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Chiral carbene–borane adducts: precursors for borenium catalysts for asymmetric FLP hydrogenations†

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The carbene derived from (1*R*,3*S*)-camphoric acid was used to prepare the borane adduct with Piers' borane **7**. Subsequent hydride abstraction gave the borenium cation **8**. Adducts with 9-BBN and the corresponding (1*R*,3*S*)-camphoric acid-derived carbene bearing increasingly sterically demanding *N*-substituents (*R* = Me **9**, Et **10**, *i*-Pr **11**) and the corresponding borenium cations **12–14** were also prepared. These cations were not active as catalysts in hydrogenation, although **9–11** were shown to undergo carbene ring expansion reactions at 50 °C to give species **15–17**. The IBOX-carbene precursors **18** and **19** derived from amino alcohols (*S*)-valinol and (*S*)-*tert*-leucinol (*R* = *i*-Pr, *t*-Bu) were used to prepare borane adducts **20–23**. Reaction of the carbenes 1,3-dimethylimidazol-2-ylidene (IMe), 1,3-di-*iso*-propylimidazol-2-ylidene (IPr) 1-benzyl-3-methylimidazol-2-ylidene (IBnMe), 1-methyl-3-phenylimidazol-2-ylidene (IPhMe) and 1-*tert*-butyl-3-methylimidazol-2-ylidene (tBuMe) with diisopinocampheylborane (Ipc₂BH) gave chiral adducts: (IMe)(Ipc₂BH) **24**, (IPr)(Ipc₂BH) **25**, (IBnMe)(Ipc₂BH) **26**, (IPhMe)(Ipc₂BH) **27**, and (tBuMe)(Ipc₂BH) **28**. Triazolylidene-type adducts including the (10)-phenyl-9-borabicyclo [3.3.2]decane adduct of 1,3,4-triphenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazolium, *rac*-**29** and the 9-BBN derivative of (*S*)-2-amino-2'-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthalene-1,2,3-triazolium **34a/b** were also prepared. In catalytic studies of these systems, while several species were competent catalysts for imine reduction, in general, low enantioselectivities, ranging from 1–20% ee, were obtained. The implications for chiral borenium cation catalyst design are considered.

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Introduction

Following the advent of the concept of “frustrated Lewis pairs” (FLPs) a decade ago,^{1,2} the initial application that emerged from the metal-free activation of H₂ was the use of these in hydrogenation catalysis,^{3–7} resulting in a burgeoning and exciting area of new developments.^{8–13} The scope of substrates that can be reduced by an FLP protocol has broadened dramatically from the original application to imines, protected nitriles and

aziridines.⁷ Indeed protocols for the reduction of enamines,¹⁴ silylenol-ethers,¹⁵ alkenes,^{16–18} alkynes,¹⁹ ketones and aldehydes^{20–23} have emerged. These advances have been reviewed in several places.^{8–10,13,24–26}

Analogous to the development of homogeneous transition-metal based catalysts, following the discovery of FLP catalysts, attention has turned to the development of stereoselective systems. The first to report such an advance was Klankermayer, who described the use of a chiral electrophilic borane derived from (+)- α -pinene in ketimine reduction affording 13% ee in the reduced amine product.²⁷ Since then, other chiral catalyst systems have emerged (Fig. 1). In some cases, stereoselectivity has climbed to give ee's as high as 99%.^{28–32} These systems (Fig. 1) all employ electron withdrawing pentafluorophenyl-groups to enhance the Lewis acidity at the boron centre that enables H₂ activation and catalytic turnover in imine reduction. Recently however, the chemistry of borocations has gained significant momentum.³³ In these systems the tri-coordinate boron possesses a formal positive charge, enhancing the Lewis acidity at boron without the need for electron

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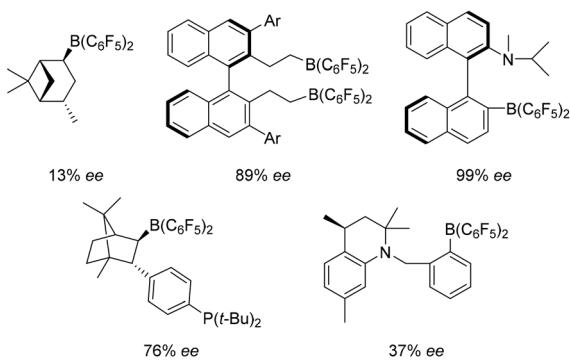
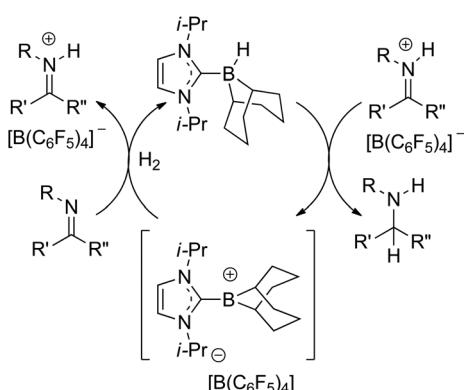


Fig. 1 Selected chiral electrophilic boranes used in FLP hydrogenations. The highest enantioselectivities reported for each catalyst are shown.

withdrawing fluorinated groups. Such systems have been employed in *1,n*-carboboration,³⁴ hydroboration,³⁵ haloboration³⁶ and alkyne/arene borylation reactions.³⁷ In addition, borenium cations have been found to act as the Lewis acid constituent of FLPs for catalytic hydrogenation.^{38–40} For example, borenium cations of the form $[(L)BBN][B(C_6F_5)_4]$ ($L = N$ -heterocyclic carbene (NHC), BBN = 9-boreniumbicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane), were shown to be effective in the hydrogenation of imines and enamines.^{38,39} These catalysts offer the advantage of being readily derived from robust and easily prepared carbene adducts of 9-BBN. In a subsequent effort, we showed that these particular systems could be optimised for reactivity by modification of the carbene. Subsequently Crudden, Eisenberger *et al.* employed related triazolium-borenium cations in hydrogenation catalysis.⁴⁰

Imine reductions by borenium catalysts typically occur by delivery of hydride from the borane adduct to the iminium cation (Scheme 1).^{38,39} Thus, introducing chirality in the borane adduct provides potential for controlling stereochemistry in the products. The use of NHCs and triazolylidene derivatives as supporting ligands for borenium ions provides a straightforward approach to incorporate chirality through this ligand. In this manuscript, we describe the synthesis of chiral carbene adducts of borenium ions and preliminary evaluation of these systems in hydrogenation catalysis.



Scheme 1 Mechanism of borenium-based hydrogenation of imines.

Experimental section

General remarks

Unless otherwise stated, all reactions and manipulations were performed under an atmosphere of dry, oxygen-free, nitrogen in a glove box (Innovative Technology or MBraun). All solvents (including deuterated) were dried and stored over molecular sieves under a nitrogen atmosphere before use. 1H , ^{13}C , ^{11}B , ^{19}F and ^{31}P NMR data were recorded on a Bruker Avance III or Bruker 500 MHz spectrometer. All NMR spectra were recorded at 298 K unless otherwise stated and these data are reported in ppm. NMR assignments are further detailed in the ESI.† A Perkin-Elmer analyser was used for carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen elemental analysis. $(3S,7S)$ -3,7-Diisopropyl-2,3,7,8-tetrahydro-imidazo[4,3-*b*:5,1-*b*']-bis (oxazole)-4-iium triflate (18), and $(3S,7S)$ -3,7-di-tertbutyl-2,3,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[4,3-*b*:5,1-*b*']bis(oxazole)-4-iium triflate, $[(3S,7S)$ -3,7-*t*-Bu₂-2,3,7,8-C₇H₇O₂N₂][O₃SCF₃]₂ (19),^{41,42} *N*-(1-phenylethylidene) aniline,⁴³ (+)-diisopinocampheylborane⁴⁴ and 1,3-dimethylimidazolium iodide,⁴⁵ 1-methyl-3-phenylimidazolium iodide,⁴⁶ 1-benzyl-3-methylimidazolium iodide⁴⁷ and $(3S,7S)$ -3,7-di-isopropyl-2,3,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[4,3-*b*:5,1-*b*']ylidene-9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane⁴⁸ were prepared by literature procedures. In some cases repeated attempts to secure satisfactory elemental analyses lead to low C content, despite the use of additional oxidant, and is attributed to the formation of boron–carbide during combustion.

Synthesis of $(1R,3S)$ -1,2,2-trimethylcyclopentane-1,3-diamine (2). To a solution of 18.94 g ($1R,3S$)-camphoric acid **1** (94.95 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and 50 mL of conc. sulfuric acid in 300 mL chloroform was added 17.99 g NaN_3 (276.73 mmol, 2.9 equiv.) over a period of 3 h. The reaction mixture was stirred at 55 °C for 18 h while gas evolution was observed. After cooling to 25 °C, 1 L of water was added and the aqueous phase was isolated. The aqueous phase was then made strongly basic by the addition of NaOH and the product was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×500 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$ and the solvent was removed *in vacuo* to provide the product **2** as a colourless solid. Yield: 7.77 g (54.62 mmol, 58%). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 0.77 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 1.24–1.32 (m, 1H), 1.54–1.66 (m, 6H), 1.96–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.96 (dd, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 1H). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR ($CDCl_3$): 16.4, 22.3, 26.0, 30.4, 38.5, 46.3, 60.9, 61.1. HRMS (ESI $^+$): $C_8H_{19}N_2$, $[M + H^+]$ m/z (calc.): 143.1543, m/z (obs.): 143.1546.

Synthesis of $(1R,5S)$ -1,8,8-trimethyl-4-aza-2-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene tetrafluoroborate (3). A suspension of 2.00 g camphoric diamine **2** (14.06 mmol, 1 equiv.) and 1.62 g NH_4BF_4 (15.45 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) in 15 mL triethyl-orthoformate (excess) was stirred at 110 °C for 2 h. Upon cooling to 25 °C the precipitate was isolated by filtration and washed with Et_2O (3×30 mL). Removal of the solvent *in vacuo* afforded the product **3** as a colourless solid. Yield: 1.84 g (10.84 mmol, 77%). 1H NMR (CD_3CN): 0.98 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 2.02–2.17 (m, 3H), 2.29–2.35 (m, 1H), 3.42 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 5$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.84 (bs, 2H). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (CD_3CN): 16.2, 16.8, 20.6, 34.0, 39.5, 42.7, 62.5, 66.6, 152.4.

HRMS (ESI⁺): C₉H₁₇N₂, [M⁺] *m/z* (calc.): 153.1386, *m/z* (obs.): 153.1388.

