	1.617793	-2.209035
59	1	0	-0.189720	0.816454	-2.906830

Compound 1a TS3-2rf-CN-Np0

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1276.92690737

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -42.2349

Zero-point correction= 0.480211
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.506851
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.507796
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.423074
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1276.446696
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1276.420056
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1276.419112
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1276.503834

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	0.236447	-0.551598	-0.000056

2	6	0	1.872190	-0.984283	-2.568387
3	1	0	0.864897	-1.404896	-2.529105
4	1	0	1.799597	0.021571	-2.988837
5	1	0	2.449857	-1.591686	-3.269121
6	6	0	2.539015	-0.974493	1.209626
7	6	0	3.924969	-1.148959	1.187984
8	1	0	4.449296	-1.256559	2.133597
9	6	0	4.647627	-1.212208	0.000315
10	6	0	3.925198	-1.148932	-1.187487
11	1	0	4.449706	-1.256509	-2.133001
12	6	0	2.539245	-0.974456	-1.209390
13	6	0	1.814787	-0.834924	0.000047
14	6	0	1.871695	-0.984363	2.568494
15	1	0	0.864412	-1.404978	2.529006
16	1	0	2.449228	-1.591787	3.269320
17	1	0	1.799013	0.021477	2.988964
18	6	0	6.149623	-1.356409	0.000465
19	1	0	6.499821	-1.893164	-0.884551
20	1	0	6.636282	-0.374799	0.000895
21	1	0	6.499584	-1.893812	0.885184
22	7	0	-0.219653	0.895106	-0.000076
23	6	0	-0.298361	1.729750	-1.125426
24	6	0	-0.298769	1.729575	1.125378
25	6	0	-0.336923	3.088844	-0.720974
26	6	0	-0.443256	1.388909	-2.473615
27	6	0	-0.337184	3.088732	0.721126
28	6	0	-0.438079	4.102539	-1.678188
29	6	0	-0.547264	2.413356	-3.407993
30	1	0	-0.507484	0.357783	-2.790196
31	6	0	-0.438672	4.102275	1.678465
32	6	0	-0.527963	3.761348	-3.020849
33	1	0	-0.462256	5.142866	-1.372526
34	1	0	-0.662704	2.160404	-4.456073
35	1	0	-0.462740	5.142651	1.372959
36	1	0	-0.610427	4.536976	-3.773320
37	6	0	-0.548434	2.412820	3.407969
38	1	0	-0.664215	2.159703	4.455972
39	6	0	-0.444098	1.388519	2.473468
40	1	0	-0.508386	0.357342	2.789871
41	6	0	-0.529018	3.760872	3.021041
42	1	0	-0.611745	4.536382	3.773606
43	6	0	-0.776958	-1.735873	-0.000098
44	6	0	-2.228863	-1.660390	-0.000155
45	6	0	-2.962889	-0.444692	-0.000091
46	6	0	-2.991910	-2.878272	-0.000270
47	6	0	-0.953093	-4.197086	-0.000254
48	6	0	-4.339441	-0.432768	-0.000154
49	1	0	-2.431168	0.492001	-0.000003
50	6	0	-4.410212	-2.832627	-0.000333
51	6	0	-2.323648	-4.128010	-0.000319
52	1	0	-0.448522	-5.156400	-0.000294
53	6	0	-5.077123	-1.633908	-0.000279
54	1	0	-4.861572	0.517459	-0.000102
55	1	0	-4.957869	-3.769335	-0.000423
56	1	0	-2.920919	-5.034514	-0.000406
57	1	0	-6.160782	-1.606776	-0.000325
58	6	0	-0.201285	-3.010276	-0.000146
59	1	0	0.878980	-3.086807	-0.000109

Compound 1a TS4-2rf-CN-Np180

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1276.92805367

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -41.3938

Zero-point correction= 0.480199
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.506839
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.507783
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.423007
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1276.447855
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1276.421215
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1276.420271
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1276.505047

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	-0.190911	-0.159018	-0.000044
2	6	0	-0.758622	1.423827	2.563690
3	1	0	-1.094973	0.385842	2.504115
4	1	0	0.236828	1.429319	3.013906
5	1	0	-1.432727	1.942763	3.249260
6	6	0	-0.764923	2.101105	-1.210050
7	6	0	-1.012991	3.475346	-1.188470
8	1	0	-1.150721	3.993033	-2.133866
9	6	0	-1.113008	4.193389	0.000119
10	6	0	-1.013075	3.475229	1.188641
11	1	0	-1.150869	3.992822	2.134078
12	6	0	-0.765021	2.100980	1.210100
13	6	0	-0.584993	1.388166	-0.000003
14	6	0	-0.758410	1.424085	-2.563706
15	1	0	-1.432317	1.943193	-3.249338
16	1	0	0.237114	1.429464	-3.013757
17	1	0	-1.094933	0.386146	-2.504284
18	6	0	-1.335389	5.685760	0.000158
19	1	0	-0.380246	6.222470	-0.000102
20	1	0	-1.890012	6.007540	-0.884612
21	1	0	-1.889543	6.007498	0.885226
22	7	0	1.294773	-0.496602	-0.000024
23	6	0	2.132168	-0.520860	1.124696
24	6	0	2.132237	-0.520758	-1.124695
25	6	0	3.491307	-0.464017	0.720923
26	6	0	1.803137	-0.686531	2.473676
27	6	0	3.491351	-0.463954	-0.720834
28	6	0	4.509596	-0.494709	1.677926
29	6	0	2.832541	-0.718973	3.407983
30	1	0	0.779158	-0.820884	2.790934
31	6	0	4.509698	-0.494569	-1.677777
32	6	0	4.175995	-0.607331	3.020836
33	1	0	5.549075	-0.447337	1.371963
34	1	0	2.588127	-0.850023	4.456322
35	1	0	5.549159	-0.447224	-1.371748
36	1	0	4.955630	-0.635749	3.773166

