Supporting Information

Electrophilic C–H Borylation and Related Reactions of B–H Boron Cations

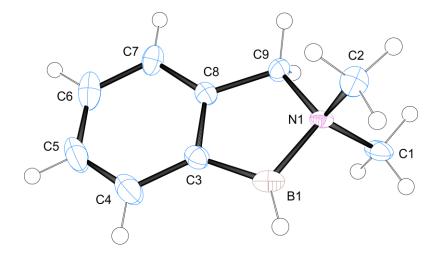
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Preparation and X-Ray Crystallography Details of 6 ([HCB₁₁Cl₁₁]⁻ Salt)

This procedure describes preparation of crystalline [*closo*-HCB₁₁Cl₁₁]⁻ salt of borenium **6** for the X-ray crystallographic study. Every possible effort was made to protect the reaction mixture from exposure to air and moisture. The reaction was performed under N₂ atmosphere in a glovebox. Disposable glassware flame-dried at the glass softening temperature was used. Toluene was distilled from CaH₂, and subsequently dried with freshly activated molecular sieves in the glovebox. Hexanes were dried by passing through a column of activated alumina, followed by storing over freshly activated molecular sieves in the glovebox. In a dry 4 mL scintillation vial a mixture of solid Ph₃C[*closo*-HCB₁₁Cl₁₁] (95.0 mg, 0.124 mmol) and amine borane **37** (18.2 mg, 0.124 mmol) was layered with 1 mL of dry PhMe at rt. No substantial exotherm was observed, potentially due to the small scale of the reaction. The resulting two-layer mixture was stirred at rt for ca. 10-20 min, and the top layer containing Ph₃CH byproduct was removed and discarded. The bottom oily layer was washed with 2-3 portions of PhMe (~ 1mL), and then triturated with hexanes, inducing crystallization. X-ray quality crystals were obtained by layering CH₂Cl₂ solution of the product with hexanes at rt. X-ray crystallographic study confirmed the proposed B–H borenium structure of **6**.



A crystal of dimensions 0.23 x 0.19 x 0.19 mm was mounted on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD-based X-ray diffractometer equipped with a low temperature device and fine focus Mo-target X-ray tube ($\lambda = 0.71073$ A) operated at 1500 W power (50 kV, 30 mA). The X-ray intensities were measured at 85(1) K; the detector was placed at a distance 5.055 cm from the crystal. A total of 5190 frames were collected with a scan width of 0.5° in θ and 0.45° in φ with an exposure time of 10 s/frame. The integration of the data yielded a total of 151618 reflections to a maximum 2 θ value of 72.76° of which 6882 were independent and 5395 were greater than $2\sigma(I)$. The final cell constants (Table 1) were based

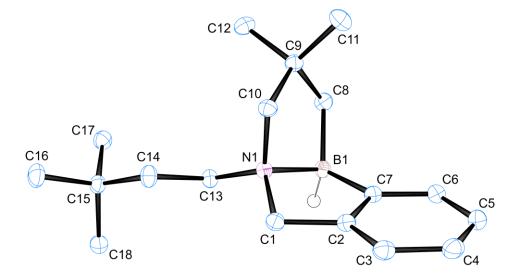
on the xyz centroids of 9701 reflections above $10\sigma(I)$. Analysis of the data showed negligible decay during data collection; the data were processed with SADABS and corrected for absorption. The structure was solved and refined with the Bruker SHELXTL (version 2008/4) software package, using the space group Pbam with Z = 4 for the formula $C_{10}H_{14}B_{12}NCl_{11}$. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically with the hydrogen atoms placed in a mix of idealized and refined positions. Both the borolidine cation and carba-closo-dodecaborate anion lie on mirror planes in the crystal lattice. The borolidine cation is disordered. Full matrix least-squares refinement based on F² converged at R1 = 0.0398 and wR2 = 0.0923 [based on I > 2 $\sigma(I)$], R1 = 0.0570 and wR2 = 0.1005 for all data. Additional details are given as Supporting Information in a CIF file.

Sheldrick, G.M. SHELXTL, v. 2008/4; Bruker Analytical X-ray, Madison, WI, 2008.

Saint Plus, v. 7.60A, Bruker Analytical X-ray, Madison, WI, 2009.

Sheldrick, G.M. SADABS, v. 2008/1. Program for Empirical Absorption Correction of Area Detector Data, University of Gottingen: Gottingen, Germany, 2008.

X-Ray Crystallography Details of 20



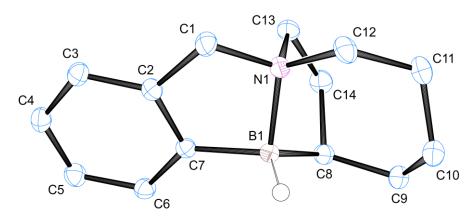
Colorless plates of **20** were grown from a *n*-heptane solution at 23 °C. A crystal of dimensions 0.26x0.16x0.12 mm was mounted on a Bruker SMART APEX-I CCD-based X-ray diffractometer equipped with a low temperature device and fine focus Mo-target X-ray tube ($\lambda = 0.71073$ A) operated at 1500 W power (50 kV, 30 mA). The X-ray intensities were measured at 85(1) K; the detector was placed at a distance 5.070 cm from the crystal. A total of 3615 frames were collected with a scan width

of 0.5° in θ and 0.45° in φ with an exposure time of 15 s/frame. The integration of the data yielded a total of 26822 reflections to a maximum 2 θ value of 63.44° of which 5648 were independent and 4635 were greater than $2\sigma(I)$. The final cell constants (Table 1) were based on the xyz centroids of 9958 reflections above $10\sigma(I)$. Analysis of the data showed negligible decay during data collection; the data were processed with SADABS and corrected for absorption. The structure was solved and refined with the Bruker SHELXTL (version 2008/4) software package, using the space group P $\overline{1}$ with Z = 2 for the formula C₁₈H₃₀BN. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically with the hydrogen atoms placed in idealized or refined positions. Full matrix least-squares refinement based on F² converged at R1 = 0.0474 and wR2 = 0.1235 [based on I > 2 $\sigma(I)$], R1 = 0.0587 and wR2 = 0.1339 for all data. Additional details are given as Supporting Information in a CIF file.

Sheldrick, G.M. SHELXTL, v. 2008/4; Bruker Analytical X-ray, Madison, WI, 2008.

Saint Plus, v. 7.60A, Bruker Analytical X-ray, Madison, WI, 2009.

Sheldrick, G.M. SADABS, v. 2008/1. Program for Empirical Absorption Correction of Area Detector Data, University of Gottingen: Gottingen, Germany, 2008.



X-Ray Crystallography Details of 30

Colorless needles of **30** were grown from a *n*-heptane solution at 23 °C. A crystal of dimensions 0.20x0.14x0.08 mm was mounted on a Bruker SMART APEX-I CCD-based X-ray diffractometer equipped with a low temperature device and fine focus Mo-target X-ray tube (λ = 0.71073 A) operated at 1500 W power (50 kV, 30 mA). The X-ray intensities were measured at 85(1) K; the detector was placed at a distance 5.070 cm from the crystal. A total of 2487 frames were collected with a scan width of 0.5° in θ and 0.45° in φ with an exposure time of 30 s/frame. The integration of the data yielded a

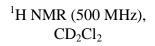
total of 25403 reflections to a maximum 20 value of 59.20° of which 3374 were independent and 2755 were greater than $2\sigma(I)$. The final cell constants (Table 1) were based on the xyz centroids of 8505 reflections above $10\sigma(I)$. Analysis of the data showed negligible decay during data collection; the data were processed with SADABS and corrected for absorption. The structure was solved and refined with the Bruker SHELXTL (version 2008/4) software package, using the space group C2/c with Z = 8 for the formula C₁₄H₂₀BN. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically with the hydrogen atoms placed in idealized and refined positions. Full matrix least-squares refinement based on F² converged at R1 = 0.0518 and wR2 = 0.1338 [based on I > 2 $\sigma(I)$], R1 = 0.0640 and wR2 = 0.1455 for all data. Additional details are given as Supporting Information in a CIF file.

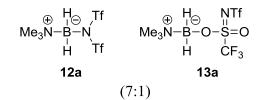
Sheldrick, G.M. SHELXTL, v. 2008/4; Bruker Analytical X-ray, Madison, WI, 2008.

Saint Plus, v. 7.60A, Bruker Analytical X-ray, Madison, WI, 2009.

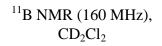
Sheldrick, G.M. SADABS, v. 2008/1. Program for Empirical Absorption Correction of Area Detector Data, University of Gottingen: Gottingen, Germany, 2008.

