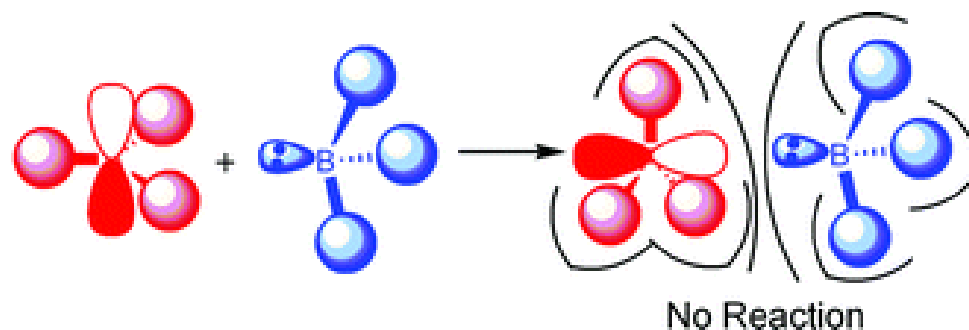


# “Frustrated Lewis Pairs”: A Concept for New Reactivity and Catalysis

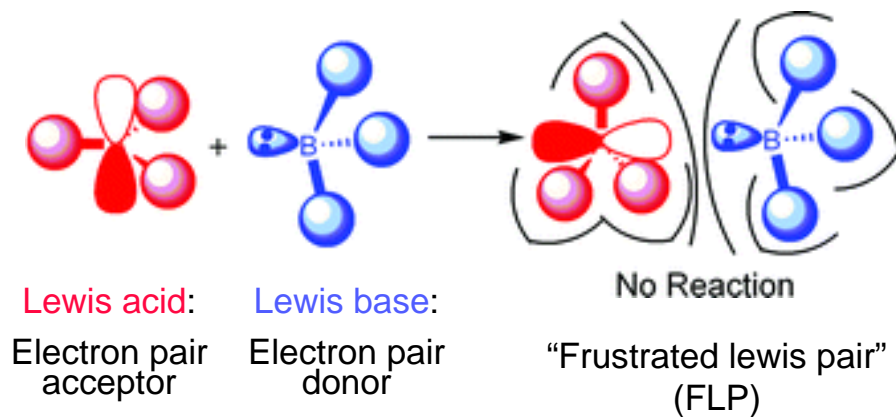


Olivier Baslé

November 25, 2010

Stephan, D. W. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2008**, 6,1535.  
Stephan et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2010, 49, 46

# The Concept



## Donor Acceptor Adduct:

$\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{BH}_3$  : classical Lewis acid/Lewis base adduct

Metal-Ligand (ML) inherent concept of transition metal coordination chemistry

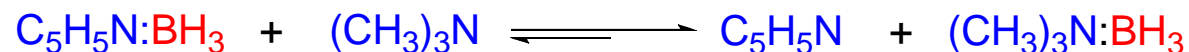
Molecular orbital rationale

# Relative stability of some coordination Compound of Boron

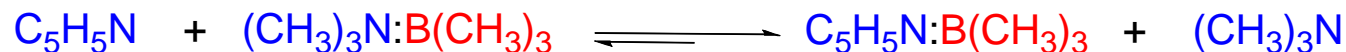
Brown et al. *J Am Chem. Soc.* **1942**, 64, 325.

NMe<sub>3</sub> is a stronger base than Pyridine

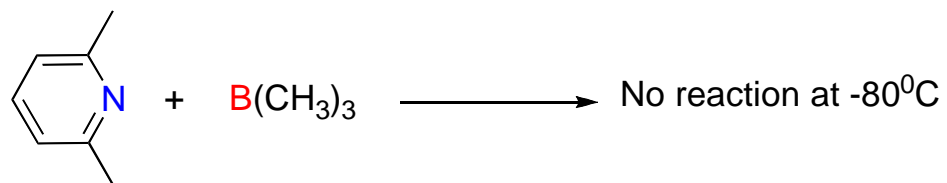
With borine; pyridine is displaced from the coordination compound



Results obtained In presence of triethylborone, stands in contradiction

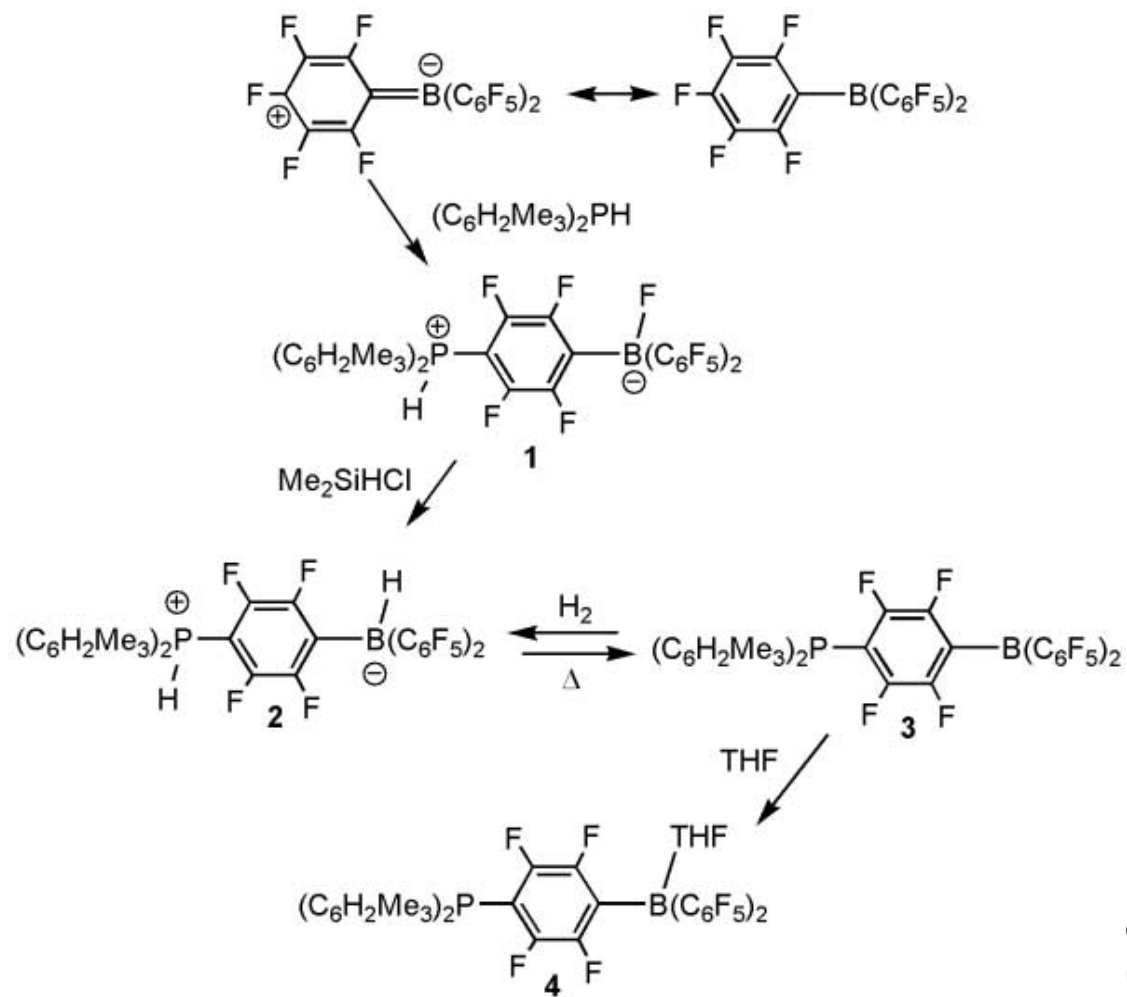


Et<sub>3</sub>N:B(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> Stable only at low temperatures