37	6	0	2.832747	-0.718697	-3.407954
38	1	0	2.588397	-0.849667	-4.456318
39	6	0	1.803287	-0.686328	-2.473707
40	1	0	0.779327	-0.820664	-2.791034
41	6	0	4.176178	-0.607083	-3.020717
42	1	0	4.955859	-0.635441	-3.773002
43	6	0	-1.163814	-1.376915	-0.000083
44	6	0	-2.615933	-1.330798	-0.000075
45	6	0	-3.369894	-0.128272	-0.000072
46	6	0	-3.355872	-2.561703	-0.000077
47	6	0	-1.291384	-3.839799	-0.000127
48	6	0	-4.746932	-0.139743	-0.000060
49	1	0	-2.853115	0.818628	-0.000078
50	6	0	-4.774431	-2.540979	-0.000060
51	6	0	-2.662624	-3.798537	-0.000103
52	1	0	-0.767583	-4.788670	-0.000152
53	6	0	-5.462790	-1.353893	-0.000050
54	1	0	-5.286538	0.800857	-0.000058
55	1	0	-5.305893	-3.486953	-0.000059
56	1	0	-3.241496	-4.716879	-0.000105
57	1	0	-6.546767	-1.346384	-0.000038
58	6	0	-0.561624	-2.638369	-0.000114
59	1	0	0.519129	-2.692818	-0.000122

Compound 1b GS1

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1316.27847872

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = 25.6218

Zero-point correction= 0.507983
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.537216
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.538160
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.447361
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1315.770496
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1315.741263
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1315.740318
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1315.831117

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	0.117008	0.093074	0.219289
2	6	0	1.530645	1.671654	2.429945
3	1	0	0.638500	1.242700	2.893898
4	1	0	2.262963	0.866565	2.335251
5	1	0	1.934799	2.413129	3.121931
6	6	0	0.294575	2.290745	-1.156969
7	6	0	0.729685	3.607462	-1.321046
8	1	0	0.541553	4.106421	-2.267535
9	6	0	1.388485	4.301327	-0.308231
10	6	0	1.618256	3.631738	0.893060
11	1	0	2.123264	4.153661	1.700838
12	6	0	1.227059	2.306518	1.089132
13	6	0	0.543048	1.608924	0.062455

14	6	0	-0.438688	1.649999	-2.319546
15	1	0	-1.521470	1.671687	-2.163857
16	1	0	-0.229809	2.190973	-3.244863
17	1	0	-0.161757	0.605629	-2.477132
18	6	0	1.866159	5.717784	-0.514311
19	1	0	1.837617	6.287944	0.417379
20	1	0	2.901069	5.732809	-0.873968
21	1	0	1.255586	6.241598	-1.253342
22	7	0	-1.263795	-0.290676	-0.001770
23	6	0	-2.420200	0.513677	0.212525
24	6	0	-1.739729	-1.558712	-0.442285
25	6	0	-3.582514	-0.234898	-0.071998
26	6	0	-2.523197	1.817476	0.702347
27	6	0	-3.149436	-1.547688	-0.500687
28	6	0	-4.849316	0.327766	0.099276
29	6	0	-3.793558	2.363752	0.863261
30	1	0	-1.647765	2.399923	0.946935
31	6	0	-3.850900	-2.672895	-0.939934
32	6	0	-4.949504	1.633034	0.562079
33	1	0	-5.740272	-0.249777	-0.120642
34	1	0	-3.883700	3.378314	1.234592
35	1	0	-4.934287	-2.661910	-0.983264
36	1	0	-5.924214	2.086608	0.700147
37	6	0	-1.739164	-3.795399	-1.294805
38	1	0	-1.193408	-4.674847	-1.617288
39	6	0	-1.024499	-2.681446	-0.863709
40	1	0	0.054835	-2.699080	-0.860462
41	6	0	-3.139341	-3.799865	-1.328921
42	1	0	-3.666278	-4.682575	-1.672453
43	6	0	1.172146	-1.019486	0.626213
44	6	0	2.393170	-1.213233	-0.117462
45	6	0	0.959523	-1.787784	1.773096
46	6	0	2.685114	-0.496827	-1.311416
47	6	0	3.355758	-2.183455	0.312014
48	6	0	1.937714	-2.727752	2.191376
49	6	0	3.842670	-0.714068	-2.020736
50	1	0	1.987026	0.248059	-1.665787
51	6	0	4.542238	-2.386295	-0.439073
52	6	0	3.094261	-2.927330	1.487931
53	1	0	1.753735	-3.299311	3.095620
54	6	0	4.785861	-1.668932	-1.583443
55	1	0	4.033182	-0.145444	-2.924174
56	1	0	5.255082	-3.126833	-0.090699
57	1	0	3.825118	-3.655888	1.824100
58	1	0	5.694791	-1.832479	-2.151335
59	6	0	-0.283398	-1.690190	2.633457
60	1	0	-1.024940	-2.435507	2.325910
61	1	0	-0.037619	-1.889738	3.679484
62	1	0	-0.769603	-0.716874	2.585086

Compound 1b GS2

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1316.27841809

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = 26.6137

Zero-point correction=
(Hartree/Particle)

0.507816

Thermal correction to Energy= 0.537189
 Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.538133
 Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.446609
 Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1315.770602
 Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1315.741229
 Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1315.740285
 Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1315.831809