Synthesis of (1*R*,5*S*)-1,2,4,8,8-pentamethyl-4-aza-2-diazonia-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene tetrafluoroborate (4), (1*R*,5*S*)-2,4-diethyl-1,8,8-trimethyl-4-aza-2-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene tetrafluoroborate (5), (1*R*,5*S*)-2,4-diisopropyl-1,8,8-trimethyl-4-aza-2-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene tetrafluoroborate (6). These compounds were prepared in a similar fashion from the corresponding iodoalkane and thus one preparation is detailed. 1.31 mL iodomethane (20.83 mmol, 5 equiv.) was added to a suspension of 1.00 g diamine 3 (4.17 mmol, 1 equiv.) and 1.44 g K₂CO₃ (10.41 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) in MeCN (25 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred under reflux for 44 h. Upon cooling to 25 °C the solvent and remaining iodomethane were removed *in vacuo*. The residual solid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and then filtered. The resulting filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the product 4 as a white solid. Yield: 0.98 g (4.07 mmol, 86%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.08 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.87–1.93 (m, 1H), 2.05–2.13 (m, 1H), 2.31–2.37 (m, 1H), 2.53–2.59 (m, 1H), 3.12 (d, ³J_{HH} = 5 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 9.02 (s, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): 14.2, 16.9, 21.8, 30.6, 37.0, 38.5, 40.8, 41.1, 68.8, 69.5, 153.7. HRMS (ESI⁺): C₁₁H₂₂N₂, [M⁺] *m/z* (calc.): 181.1699, *m/z* (obs.): 181.1701.

5: Yield: 0.89 g (3.00 mmol, 96%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.03 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.30 (t, ³J_{HH} = 7 Hz, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.38 (t, ³J_{HH} = 7 Hz, 3H), 1.94–2.01 (m, 1H), 2.10–2.17 (m, 1H), 2.26–2.31 (m, 1H), 2.49–2.55 (m, 1H), 3.19 (d, ³J_{HH} = 5 Hz, 1H), 3.52–3.60 (m, 1H), 3.62–3.69 (m, 1H), 3.70–3.77 (m, 1H), 3.79–3.86 (m, 1H), 9.05 (s, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): 14.1, 14.3, 17.2, 17.3, 21.9, 32.1, 40.6, 40.8, 45.3, 48.7, 66.3, 69.9, 153.2. HRMS (ESI⁺): C₁₃H₂₅N₂, [M⁺] *m/z* (calc.): 209.2012, *m/z* (obs.): 209.2018.

6: Yield: 2.46 g (6.43 mmol, 96%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 0.90 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 1.20 (d, ³J_{HH} = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.27 (d, ³J_{HH} = 7 Hz, 3H), 1.32 (s, 3H), 1.36 (d, ³J_{HH} = 7 Hz, 3H), 1.47 (d, ³J_{HH} = 7 Hz, 3H), 1.92–1.98 (m, 1H), 2.04–2.09 (m, 1H), 2.13–2.20 (m, 1H), 2.36–2.42 (m, 1H), 3.28 (d, ³J_{HH} = 5 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (sept, ³J_{HH} = 7 Hz, 1H), 4.31–4.39 (m, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): 14.9, 17.7, 20.7, 21.7, 22.2, 23.6, 25.1, 33.4, 40.4, 41.1, 51.1, 55.9, 61.4, 71.5, 151.1. HRMS (ESI⁺): C₁₅H₂₉N₂, [M⁺] *m/z* (calc.): 237.2325, *m/z* (obs.): 237.2330.

Synthesis of (1*R*,5*S*)-1,2,4,8,8-pentamethyl-2,4-diazobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ylidene-bis(pentafluorophenyl)borane (7). A suspension of 107 mg of 4 (0.40 mmol, 1 equiv.) and 80 mg K[N(SiMe₃)₂] (0.40 mmol, 1 equiv.) redissolved in 2 mL THF were stirred at r.t. for 60 h. After filtration over Celite and removal of the solvent *in vacuo*, the free carbene was redissolved 2 mL toluene. A solution of 138 mg of Piers borane (0.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) in 1 mL toluene was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 2 h. The volatiles were removed *in vacuo* and the product was extracted with toluene to give the pure product 7 as an orange solid. Yield: 127 mg (0.24 mmol, 60%). ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 1.59–1.68 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.90 (m, 1H), 2.20–2.27 (m, 1H), 2.64 (s, 3H), 1.75 (d, ³J_{HH} = 5 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (s, 3H). ¹¹B NMR

(CD₂Cl₂): -23.4 (d, ¹J_{BH} = 91 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 15.5, 16.8, 22.8, 29.6, 36.4, 36.9, 39.3, 41.6, 42.3, 70.7, 71.5, 136.3, 138.2, 140.2, 147.5, 149.4, 153.6. ¹⁹F NMR (CD₂Cl₂): -133.3 (d, ³J_{FF} = 22 Hz), -134.7 (d, ³J_{FF} = 22 Hz), -161.57 (t, ³J_{FF} = 20 Hz), -161.63 (t, ³J_{FF} = 20 Hz), -165.49 to -165.72 (m). HRMS (ESI⁺): C₂₃H₂₀BF₁₀N₂, [M⁺] *m/z* (calc.): 524.1591, *m/z* (obs.): 524.1593. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₀BF₁₀N₂: C 52.50, H 4.02, N 5.32%; Obs. C 53.24, H 3.33, N 5.11%.

Synthesis of (1*R*,5*S*)-1,2,4,8,8-pentamethyl-2,4-diazobicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ylidene-bis(pentafluorophenyl)borenium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate (8). A solution of 287 mg (0.31 mmol, 1 equiv.) trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate (0.31 mmol, 1 equiv.) in toluene was added dropwise to a solution of 95 mg borane-adduct 7 (0.31 mmol, 1 equiv.) in toluene at -40 °C. The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm slowly to 25 °C and was stirred for 18 h, while an insoluble oil was formed. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the crude product washed with pentane (3 × 3 mL) to afford the desired product 8 as a white solid. Yield: 252 mg (0.26 mmol, 83%). ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.63–1.72 (bm, 3H), 1.83–1.87 (bm, 1H), 1.94–2.07 (bm, 6H), 2.15–2.23 (m, 3H), 2.23–2.31 (bm, 5H), 2.37–2.44 (m, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 3.15 (d, ³J_{HH} = 5 Hz, 1H). ¹¹B NMR (CD₂Cl₂): -16.8 (s), 89.1 (bs). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 14.4, 17.0, 21.8, 22.9, 30.7, 30.8, 31.2, 32.4 (bs), 33.2 (bs), 36.5, 36.7, 37.4, 38.0, 38.9, 41.0, 42.3, 71.1, 71.2, 124.0 (bs), 124.9 (bs), 136.4 (d, ¹J_{FC} = 243 Hz), 138.8 (d, ¹J_{FC} = 246 Hz), 148.7 (d, ¹J_{FC} = 241 Hz), 173.2. ¹⁹F NMR (CD₂Cl₂): -133.1 (bs), -163.7 (m), -167.6 (bs). HRMS (ESI⁺): C₁₉H₃₅BN₂, [M + H⁺] *m/z* (calc.): 302.3002, *m/z* (obs.): 302.2999.

Synthesis of (1*R*,5*S*)-1,2,4,8,8-pentamethyl-4-aza-2-diazonia-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ylidene-(9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane) (9), (1*R*,5*S*)-2,4-diethyl-1,8,8-trimethyl-4-aza-2-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ylidene-(9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane) (10), (1*R*,5*S*)-2,4-diisopropyl-1,8,8-trimethyl-4-aza-2-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ylidene-(9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane) (11). These compounds were prepared in a similar fashion and thus one preparation is detailed. 107 mg of the carbene precursor 4 (0.40 mmol, 1 equiv.) and 80 mg of K[N(SiMe₃)₂] (0.40 mmol, 1 equiv.) were suspended in 2 mL of THF and stirred at 25 °C for 20 min. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and the volatiles were removed *in vacuo* to give the free carbene. The carbene was redissolved in 2 mL toluene and added to a suspension of 48 mg of 9-BBN dimer (0.20 mmol, 0.5 equiv.) in 2 mL of toluene. The mixture was stirred for 30 min and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted with pentane (4 × 2 mL), which was subsequently removed *in vacuo* to provide the product 9 as a white solid. Yield: 98 mg (0.32 mmol, 81%). ¹H NMR (benzene-d₆): 0.36 (s, 3H), 0.58 (s, 3H), 0.74 (s, 3H), 0.97–1.05 (m, 1H), 1.15–1.32 (m, 3H), 1.51 (bs, 1H), 1.56–1.69 (m, 4H), 1.95–2.01 (m, 3H), 2.05–2.19 (m, 3H), 2.21–2.30 (m, 2H), 2.37–2.57 (m, 3H), 3.04 (s, 6H). ¹¹B NMR (benzene-d₆): -14.2 (d, ¹J_{BH} = 83 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (benzene-d₆): 15.4, 17.0, 22.2, 23.2, 25.5, 28.7, 31.0, 31.4, 34.6, 35.6, 38.8, 39.0, 40.5, 41.5, 69.0, 70.2 HRMS(ES⁺): C₁₉H₃₆BN₂, [M⁺] *m/z* (calc.): 302.3008, *m/z* (obs.): 302.3009.



10: Yield: 220 mg (0.67 mmol, 67%). ^1H NMR (benzene- d_6): 0.43 (s, 3H), 0.69 (s, 3H), 0.74 (s, 3H), 0.94 (t, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.05 (t, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.22 (m, 2H), 1.35 (m, 1H), 1.49 (m, 3H), 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 2.09 (m, 6H), 2.27 (m, 3H), 2.41 (m, 1H), 2.54 (m, 2H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.60 (sept, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, 1H), 3.67 (sept, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, 1H), 4.30–4.39 (m, 1H). ^{11}B NMR (benzene- d_6): −14.3 (d, $^1J_{\text{BH}} = 84$ Hz). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (benzene- d_6): 18.1, 18.3, 20.3, 20.9, 21.7, 22.6, 24.6, 25.4, 25.8, 30.8, 32.1, 32.8, 37.7, 39.7, 40.5, 40.6, 49.9, 52.8, 59.8, 69.7. HRMS (ESI $^+$): $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{40}\text{BN}_2$, [M $^+$] m/z (calc.): 330.3321, m/z (obs.): 330.3325. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{40}\text{BN}_2$: C 76.35, H 11.40, N 8.48%; Obs. C 76.53, H 10.57, N 8.00%.