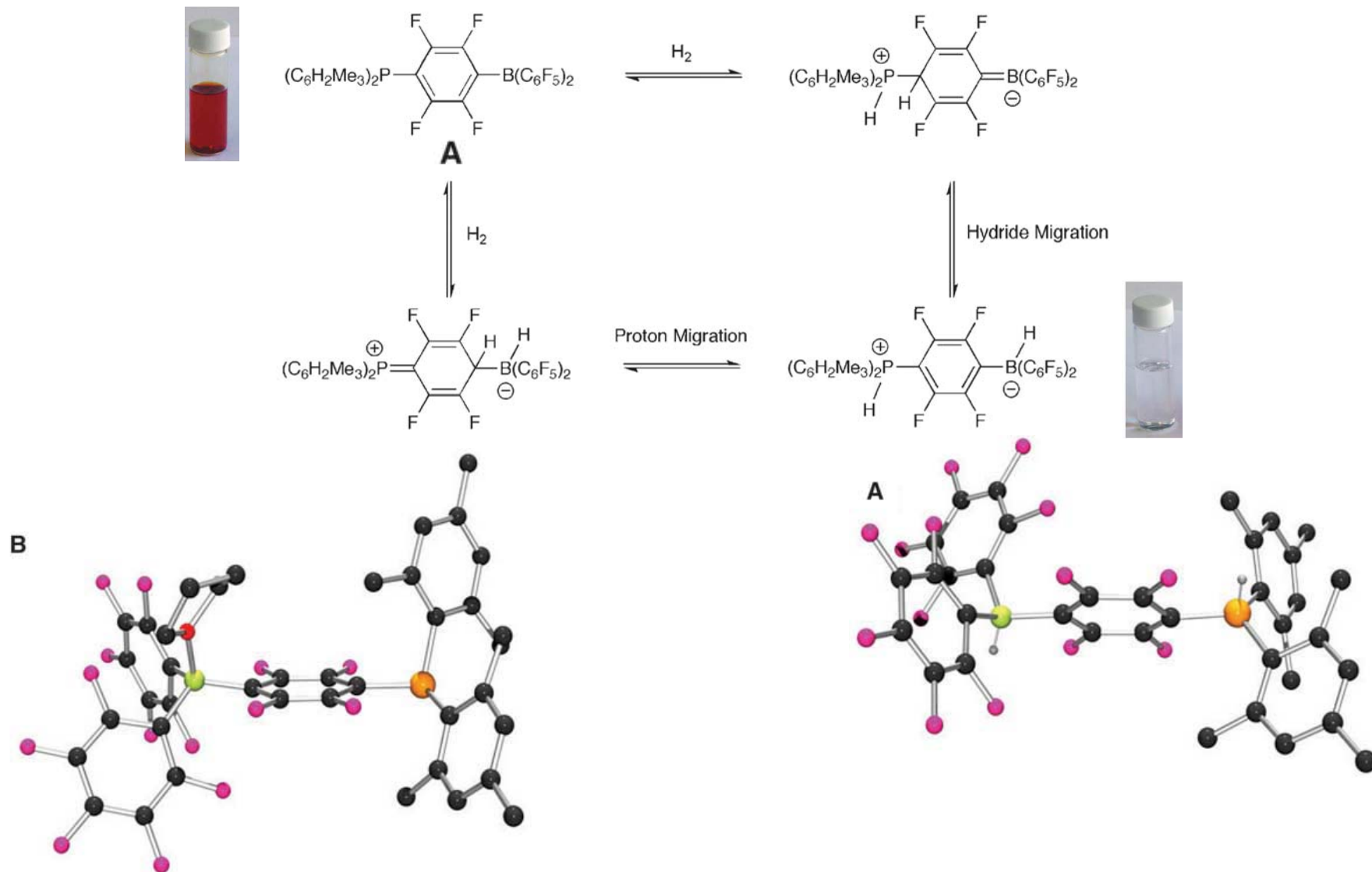
# Activation of small Molecules by FLPs



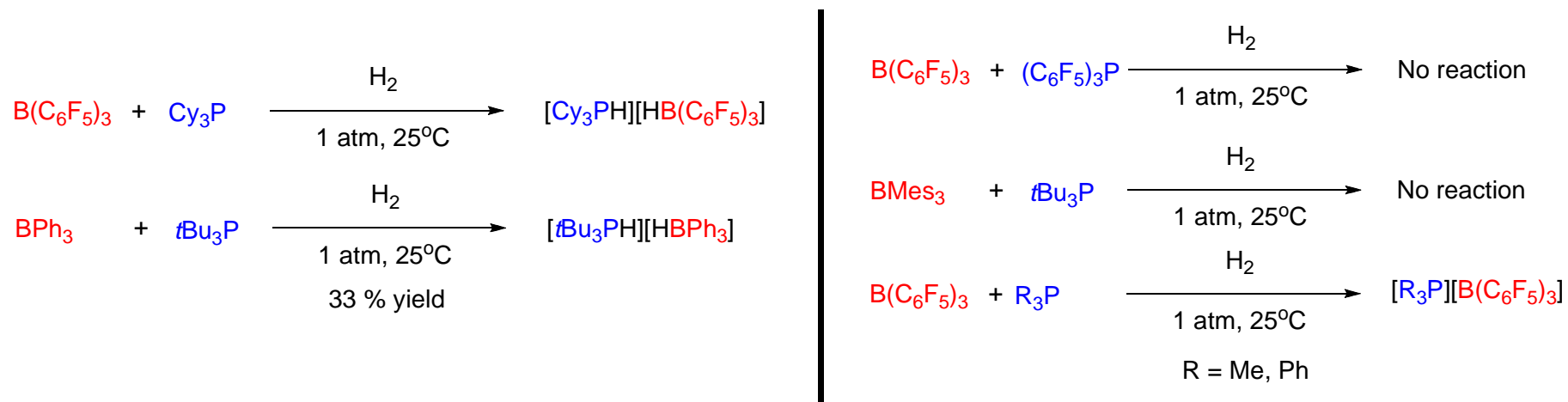
**Monomeric in solution**

ense color related to:  
 ${}_2\text{PC} \equiv \text{CB}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Me}_3)_2$