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	-0.262781	-0.338111	-0.229466
2	6	0	-1.366113	-2.266517	1.872109
3	1	0	-0.776729	-1.519914	2.409928
4	1	0	-0.657222	-2.962148	1.416299
5	1	0	-1.949218	-2.819580	2.611052
6	6	0	-2.724476	-0.179378	-1.054494
7	6	0	-4.064701	-0.569727	-1.008217
8	1	0	-4.755653	-0.154684	-1.736617
9	6	0	-4.542229	-1.466133	-0.054374
10	6	0	-3.628939	-1.983294	0.863895
11	1	0	-3.978002	-2.677185	1.623313
12	6	0	-2.275569	-1.642747	0.835023
13	6	0	-1.796996	-0.718535	-0.126869
14	6	0	-2.327734	0.828803	-2.114157
15	1	0	-2.279431	1.839482	-1.697313
16	1	0	-3.062635	0.842277	-2.921856
17	1	0	-1.352860	0.618393	-2.556463
18	6	0	-5.991147	-1.887548	-0.033715
19	1	0	-6.334055	-2.086484	0.984545
20	1	0	-6.140140	-2.805799	-0.612735
21	1	0	-6.636454	-1.119810	-0.466650
22	7	0	0.142147	1.050676	-0.153870
23	6	0	-0.557867	2.112808	0.492109
24	6	0	1.313082	1.637213	-0.720682
25	6	0	0.151265	3.321617	0.329124
26	6	0	-1.719955	2.076222	1.265608
27	6	0	1.331632	3.021951	-0.452874
28	6	0	-0.318510	4.504430	0.904210
29	6	0	-2.175914	3.264893	1.829220
30	1	0	-2.263695	1.157769	1.426242
31	6	0	2.364275	3.826819	-0.938783
32	6	0	-1.489843	4.472039	1.649184
33	1	0	0.228958	5.431562	0.776276
34	1	0	-3.081731	3.247819	2.424628
35	1	0	2.374896	4.890871	-0.730527
36	1	0	-1.869912	5.380154	2.102790
37	6	0	3.338993	1.872535	-1.973769
38	1	0	4.126823	1.428913	-2.571916
39	6	0	2.315516	1.057073	-1.499483
40	1	0	2.313739	0.002862	-1.730044
41	6	0	3.371275	3.244497	-1.696675
42	1	0	4.181961	3.852528	-2.081291
43	6	0	0.832367	-1.473289	-0.418358
44	6	0	1.866044	-1.639483	0.576736
45	6	0	0.796619	-2.357403	-1.498453

46	6	0	1.978435	-0.797689	1.719858
47	6	0	2.823899	-2.697208	0.451556
48	6	0	1.768742	-3.385130	-1.610736
49	6	0	2.961012	-0.985274	2.662370
50	1	0	1.279786	0.017766	1.851110
51	6	0	3.826768	-2.867972	1.441607
52	6	0	2.747989	-3.557224	-0.669596
53	1	0	1.724716	-4.049611	-2.467494
54	6	0	3.898818	-2.032149	2.526876
55	1	0	3.017597	-0.320871	3.517401
56	1	0	4.538754	-3.678279	1.321645
57	1	0	3.475780	-4.355879	-0.771383
58	1	0	4.668937	-2.170405	3.277280
59	6	0	-0.215110	-2.239296	-2.618295
60	1	0	-1.236082	-2.172131	-2.240945
61	1	0	-0.156985	-3.102681	-3.283833
62	1	0	-0.032025	-1.348527	-3.228763

Compound 1b TS1-2rf-CC-carb

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1316.26419669

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -44.2319

Zero-point correction= 0.508394
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.536434
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.537378
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.450529
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1315.755802
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1315.727763
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1315.726818
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1315.813668

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	-0.110530	-0.141289	0.260742
2	6	0	-0.961151	-1.486762	-2.414443
3	1	0	-1.813796	-0.832115	-2.605250
4	1	0	-0.054161	-0.881495	-2.470528
5	1	0	-0.915331	-2.212932	-3.229193
6	6	0	-0.593092	-2.533655	1.255393
7	6	0	-1.165758	-3.806039	1.176325
8	1	0	-1.144043	-4.440136	2.058591
9	6	0	-1.732726	-4.294094	0.003811
10	6	0	-1.645708	-3.483982	-1.124888
11	1	0	-2.008400	-3.862531	-2.076550
12	6	0	-1.082028	-2.206302	-1.088244
13	6	0	-0.592169	-1.671703	0.131013
14	6	0	0.078733	-2.182554	2.565903
15	1	0	-0.628106	-1.770187	3.289328
16	1	0	0.510983	-3.080259	3.014221
17	1	0	0.889802	-1.465274	2.438088
18	6	0	-2.392275	-5.649883	-0.049383
19	1	0	-3.466509	-5.569671	0.150955

20	1	0	-2.278757	-6.111529	-1.033361
21	1	0	-1.971362	-6.328970	0.695972
22	7	0	1.258059	0.244719	0.056897
23	6	0	2.367144	-0.612713	-0.260296
24	6	0	1.808776	1.568154	0.159133
25	6	0	3.551295	0.147856	-0.333520
26	6	0	2.406128	-1.989017	-0.488713
27	6	0	3.198397	1.525694	-0.068115
28	6	0	4.774553	-0.456412	-0.627120
29	6	0	3.634573	-2.578100	-0.781539
30	1	0	1.517601	-2.596555	-0.444558
31	6	0	3.967945	2.689240	-0.021727
32	6	0	4.811594	-1.826411	-0.850468
33	1	0	5.680097	0.137358	-0.680982
34	1	0	3.669908	-3.646797	-0.960072
35	1	0	5.036985	2.646674	-0.197206
36	1	0	5.751627	-2.314606	-1.080418
37	6	0	1.961476	3.939063	0.466686
38	1	0	1.478295	4.887812	0.670530
39	6	0	1.181207	2.785623	0.424427
40	1	0	0.118832	2.851184	0.590969
41	6	0	3.342353	3.898864	0.249134
42	1	0	3.921995	4.813900	0.288660
43	6	0	-1.257772	0.921046	0.640702
44	6	0	-2.068557	1.510805	-0.400471
45	6	0	-1.601645	1.208018	1.958965
46	6	0	-1.628058	1.580435	-1.748574
47	6	0	-3.304525	2.161149	-0.085300
48	6	0	-2.830265	1.862087	2.255592
49	6	0	-2.384602	2.177138	-2.731150
50	1	0	-0.650083	1.193268	-2.000295
51	6	0	-4.084574	2.732254	-1.122075
52	6	0	-3.685409	2.277064	1.274830
53	1	0	-3.084219	2.028787	3.298187
54	6	0	-3.642361	2.735755	-2.422789
55	1	0	-2.006633	2.227279	-3.746276
56	1	0	-5.030162	3.196974	-0.861669
57	1	0	-4.629806	2.750028	1.523337
58	1	0	-4.240262	3.190315	-3.204620
59	6	0	-0.689394	0.960756	3.139248
60	1	0	-0.496859	1.913576	3.643702
61	1	0	-1.140693	0.295839	3.881045
62	1	0	0.276632	0.553220	2.851324