11: Yield: 227 mg (0.63 mmol, 63%). ^1H NMR (benzene- d_6): 0.45 (s, 3H), 0.66 (s, 3H), 0.93–0.97 (m, 9H), 1.15 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.24 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.27 (bs, 2H), 1.41 (bs, 1H), 1.45–1.52 (bm, 2H), 1.93–2.04 (bm, 3H), 2.09–2.71 (m, 12H), 5.47 (sept, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, 1H), 5.56 (sept, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, 1H). ^{11}B NMR (benzene- d_6): −12.9 (d, $^1J_{\text{BH}} = 85$ Hz). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (benzene- d_6): 18.2, 18.5, 20.5, 21.0, 21.9, 22.7, 24.8, 25.0 (bs), 25.6, 26.0, 27.1 (bs), 30.9, 32.3, 33.0, 37.8, 39.9, 40.7, 40.8, 50.1, 52.9, 59.9, 69.8. HRMS (ESI $^+$): $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{44}\text{BN}_2$, [M $^+$] m/z (calc.): 358.3634, m/z (obs.): 358.3624. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{44}\text{BN}_2$: C 77.08, H 12.09, N 7.82%; Obs. C 76.76, H 12.91, N 7.76%.

Synthesis of (1*R*,5*S*)-1,2,4,8,8-pentamethyl-4-aza-2-diazonia-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ylidene-(9-boreniumbicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane) tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate (12), (1*R*,5*S*)-2,4-diethyl-1,8,8-trimethyl-4-aza-2-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ylidene-(9-boreniumbicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane) tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate (13), (1*R*,5*S*)-2,4-diisopropyl-1,8,8-trimethyl-4-aza-2-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ylidene-(9-boreniumbicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane) tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate (14). These compounds were prepared in a similar fashion and thus one preparation is detailed. A solution of 287 mg (0.31 mmol, 1 equiv.) trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate (0.31 mmol, 1 equiv.) in toluene was added dropwise to a solution of 95 mg borane-adduct 9 (0.31 mmol, 1 equiv.) at −40 °C. The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm slowly to 25 °C and was stirred for 18 h, while an insoluble oil was formed. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the crude product washed with pentane (3 × 3 mL) to afford the desired product 12 as a white solid. Yield: 252 mg (0.26 mmol, 83%). ^1H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.63–1.72 (bm, 3H), 1.83–1.87 (bm, 1H), 1.94–2.07 (bm, 6H), 2.15–2.23 (m, 3H), 2.23–2.31 (bm, 5H), 2.37–2.44 (m, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 3.15 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 5$ Hz, 1H). ^{11}B NMR (CD₂Cl₂): −16.8 (s), 89.1 (bs). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 14.4, 17.0, 21.8, 22.9, 30.7, 30.8, 31.2, 32.4 (bs), 33.2 (bs), 36.5, 36.7, 37.4, 38.0, 38.9, 41.0, 42.3, 71.1, 71.2, 124.0 (bs), 124.9 (bs), 136.4 (d, $^1J_{\text{FC}} = 243$ Hz), 138.8 (d, $^1J_{\text{FC}} = 246$ Hz), 148.7 (d, $^1J_{\text{FC}} = 241$ Hz), 173.2. ^{19}F NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 133.1 (bs), −163.7 (m), −167.6 (bs). HRMS (ESI $^+$): $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{35}\text{BN}_2$, [M + H $^+$] m/z (calc.): 302.3002, m/z (obs.): 302.2999.

13: Yield: 299 mg (0.29 mmol, 98%). ^1H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 1.05 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.27 (t, $^3J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.37 (t, $^3J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 1.64–1.70 (m, 3H), 1.81 (s, br, 1H), 1.89–2.02 (m, 6H), 2.07–2.12 (m, 1H), 2.14–2.18 (m, 1H),

2.21–2.25 (m, 1H), 2.27–2.37 (m, 5H), 2.42–2.47 (m, 1H), 2.75 (dq, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{HH}} = 16$ Hz, 1H), 3.09 (dq, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{HH}} = 14.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.22–3.29 (m, 2H), 3.53 (dq, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{HH}} = 16$ Hz, 1H). ^{11}B NMR (CD₂Cl₂): −16.7 (s), 89.1 (bs). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 13.3, 13.3, 16.3, 16.7, 20.4, 21.8, 22.0, 30.9 (bs), 31.2 (bs), 31.5, 35.7, 36.0, 36.3, 36.4, 39.5, 40.0, 46.4, 48.6, 66.2, 69.4, 136.5 (d, $^1J_{\text{CF}} = 237$ Hz), 138.2 (d, $^1J_{\text{FC}} = 240$ Hz), 148.4 (d, $^1J_{\text{FC}} = 238$ Hz) 171.3. ^{19}F NMR (CD₂Cl₂): −133.1 (bs), −163.7 (t, $^3J_{\text{FF}} = 20$ Hz), −167.6 (t, $^3J_{\text{FF}} = 18$ Hz). HRMS (ESI $^+$): $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{40}\text{BN}_2$, [M $^+$] m/z (calc.): 330.3321, m/z (obs.): 330.3325. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{40}\text{BN}_2$: C 76.35, H 11.40, N 8.48%; Obs. C 76.53, H 10.57, N 8.00%.

14: Yield: 276 mg (0.26 mmol, 93%). ^1H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.26 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.34 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.46 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.8$ Hz, 3H), 1.53 (s, 3H), 1.61 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.8$ Hz, 3H), 1.64–1.70 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.81 (bm, 1H), 1.81–1.85 (bm, 2H), 1.87–1.89 (bm, 1H), 1.90–1.94 (bm, 2H), 2.03–2.13 (m, 3H), 2.23–2.39 (bm, 7H), 2.55–2.61 (m, 1H), 2.68 (sept, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.10 (sept, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, 1H), 3.32 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 5$ Hz, 1H). ^{11}B NMR (CD₂Cl₂): −16.7 (s), 85.8 (bs). ^{13}C NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 13.9, 16.2, 16.8, 19.3, 19.7, 20.3, 21.3, 21.6, 21.8, 29.2, 29.4, 33.0, 35.5, 35.7, 36.4, 36.5, 39.7, 40.6, 55.9, 59.8, 61.0, 71.4, 136.1 (d, $^1J_{\text{CF}} = 242$ Hz), 138.0 (d, $^1J_{\text{CF}} = 240$ Hz), 148.2 (d, $^1J_{\text{CF}} = 241$ Hz), 171.6. ^{19}F NMR (CD₂Cl₂): −133.1 (bs), −163.8 (t, $^3J_{\text{FF}} = 21$ Hz), −167.6 (t, $^3J_{\text{FF}} = 18$ Hz). HRMS (ESI $^+$): $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{42}\text{BN}_2$, [M $^+$] m/z (calc.): 356.3472, m/z (obs.): 356.3477.

Synthesis of (1*S*,4*R*,6*R*)-2,5-dialkyl-6,9,9-trimethyl-2,5-diaza-3-borabicyclo[4.2.1]nonanes (alkyl = Me: 15, Et: 16, iPr: 17). These compounds were prepared in a similar fashion and thus one preparation is detailed. 50 mg of the borane adduct 12 (0.17 mmol) were dissolved in 4 mL pentane and heated to 50–110 °C for 4–16 h. The solvent was then removed *in vacuo* to provide the pure product 15 in quantitative yield as a white solid. Yield: 50 mg (0.17 mmol, >99%). ^1H NMR (benzene- d_6): 0.78 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.35–1.42 (m, 1H), 1.53–1.60 (m, 4H), 1.63–1.95 (m, 13H), 2.09–2.25 (m, 3H), 2.38 (bs, 1H), 2.53 (bs, 1H), 2.59 (s, 3H), 2.62 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 5$ Hz, 1H), 2.64 (s, 3H). ^{11}B NMR (benzene- d_6): 44.2 (bs). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (benzene- d_6): 5.0, 16.6, 20.6, 21.8, 22.7, 24.9 (bs), 25.6, 28.4, 30.5, 30.8, 34.2, 35.2, 38.3, 38.5, 40.1, 41.0, 44.5, 67.6, 68.7 (bs), 69.8, 79.2. HRMS (ESI $^+$): $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{36}\text{BN}_2$, [M $^+$] m/z (calc.): 302.3002, m/z (obs.): 302.3003.

16: Yield: 20 mg (0.06 mmol, >99%). ^1H NMR (benzene- d_6): 0.81 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.92 (t, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.20 (t, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.36–1.43 (m, 1H), 1.53–2.01 (m, 15H), 2.12–2.24 (m, 2H), 2.43–2.58 (m, 3H), 2.64 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 5$ Hz, 1H), 2.69 (s, 1H), 3.20–3.35 (m, 2H). ^{11}B NMR (benzene- d_6): 44.0 (bs). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (benzene- d_6): 14.3, 15.7, 17.1, 18.2, 21.7, 29.8, 30.6, 30.8, 31.0, 31.5, 37.6, 38.8, 39.0, 39.3, 41.8, 42.5, 46.9, 47.3, 50.4, 51.9, 66.3, 76.2. HRMS (ESI $^+$): $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{38}\text{BN}_2$, [M $^+$] m/z (calc.): 328.3164, m/z (obs.): 328.3175. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{38}\text{BN}_2$: C 76.35, H 11.90, N 8.48%; Obs. C 76.57, H 11.63, N 8.09%.

17: Yield: 45 mg (0.13 mmol, >99%). ^1H NMR (benzene- d_6): 0.74 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H), 0.86 (d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.00 (d,



$^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.22 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 6H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.49–1.55 (m, 2H), 1.71–1.81 (m, 6H), 1.86–1.97 (m, 6H), 2.23–2.32 (m, 3H), 2.94 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 6$ Hz, 1H), 3.31 (s, 1H), 3.49 (sept, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 1H), 3.93 (sept, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 1H). ^{11}B NMR (benzene- d_6): 44.0 (bs). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (benzene- d_6): 20.7, 21.3, 21.9, 22.1, 23.8, 25.0 (bs), 25.4, 27.1, 28.2, 29.0, 31.3, 32.2, 33.2, 33.4, 42.0, 47.2, 48.1, 48.6, 49.6, 54.6 (bs), 66.9, 70.0. HRMS (ESI $^+$): $C_{23}H_{42}BN_2$, [M $^+$] *m/z* (calc.): 356.3477, (obs.): 356.3484. Anal. Calcd for $C_{23}H_{42}BN_2$: C 77.08, H 12.04, N 7.82%; Obs. C 77.10, H 12.36, N 7.75%.