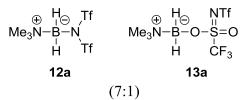
NMR Spectra

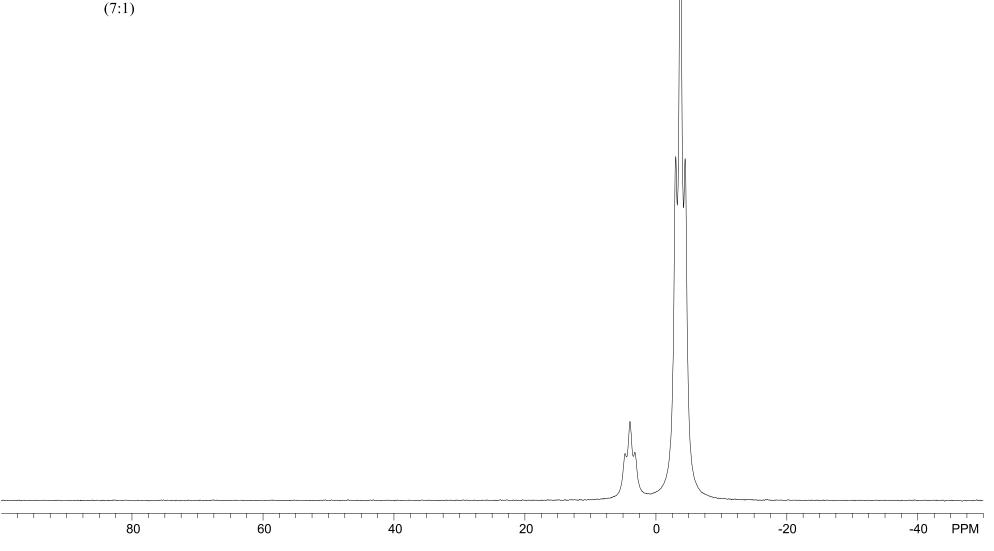


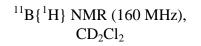


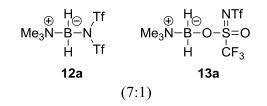


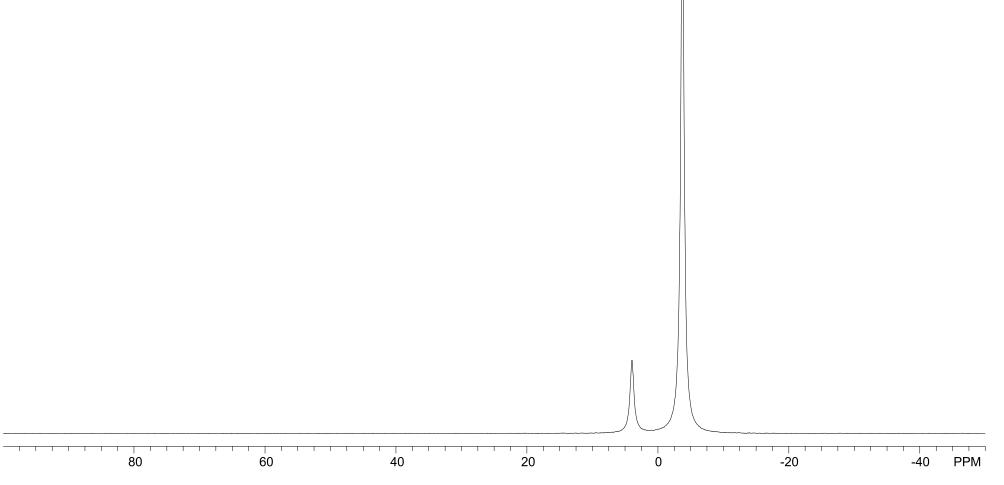


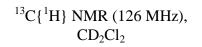


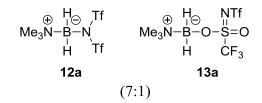


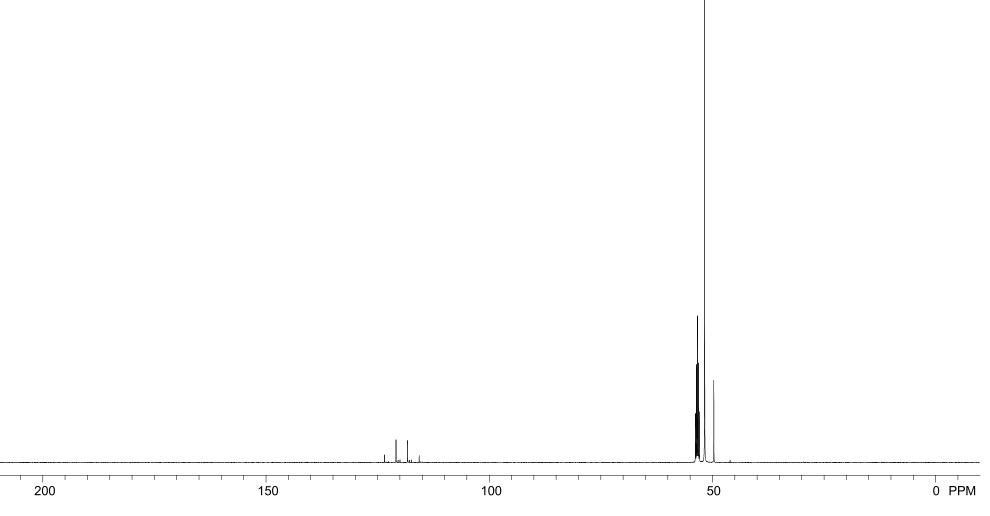


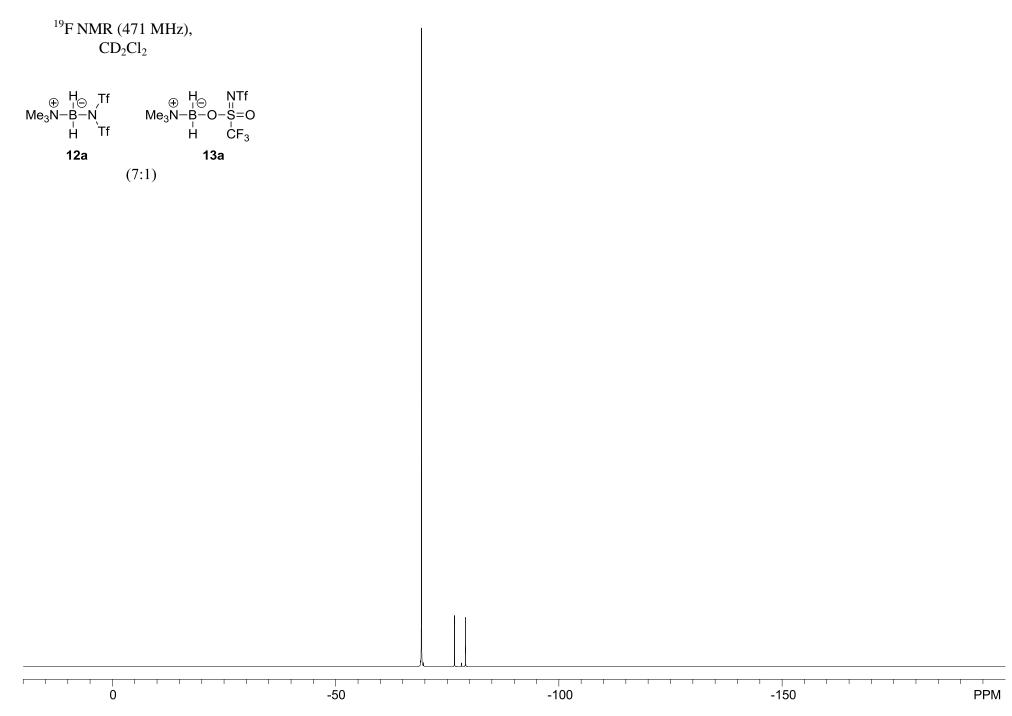


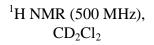


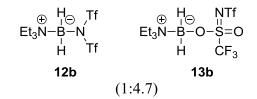


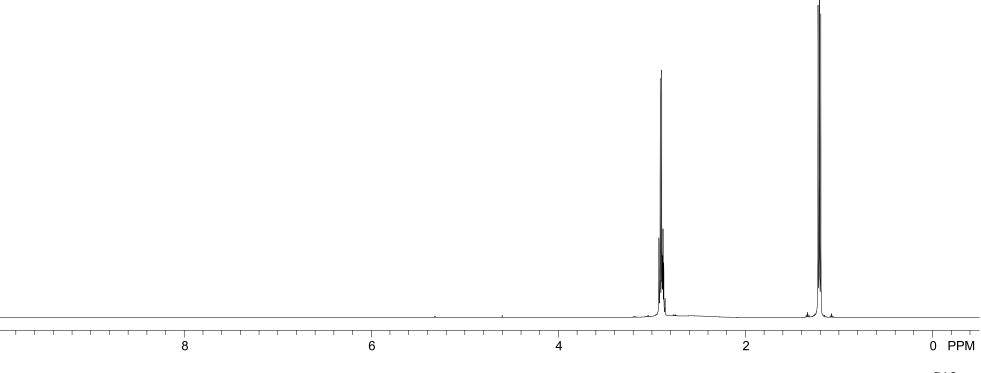


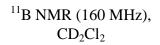


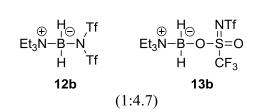


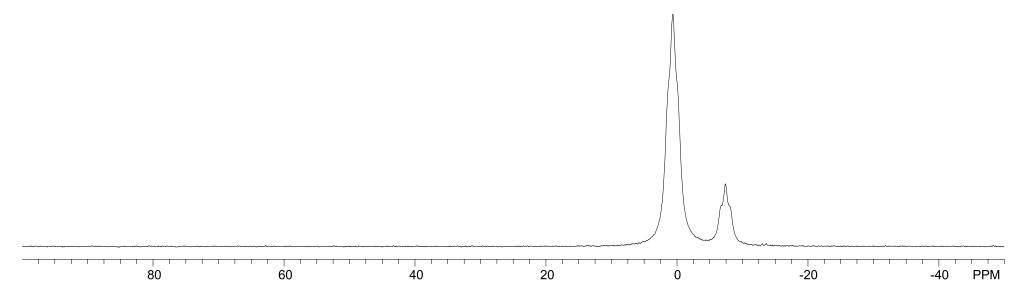


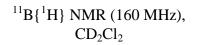


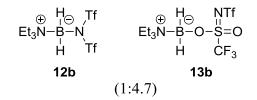


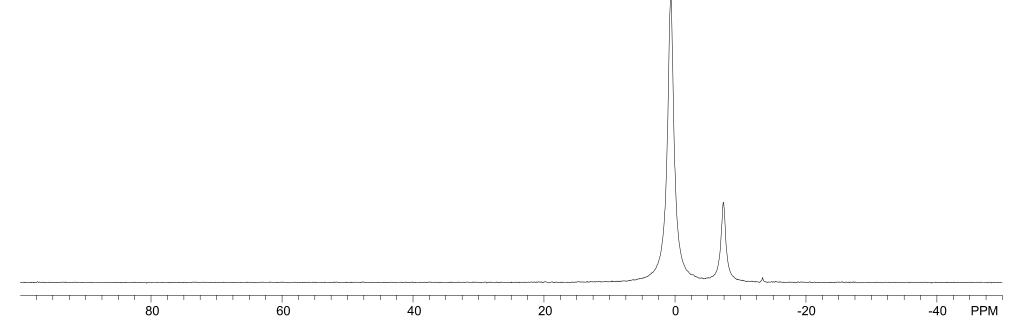