Compound 1b TS2-2rf-CN-mes

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p)

SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1316.24403875 A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -37.4028

Zero-point correction=	0.507999
(Hartree/Particle)	
Thermal correction to Energy=	0.535980
Thermal correction to Enthalpy=	0.536924
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy=	0.449729
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies=	-1315.736040
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies=	-1315.708059
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies=	-1315.707115

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1315.794310

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	0.542626	0.033231	0.243554
2	6	0	3.028180	-1.723535	0.856203
3	1	0	2.597019	-1.684109	1.856787
4	1	0	2.416178	-2.412882	0.274625
5	1	0	4.026466	-2.156195	0.941919
6	6	0	2.282219	1.762397	-0.689960
7	6	0	3.601104	2.125779	-0.961591
8	1	0	3.788875	3.089015	-1.424745
9	6	0	4.683823	1.303036	-0.666114
10	6	0	4.416895	0.068682	-0.079461
11	1	0	5.246772	-0.591098	0.152514
12	6	0	3.123099	-0.352962	0.218870
13	6	0	1.994444	0.489754	-0.079919
14	6	0	1.246109	2.794594	-1.087087
15	1	0	0.656236	3.140115	-0.237716
16	1	0	1.748054	3.663500	-1.516276
17	1	0	0.546465	2.415797	-1.832842
18	6	0	6.097073	1.742113	-0.946337
19	1	0	6.527149	2.234711	-0.067075
20	1	0	6.738362	0.891886	-1.189266
21	1	0	6.138118	2.454159	-1.773173
22	7	0	-0.647985	0.919113	-0.095461
23	6	0	-1.470597	0.826268	-1.227241
24	6	0	-1.315216	1.743375	0.819805
25	6	0	-2.682028	1.531928	-1.006677
26	6	0	-1.213884	0.246170	-2.473609
27	6	0	-2.582431	2.119892	0.305666
28	6	0	-3.653574	1.595236	-2.009029
29	6	0	-2.191945	0.325920	-3.458454
30	1	0	-0.274795	-0.241818	-2.689041
31	6	0	-3.416478	2.964970	1.042397
32	6	0	-3.409853	0.981739	-3.230139
33	1	0	-4.581647	2.129644	-1.837367
34	1	0	-2.000817	-0.123730	-4.426421
35	1	0	-4.387944	3.249578	0.653019
36	1	0	-4.153356	1.024102	-4.017543
37	6	0	-1.704822	3.117323	2.745837
38	1	0	-1.360217	3.535101	3.685351
39	6	0	-0.860239	2.274512	2.030771
40	1	0	0.133204	2.064811	2.400795
41	6	0	-2.980091	3.450884	2.267920
42	1	0	-3.615716	4.109648	2.848120
43	6	0	0.083667	-1.338571	0.932208
44	6	0	-0.295708	-2.453050	0.098932
45	6	0	-0.103589	-1.458222	2.304732
46	6	0	0.085607	-2.537154	-1.266952
47	6	0	-0.998850	-3.570260	0.651161
48	6	0	-0.794614	-2.580422	2.838803
49	6	0	-0.256214	-3.612777	-2.052796
50	1	0	0.703218	-1.752726	-1.687215
51	6	0	-1.366103	-4.653034	-0.187489

52	6	0	-1.267244	-3.585264	2.042311
53	1	0	-0.949333	-2.626272	3.912600
54	6	0	-1.012254	-4.675351	-1.514593
55	1	0	0.061525	-3.648087	-3.088862
56	1	0	-1.917590	-5.480241	0.247798
57	1	0	-1.811299	-4.421884	2.468116
58	1	0	-1.291163	-5.513803	-2.142663
59	6	0	0.443903	-0.470414	3.311782
60	1	0	-0.348695	0.121660	3.776337
61	1	0	0.958889	-1.009039	4.113835
62	1	0	1.166476	0.216863	2.869144

Compound 1b TS3-2rf-CN-2MeNp0

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1316.23895524

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -39.7846

Zero-point correction= 0.507745
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.535883
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.536827
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.449291
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1315.731211
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1315.703072
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1315.702128
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1315.789664