Synthesis of (3S,7S)-3,7-di-isopropyl-2,3,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[4,3-*b*:5,1-*b*']bis[1,3]oxazol-4-ylidene-(9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane) (20), (3S,7S)-3,7-di-isopropyl-2,3,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[4,3-*b*:5,1-*b*']bis[1,3]oxazol-4-ylidene-borane (21), (3S,7S)-3,7-di-isopropyl-2,3,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[4,3-*b*:5,1-*b*']bis[1,3]oxazol-4-ylidene-(dicyclohexylchloroborane) (22), (3S,7S)-3,7-di-tertbutyl-2,3,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[4,3-*b*:5,1-*b*']bis[1,3]oxazol-4-ylidene-(9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane) (23). These compounds were prepared in a similar fashion and thus one preparation is detailed. Triflate salt **18** (110 mg, 0.285 mmol) and 9-BBN dimer (35 mg, 0.1425 mmol) were dissolved in 2.5 mL THF at –35 °C. $K[N(SiMe_3)_2]$ (58 mg, 0.29 mmol) were dissolved in 2 mL THF at –35 °C and the solution was added dropwise to the mixture. The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature and the volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was extracted with pentane, filtered through Celite, and dried to a light yellow powder. Crystals for a single crystal X-ray study were obtained by slow evaporation of pentane. Yield: **20** (60 mg, 0.167 mmol, 58%) 1H NMR (benzene- d_6): 4.10 (ddd, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, $^4J_{HH} = 3$ Hz, $^2J_{HH} = 1$ Hz, 2H), 3.92 (dd, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, $^3J_{HH} = 1$ Hz, 2H), 3.72 (ddd, $^4J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, $^2J_{HH} = 1$ Hz, 2H), 2.77–1.87 (m, 15H), 1.52–1.41 (m, 2H), 0.63 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 6H), 0.44 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7.0$ Hz, 6H). ^{11}B NMR (benzene- d_6): –16.9 (d, $^1J_{BH} = 83$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (benzene- d_6): 124.0, 75.7, 62.3, 37.0, 36.6, 33.6, 30.0, 26.5, 26.0, 18.6, 14.6. MS (DART) *m/z*: 357 [M – H] $^+$. HRMS (ESI $^+$): [M $^+$] *m/z* (calc.): $C_{21}H_{34}BN_2O_2$ 357.2713 (obs.): 357.2724. Anal. Calc. for $C_{21}H_{35}BN_2O_2$: C 70.39, H 9.85, N 7.82%. Found: C 69.30, H 9.34, N 7.42%.

21: Crystals for a single crystal X-ray study were obtained by slow evaporation from toluene. Yield: (44 mg, 0.176 mmol, 62%). 1H NMR (benzene- d_6): 4.06–3.91 (m, 4H), 3.86–3.74 (m, 2H), 2.89 (ddq, $^3J_{HH} = 10$ Hz, $^4J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, $^3J_{HH} = 4$ Hz, 2H), 2.40–1.65 (m, 1H), 0.65 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 6H), 0.44 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 6H). ^{11}B NMR (benzene- d_6): –35.6 (q, $^1J_{BH} = 88$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (benzene- d_6): 76.1, 61.1, 29.0, 22.7, 18.3, 14.3. MS (DART) *m/z*: 249 [M – H] $^+$. HRMS (ESI $^+$): (calc.) for $C_{13}H_{22}BN_2O_2$ 249.1774, (obs.): 249.1771. Anal. Calc. for $C_{13}H_{23}BN_2O_2$: C 62.42, H 9.27, N 11.20%. Found: C 62.02, H 9.27, N 11.10%.

22: Crystals for a single crystal X-ray study were obtained by slow evaporation of toluene. Yield: (50 mg, 0.111 mmol, 35%). 1H NMR (benzene- d_6): 4.56 (dd, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, $^2J_{HH} = 2$ Hz, 2H), 3.91 (dd, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, $^3J_{HH} = 1$ Hz, 2H), 3.71 (ddd, $^4J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, $^2J_{HH} = 1$ Hz, 2H), 3.02 (tdt, $^3J_{HH} = 14$ Hz, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, $^4J_{HH} = 3$ Hz, 2H), 2.39 (bs, 1H), 2.36 (bs, 1H), 2.09–0.95 (m, 18H), 0.68 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 6H), 0.55 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 6H).

^{11}B NMR (benzene- d_6): 3.2 (bs). ^{13}C NMR (benzene- d_6): 75.9, 64.5, 32.8, 32.4, 31.4, 31.2, 31.1, 30.2, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 28.4, 28.3, 28.2, 28.0, 18.7, 14.4. MS (DART) *m/z*: 413 [M – Cl] $^+$. HRMS (ESI $^+$): calc. for $C_{25}H_{42}BN_2O_2$ 413.33393, found 413.33381.

23: Crystals for a single crystal X-ray study were obtained by slow evaporation of pentane. Yield: (88 mg, 0.228 mmol, 80%). 1H NMR (benzene- d_6): 4.15 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 5$ Hz, 2H), 4.04 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 2H), 3.78 (dd, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, $^3J_{HH} = 6$ Hz, 2H), 2.82–1.74 (m, 14H), 1.55 (bs, 1H), 1.16 (bs, 1H), 0.88 (s, 18H). ^{11}B NMR (benzene- d_6): –16.4 (d, $^1J_{BH} = 86$ Hz), ^{13}C NMR (benzene- d_6): 124.3, 78.6, 68.3, 39.4, 35.3, 33.1, 32.4, 27.5, 26.6, 25.9. MS (ESI $^+$) *m/z*: 385 [M – H] $^+$. HRMS (ESI $^+$): (calc.) for $C_{23}H_{38}BN_2O_2$ 385.3026, (obs.): 386.3032. Anal. Calc. for $C_{23}H_{39}BN_2O_2$: C 71.50, H 10.17, N 7.25%. Found: C 70.45, H 10.16, N 6.79%.

Synthesis of 1,3-dimethylimidazol-2-ylidene-di-(1S,2R,3S,5S)-isopinocampheylborane (24), 1,3-diisopropylimidazol-2-ylidene-di-(1S,2R,3S,5S)-isopinocampheylborane (25), 1-benzyl-3-methylimidazol-2-ylidene-di-(1S,2R,3S,5S)-isopinocampheylborane (26), 1-methyl-3-phenylimidazol-2-ylidene-di-(1S,2R,3S,5S)-isopinocampheylborane (27), 1-*tert*-butyl-3-methylimidazol-2-ylidene-di-(1S,2R,3S,5S)-isopinocampheylborane (28). These compounds were prepared in a similar fashion and thus one preparation is detailed. In a glovebox, (+)-diisopinocampheylborane (396 mg, 1.38 mmol, 1 equiv.), $K[N(SiMe_3)_2]$ (290 mg, 1.45 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) and 1,3-dimethylimidazolium iodide (310 mg, 1.34 mmol, 1 equiv.) were weighed into a flame-dried nitrogen-cooled Schlenk flask. A magnetic stir bar was added and the flask was sealed with a rubber septum. The flask was removed from the glovebox and connected to a Schlenk line where it was stirred under nitrogen. Dry THF (20 mL) was added *via* cannula and the solution was stirred for 20 h at 25 °C. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the flask was reintroduced to the glovebox. The white residue was washed with pentane (3 × 2 mL). These washings were filtered through a plug of Celite and the residue washed with toluene (3 × 2 mL). The washings were filtered through the same Celite plug into a separate vial. The vials was capped and put in a freezer (–35 °C) where colourless crystals formed. The crystals were washed with cold pentane (3 × 1 mL) and dried *in vacuo* to give **24** (198 mg, 37% yield). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 6.81 (s, 1H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 3.88 (br, 6H), 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.13–2.07 (m, 2H), 2.05–1.96 (m, 1H), 1.92–1.83 (m, 2H), 1.75–1.63 (m, 3H), 1.59–1.52 (m, 1H), 1.43–1.34 (m, 1H), 1.32–1.23 (m, 1H), 1.19–1.02 (m, 2H), 1.122 (s, 3H) 1.117 (s, 3H), 1.09 (overlapping s, 6H), 1.08 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 0.95 (bd, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 2H), 0.71 (bd, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 2H), 0.59 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H), (No B–H peak found). ^{11}B NMR (toluene- d_8): –9.1 (d, $^1J_{BH} = 86$ Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR ($CDCl_3$) partial: 121.1, 120.0, 50.8, 49.9, 45.0, 43.4, 43.1, 42.7, 39.3, 39.1, 37.8, 37.5, 36.2, 35.3, 33.6, 33.3, 28.7, 28.5, 23.8, 23.4, 23.13, 23.11. HRMS-EI (*m/z*): [M – H] $^+$ calc. for $C_{25}H_{42}BN_2$: 381.34410, found: 381.34507.

25: Yield: (198 mg, 34%). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 6.97 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 2$ Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 2$ Hz, 1H), 5.84 (septet, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 1H), 5.13 (septet, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 1H), 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.19–2.04 (m, 4H), 1.85, (m, 1H), 1.75–1.67 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.54 (m, 3H), 1.46



(d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.459 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.459 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.37 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.36 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.10 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.95 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 1H), 0.84 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 1H) 0.48 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H). ^{11}B NMR (toluene- d_8): -8.2 (d, $^1J_{BH} = 86$ Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (CDCl₃, partial): 115.8, 115.4, 50.6, 49.9, 49.3, 48.9, 44.9, 43.3, 43.1, 42.1, 39.0, 38.9, 37.1, 35.4, 33.8, 32.7, 28.38, 28.36, 24.10, 24.08, 23.82, 23.70, 23.38, 23.33, 23.03, 22.9. Anal. Calc. for C₂₉H₅₁BN₂: C 79.43, H 11.72, N 6.39%. Found: C 79.30, H 11.90, N 6.39%.

26: Yield: (667 mg, 83% yield). 1H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 7.42–7.21 (bm, 5H), 6.88 (bs, 1H, minor), 6.80 (bs, 1H, major), 6.76 (bs, 1H, major), 6.66 (bs, 1H, minor), 5.74 (d, $^2J_{HH} = 15$ Hz, 1H, minor), 5.66 (d, $^2J_{HH} = 15$ Hz, 1H, major), 5.57 (d, $^2J_{HH} = 15$ Hz, 1H, major), 5.17 (d, $^2J_{HH} = 15$ Hz, 1H, minor), 3.94–3.88 (overlapping singlets, 3H, minor/major), 2.25–0.60 (br, 34H), (No B–H peak found). ^{11}B NMR (CD₂Cl₂): -8.7 (obscured, minor), 9.11 (d, $^1J_{BH} = 85$ Hz, major). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (CDCl₃, partial, major only): 136.6, 129.0, 128.5, 128.2, 120.6, 119.8, 52.8, 50.8, 49.94, 44.7, 43.4, 43.0, 42.7, 39.4, 39.1, 37.6, 36.3, 35.3, 33.5, 33.4, 28.6, 28.5, 23.9, 23.4, 23.4. Anal. Calc. for C₃₁H₄₇BN₂: C 81.20, H 10.33, N 6.11%. Found: C 80.72, H 10.81, N 6.16%.