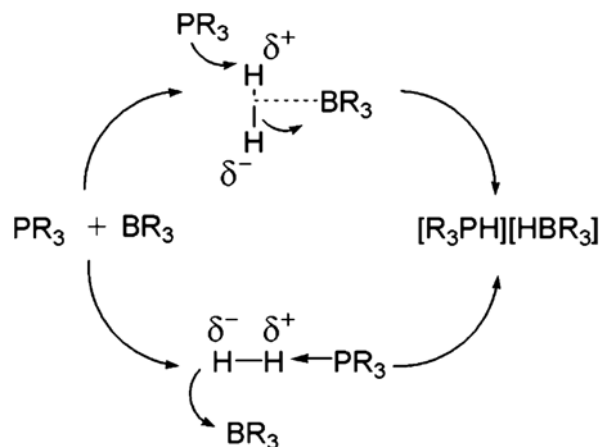
# Crystallographic studies



# Simple Combination of Phosphines and Boranes

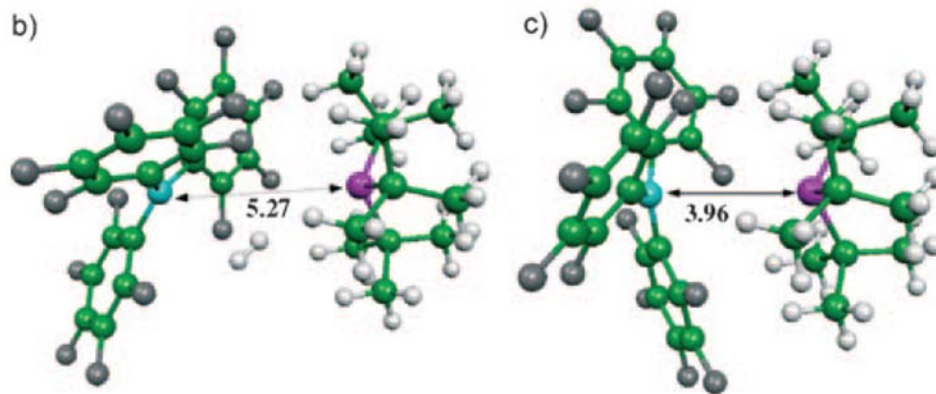
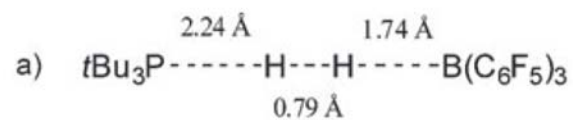
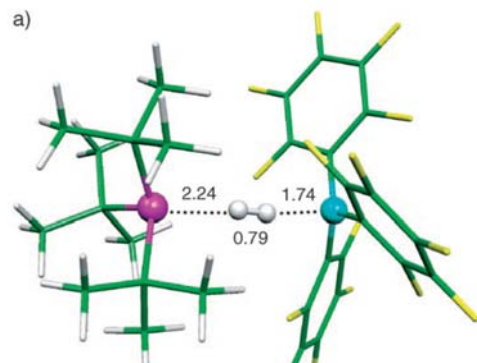


## Possible Mechanism for Heterolytic Cleavage of H<sub>2</sub> by Phosphine and Borane.



See also mechanism of H<sub>2</sub> activation by carbenes:

# Computational models of phosphine-borane activation of H<sub>2</sub>

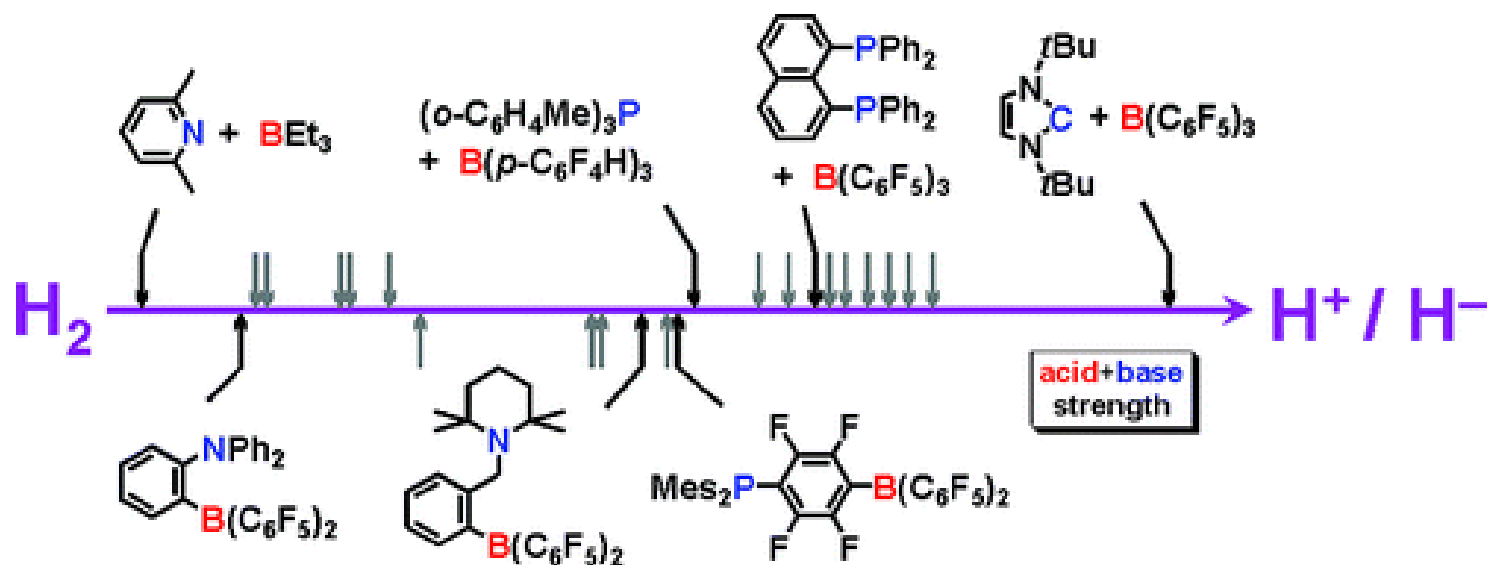


a) Papai et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, 131, 2029. *Angew Chem Int. Ed.* **2008**, 47, 2435.

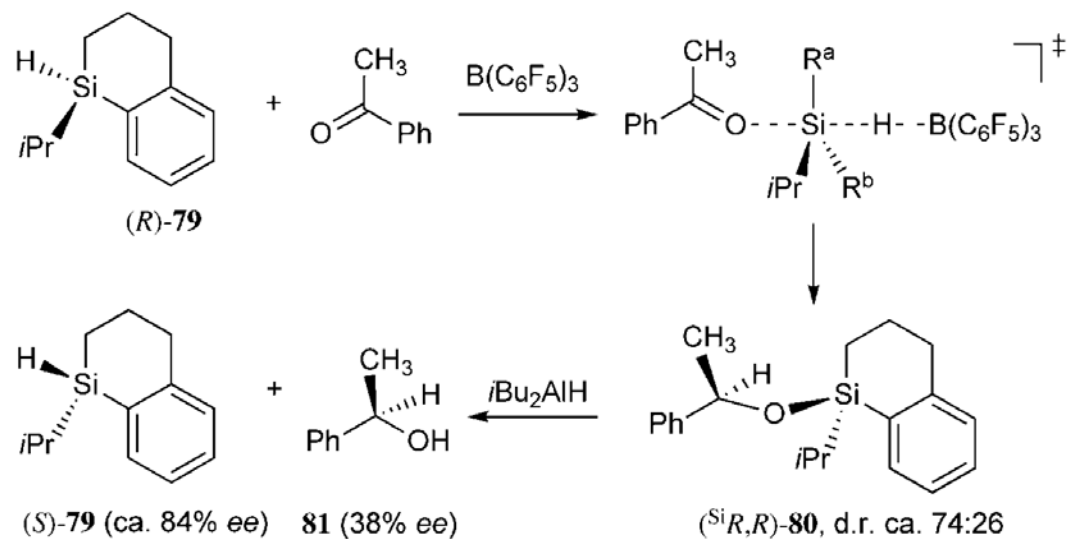
b) c) Grimme et Al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2009**, ; *J. Comput. Chem.* **2006**, 27, 1787.