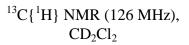


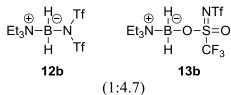


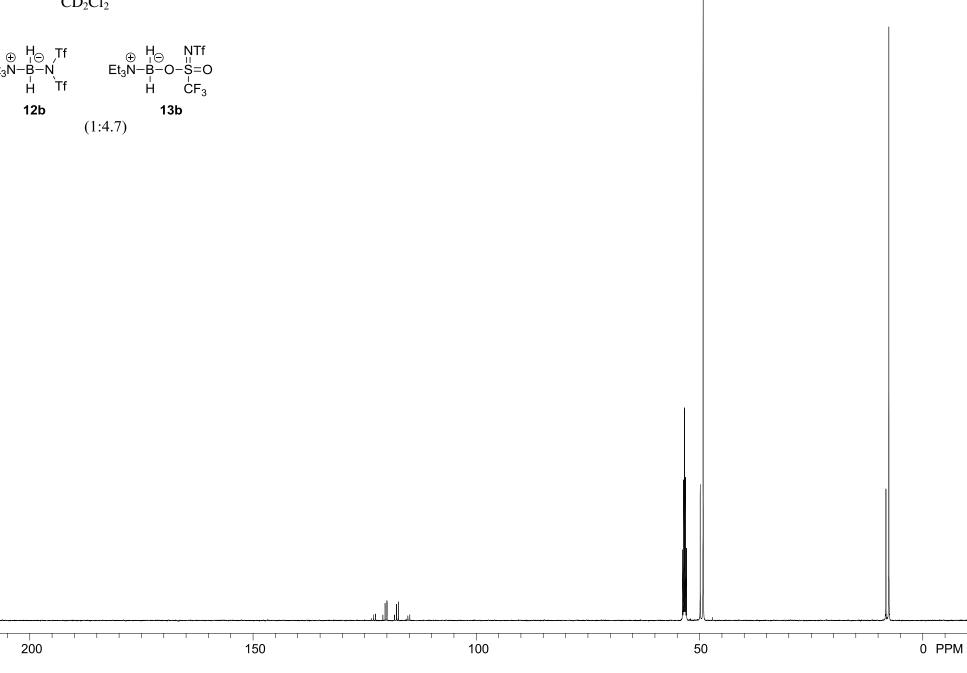


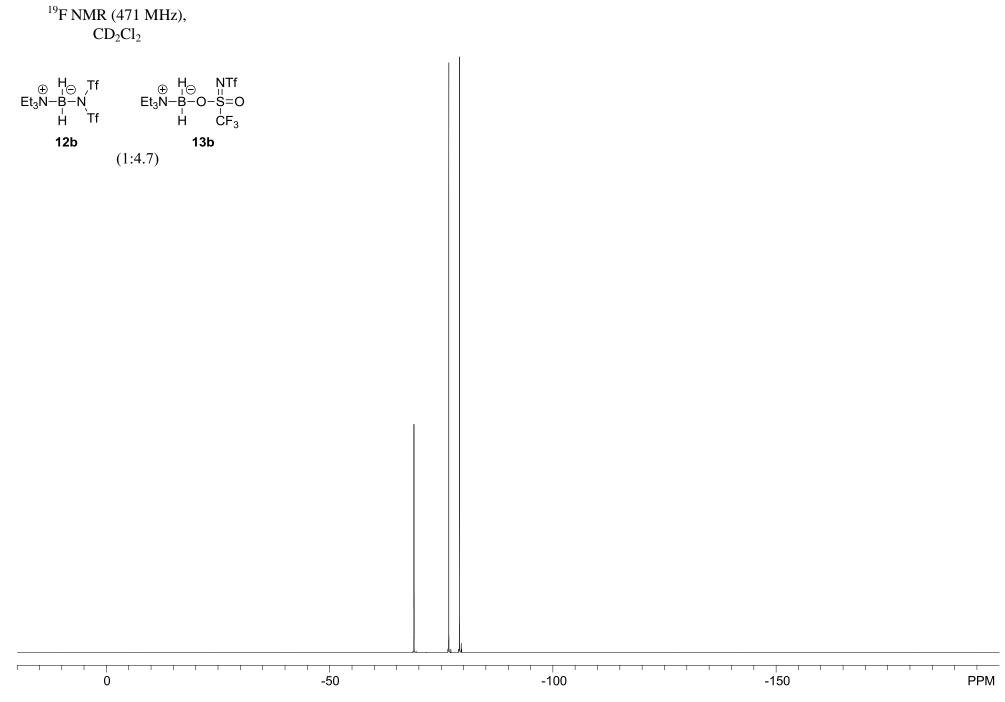


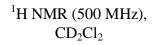


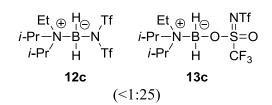


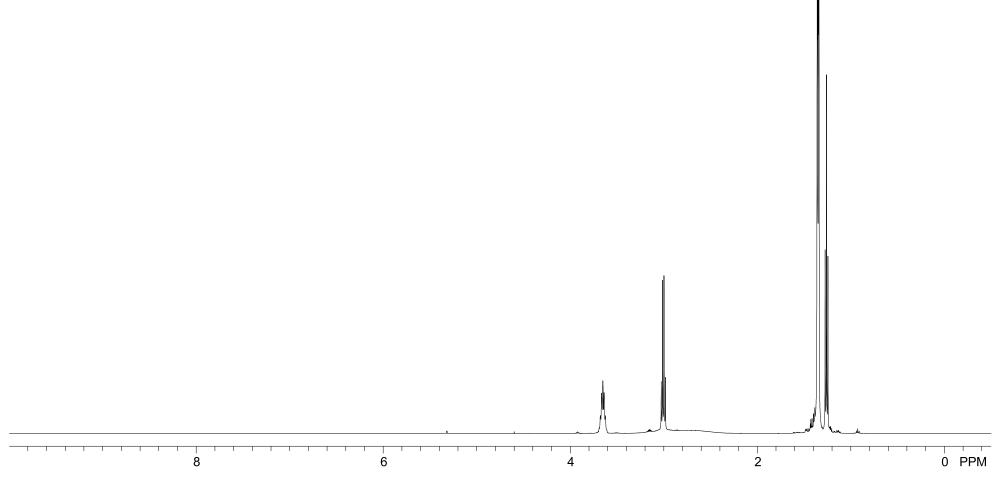




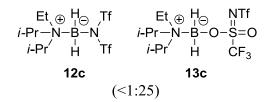


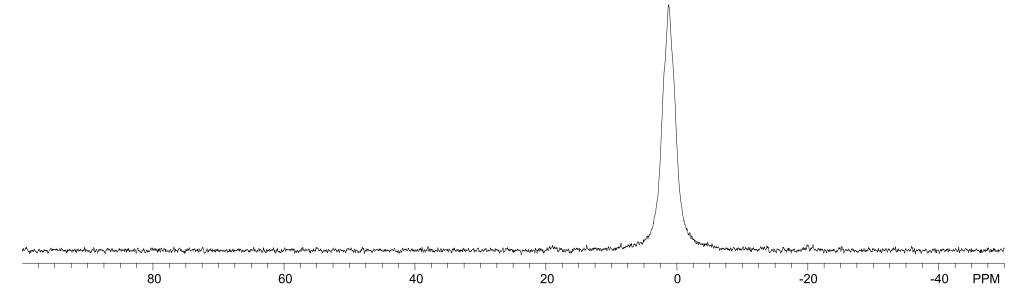




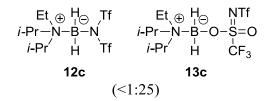


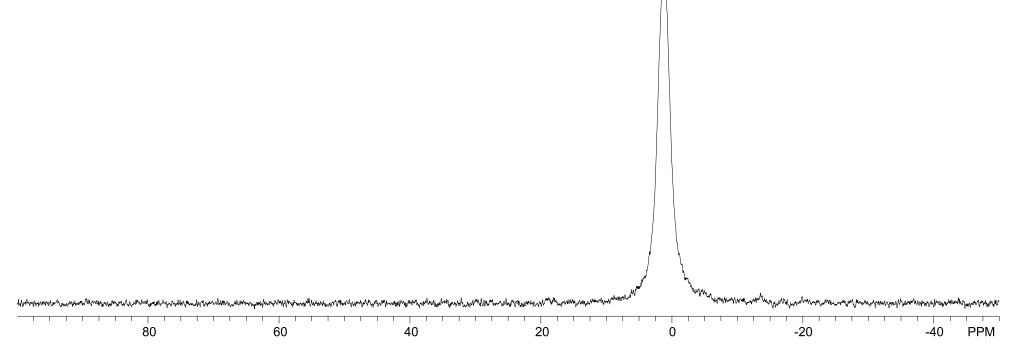
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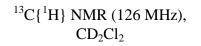


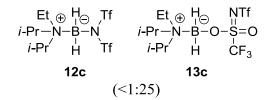


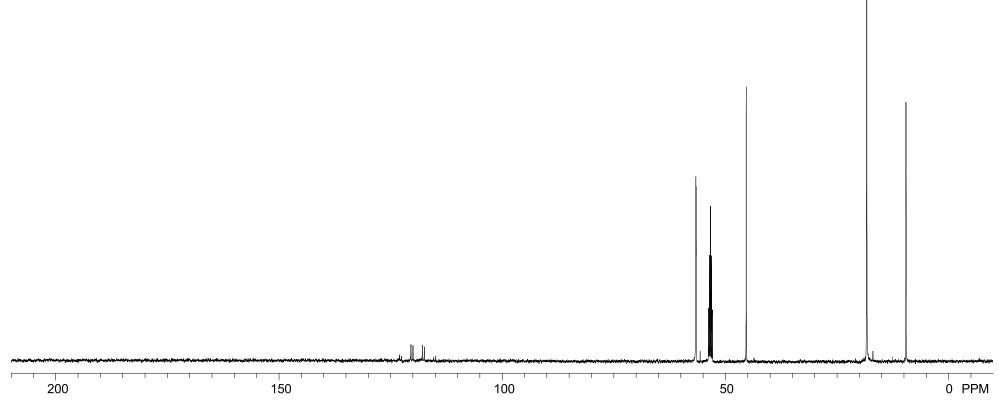
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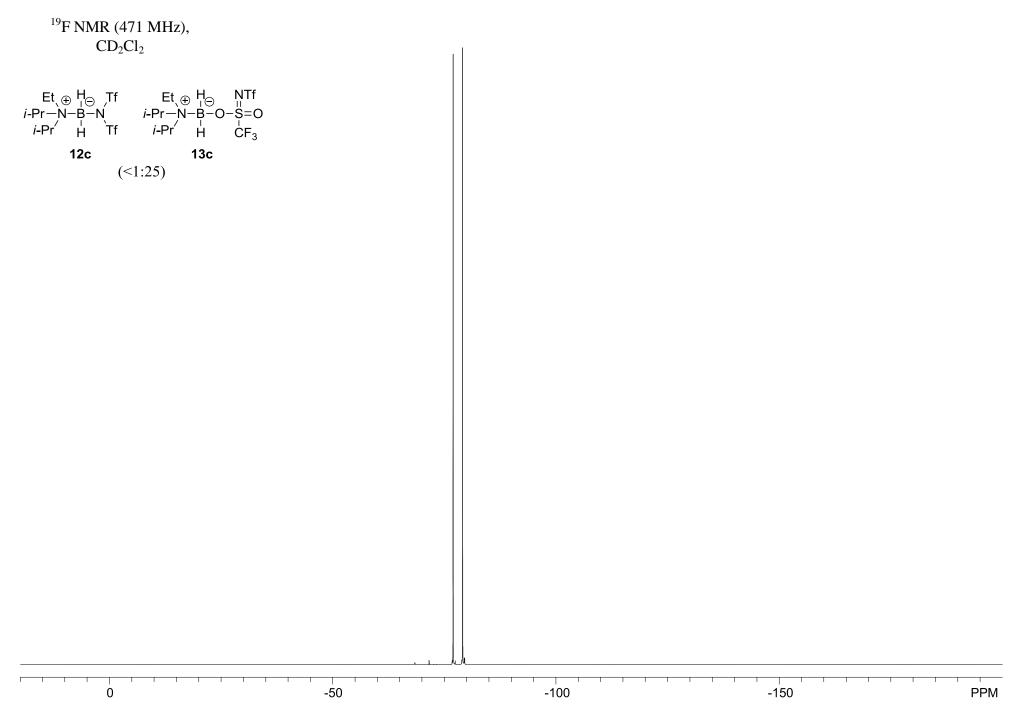