27: Yield: (407 mg, 56% yield). 1H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.45–7.40 (bm, 5H), 6.95 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 2$ Hz, 1H), 6.90 (br, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H) 2.15–1.55 (br, 10H), 1.15–0.60 (br, 15H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.72 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 8$ Hz, 3H). ^{11}B NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ -9.74 (d, $^1J_{BH} = 75$ Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (CD₂Cl₂, partial): 140.6, 129.0, 128.8, 128.4, 122.4, 121.2, 51.2, 50.3, 44.5, 43.7, 43.5, 42.8, 39.6, 39.4, 38.3, 36.4, 35.3, 33.6, 33.3, 28.7, 28.5, 23.9, 23.8, 23.2, 23.1. Anal. Calc. for C₃₀H₄₅BN₂: C 81.06, H 10.20, N 6.30%. Found: C 80.63, H 10.66, N 6.22%.

28: (498 mg, 60% yield). 1H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 7.09 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 2$ Hz, 1H), 6.73 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 2$ Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 6H), 2.41–2.32 (m, 1H), 2.27–2.15 (m, 1H), 2.11–1.95 (m, 3H), 1.82 (s, 9H), 1.77–1.60 (m, 3H), 1.58–1.48 (m, 2H), 1.22–1.00 (br, 20H), 0.63 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 3H). ^{11}B NMR (CD₂Cl₂): -6.85 (d, $^1J_{BH} = 87$ Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (CDCl₃, partial): 119.5, 118.1, 60.9, 52.0, 50.2, 43.5, 43.2, 43.0, 42.6, 39.7, 39.5, 38.6, 38.6, 34.1, 32.8, 32.2, 32.2, 28.5, 28.3, 24.7, 24.2, 23.5, 23.4. Anal. Calc. for C₂₈H₄₉BN₂: C 79.22, H 11.63, N 6.20%. Found: C 78.64, H 11.51, N 6.65%.

Synthesis of *rac*-9-(1,3-diphenyl-1,2,3-triazol-5-ylidene)-B–H-(10)-phenyl-9-borabicyclo[3.3.2]decane (29). In a glove box a 4 dram vial with a stir bar was charged with lithium-B–H₂-(10)-phenyl-9-borabicyclo[3.3.2]decane⁴⁹ (62 mg, 0.25 mmol) and THF (2 mL) was added. To this solution iodomethane (0.03 mL, 0.5 mmol) was added dropwise with stirring and after 1 h reaction at ambient temperature the mixture turns a white milky colour. The reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite and concentrated *in vacuo* to dryness. To the remaining solid was added 1,3-diphenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazolium tetrafluoroborate (77 mg, 0.25 mmol) as well as a stir bar. The contents of the vial were dissolved in THF (4 mL) and a solution of Na[N(SiMe₃)₂] (46 mg, 0.25 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added dropwise with stirring. The reaction mixture was then

capped and allowed to stir overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through a syringe filter and all volatiles removed *in vacuo*. Crystallisation from toluene/pentane at -25 °C gave compound 27 15 mg (0.034 mmol, 13%). 1H NMR (benzene- d_6): 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.31 (t, $^3J_{HH} = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.10 (m, 1H), 7.06–6.82 (m, 6H), 6.80–6.76 (m, 2H), 3.17–2.48 (m, 4H), 2.38–2.05 (m, 11H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.47 (m, 1H). ^{11}B NMR (benzene- d_6): 15.06 (d, $^1J_{BH} = 86$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (benzene- d_6): 172.9, 157.5, 138.0, 135.3, 130.4, 130.1, 129.8, 129.7, 128.8, 128.4, 128.1, 127.3, 126.1, 123.4, 121.0, 48.9, 44.2, 37.8, 36.2, 32.5, 30.9, 28.6, 26.1, 25.3.

Synthesis of (S)-2-amino-2'-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthalene. From (S)-2'-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthyl-2-carboxylic acid (5.45 g, 16.6 mmol) as described in the literature⁵⁰ *via* a Curtius rearrangement. The crude product was used directly without any further purification in the synthesis of 30.

Synthesis of (S)-2-azido-2'-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthalene (30). Synthesised using a modified literature procedure.⁵¹ In a 100 mL round bottom flask open to air (S)-2-amino-2'-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthalene (16.6 mmol) was dissolved in MeCN (60 mL) and *tert*-butylnitrite (90%, 3.3 mL, 24.9 mmol) followed by Me₃SiN₃ (94%, 2.8 mL, 20.0 mmol) were added drop-wise with ice-cooling. After stirring with ice-cooling for 2 h the mixture was warmed to ambient temperature and stirred for 24 h. The precipitate was filtered and washed with a minimal amount of MeCN followed by copious amounts of pentanes. The title compound was obtained as an ochre powder. Yield: 3.36 g (10.31 mmol, 62%). All volatiles were removed *in vacuo* from the mother liquor and another 1.09 g (3.34 mmol, 20%) of the title compound was isolated after flash column chromatography (silica 10 cm × 4 cm, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 50 : 1). Combined yield: 4.44 g, (13.7 mmol, 82%). 1H NMR (CDCl₃): 8.06 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 1H), 7.38 (t, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 1H), 7.34–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.34–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.09 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 8$ Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (CDCl₃): 155.0, 136.0, 134.0, 133.8, 131.2, 130.4, 129.8, 129.1, 128.3, 128.2, 127.1, 126.9, 126.0, 125.3, 125.0, 124.1, 123.9, 118.7, 117.8, 113.7, 56.8. HRMS(EI⁺): (calc.) for C₂₁H₁₅N₃O 325.1215, (obs.): 325.1206.

Synthesis of (S)-2-(4-(trimethylsilyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazolyl)-2'-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthalene (31). In a glove box a 4-dram vial was charged with (S)-2-azido-2'-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthalene (30, 500 mg, 1.54 mmol) and [Cu(PPh₃)Br] (32.0 mg, 0.078 mmol). The solids were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) and ethynyltrimethylsilane (1 mL, 7.08 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 weeks. The product was isolated by flash column chromatography (silica 20 cm × 4 cm, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 100 : 0 → 100 : 5). Yield: 589 mg (1.39 mmol, 90%). 1H NMR (CDCl₃): 8.15 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 8$ Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 9$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (t, $^3J_{HH} = 7$ Hz, 1H), 7.26–7.44 (m, 5H), 7.12 (d, $^3J_{HH} = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 0.10 (s, 9H). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (CDCl₃): 155.0, 145.0, 134.5, 133.8, 133.5, 133.1, 130.8, 130.2, 129.5,



128.8, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 127.4, 127.2, 127.1, 126.9, 124.5, 124.0, 123.4, 117.6, 113.0, 56.4, -1.4. HRMS(EI⁺): (calc.) for C₂₆H₂₅N₃OSi 423.1767, (obs.): 423.1771.

Synthesis of (S)-2-(1H-1,2,3-triazolyl)-2'-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthalene, (32). A 50 mL round bottom flask was charged with a solution of 31 (1.20 g, 2.83 mmol) in THF (15 mL). A solution of TBAF (3.2 mL, 1.0 M in THF, 3.2 mmol) was added dropwise. After stirring the reaction mixture at ambient temperature for 2 h H₂O (30 mL) was added and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3×). The combined organic phases were washed with saturated brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and all volatiles were removed on a rotary evaporator. The product was obtained as a slightly brown solid. The crude product 32 was identified by ¹H NMR spectroscopy and used without further manipulations in the next step.

Synthesis of (S)-1-(2'-Methoxy-1,1'-binaphthyl-2-yl)-3-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazolium tetrafluoroborate, (33). This was synthesised following a modified published method.⁵² A Schlenk tube was charged with crude 32 (855 mg, 2.43 mmol) from the previous reaction, diphenyliodonium tetrafluoroborate⁵³ (1.39 g, 3.76 mmol), CuSO₄ (22 mg, 0.138 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) and was stirred at 95 °C for 16 h. The mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and all volatiles removed *in vacuo*. The resulting oil was subjected to flash-column chromatography (silica, 4 cm × 8 cm, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 100:1 → 20:1) to give a slightly ochre solid. Yield: 1.121 g (2.17 mmol, 89%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 8.87 (s, 1H), 8.51 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, ³J_{HH} = 9 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, ³J_{HH} = 8 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.85 (d, ³J_{HH} = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (t, ³J_{HH} = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.54–7.24 (m, 10H), 7.02 (d, ³J_{HH} = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): 154.7, 134.8, 134.4, 133.5, 132.7, 132.6, 132.1, 132.0, 131.9, 131.8, 130.6, 130.3, 128.7, 128.6, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 127.7, 127.3, 124.1, 124.1, 121.8, 121.3, 114.7, 112.9, 56.3. HRMS(EI⁺): (calc.) for C₂₉H₂₂N₃O 428.1757, (obs.) 428.1739.

Synthesis of (S)-9-(1-(2'-Methoxy-1,1'-binaphthyl-2-yl)-3-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane, (34a/b). In a glove box a 2 dram vial was charged with triazolium salt 31 (129.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), Na[N(SiMe₃)₂] (95% pure, 48.5 mg, 0.25 mmol), 9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-dimer (30.5 mg, 0.125 mmol). At ambient temperature THF (2 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight (20 h). ¹¹B NMR spectroscopy of an aliquot in THF confirmed the clean formation of the product. The reaction mixture was filtered through a syringe filter and all volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The remainder was taken up in a minimal amount of toluene, layered with pentanes, and kept at -25 °C. The supernatant was decanted and the solid was washed with pentanes and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound as ochre an ochre solid. Yield: 114 mg (0.207 mmol, 82%). NMR data only for the major isomer 34a reported. ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 8.23 (d, ³J_{HH} = 9 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, ³J_{HH} = 8 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, ³J_{HH} = 9 Hz, 1H), 7.99–7.86 (m, 1H), 7.83 (d, ³J_{HH} = 9 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (m, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.50–7.21 (m, 10H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 1.96–1.24 (m, 10H), 1.06 (m, 3H), 0.54 (s, 1H), 0.16 (s, 1H). ¹¹B NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 18.4 (d, ¹J_{BH} = 84 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂): 155.2, 138.3, 134.8,

133.8, 133.4, 133.3, 132.4, 132.0, 131.8, 130.4, 130.2, 129.3, 128.9, 128.7, 128.6, 128.3, 127.7, 127.5, 125.5, 124.5, 124.4, 122.5, 116.0, 113.1, 56.5, 36.6, 36.2, 31.6, 31.6, 26.4, 26.0, 22.9.