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	5	0	-0.107622	0.600664	-0.189394
2	6	0	-2.011563	0.819675	-2.603361
3	1	0	-0.963230	1.111501	-2.703059
4	1	0	-2.103962	-0.210332	-2.954608
5	1	0	-2.589338	1.451438	-3.283382
6	6	0	-2.225502	1.330390	1.189328
7	6	0	-3.605555	1.515957	1.308482
8	1	0	-4.012992	1.765955	2.284557
9	6	0	-4.466404	1.415000	0.219943
10	6	0	-3.890871	1.174939	-1.025128
11	1	0	-4.524806	1.156760	-1.907742
12	6	0	-2.518006	0.979308	-1.184589
13	6	0	-1.653674	1.004416	-0.063993
14	6	0	-1.402175	1.559540	2.441101
15	1	0	-0.361863	1.802423	2.217094
16	1	0	-1.815041	2.394743	3.013394
17	1	0	-1.408283	0.683218	3.093367
18	6	0	-5.958563	1.573051	0.378721
19	1	0	-6.412622	2.004515	-0.516777
20	1	0	-6.437839	0.603247	0.552483
21	1	0	-6.204597	2.215054	1.227958
22	7	0	0.120147	-0.900115	-0.048455
23	6	0	-0.057662	-1.858626	-1.055938
24	6	0	0.158681	-1.598758	1.166781
25	6	0	-0.219561	-3.146205	-0.481331

26	6	0	0.031655	-1.711770	-2.444074
27	6	0	-0.083217	-2.978673	0.944364
28	6	0	-0.382477	-4.265192	-1.302768
29	6	0	-0.126735	-2.839628	-3.242007
30	1	0	0.248040	-0.753993	-2.896217
31	6	0	-0.071944	-3.875148	2.016866
32	6	0	-0.351062	-4.105659	-2.681715
33	1	0	-0.513335	-5.249450	-0.866372
34	1	0	-0.057780	-2.736830	-4.319279
35	1	0	-0.261301	-4.930025	1.850283
36	1	0	-0.471514	-4.965696	-3.330166
37	6	0	0.498826	-2.046073	3.495370
38	1	0	0.757882	-1.699169	4.489595
39	6	0	0.488882	-1.136525	2.444043
40	1	0	0.766166	-0.106251	2.614714
41	6	0	0.204669	-3.402652	3.292465
42	1	0	0.220740	-4.086832	4.132892
43	6	0	1.094285	1.593126	-0.325837
44	6	0	2.495179	1.156072	-0.263642
45	6	0	0.857668	2.991906	-0.353057
46	6	0	2.924277	-0.189508	-0.430839
47	6	0	3.541973	2.116815	-0.059108
48	6	0	1.924773	3.905478	-0.177105
49	6	0	4.250496	-0.552526	-0.349895
50	1	0	2.204176	-0.957097	-0.644475
51	6	0	4.898884	1.715250	0.041433
52	6	0	3.213614	3.488182	0.003860
53	1	0	1.702278	4.966580	-0.177234
54	6	0	5.255958	0.398836	-0.093203
55	1	0	4.519134	-1.593247	-0.492754
56	1	0	5.649982	2.479644	0.211563
57	1	0	4.007160	4.211600	0.163242
58	1	0	6.293834	0.094769	-0.021477
59	6	0	-0.486504	3.655626	-0.568882
60	1	0	-1.111024	3.626863	0.326269
61	1	0	-0.331167	4.704779	-0.828157
62	1	0	-1.061702	3.193574	-1.367263

Compound 1b TS4-2rf-CN-2MeNp180

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p)

SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1316.24091375 A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -41.3991

Zero-point correction=	0.507986
(Hartree/Particle)	
Thermal correction to Energy=	0.536042
Thermal correction to Enthalpy=	0.536986
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy=	0.449402
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies=	-1315.732928
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies=	-1315.704872
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies=	-1315.703927
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies=	-1315.791512

Standard orientation:

Center Atomic Atomic Coordinates (Angstroms)

Number	Number	Type	X	Y	Z
1	5	0	0.253018	-0.180748	0.108583
2	6	0	0.904116	1.246081	-2.542132
3	1	0	1.263584	0.233934	-2.347739
4	1	0	-0.000935	1.174408	-3.149974
5	1	0	1.666245	1.746316	-3.145370
6	6	0	0.480550	2.234261	1.138281
7	6	0	0.508805	3.623359	0.998637
8	1	0	0.499848	4.236126	1.896239
9	6	0	0.575930	4.242688	-0.246719
10	6	0	0.686766	3.417244	-1.362201
11	1	0	0.817898	3.866616	-2.343063
12	6	0	0.664254	2.024052	-1.264781
13	6	0	0.497288	1.399450	-0.005193
14	6	0	0.526087	1.686308	2.549788
15	1	0	1.194366	2.294176	3.165556
16	1	0	-0.457937	1.697654	3.023673
17	1	0	0.905168	0.662316	2.581532
18	6	0	0.551779	5.745499	-0.379562
19	1	0	0.984782	6.231789	0.498030
20	1	0	1.105460	6.078116	-1.260935
21	1	0	-0.475733	6.111792	-0.481918
22	7	0	-1.226059	-0.540809	0.057365
23	6	0	-1.986682	-0.654794	-1.113853
24	6	0	-2.134983	-0.461338	1.119431
25	6	0	-3.369708	-0.569081	-0.808495
26	6	0	-1.568829	-0.928651	-2.420130
27	6	0	-3.465006	-0.445955	0.624876
28	6	0	-4.321735	-0.680473	-1.825488
29	6	0	-2.533769	-1.042158	-3.415402
30	1	0	-0.525040	-1.076647	-2.657944
31	6	0	-4.543903	-0.397652	1.511712
32	6	0	-3.899641	-0.903694	-3.129314
33	1	0	-5.379138	-0.609182	-1.594866
34	1	0	-2.219910	-1.256097	-4.431101
35	1	0	-5.560862	-0.379242	1.135130
36	1	0	-4.627364	-0.995854	-3.927129
37	6	0	-2.985535	-0.470683	3.361308
38	1	0	-2.810680	-0.511293	4.430741
39	6	0	-1.896819	-0.513391	2.496687
40	1	0	-0.895583	-0.610435	2.891895
41	6	0	-4.299995	-0.395725	2.878689
42	1	0	-5.127560	-0.362543	3.577691
43	6	0	1.328933	-1.314242	0.191850
44	6	0	2.766045	-1.014916	0.169326
45	6	0	0.954498	-2.684507	0.207081
46	6	0	3.307822	0.295769	0.265802
47	6	0	3.728743	-2.073488	0.065507
48	6	0	1.942736	-3.695798	0.111472
49	6	0	4.663912	0.536415	0.236087
50	1	0	2.647586	1.138375	0.369279
51	6	0	5.120160	-1.800933	0.025520
52	6	0	3.275491	-3.409230	0.022304
53	1	0	1.620836	-4.730788	0.106568
54	6	0	5.590194	-0.515636	0.105728
55	1	0	5.018797	1.557937	0.317921
56	1	0	5.805427	-2.637720	-0.061577