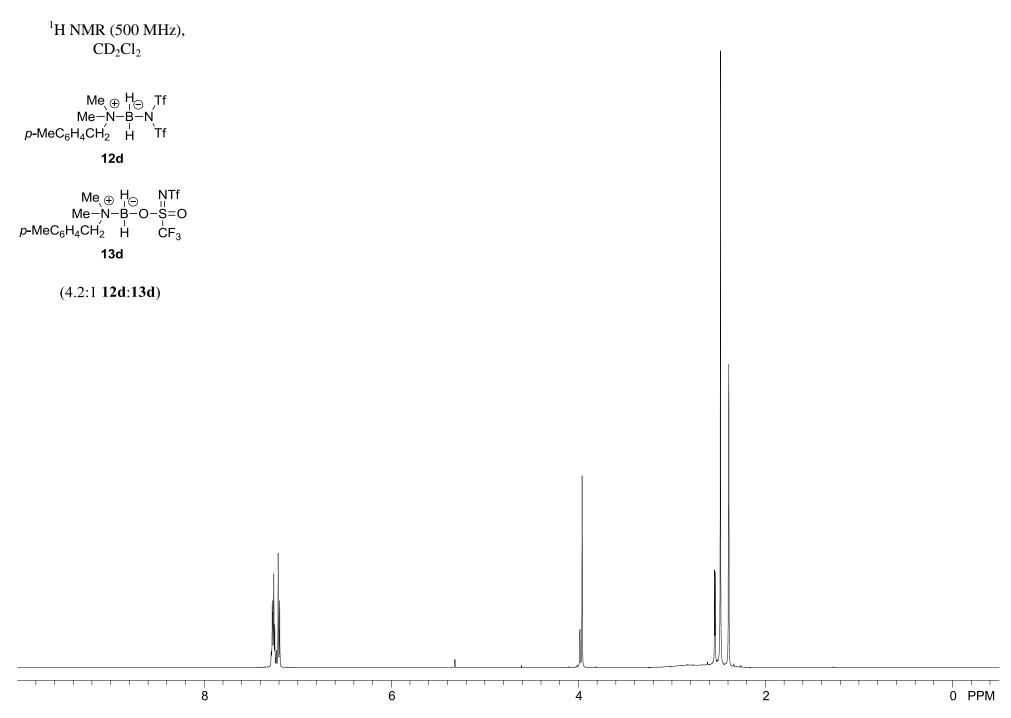


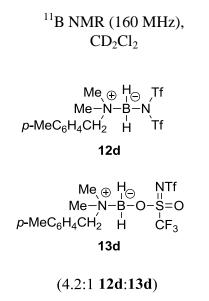


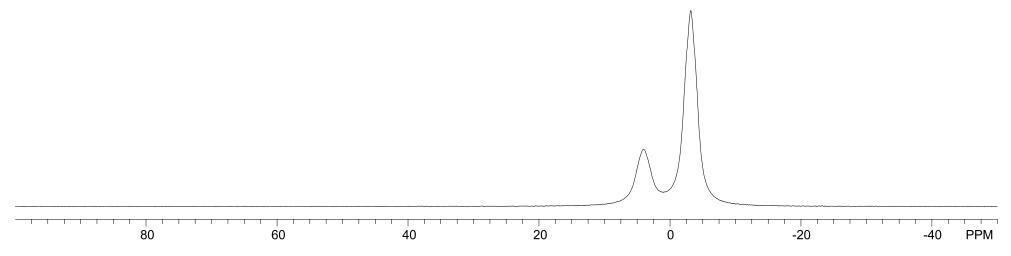


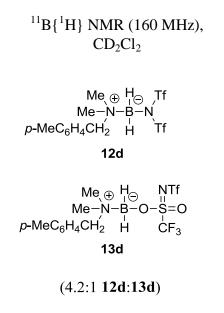


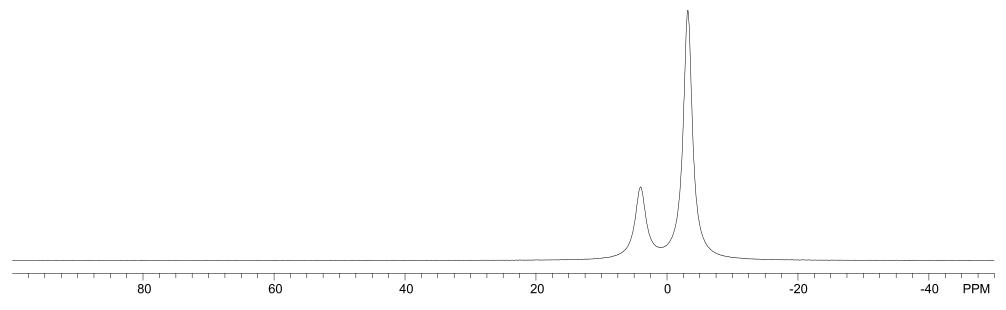


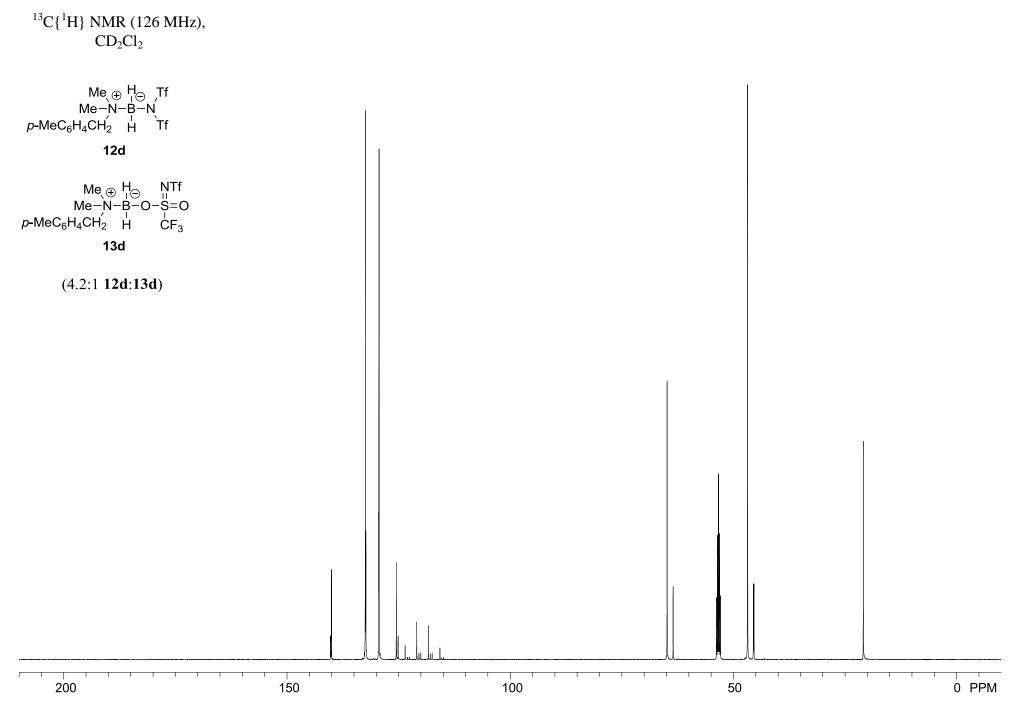


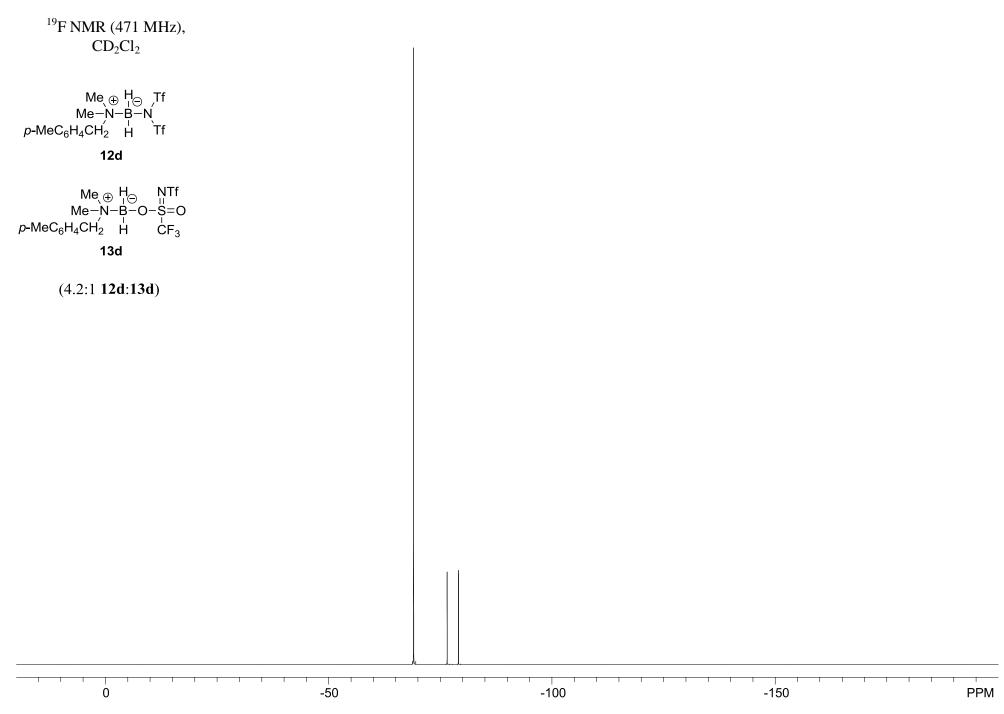


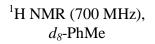


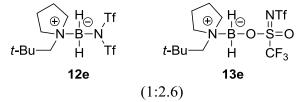


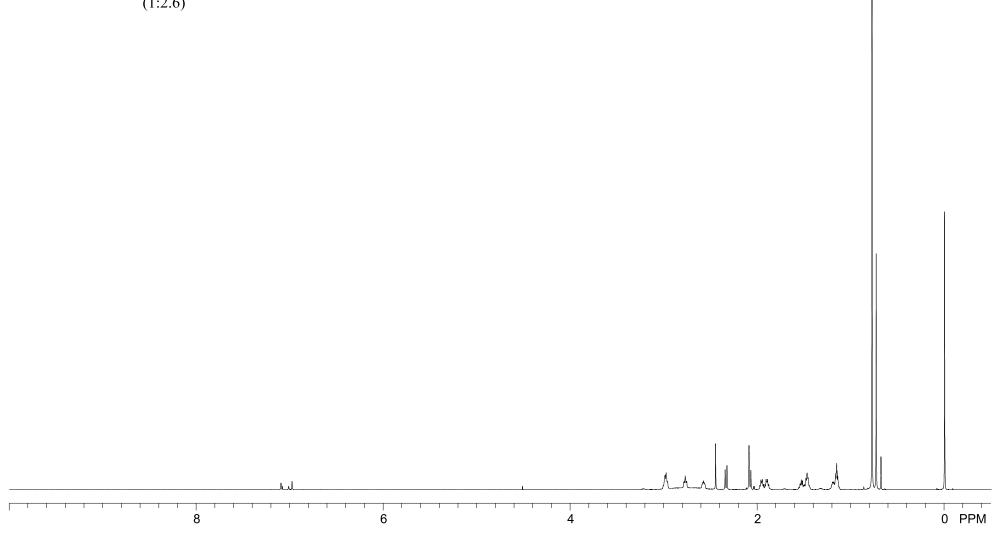


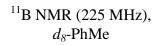


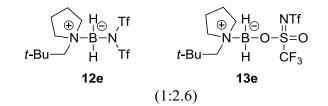