General procedure for high pressure hydrogenation

In an inert atmosphere glovebox, NHC-borane (0.0261 mmol, 1 equiv.), trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate (24 mg, 0.0261 mmol, 1 equiv.) and substrate (0.522 mmol, 20 equiv.) were weighed into vials. 0.4 mL of solvent was used to dissolve the trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate and the orange solution was transferred to the vial with the NHC-borane, which turns colourless upon mixing. The colourless solution was transferred to the vial with the substrate with an additional 0.2 mL solvent and equipped with a stir bar and placed in a Parr pressure reactor. The reactor was sealed, removed from the glovebox, and purged 10 times with hydrogen and ultimate pressurised to 102 atm. The reactor was stirred magnetically at the specified temperature for the specified time and then vented slowly. NMR samples were taken in CDCl₃. Conversions were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy from an aliquot. The sample was then concentrated *in vacuo*, dissolved in 9:1 hexanes: ethyl acetate and passed through a short silica plug. The sample was concentrated *in vacuo* and enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H, 98.0 hexanes, 1.0 isopropanol) with comparison to a racemic sample prepared by 1,3-dimethylimidazol-2-ylidene-9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane in the same hydrogenation process.

Racemisation experiment

In a glove box 9-(1,3-diphenyl-1,2,3-triazol-5-ylidene)-9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (21 mg, 0.060 mmol) and trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate (55 mg, 0.060 mmol) were placed in a vial and dissolved in CD₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) generating borenium salt 36.⁴⁰ The resulting solution was transferred to a J. Young NMR tube equipped with a Teflon stopper. To this solution (+)-bis[(*R*)-1-phenylethyl]amine (35, 140 μ L, 0.612 mmol) was added by syringe and the NMR tube was capped and shaken. A separate NMR tube was charged with a mixture of B(C₆F₅)₃ (31 mg, 0.060 mmol) and (+)-bis[(*R*)-1-phenylethyl]amine (35, 140 μ L, 0.612 mmol) in CD₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL). The reaction progress was monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

X-ray diffraction studies

Crystals were coated in paratone oil and mounted in a cryo-loop. Data were collected on a Bruker APEX2 X-ray diffractometer using graphite monochromated Mo-K α radiation (0.71073 Å). The temperature was maintained at 150(2) K using an Oxford cryo-stream cooler for both, initial indexing and full data collection. Data were collected using Bruker APEX-2 software and processed using SHELX and Olex2 an absorption correction applied using multi-scan within the APEX-2 program. All structures were solved by direct methods within the SHELXTL package^{54,55} and refined with Olex2.^{56,57}



Results and discussion

For the synthesis of our first, camphor-derived boreonium ion, the commercially available, enantiomerically pure (*1R,3S*)-camphoric acid was converted to the corresponding diamine **2** in an acid-mediated reaction with sodium azide to give the product in a yield of 58% (Scheme 2). Diamine **2** was then transformed into carbene precursor **3** in a ring-closing reaction with triethyl orthoformate (HC(OEt)_3) and ammonium tetrafluoroborate (NH_4BF_4) in a yield of 79%. Finally, the introduction of R-groups by nucleophilic substitution reactions with halogenated alkanes affords carbene precursors salts **4–6** in yields ranging from 60 to 95% (Scheme 2).

Reaction of the salt **4** with $\text{K}[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2]$ and subsequent addition of Piers' borane ($\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2$) permitted the formation and isolation of adduct **7** in 60% yield. Recrystallisation by slow evaporation of the solvent afforded crystals suitable for an X-ray diffraction study. These data confirmed the structure of **7** (Fig. 2). As expected, the structure shows a pseudo tetrahedral geometry at the boron centre with a $\text{B}-\text{C}_{\text{NHC}}$ bond distance of $1.654(2)$ Å. Subsequent treatment of **7** with trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate resulted in hydride abstraction from

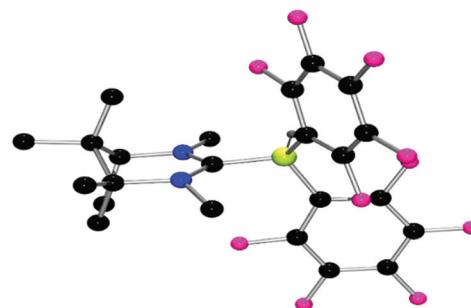
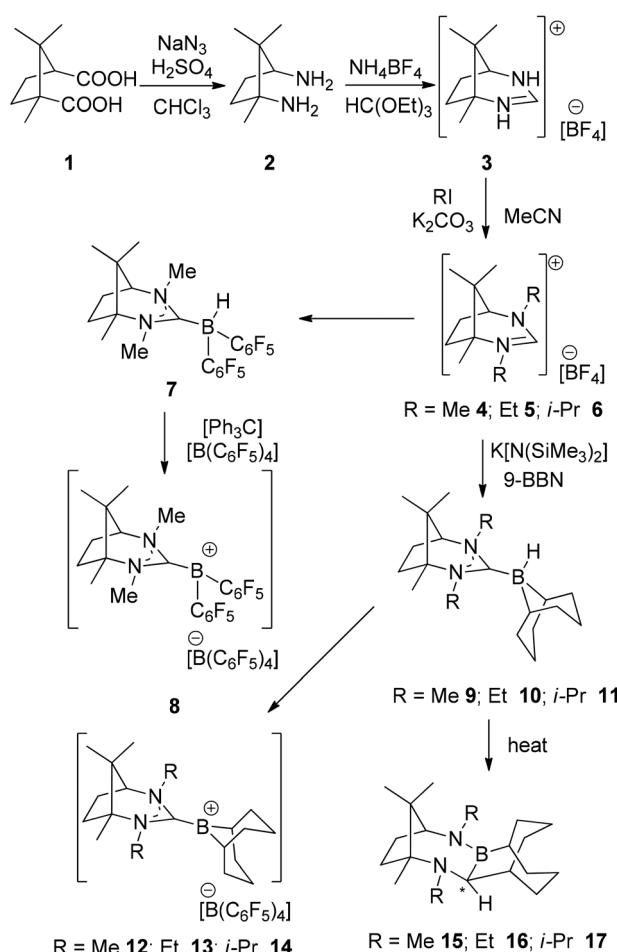


Fig. 2 POV-ray depictions of X-ray structure of **7**. H-atoms are omitted for clarity. C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green, F: pink.

boron and the isolation of the corresponding boreonium cation **8** in 72% yield. ^{19}F NMR resonances are consistent with diastereotopic C_6F_5 rings, and the appearance of ^{11}B NMR signals at -16.7 and 56.0 ppm is consistent with the presence of the anionic and cationic boron centres, respectively. Unfortunately, attempts to employ **8** in the catalytic hydrogenation of *N*-benzylidene-*tert*-butylamine using a 5 mol% catalyst loading at 25 °C and 4 atm H_2 were unsuccessful. Indeed, analysis of the reaction by NMR spectroscopy was consistent with the stoichiometric formation of **7** and the iminium cation. These data demonstrate that while the FLP derived from the boreonium cation of **8** and imine effectively split H_2 , the carbene adduct **7** is insufficiently hydridic to deliver hydride to the iminium cation, thus inhibiting catalysis.

To circumvent this issue, carbene adducts of the weaker Lewis acid 9-BBN were targeted. The reaction of the salts **4–6** with $\text{K}[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2]$ and 9-BBN affords the corresponding adducts **9–11** which give rise to ^{11}B NMR signals that are sharp doublets at 14.2 ppm ($^1J_{\text{BH}} = 83$ Hz), 14.3 ppm ($^1J_{\text{BH}} = 84$ Hz) and 12.9 ppm ($^1J_{\text{BH}} = 84$ Hz), respectively. These compounds were isolated in yields of 81% (**9**), 67% (**10**) and 63% (**11**) and gave the expected ^1H NMR spectra. The structure of **10** was also confirmed by X-ray diffraction (Fig. 3). The $\text{B}-\text{C}_{\text{NHC}}$ distance is $1.693(5)$ Å which is significantly larger than those seen in NHC-borane adducts (*ca.* 1.63 – 1.65 Å).^{38,39}

By analogy to previous reports,³⁹ reaction of adducts **9–11** with trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate gave the corresponding boreonium cations **12–14**, which were isolated in



Scheme 2 Synthesis of **2–17**.

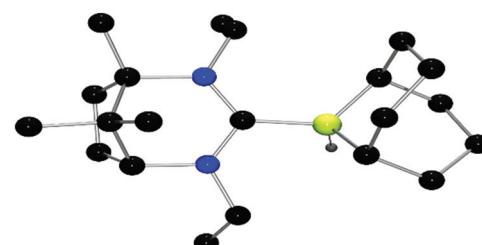


Fig. 3 POV-ray depiction of **10** (one of the two molecules in the asymmetric unit is shown). H-atoms have been omitted for clarity. C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green, H: gray.



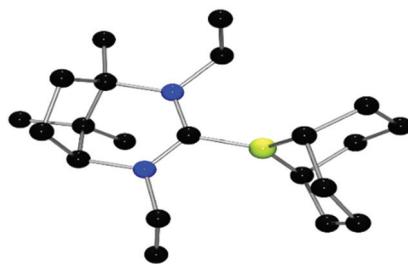


Fig. 4 POV-ray depictions of the cation of **13** (one of the two molecules in the asymmetric unit is shown). H-atoms and the anion are omitted for clarity. C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green.

83–93% yields. ^1H NMR data show the concurrent formation of Ph_3CH while the ^{11}B NMR spectra show signals attributable to the cation as broad peaks at 89.1 ppm (**12**, **13**) and 85.8 ppm (**14**). Crystals of **13** suitable for X-ray diffraction (Fig. 4) revealed an average B–C_{NHC} bond length of 1.609(4) Å. This is slightly longer than the analogous B–C distances previously described in previously characterised borenium cations (1.5768(3) Å,³⁸ 1.580(3) Å (ref. 39)). This may be caused by the increase in steric demand of the present carbene relative to less demanding NHC ligands. Although the borenium centres in compounds **12–14** were expected to be more active than that in **8**, exposure of a range of imines to 100 bar of H_2 at 25 and 110 °C gave no reduction. Equimolar reactions of **12–14** with *t*-Bu₃P and H_2 also showed no reactivity at 25 °C, although upon heating to 110 °C for 24 h a slow formation of $[\text{HPT-Bu}_3][\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4]$ in 26% yield was observed as evidenced by ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy. Interestingly, the corresponding ^{11}B NMR spectrum did not show the expected formation of the borane adduct but rather a broad signal at 44.0 ppm. These observations suggest the possibility of a thermal rearrangement of the borane adducts **9–11** (Scheme 2).