57	1	0	4.003912	-4.209677	-0.062346
58	1	0	6.654168	-0.310612	0.078420
59	6	0	-0.455706	-3.227949	0.328326
60	1	0	-1.051649	-3.037881	-0.565865
61	1	0	-0.412115	-4.309507	0.467661
62	1	0	-0.997030	-2.807667	1.174167

Compound 1c GS1

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1430.62089770

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = 24.8358

Zero-point correction= 0.526937
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.557192
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.558136
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.465026
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1430.093960
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1430.063705
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1430.062761
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1430.155871

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	6	0	0.431543	-2.071901	-2.438386
2	1	0	0.080057	-1.105519	-2.807479
3	1	0	1.478843	-1.942314	-2.153701
4	1	0	0.397641	-2.775196	-3.272820
5	6	0	-1.490668	-2.340195	0.879999
6	6	0	-1.928209	-3.662562	0.780285
7	1	0	-2.516919	-4.081211	1.591680
8	6	0	-1.641523	-4.455930	-0.328591
9	6	0	-0.880587	-3.890691	-1.351231
10	1	0	-0.650509	-4.486234	-2.230077
11	6	0	-0.396235	-2.583880	-1.278747
12	6	0	-0.704336	-1.774177	-0.156947
13	6	0	-1.895500	-1.566442	2.119878
14	1	0	-2.765342	-0.932729	1.922213
15	1	0	-2.166973	-2.253281	2.924335
16	1	0	-1.106096	-0.912288	2.495040
17	6	0	-2.110701	-5.887945	-0.407135
18	1	0	-2.322468	-6.182309	-1.437898
19	1	0	-1.345008	-6.571654	-0.023894
20	1	0	-3.015205	-6.044924	0.184923
21	7	0	-1.063209	0.793800	0.232340
22	6	0	-2.429462	0.870124	-0.168408
23	6	0	-0.780957	2.016218	0.909892
24	6	0	-2.979456	2.103272	0.242098
25	6	0	-3.189539	-0.024969	-0.924261
26	6	0	-1.936232	2.824825	0.939225
27	6	0	-4.301604	2.429270	-0.068209
28	6	0	-4.506546	0.314672	-1.221672
29	1	0	-2.780487	-0.962422	-1.269612
30	6	0	-1.920280	4.063436	1.584452

31	6	0	-5.065013	1.526112	-0.796011
32	1	0	-4.721586	3.377218	0.249098
33	1	0	-5.107492	-0.377452	-1.800578
34	1	0	-2.809791	4.683152	1.604959
35	1	0	-6.093147	1.761879	-1.045470
36	6	0	0.385443	3.665840	2.192208
37	1	0	1.288983	3.998281	2.690482
38	6	0	0.385294	2.427919	1.556392
39	1	0	1.272198	1.813034	1.569949
40	6	0	-0.751573	4.483173	2.205234
41	1	0	-0.719415	5.441637	2.710374
42	6	0	1.410558	-0.003605	-0.136234
43	6	0	2.359778	-0.659913	0.691681
44	6	0	1.880801	0.889376	-1.139534
45	6	0	1.980770	-1.558424	1.740645
46	6	0	3.773333	-0.409090	0.528961
47	6	0	3.297175	1.116957	-1.308465
48	6	0	1.006288	1.577412	-2.042807
49	6	0	2.907298	-2.160444	2.546348
50	1	0	0.933846	-1.777756	1.891633
51	6	0	4.711309	-1.056711	1.391102
52	6	0	4.200881	0.467793	-0.467264
53	6	0	3.756497	2.001860	-2.332469
54	1	0	-0.062185	1.436275	-1.955512
55	6	0	1.483240	2.416205	-3.012080
56	6	0	4.295488	-1.908489	2.373093
57	1	0	2.581282	-2.839173	3.326529
58	1	0	5.767085	-0.851234	1.247499
59	1	0	5.264208	0.650084	-0.591669
60	6	0	2.879041	2.636492	-3.162786
61	1	0	4.825724	2.155641	-2.435526
62	1	0	0.788601	2.921274	-3.673829
63	1	0	5.015863	-2.393260	3.022227
64	1	0	3.238526	3.305259	-3.936570
65	5	0	-0.145135	-0.300984	-0.012842

Compound 1c TS1-2rf-CC-carb

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1430.60831448

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -32.0870

Zero-point correction= 0.527201
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.556349
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.557293
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.467963
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1430.081113
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1430.051966
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1430.051022
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1430.140352

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	6	0	-0.592072	-1.878776	-2.567869