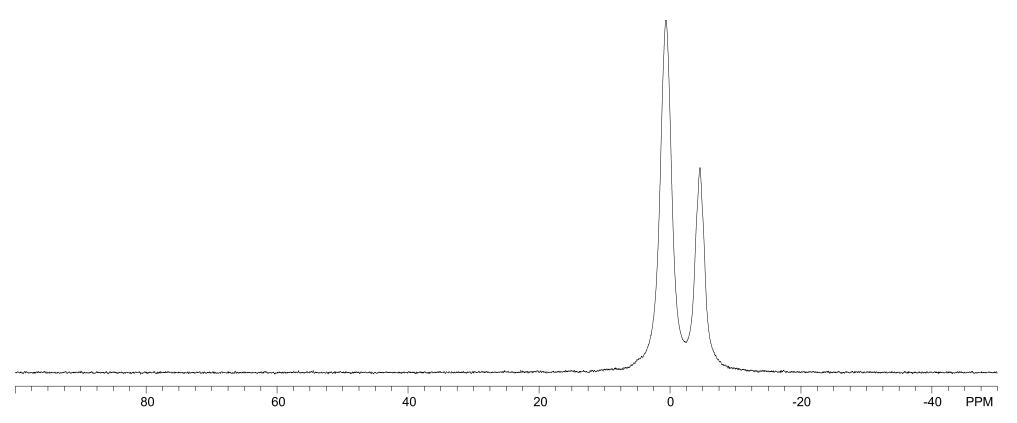




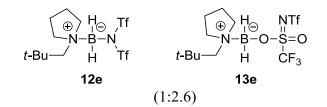


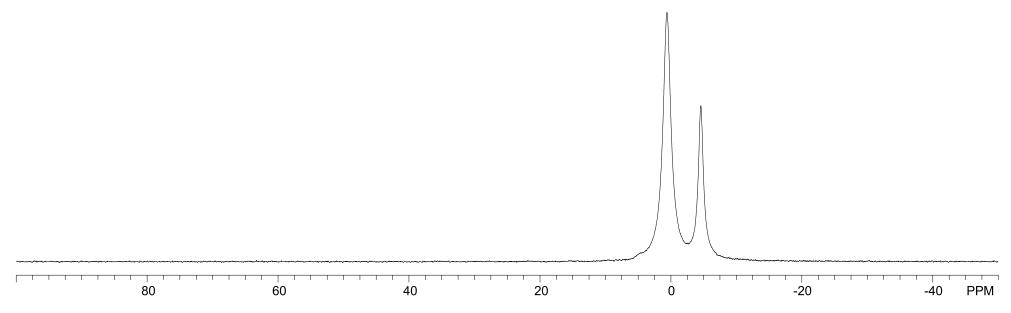


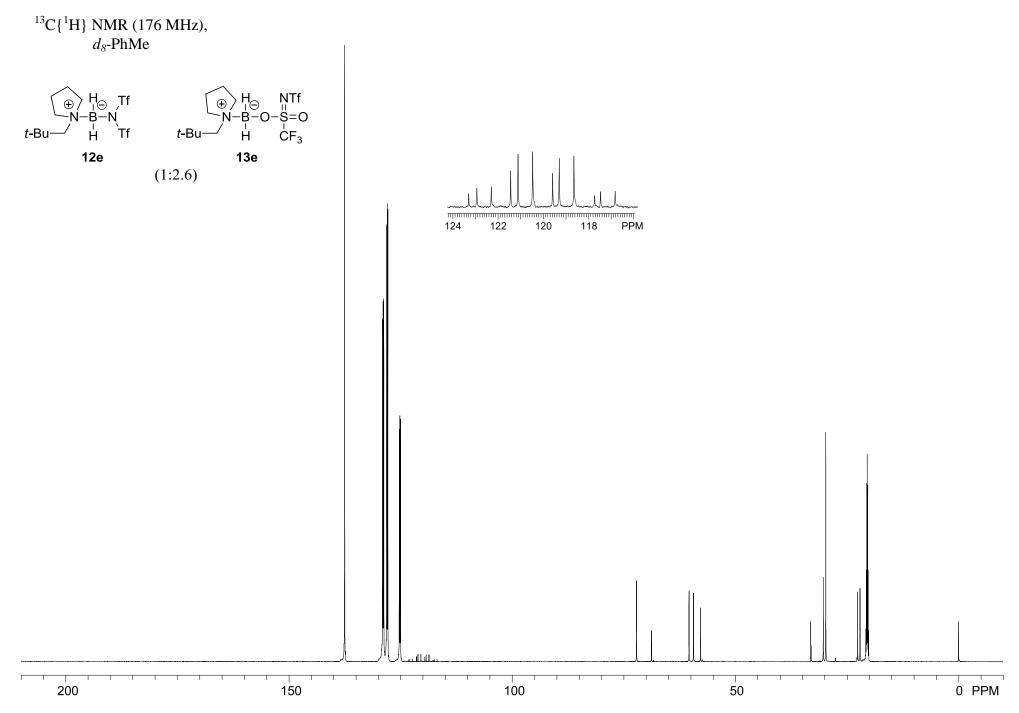




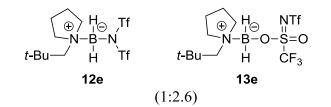
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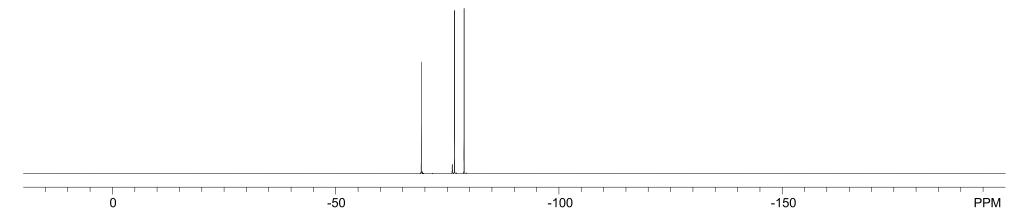


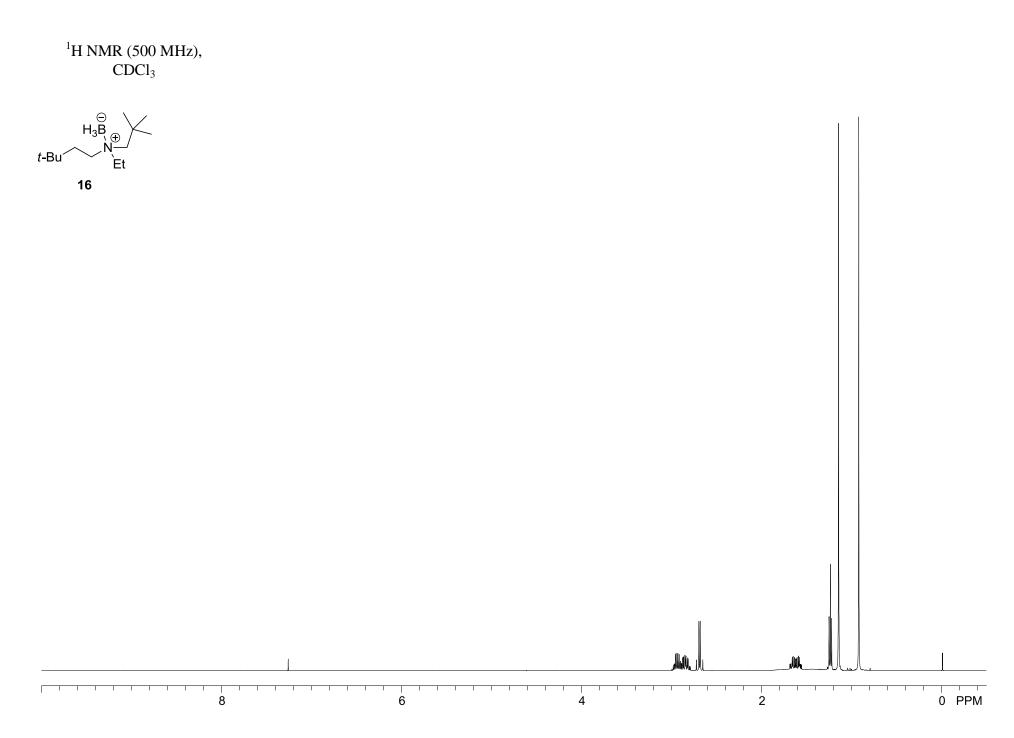


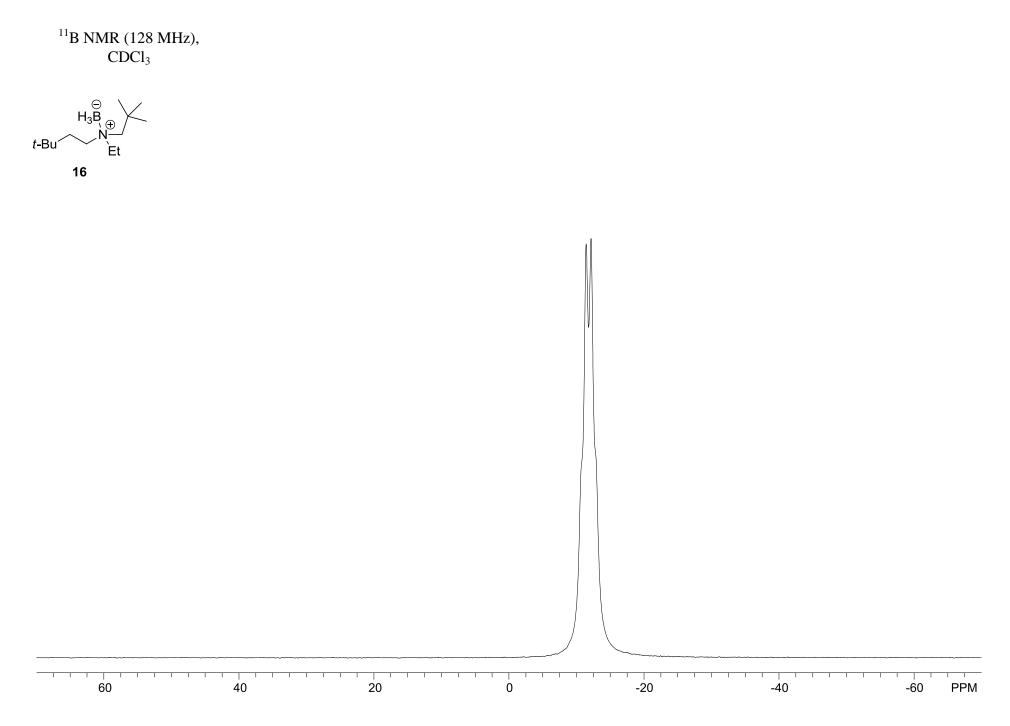


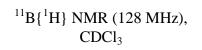
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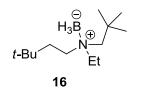