To examine this question, compounds **9–11** were allowed to stand in solution for 24 h. Each species was observed to react further, affording a new signal in the ^{11}B NMR spectra at *ca.* 44 ppm. In the case of **9**, mild heating at 50 °C for a few hours led to complete conversion to compound **15**. Interestingly, the analogous diethyl-substituted derivative gave **16**, only after overnight heating whereas the bulkiest adduct **11** was fully converted to **17** upon heating to 110 °C overnight. NMR data were consistent with three-coordinated boron centres in **15–17**. An X-ray structure of **17** (Fig. 5) confirmed that this compound results from cleavage of a C–N bond in the carbene and formation of a new B–N-bond with a hydride shift from boron to the carbene carbon atom. This affects the net ring expansion of the carbene by the B–C link originating from the 9-BBN framework. The C–B bonds were found to average 1.581(3) Å, which is significantly shorter than the carbene C–B-bond in the precursor adduct. The newly formed B–N-bonds average 1.401(3) Å in the two molecules in the asymmetric unit. These are considerably shorter than typical B–N bonds.⁵⁸ It is interesting to note that a single diastereomer of **17** was obtained demonstrating that the ring expansion is stereoselective,

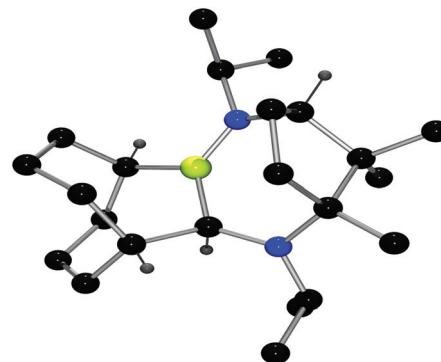


Fig. 5 POV-ray depiction of **17**, one of the molecules in the asymmetric unit is shown. C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green. H: gray. H-atoms, except those on chiral carbons are omitted for clarity.

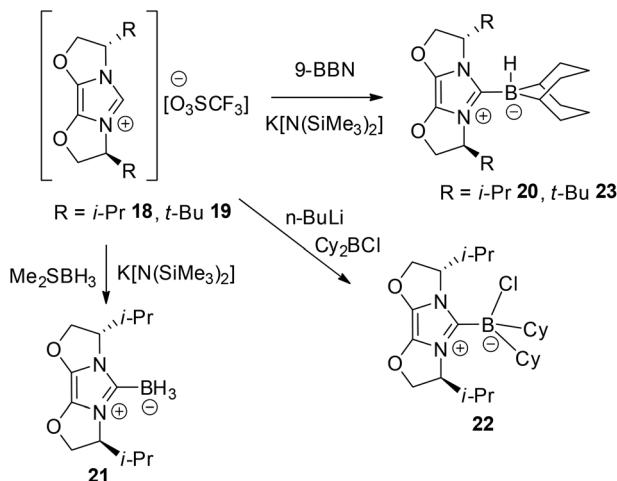
presumably a result of the existing chiral centres in the carbene in **11** *en route* to **17**.

The formation of **15–17** suggests that thermal degradation is a significant factor in explaining the inability of **9–11** to act as the Lewis acid component of an FLP in the activation of dihydrogen. While activation of hydrogen may proceed to some extent, ring-expansion may out-compete hydride delivery and thus inhibit catalytic activity. Alternatively, the substituents on the carbene may act to sterically inhibit access to the vacant p-orbital on boron. This latter view is also consistent with the well-known increase in steric demands resulting from the expanded NCN-angle in carbene ligands in **9–11** compared to those seen in the imidazole-based NHC analogues.

In an effort to circumvent the steric demands in the above borenium cations, a second group of chiral borane adducts were selected. In this case, fused oxazole rings were employed to deter ring expansion and hopefully provide viable borenium catalysts for FLP hydrogenations. The triflate salts **18** and **19** were prepared by literature methods.^{41,42} Reaction of the former species with 9-BBN, BH_3 and Cy_2BCl afforded the anticipated carbene adducts **20–22** (Scheme 3). In a similar fashion, reaction of the *tert*-butyl-substituted ligand **19** and 9-BBN afforded adduct **23**. The spectroscopic data were as expected. The ^{11}B NMR signals of **20** and **23** were found to be similar, appearing at –16.9 and –16.4 ppm as doublets with $^1J_{\text{BH}}$ of 83 and 86 Hz, respectively. These resonances are consistent with four coordinate boron centres and thus are consistent with the formation of **20–23** as chiral carbene adducts. It is noteworthy that compounds **20**, **21** and **23** have been exploited by Lindsay and McArthur as reagents for the stoichiometric, enantioselective reduction of ketones.⁴⁸

The structures of these compounds were subsequently confirmed with crystallographic studies (Fig. 6–9). The corresponding B–C_{carbene} bond distances in **20–23** were found to be 1.610(3) Å, 1.593(2) Å, 1.647(2) Å and 1.641(2) Å, respectively. These data reflect the steric impact of the substituents at the boron centre. The shortest B–C bond distance is seen for the borane adduct **21**, while the longest of these four derivatives occurs for the Cy_2BCl derivative **22**. Comparing the difference





Scheme 3 Synthesis of 20–23.

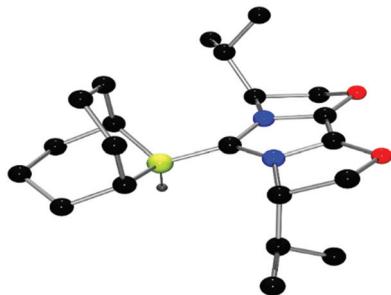


Fig. 6 POV-ray depiction of 20, C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green; O: red, H: gray. H-atoms except the BH are omitted for clarity.

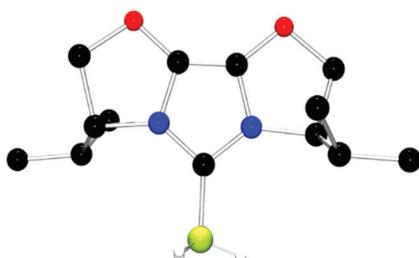


Fig. 7 POV-ray depiction of 21, C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green; O: red, H: gray. H-atoms except the BH are omitted for clarity.

between 20 and 23 indicates that steric conflict between the *t*-butyl substituents and the 9-BBN fragment results in a slight lengthening of the B–C bond.

Chiral borenium cations derived from chiral boranes were also prepared. To this end, (+)-diisopinocampheylborane (Ipc_2BH) which is accessible from the hydroboration of α -pinene, was combined with the carbenes 1,3-dimethylimidazol-2-ylidene and 1,3-di-*iso*-propylimidazol-2-ylidene to give 24 and 25 which could be isolated in 34% and 37% yield, respectively (Scheme 3). Similarly, reactions of unsymmetrically

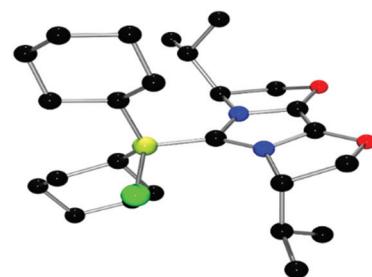


Fig. 8 POV-ray depiction of 22, C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green; O: red, Cl: green, H: gray. H-atoms are omitted for clarity.

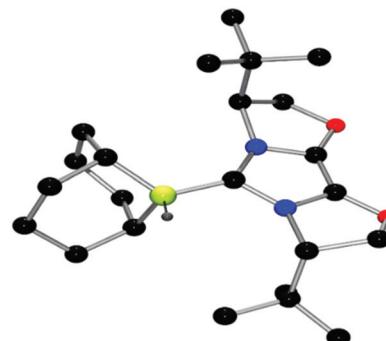
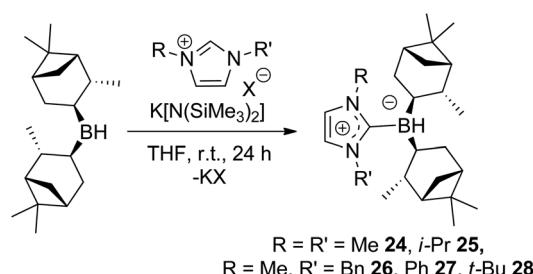


Fig. 9 POV-ray depiction of 23, C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green; O: red, H: gray. H-atoms except the BH are omitted for clarity.

substituted NHCs 1-benzyl-3-methylimidazol-2-ylidene, 1-methyl-3-phenylimidazol-2-ylidene and 1-*tert*-butyl-3-methylimidazol-2-ylidene with Ipc_2BH gave the corresponding adducts 26–28 in 83%, 56% and 60% yields, respectively (Scheme 4). ^{11}B NMR spectra of each of these products show doublet resonances ranging from –6.8 to 9.7 ppm with B–H coupling constants of 77–86 Hz. Interestingly, 26 degrades in chloroform, presumably a result of the steric conflict between the NHC and isopinocampheyl groups. Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction crystallography could be obtained for 24, 26 and 27 (Fig. 10–12). These data confirmed the formulations and the expected pseudotetrahedral geometry about boron. In the solid-state, B–C_{NHC} bond lengths are 1.638(2) Å, 1.648(4) Å and 1.636(2) Å for 24, 26 and 27, respectively.



Scheme 4 Synthesis of 24–28.



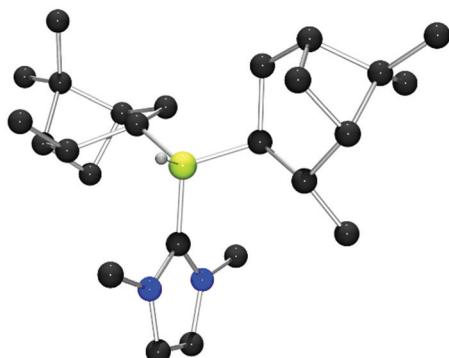


Fig. 10 POV-ray depiction of 24. C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green; O: red; H: gray. H-atoms except the BH are omitted for clarity.