2	1	0	-1.151628	-0.942189	-2.524013
3	1	0	0.385796	-1.665086	-3.004267
4	1	0	-1.122198	-2.539370	-3.257631
5	6	0	-0.474883	-2.534972	1.209337
6	6	0	-0.515453	-3.931414	1.187138
7	1	0	-0.579056	-4.462946	2.132606
8	6	0	-0.503616	-4.657974	0.000366
9	6	0	-0.515858	-3.931635	-1.186540
10	1	0	-0.579762	-4.463358	-2.131881
11	6	0	-0.475271	-2.535196	-1.209051
12	6	0	-0.396879	-1.799143	0.000069
13	6	0	-0.591267	-1.878206	2.568015
14	1	0	-1.150485	-0.941440	2.524043
15	1	0	-1.121554	-2.538446	3.257996
16	1	0	0.386768	-1.664800	3.004203
17	6	0	-0.497326	-6.166628	0.000506
18	1	0	-0.996641	-6.568728	-0.884383
19	1	0	0.528068	-6.552757	0.000501
20	1	0	-0.996568	-6.568565	0.885510
21	7	0	-1.276710	0.715646	-0.000107
22	6	0	-2.679004	0.398835	0.000006
23	6	0	-1.203867	2.151246	-0.000228
24	6	0	-3.435250	1.587960	-0.000033
25	6	0	-3.323279	-0.839113	0.000138
26	6	0	-2.503207	2.694881	-0.000181
27	6	0	-4.830299	1.549873	0.000049
28	6	0	-4.716648	-0.861082	0.000220
29	1	0	-2.772872	-1.765194	0.000183
30	6	0	-2.701082	4.076542	-0.000272
31	6	0	-5.469543	0.317124	0.000175
32	1	0	-5.403600	2.470069	0.000015
33	1	0	-5.222013	-1.820144	0.000321
34	1	0	-3.704674	4.486696	-0.000229
35	1	0	-6.552261	0.266219	0.000242
36	6	0	-0.304885	4.371012	-0.000479
37	1	0	0.555166	5.030761	-0.000600
38	6	0	-0.092649	2.994199	-0.000387
39	1	0	0.913016	2.607704	-0.000440
40	6	0	-1.593601	4.914134	-0.000419
41	1	0	-1.725761	5.989941	-0.000492
42	6	0	1.357801	0.276486	-0.000011
43	6	0	2.079488	0.417923	1.213862
44	6	0	2.079510	0.417540	-1.213921
45	6	0	1.427554	0.626576	2.469813
46	6	0	3.524359	0.449119	1.213431
47	6	0	3.524382	0.448736	-1.213461
48	6	0	1.427606	0.625705	-2.469950
49	6	0	2.130217	0.785653	3.632743
50	1	0	0.349468	0.711735	2.486904
51	6	0	4.222693	0.565270	2.454620
52	6	0	4.210198	0.403168	0.000000
53	6	0	4.222739	0.564474	-2.454675
54	1	0	0.349528	0.710850	-2.487060
55	6	0	2.130286	0.784367	-3.632930
56	6	0	3.550284	0.725279	3.632372
57	1	0	1.602609	0.969624	4.561952
58	1	0	5.307585	0.553971	2.435658
59	1	0	5.295831	0.396212	0.000012

60	6	0	3.550354	0.724041	-3.632502
61	1	0	5.307631	0.553199	-2.435688
62	1	0	1.602694	0.967987	-4.562217
63	1	0	4.093351	0.832519	4.564532
64	1	0	4.093439	0.830958	-4.564688
65	5	0	-0.176822	-0.206196	-0.000010

Compound 1c TS2-2rf-CN-mes

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p) SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1430.58677999

A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -35.0641

Zero-point correction= 0.526701
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.555858
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.556803
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.466838
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1430.060079
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1430.030922
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1430.029977
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1430.119942

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	6	0	2.164328	2.759027	0.045558
2	1	0	1.543339	2.909078	-0.837913
3	1	0	1.521427	2.894633	0.915463
4	1	0	2.913988	3.551985	0.061285
5	6	0	2.995582	-1.037612	0.037238
6	6	0	4.384908	-0.919096	0.048423
7	1	0	4.982910	-1.824587	0.055740
8	6	0	5.034219	0.312005	0.053289
9	6	0	4.245828	1.459948	0.053636
10	1	0	4.732975	2.429641	0.065142
11	6	0	2.853723	1.410599	0.042378
12	6	0	2.170280	0.143012	0.031652
13	6	0	2.479006	-2.461913	0.035256
14	1	0	1.881198	-2.685498	-0.848948
15	1	0	3.323672	-3.152922	0.046757
16	1	0	1.860673	-2.681007	0.906300
17	6	0	6.537567	0.400850	0.032818
18	1	0	6.903668	0.464409	-0.998043
19	1	0	6.892181	1.289562	0.559586
20	1	0	6.996377	-0.478677	0.489225
21	7	0	-0.107505	-1.267172	-0.000392
22	6	0	-0.618816	-1.913510	-1.135067
23	6	0	-0.650859	-1.920469	1.115188
24	6	0	-1.524206	-2.934184	-0.746507
25	6	0	-0.294214	-1.738489	-2.483786
26	6	0	-1.544724	-2.938639	0.694700
27	6	0	-2.145240	-3.729901	-1.712619
28	6	0	-0.920972	-2.543752	-3.428397
29	1	0	0.436549	-1.009368	-2.801041
30	6	0	-2.192870	-3.740358	1.637766