# Rationalizing the Reactivity of Frustrated Lewis Pairs: Thermodynamics of H<sub>2</sub> Activation and the Role of Acid-Base Properties

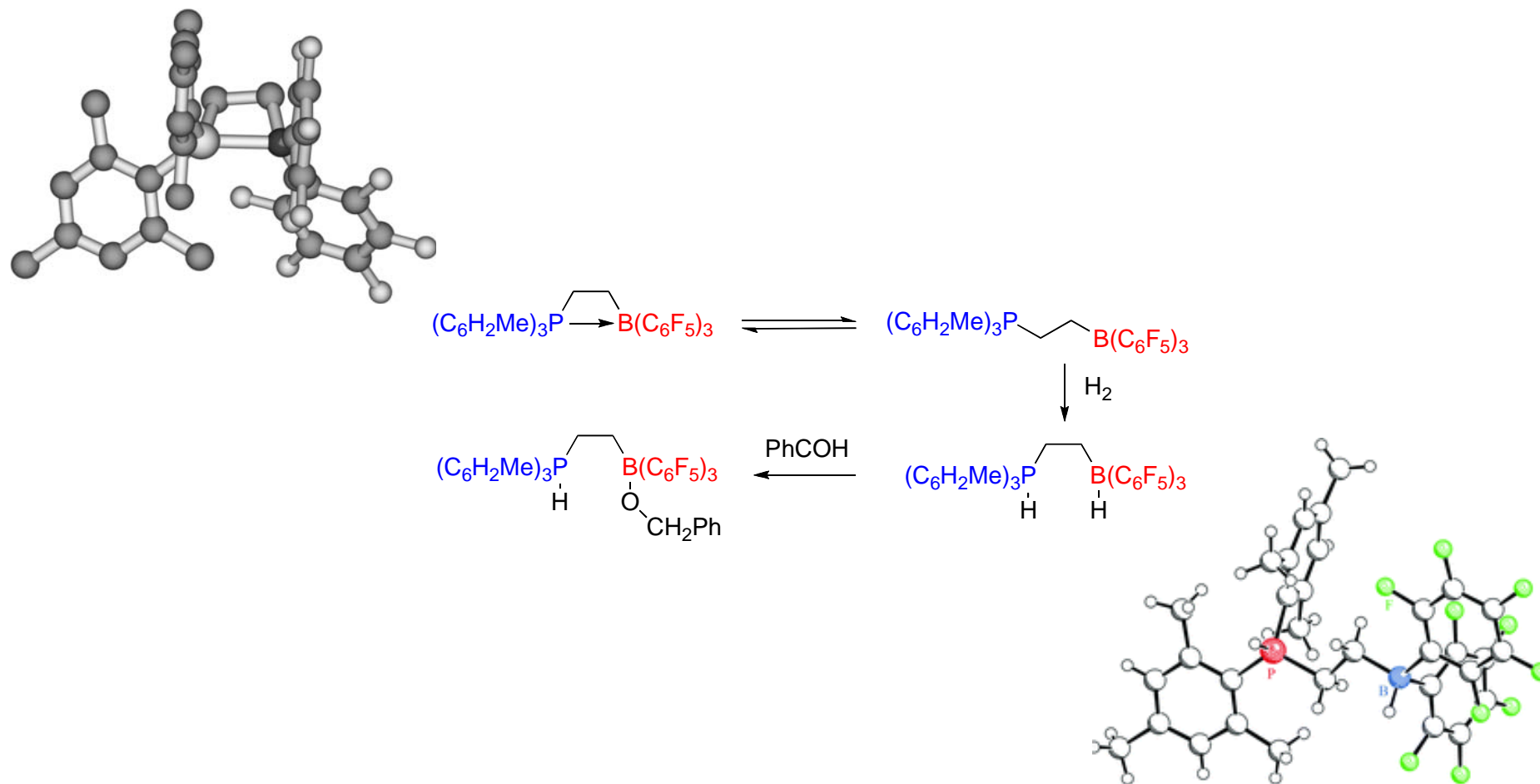


# Stereochemical analysis using the “Oestreich silane”



S<sub>N</sub>2-type process with an inversion at the silicone atom.