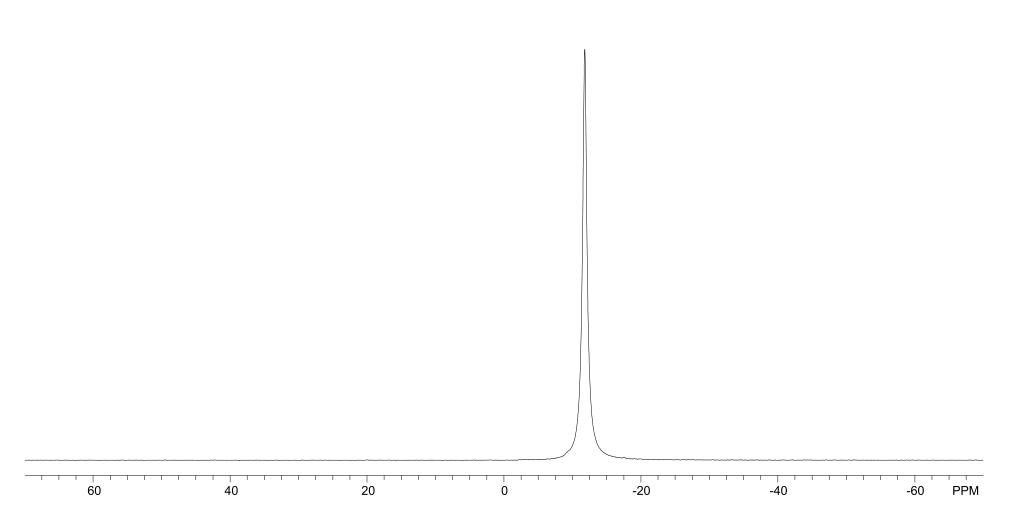


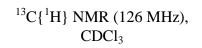


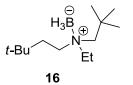


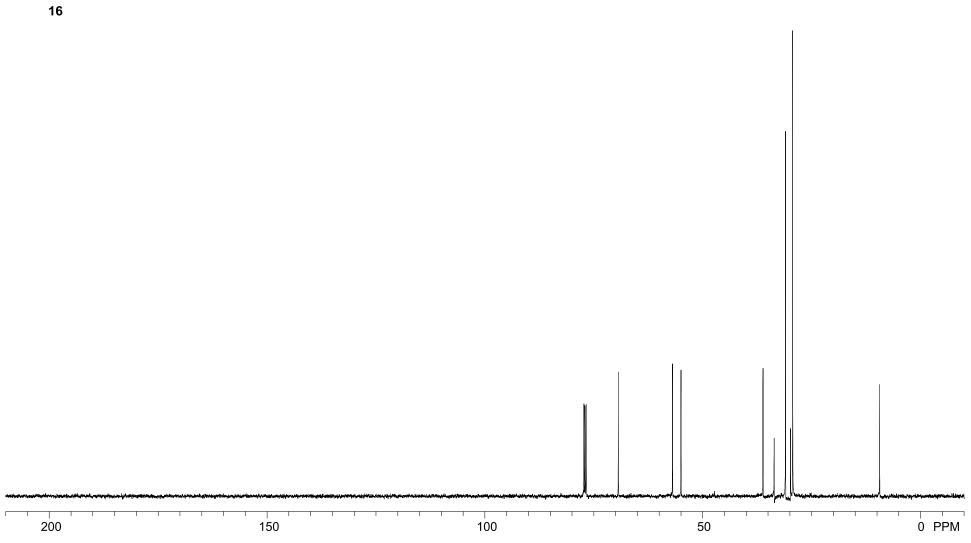


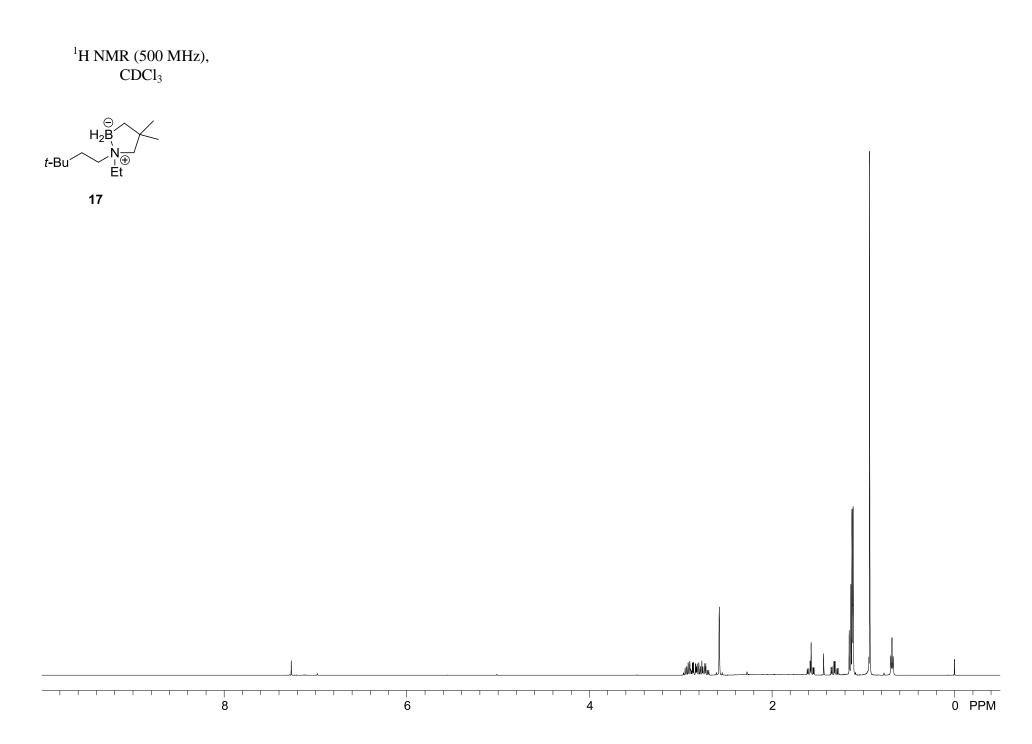


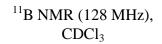


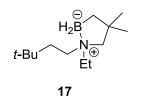


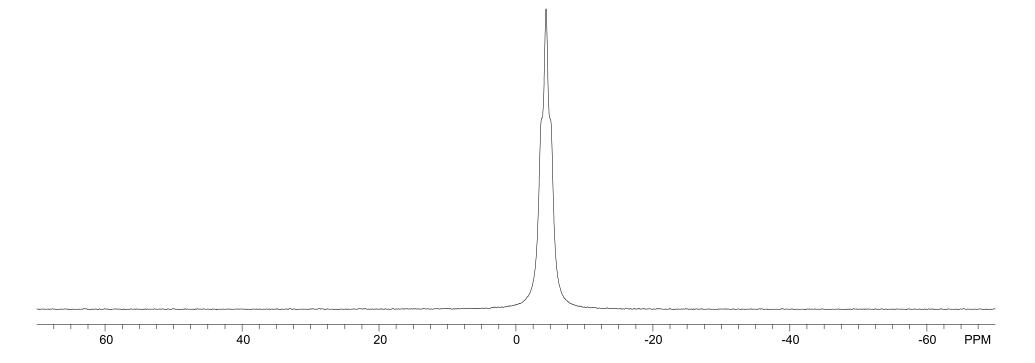


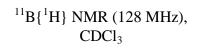


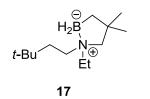


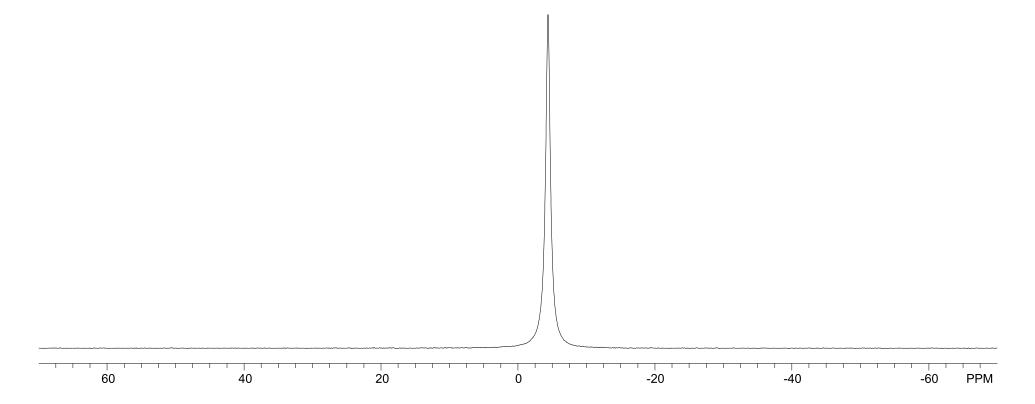


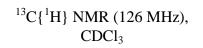


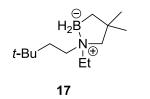


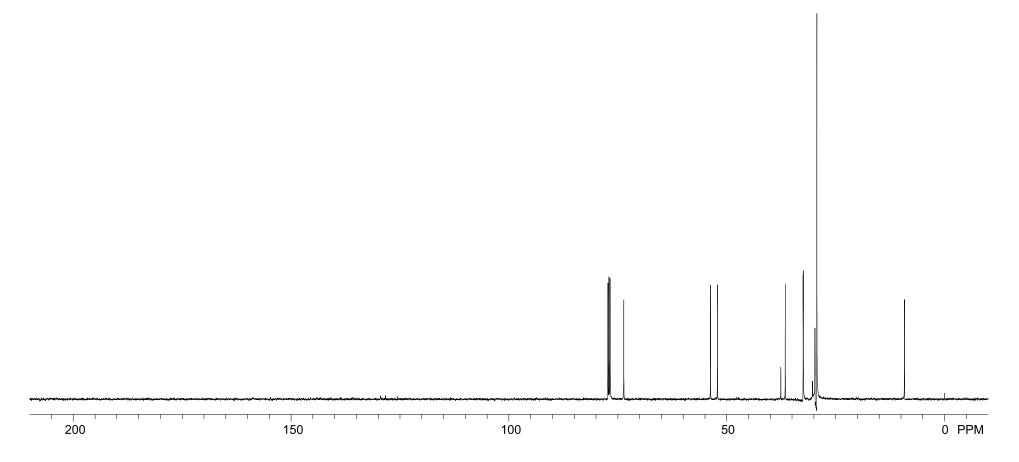


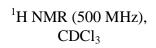


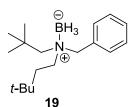


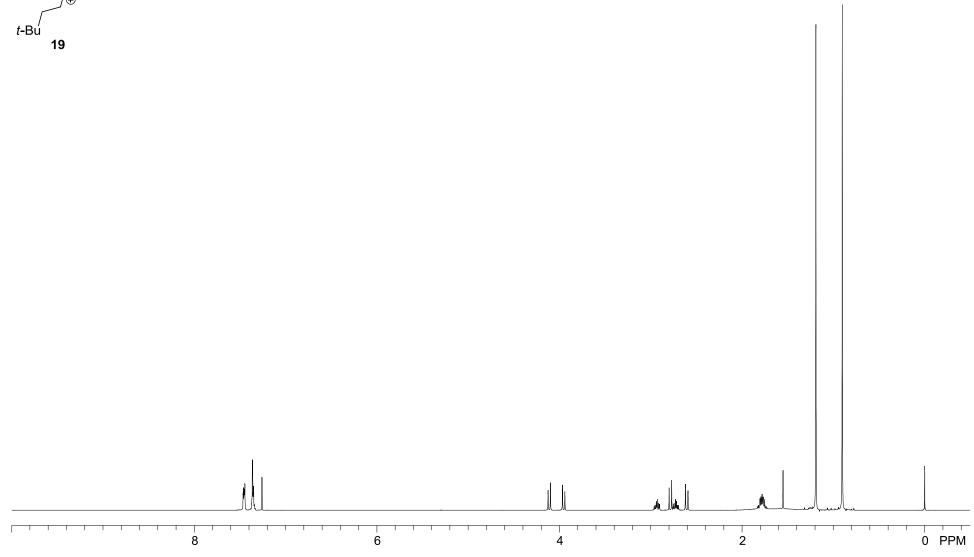


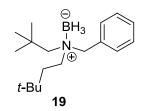