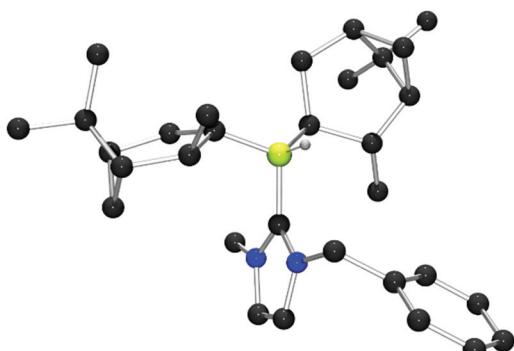


Fig. 11 POV-ray depiction of 26. C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green; O: red; H: gray. H-atoms except the BH are omitted for clarity.

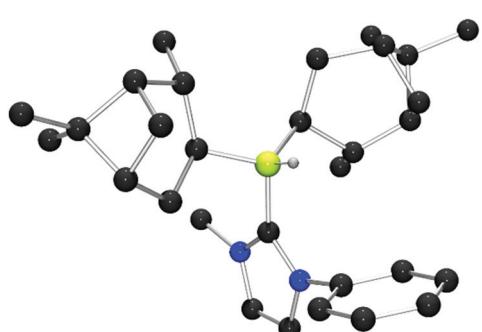
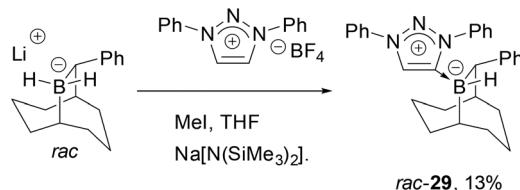


Fig. 12 POV-ray depiction of 27. C: black; N: blue; B: yellow-green; O: red; H: gray. H-atoms except the BH are omitted for clarity.

Triazolium-based carbene adducts of chiral boranes developed by Soderquist were also investigated⁴⁹ as we speculated that the C_1 -symmetric environment about boron might improve selectivities in catalytic hydrogenations. To this end, lithium- B -H₂-(10)-phenyl-9-borabicyclo[3.3.2]decane was prepared, however formation of the carbene adduct of the corresponding neutral borane (29) was isolated in low yield (Scheme 5). Presumably these difficulties are caused by the steric demands of both components. This view was consistent



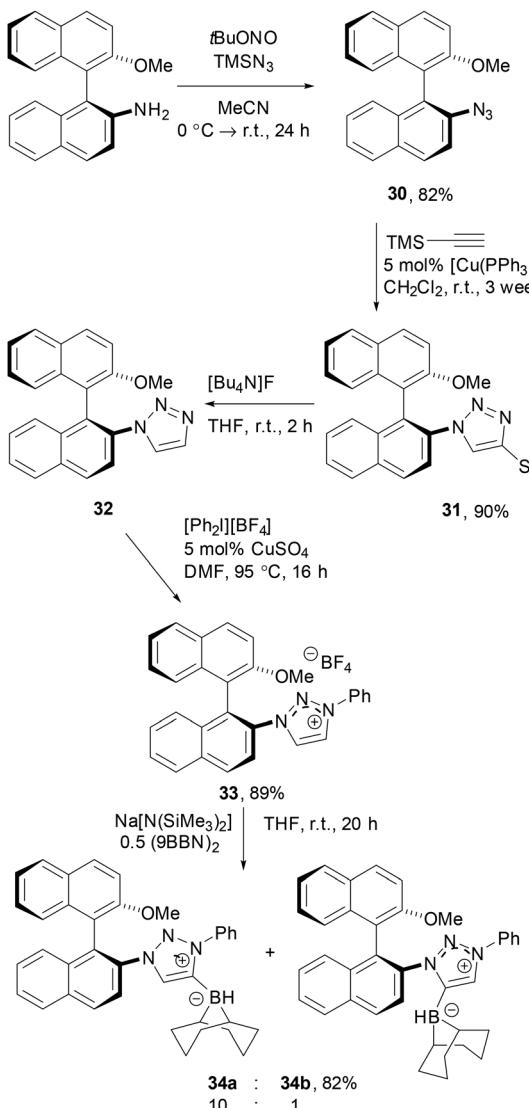
Scheme 5 Synthesis of meso-ionic carbene 9-BBD adduct *rac*-29.

with the observation that use of the more hindered 1,3,4-tri-phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazolium tetrafluoroborate failed to give an adduct. Furthermore, when *rac*-29 precatalyst was activated by [Ph₃C][B(C₆F₅)₄] in the hydrogenation of *N*-benzylidene *tert*-butylamine at elevated H₂ pressure, no hydrogenation was seen, further indicating that excessive steric hindrance impedes effective hydride delivery even to otherwise reactive substrates.

An alternative strategy based on triazolium derivatives was based on use of a chiral triazolium derivatives. To this end, the known (S)-2-amino-2'-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthalene⁵⁰ was reacted with *tert*-butylnitrite and trimethylsilyl azide to give the corresponding binaphthyl azide 30 in 82% yield. While sluggish, the Cu-catalysed Huisgen cyclo-addition of 31 with ethynyltrimethylsilane was achieved in 90% yield of 32 using [Cu(PPh₃)Br] as the catalyst. Following deprotection, 32 was arylated to give the 1,2,3-triazolium tetrafluoroborate 33 in 89% yield. Subsequent reaction with Na[N(SiMe₃)₂] and 0.5 equivalents of (9-BBN) gave a 10:1 mixture of the two regioisomeric carbene boranes 34a/b which was isolated in 82% combined yield (Scheme 6).

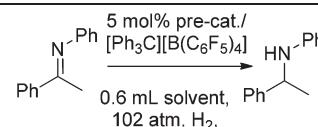
The potential of 20, 21, and 23 to act as precursors for borenium cation-based catalysts was probed via a protocol in which the borane precursors were treated with trityl tetrakis (pentafluorophenyl)borate in CH₂Cl₂ and the *in situ* catalyst (5 mol%) was exposed to a solution of the prochiral imine substrate Ph(Me)C=NPh and pressurised under 102 atm of H₂. Following the reaction, the conversion and products were characterised by NMR spectroscopy and by chiral HPLC. Interestingly, 21 and 23 are inactive giving 6% reduction at best even upon heating to 50 °C. In contrast, compound 20 serves as a competent catalyst precursor, affording effective imine reduction after 24 h at temperatures ranging from 0–50 °C. However, in all cases, the enantioselectivity for the ketamine reduction is low, ranging from 1–12% ee (Table 1). In a similar trial, reduction of MeOC₆H₄(Me)C=NPh using the catalyst precursor 20 occurred after 18 h giving the product in 91% yield with 11% ee. In contrast, Ph(Me)C=NCH₂Ph as well as the ketones Et₂CO and PhMeCO resulted in no reaction at all (see ESI†).

Similarly catalytic studies of 24–28 and 34 at the 5 mol% catalyst loading under 102 atm of hydrogen were studied in the reduction of *N*-(1-phenylethylidene)aniline. For 27, no reaction was observed after 4 h and for 28, only traces of hydrogenation to *N*-phenyl-1-phenylethylamine were observed. Compounds 24 and 26 gave conversions of 55% and 47%,



Scheme 6 Synthesis of axial chiral carbene borane 34.

respectively, reflecting the observation that high steric demands inhibit hydrogenation catalysis for NHC-stabilised borenium catalysts. Hydrogenation products of **24** and **26** showed enantiomeric excesses of 12% and 13%, respectively. Reduced temperature ($-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) hydrogenation under the similar conditions for 20 hours severely diminished conversion and offered only a modest improvement in stereo-selectivity (22% ee). Under these latter conditions, **25** showed limited conversion and an enantioselectivity of only 8% (Table 1). The two isomers of **34** could not be separated by crystallisation and were therefore subsequently tested in hydrogenations as mixtures. At 10 mol% catalyst loading and 90 atm H_2 pressure in CH_2Cl_2 , full conversion to the corresponding amine was observed after less than 18 h reaction time. However, the product was obtained in only 6% ee.

Table 1 Hydrogenations of imines by catalysts derived from **20**, **21**, **23–28** and **34**

Entry	Pre-catalyst	<i>t</i> (h)	<i>T</i> ($^\circ\text{C}$)	Yield (%)	ee ^c
1	20	24	25	100	7
2	20	6	25	88	9
3	20	3	25	50	12
4	20	12	0	94	1
5	20	3	50	71	8
6	21	24	25	3	5
7	21	3	50	6	7
8	23	24	25	0	—
9	23	48	25	0	—
10	24	4	25	55	12
11	24	24	-30	5	20
12	24^a	24	25	0	—
13	24^b	24	25	12	15
14	25	24	-30	<5	8
15	26	4	25	47	13
16	26	24	-30	5	13
17	27	20	-30	<5	—
18	28	4	25	0	—
19	28	20	-30	0	—
20	34	18	25	100	6

^a Toluene. ^b Chlorobenzene, all other catalysis done in CH_2Cl_2 . Yield determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy. ^c Enantiomeric excess determined by chiral HPLC.

While in some cases, the above borenium-based hydrogenation catalysts were effective for reduction of ketamines, in general, poor enantioselectivities were seen. In an effort to understand this, we speculated that the delivery of the hydride to the prochiral carbon, may be reversible leading to epimerisation of the resulting chiral amine. To probe this question, the chiral, enantiopure secondary amine (+)-bis[(*R*)-1-phenylethyl] amine (**35**) was exposed to a catalytic amount of the previously reported achiral MIC-borenium ion **36**.⁴⁰ While at ambient temperature, only trace amounts of *meso*-**35** were detected by ^1H NMR spectroscopy after 16 h, a significant degree of epimerisation was seen after 42 h at $65\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. This stands in contrast, to the more rapid epimerisation of **35** with $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$ ⁵⁹ and supports the view that it should be possible to exploit that borenium cations for asymmetric reductions.

Conclusions

In conclusion, exploiting both NHC and triazolium-based carbenes, we have reported the synthesis of a number of novel chiral carbene–borane adducts in which chirality is located either on the carbene or alternatively on the borane. While some of these species are effective precursors for imine reduction in hydrogenation catalysis, in general these systems exhibit poor enantioselectivity. Species substituted with C_6F_5 groups on boron preclude effective hydride delivery, while for



9-BBN and 9-BBD derivatives steric demands appear to be problematic under mild conditions. In some cases, elevated temperatures were shown to afford a thermally induced ring-expansion resulting from C–N bond cleavage in the carbene. Bisoxazoline-derived NHC borenium cations, the analogous axially chiral triazolium–borenium derivatives as well as borenium cations derived from the chiral borane, Ipc_2BH , provide active hydrogenation catalysts however these systems provided limited stereoselectivity. Nonetheless, the low selectivities observed for these chiral borenium cation catalysts are not caused by selectivity erosion by epimerisation of the chiral product. This supports the notion that further catalyst design considerations may be fruitful. Our efforts to this end will be reported in due course.

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