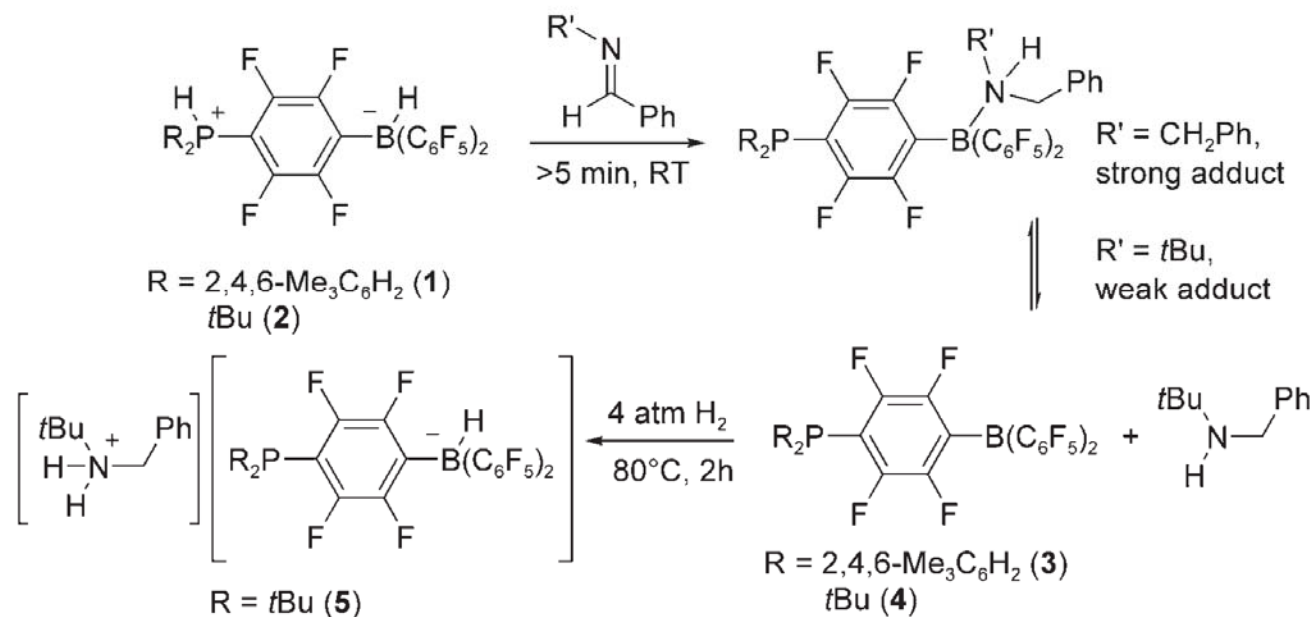
# Systems as Reducing Agent



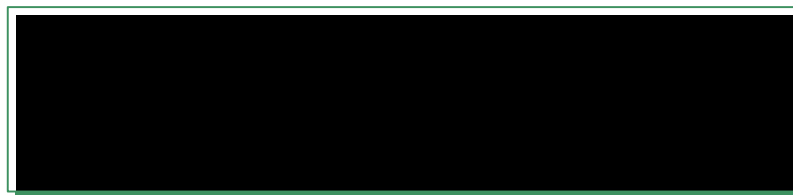
# Stoichiometric reduction of imines



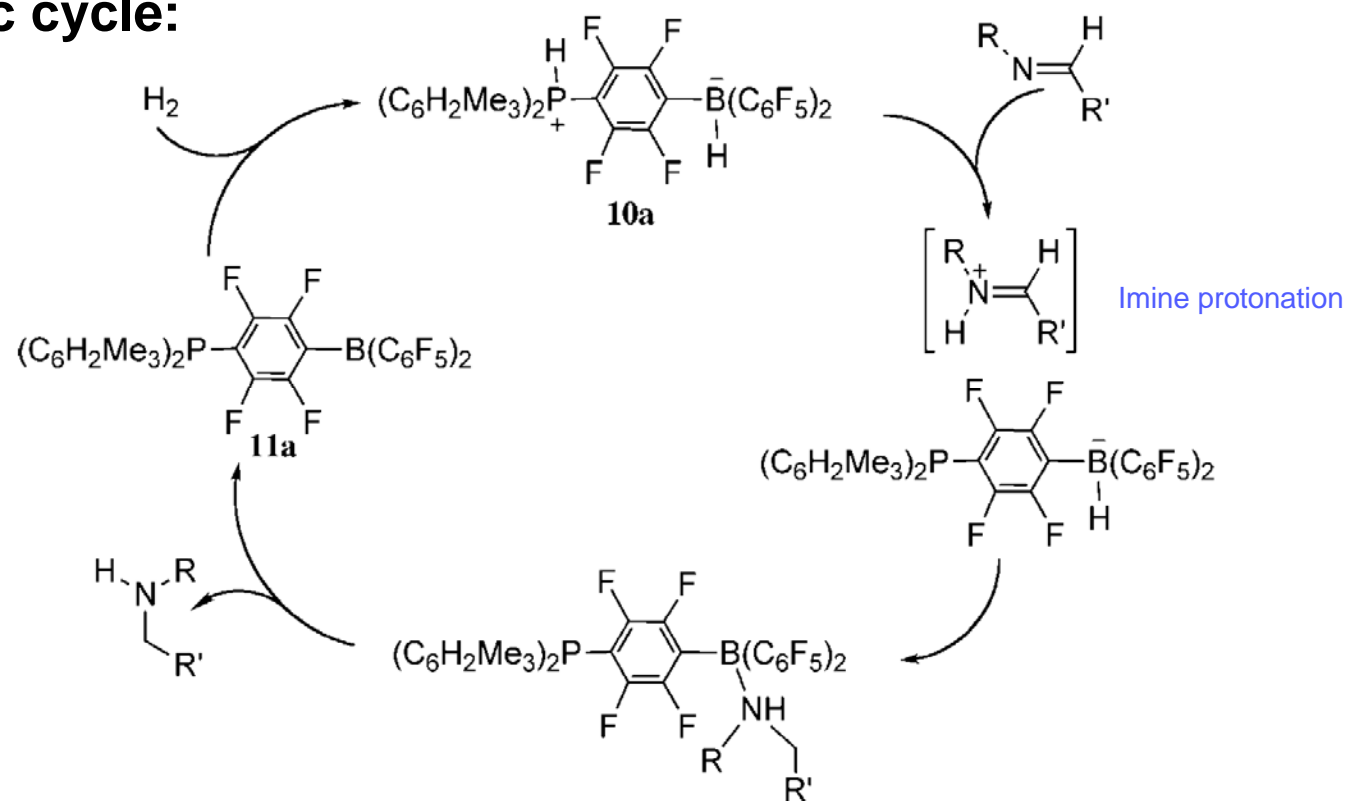
## Mechanism:



# Catalytic reduction of imines with FLP



## Catalytic cycle:



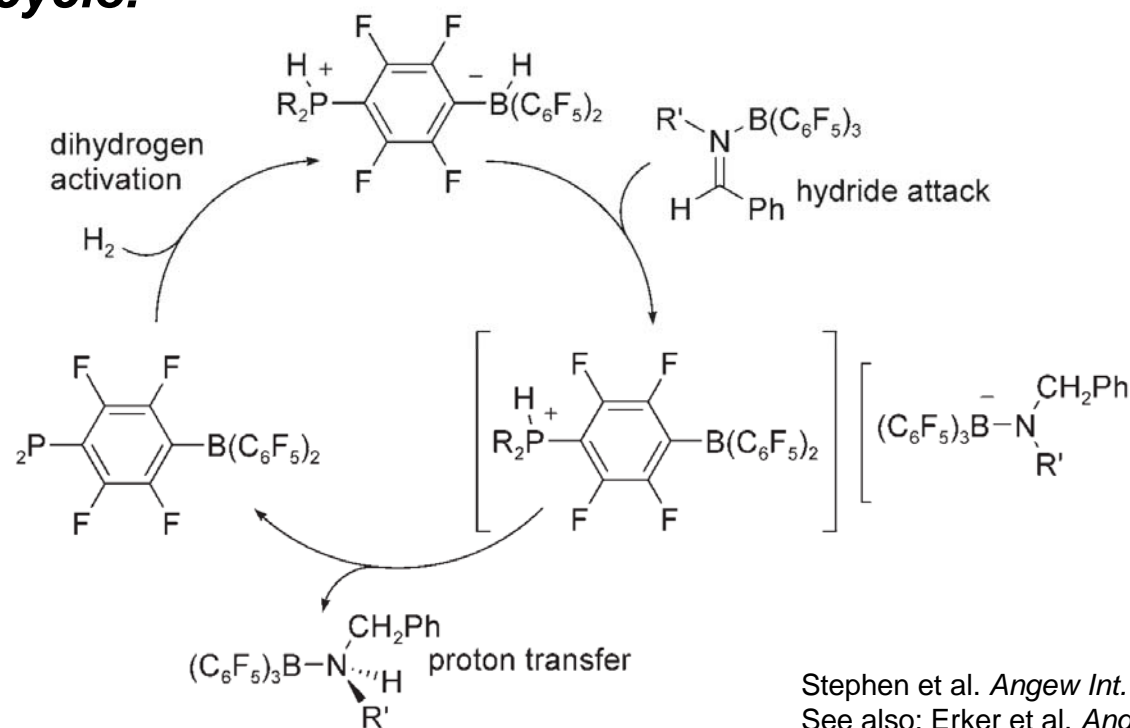
*Weak adduct*

Stephan et al. *Chem. Commun.* **2008**,1701.