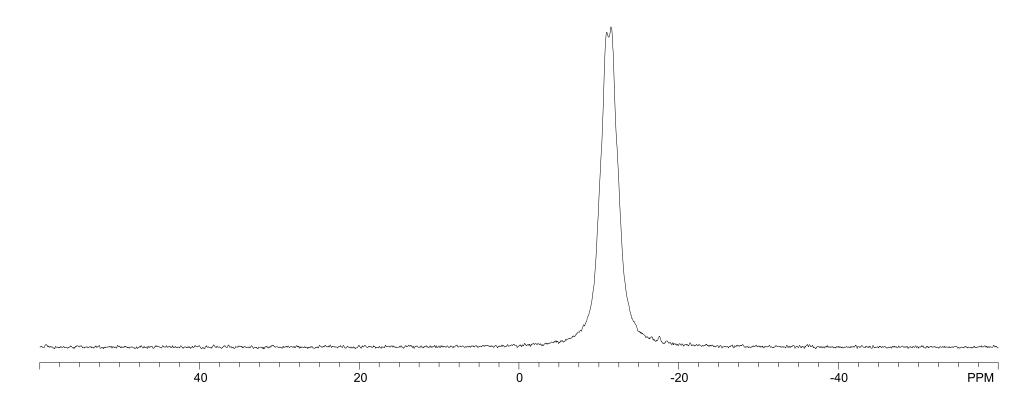




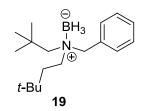


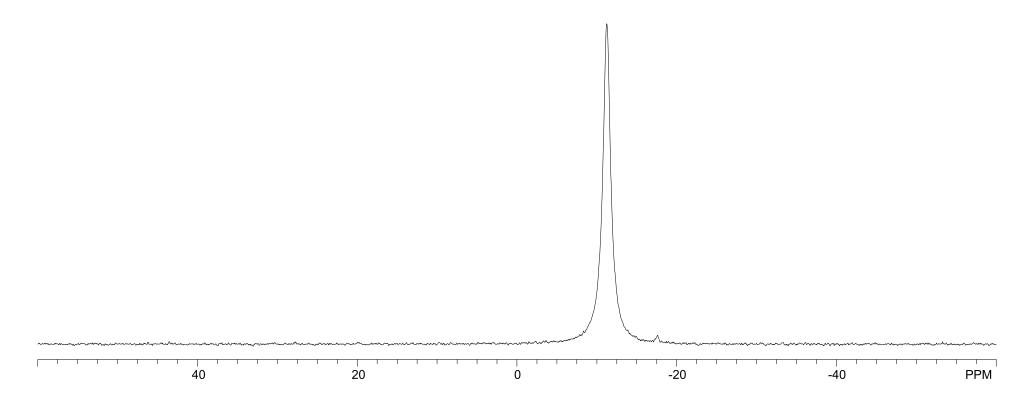


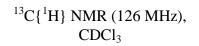


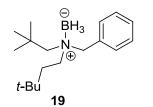


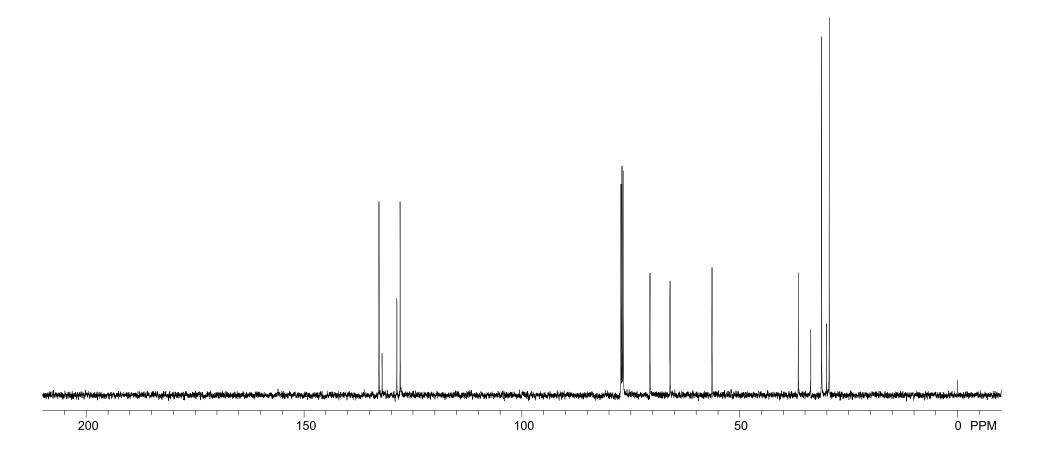
¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz), CDCl₃



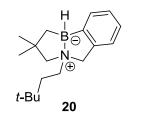


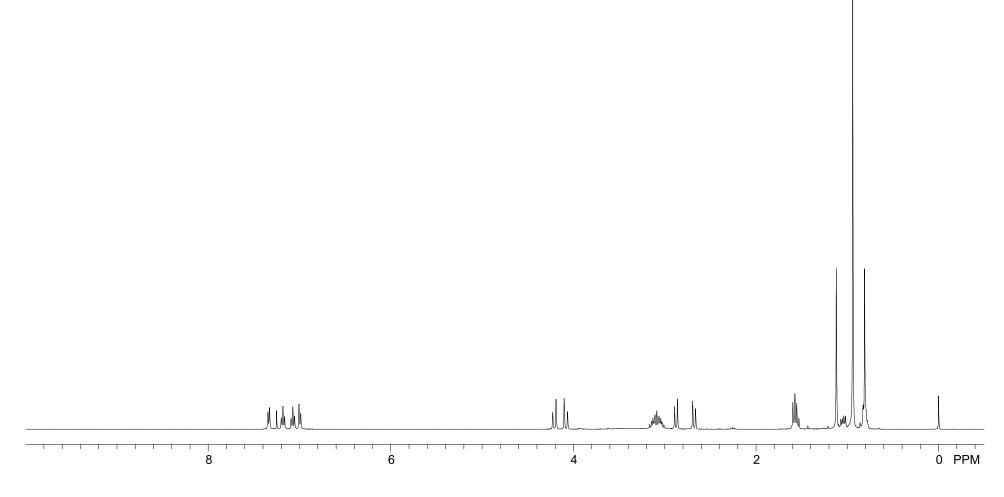


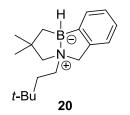


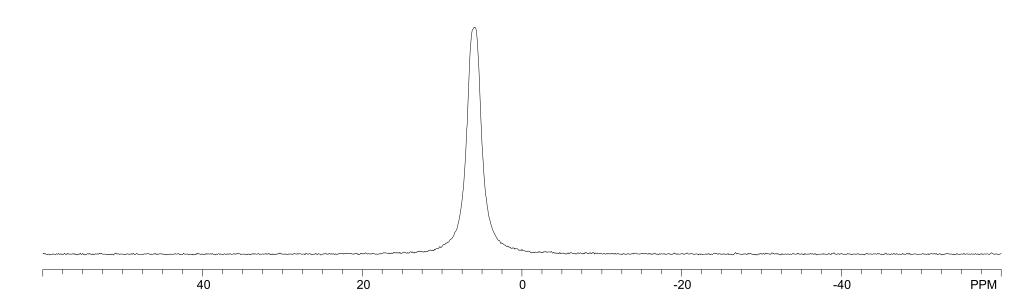


¹H NMR (400 MHz), CDCl₃

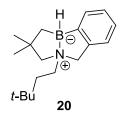


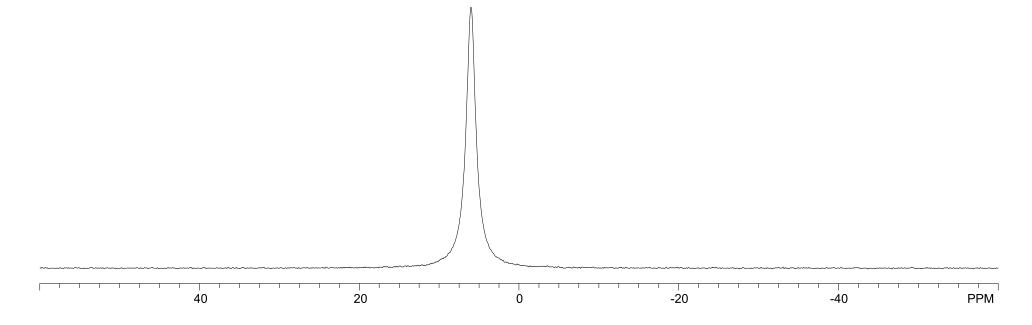


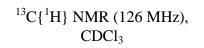


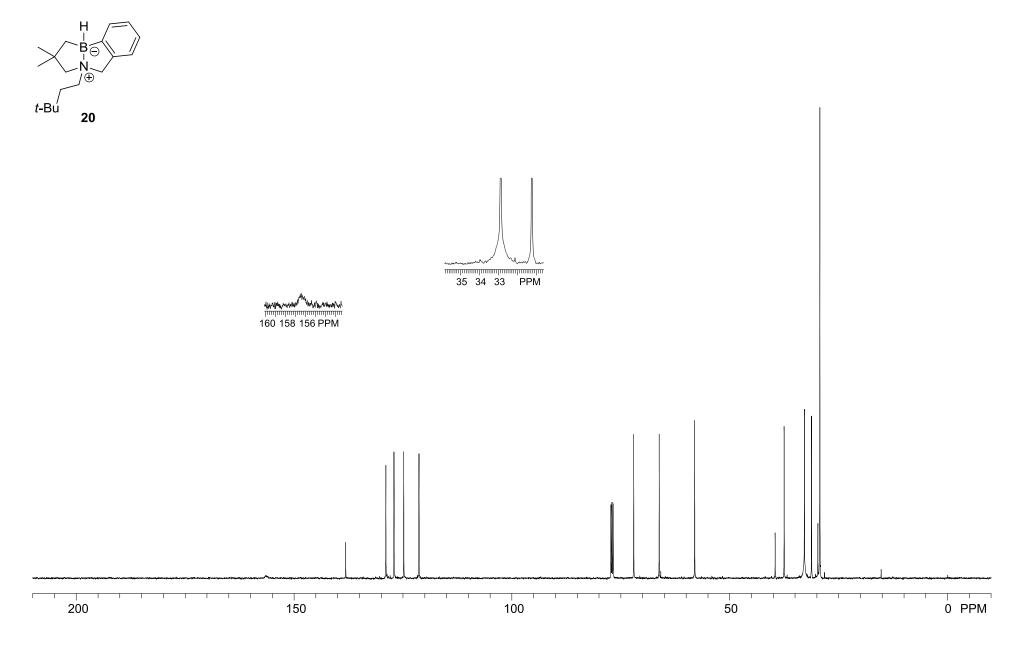


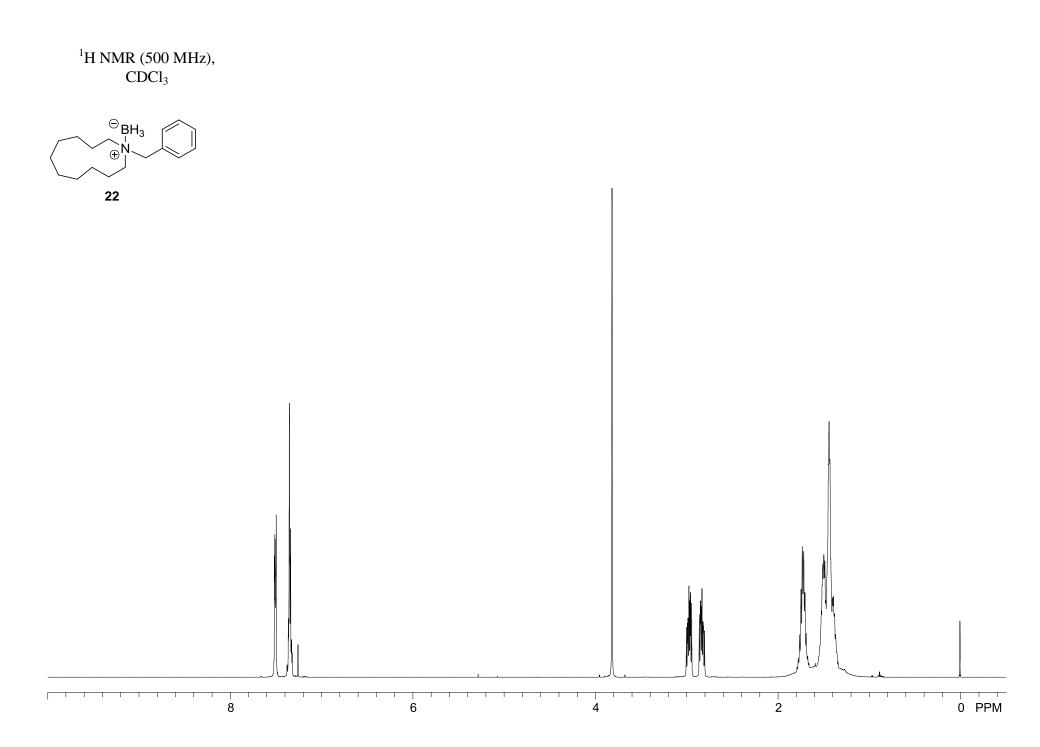
¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz), CDCl₃