31	6	0	-1.849259	-3.524917	-3.053527
32	1	0	-2.841323	-4.506781	-1.415494
33	1	0	-0.677097	-2.411637	-4.476605
34	1	0	-2.880169	-4.515288	1.316113
35	1	0	-2.322463	-4.135487	-3.813741
36	6	0	-1.017736	-2.565304	3.395013
37	1	0	-0.803568	-2.439935	4.450514
38	6	0	-0.364539	-1.754131	2.473654
39	1	0	0.356953	-1.027187	2.816148
40	6	0	-1.935029	-3.543910	2.987796
41	1	0	-2.429537	-4.159229	3.730415
42	6	0	-0.418469	1.289455	0.002140
43	6	0	-0.973755	1.777742	1.210684
44	6	0	-0.936991	1.786015	-1.219329
45	6	0	-0.357480	1.547627	2.481135
46	6	0	-2.159960	2.601421	1.195039
47	6	0	-2.123304	2.609612	-1.233869
48	6	0	-0.282800	1.564309	-2.472229
49	6	0	-0.888473	2.036296	3.642743
50	1	0	0.585707	1.015385	2.511725
51	6	0	-2.709107	3.057304	2.432932
52	6	0	-2.730957	2.956652	-0.027130
53	6	0	-2.635034	3.073814	-2.484653
54	1	0	0.660833	1.032038	-2.477969
55	6	0	-0.778683	2.060838	-3.645952
56	6	0	-2.098260	2.782306	3.623083
57	1	0	-0.383472	1.860500	4.585888
58	1	0	-3.616916	3.651011	2.403657
59	1	0	-3.637795	3.553348	-0.038816
60	6	0	-1.988617	2.806801	-3.657702
61	1	0	-3.543427	3.667322	-2.478707
62	1	0	-0.245557	1.891299	-4.574660
63	1	0	-2.519331	3.147049	4.553084
64	1	0	-2.381583	3.177786	-4.597483
65	5	0	0.618358	0.069217	0.013403

Compound 1c TS3-2rf-CN-An

Method: b3lyp/6-311g(d,p)

SCF Done: E(RB3LYP) = -1430.58203331 A.U. after 1 cycles

Lowest frequency = -37.8568

Zero-point correction= 0.526557
(Hartree/Particle)
Thermal correction to Energy= 0.555831
Thermal correction to Enthalpy= 0.556776
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.466997
Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies= -1430.055476
Sum of electronic and thermal Energies= -1430.026202
Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies= -1430.025258
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -1430.115036

Standard orientation:

Center Number	Atomic Number	Atomic Type	Coordinates (Angstroms)		
			X	Y	Z
1	6	0	-0.021035	-2.291883	-2.526402

2	1	0	-0.450754	-1.305610	-2.718327
3	1	0	1.029744	-2.261675	-2.822342
4	1	0	-0.528371	-2.998928	-3.188118
5	6	0	-0.714502	-2.304799	1.243213
6	6	0	-0.733079	-3.685999	1.456821
7	1	0	-0.988561	-4.053293	2.447275
8	6	0	-0.462118	-4.600725	0.444354
9	6	0	-0.224131	-4.087713	-0.828335
10	1	0	-0.078658	-4.773885	-1.658539
11	6	0	-0.189646	-2.715424	-1.081776
12	6	0	-0.385459	-1.784154	-0.032196
13	6	0	-1.112085	-1.435859	2.418639
14	1	0	-1.466334	-0.452603	2.107508
15	1	0	-1.923984	-1.910937	2.975313
16	1	0	-0.279419	-1.291816	3.111633
17	6	0	-0.442965	-6.086096	0.709159
18	1	0	0.566406	-6.423547	0.969472
19	1	0	-1.100191	-6.352599	1.540413
20	1	0	-0.758833	-6.653370	-0.169914
21	7	0	1.278705	0.226630	-0.090621
22	6	0	1.904112	0.464807	1.141696
23	6	0	2.299528	0.119687	-1.043283
24	6	0	3.313838	0.421897	0.990280
25	6	0	1.336640	0.802676	2.373755
26	6	0	3.568369	0.204530	-0.412002
27	6	0	4.146017	0.646591	2.090783
28	6	0	2.182854	1.026640	3.453644
29	1	0	0.268888	0.921586	2.486600
30	6	0	4.737377	0.153415	-1.176040
31	6	0	3.576705	0.935329	3.323363
32	1	0	5.224160	0.609686	1.978064
33	1	0	1.753065	1.293541	4.412849
34	1	0	5.707776	0.210311	-0.694900
35	1	0	4.209420	1.115094	4.184805
36	6	0	3.385615	0.035359	-3.179935
37	1	0	3.325540	0.003194	-4.262178
38	6	0	2.209355	0.078397	-2.438936
39	1	0	1.253248	0.105744	-2.942454
40	6	0	4.642293	0.053267	-2.557828
41	1	0	5.541107	0.017082	-3.162407
42	6	0	-1.298540	0.855243	-0.439818
43	6	0	-2.688789	0.462970	-0.407333
44	6	0	-1.016326	2.272530	-0.394911
45	6	0	-3.152487	-0.850187	-0.720322
46	6	0	-3.713862	1.422494	-0.071533
47	6	0	-2.058006	3.210828	-0.043118
48	6	0	0.249373	2.852112	-0.715858
49	6	0	-4.480040	-1.189998	-0.657521
50	1	0	-2.446665	-1.598611	-1.035671
51	6	0	-5.083501	1.029105	0.016786
52	6	0	-3.358028	2.750965	0.151985
53	6	0	-1.777155	4.606059	0.077400
54	1	0	1.046227	2.225957	-1.074413
55	6	0	0.476827	4.201561	-0.625582
56	6	0	-5.465100	-0.250661	-0.264425
57	1	0	-4.779891	-2.197756	-0.922894
58	1	0	-5.815592	1.780617	0.292963
59	1	0	-4.128546	3.460372	0.440339

60	6	0	-0.534655	5.096935	-0.198045
61	1	0	-2.585767	5.267488	0.370058
62	1	0	1.451969	4.589581	-0.897895
63	1	0	-6.506697	-0.544779	-0.208433
64	1	0	-0.325196	6.157170	-0.117340
65	5	0	-0.173874	-0.208762	-0.253440