# Catalytic reduction of $B(C_6F_5)_3$ -protected imine.



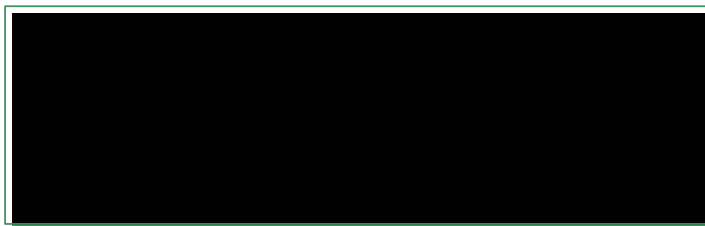
## Catalytic cycle:



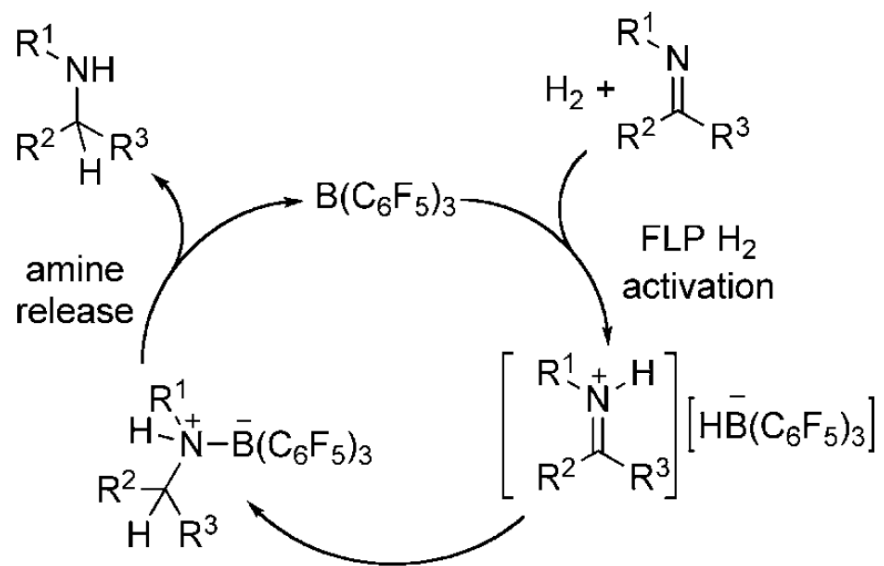
Stephen et al. *Angew Int. Ed.* **2007**, 46, 4968.

See also: Erker et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, 47, 7543

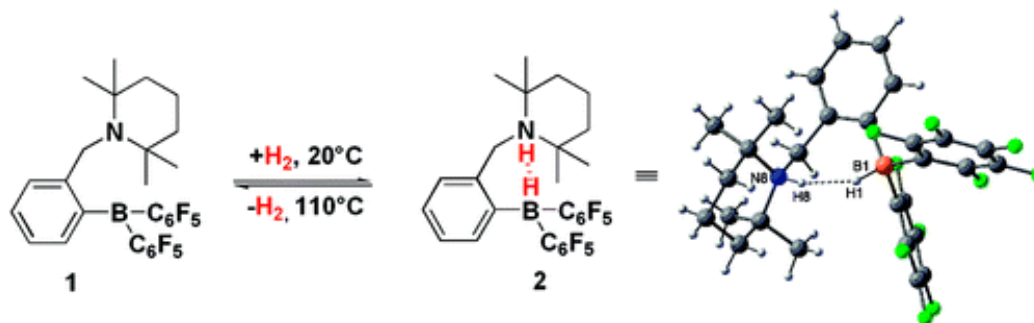
# Catalytic reduction of imines by $B(C_6F_5)_3$



**Catalytic cycle:**

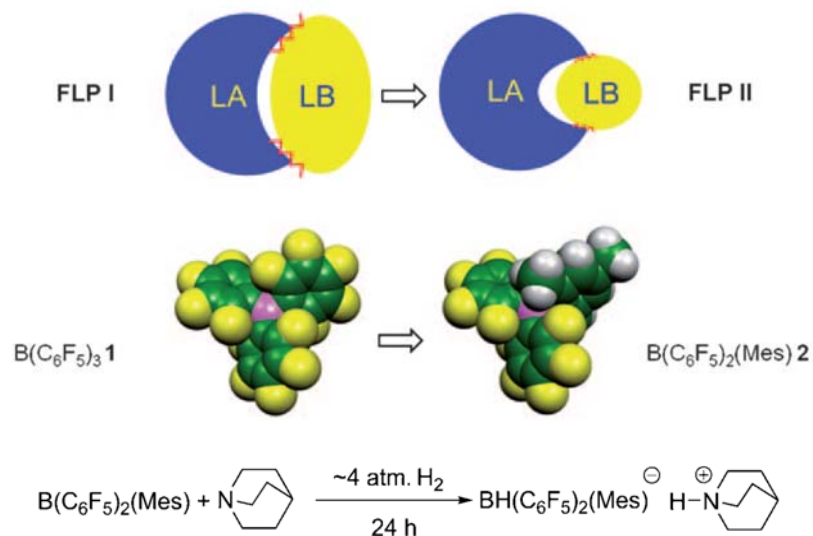


## H<sub>2</sub> activation by amine-borane FLP: Catalytic reduction of simple imines



Catalytic reduction of simple imines.

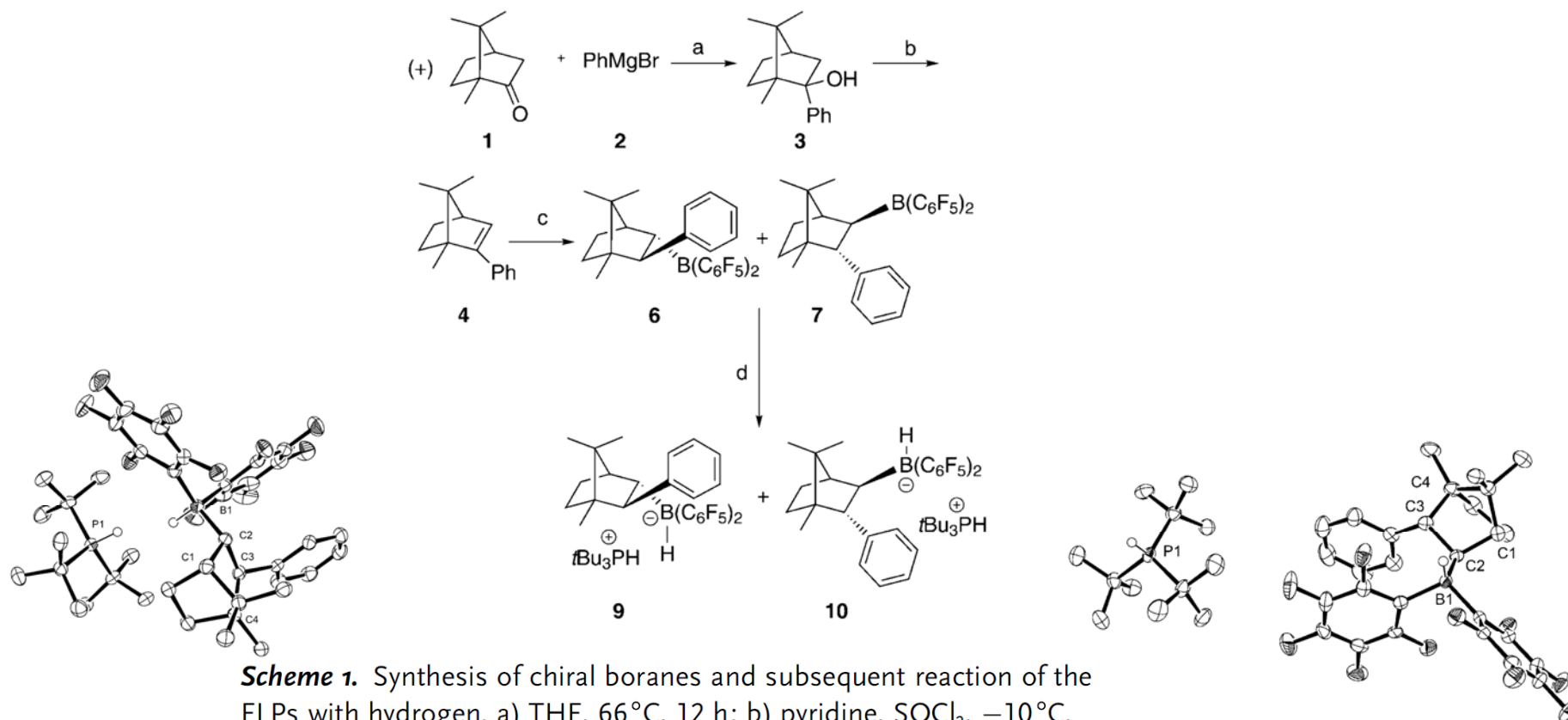
Repo and Rieger, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 14117.



Soos et al. *Angew Int. Ed.* **2010**, 49, 4968.

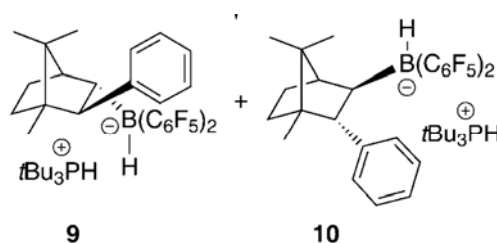


# Asymmetric Hydrogenation: Chiral FLP

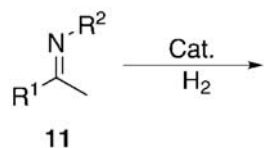


**Scheme 1.** Synthesis of chiral boranes and subsequent reaction of the FLPs with hydrogen. a) THF, 66 °C, 12 h; b) pyridine, SOCl<sub>2</sub>, -10 °C, 1 h, 78%; c) (C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>BH (5), *n*-pentane, RT, 1 h, 99%, d) *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P (8), H<sub>2</sub>, *n*-pentane, RT, 30 h, 53%.

# Enantioselective Hydrogenation with FLP



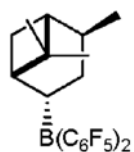
**Table 1:** Hydrogenation catalyzed by chiral FLP salts.



- 11a:** R<sup>1</sup> = Ph, R<sup>2</sup> = Ph  
**11b:** R<sup>1</sup> = Ph, R<sup>2</sup> = 2-Me-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>  
**11c:** R<sup>1</sup> = Ph, R<sup>2</sup> = 2,6-(Me<sub>2</sub>CH)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>  
**11d:** R<sup>1</sup> = 4-MeO-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, R<sup>2</sup> = Ph  
**11e:** R<sup>1</sup> = Ph, R<sup>2</sup> = 4-MeO-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>  
**11f:** R<sup>1</sup> = 2-Naphthyl, R<sup>2</sup> = Ph  
**11g:** R<sup>1</sup> = 2-Naphthyl, R<sup>2</sup> = 4-MeO-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

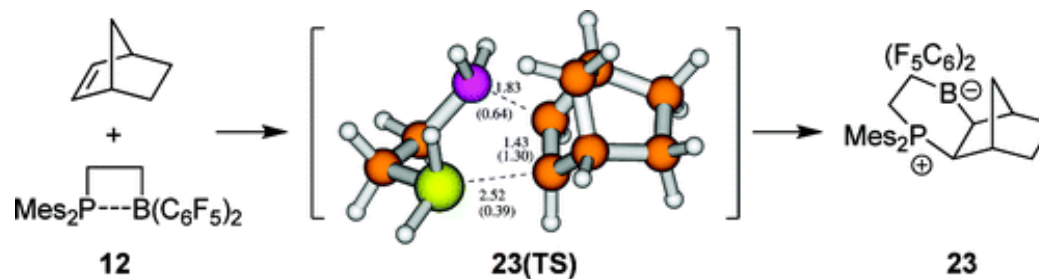
Entry <sup>[a]</sup>	Substrate	Catalyst	Yield [%] <sup>[c]</sup>	ee [%] <sup>[d]</sup>
1	<b>11 a</b>	<b>9/10</b> = 1:1	> 99	20 ( <i>S</i> )
2	<b>11 a</b>	<b>9</b>	> 99	48 ( <i>S</i> )
3	<b>11 a</b>	<b>10</b>	95	79 ( <i>R</i> )
4 <sup>[b]</sup>	<b>11 b</b>	<b>10</b>	37	74 (–)
5 <sup>[b]</sup>	<b>11 c</b>	<b>10</b>	0	–
6	<b>11 d</b>	<b>10</b>	96	81 (–)
7	<b>11 e</b>	<b>10</b>	> 99	81 ( <i>R</i> )
8	<b>11 f</b>	<b>10</b>	93	80 (–)
9	<b>11 g</b>	<b>10</b>	96	83 (+)

[a] Reaction conditions: Catalyst (10 μmol), imine (0.2 mmol), H<sub>2</sub> (25 bar), T = 65 °C, 15 h. [b] Reaction time: 20 h. [c] Yield was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis. [d] Determined by HPLC or GC methods using a chiral column; absolute configurations assigned by comparison of retention times and optical rotations with literature values.

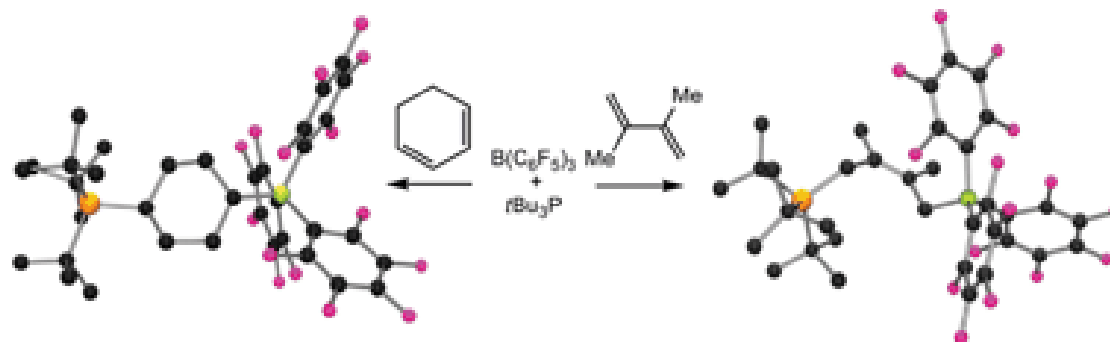


$\alpha$ -pinene borane : 16 % ee

# FLP for the activation of small molecules: Reaction with alkenes

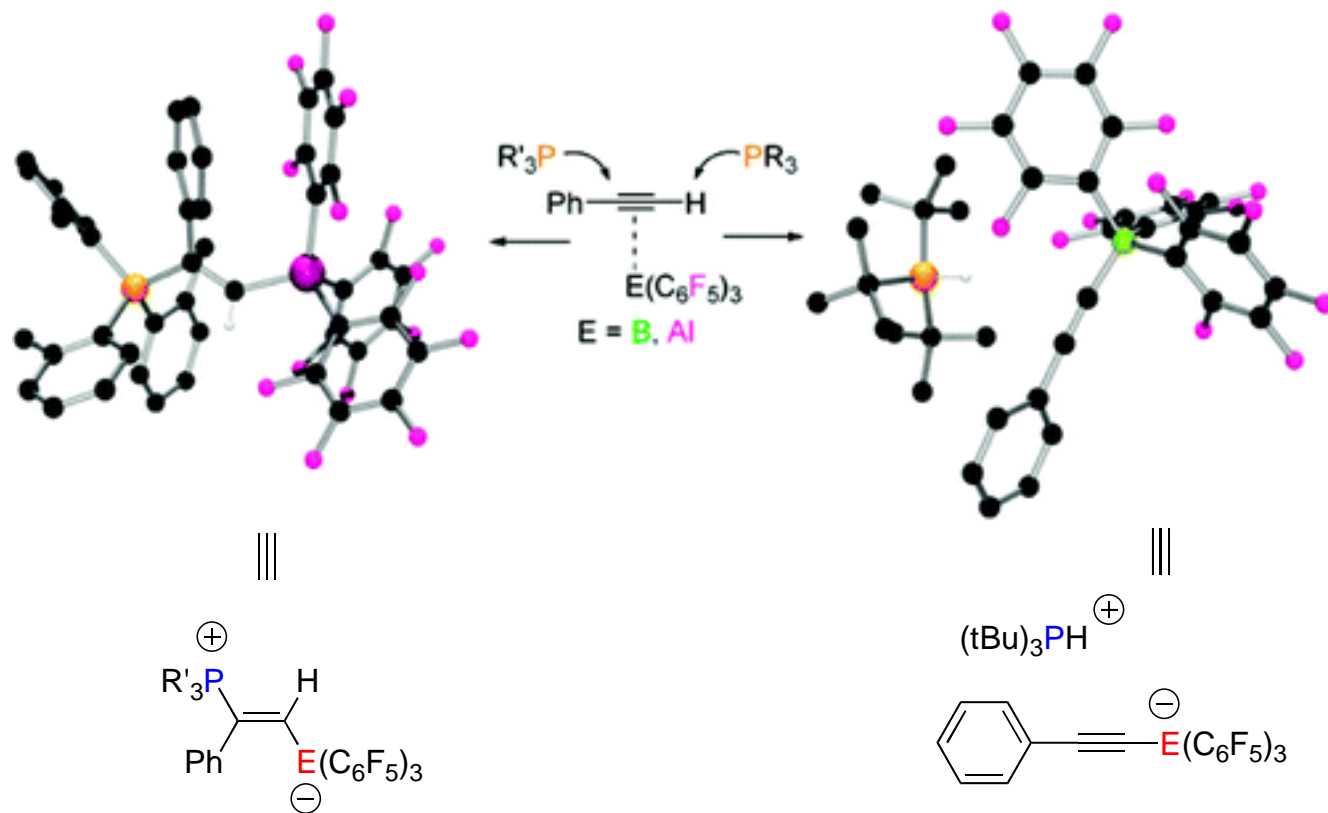


Erker et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 12280  
and references therein



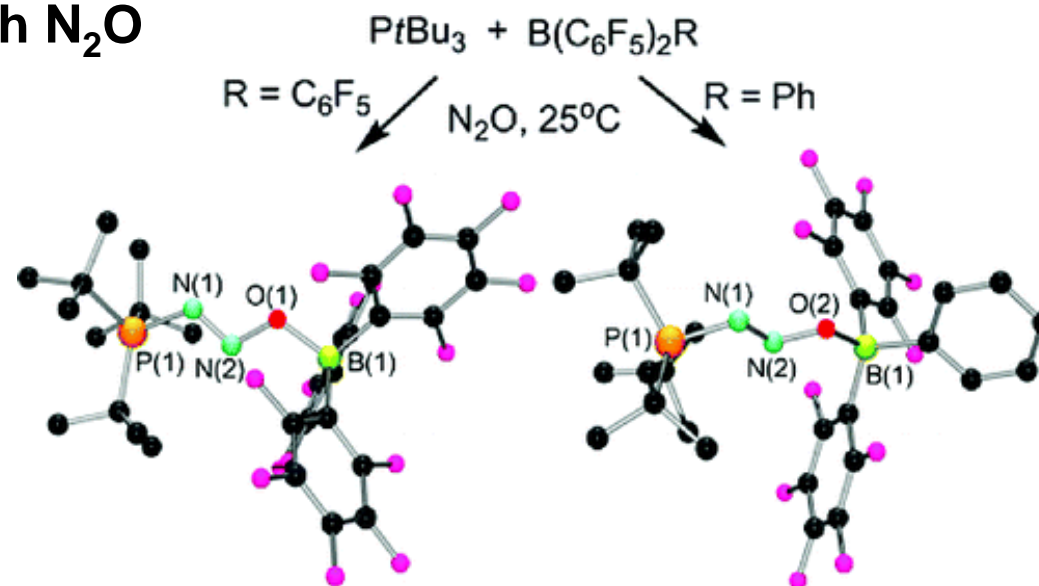
Stephan et al. *Chem. Commun.* **2009**, 2335  
and references therein

# FLP for the activation of small molecules: Reaction with alkynes



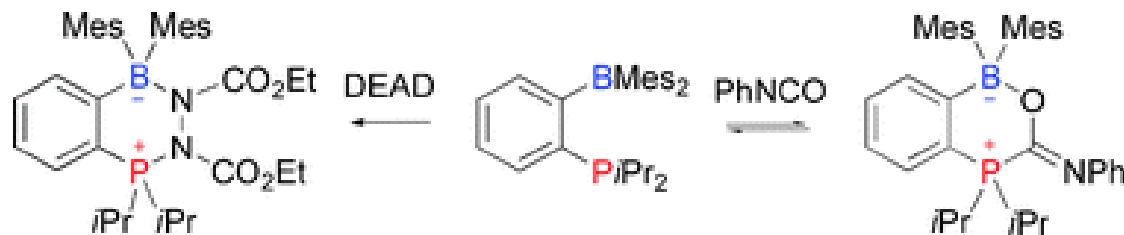
# FLP for the activation of small molecules:

## Reaction with $N_2O$



Stephan et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, 131, 9918.

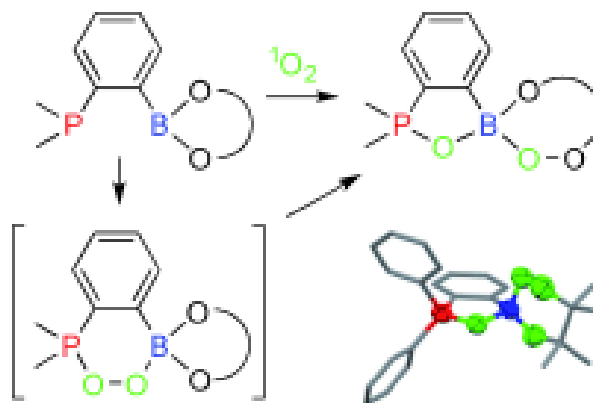
## Reaction with PhCNO



Bourissou et al. *Chem. Commun.* **2008**, 3435

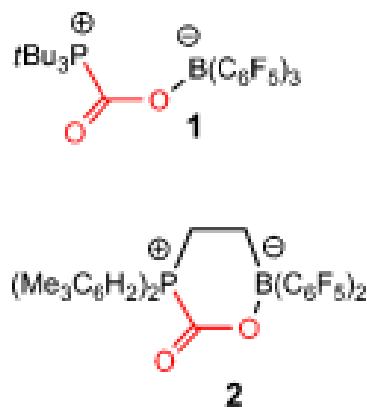
# FLP for the activation of small molecules

## Reaction with singlet O<sub>2</sub>



Bourissou et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, 49, 6186.

## Reaction with singlet CO<sub>2</sub>



Stephan et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019** 498, 66436.