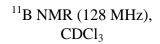


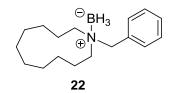


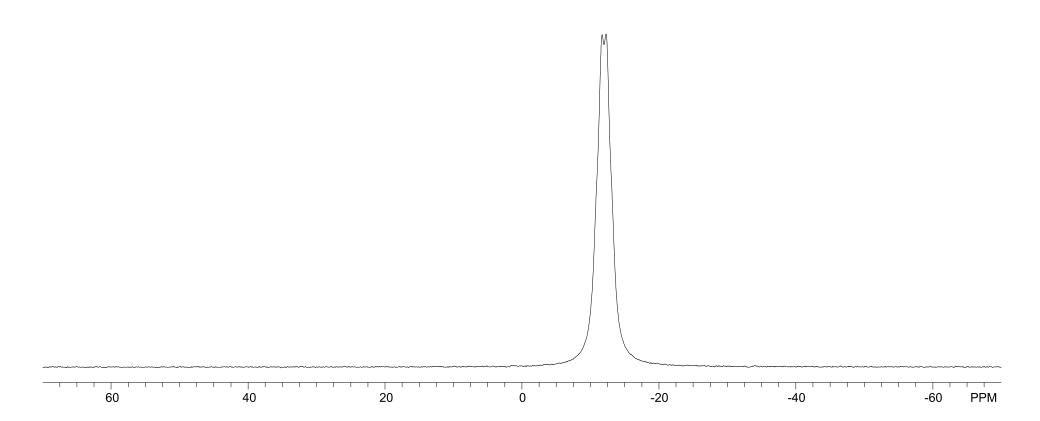


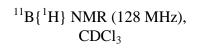


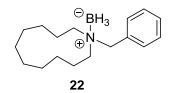


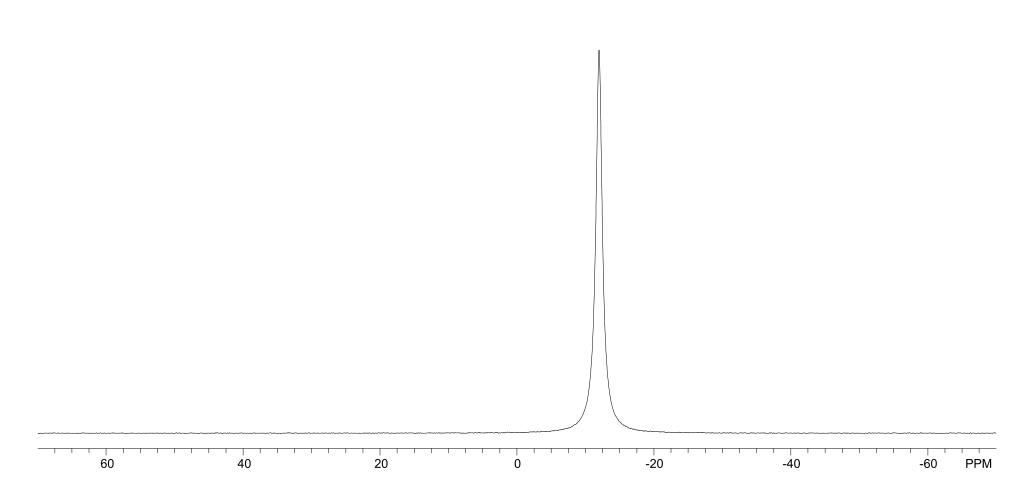


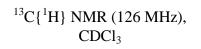


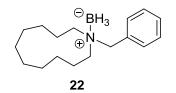


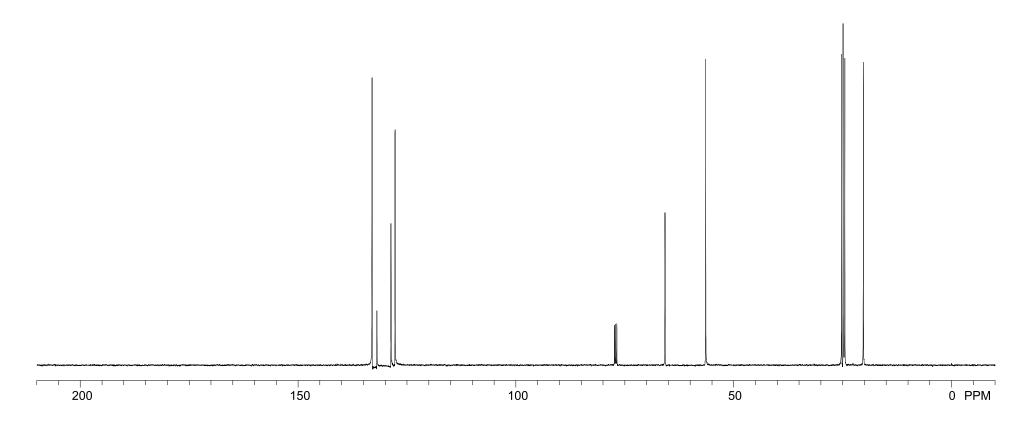


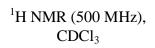


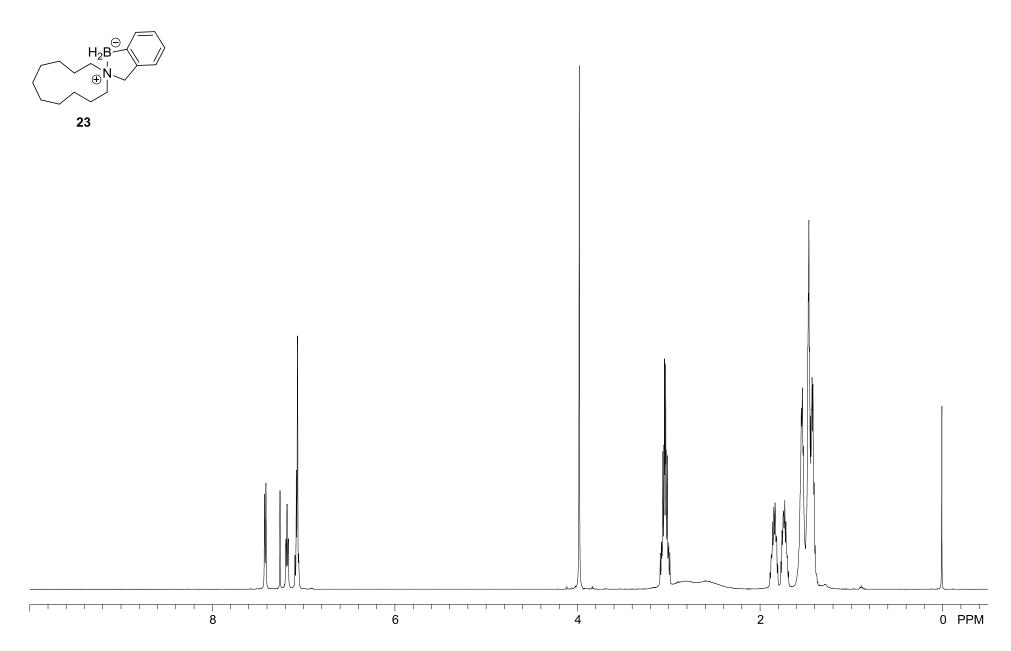


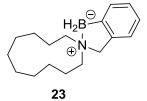




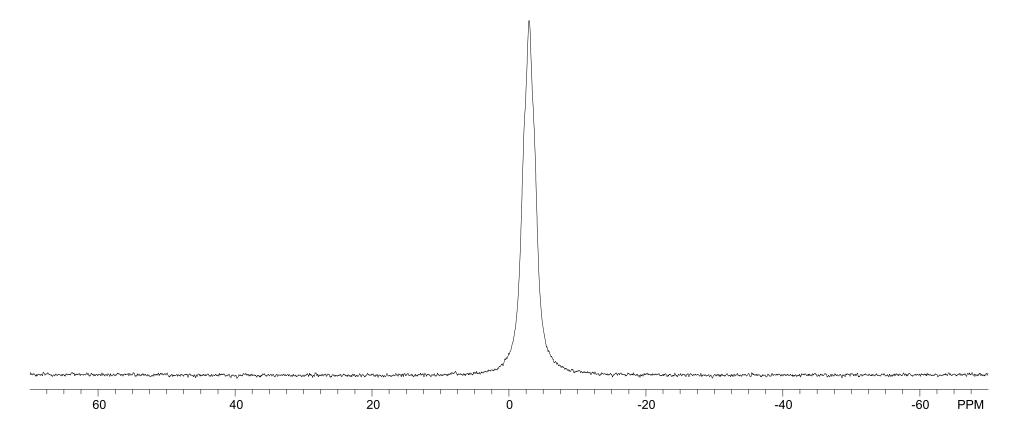




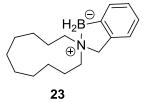




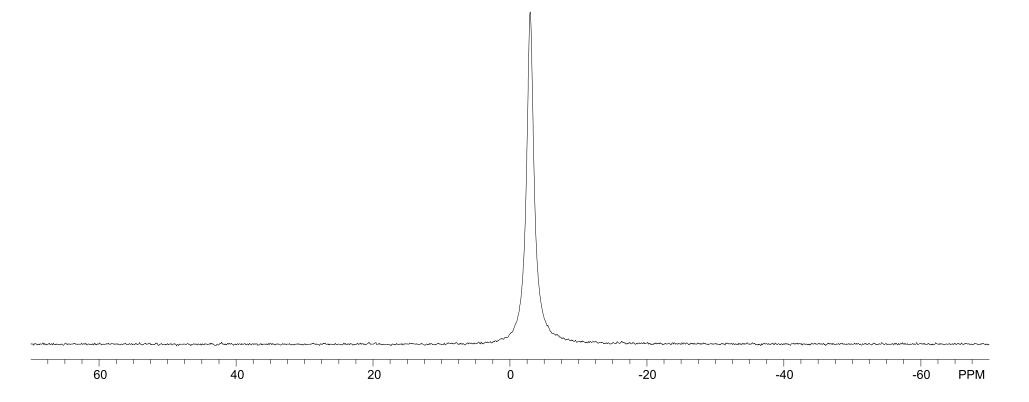




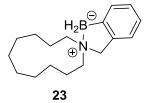
¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz), CDCl₃



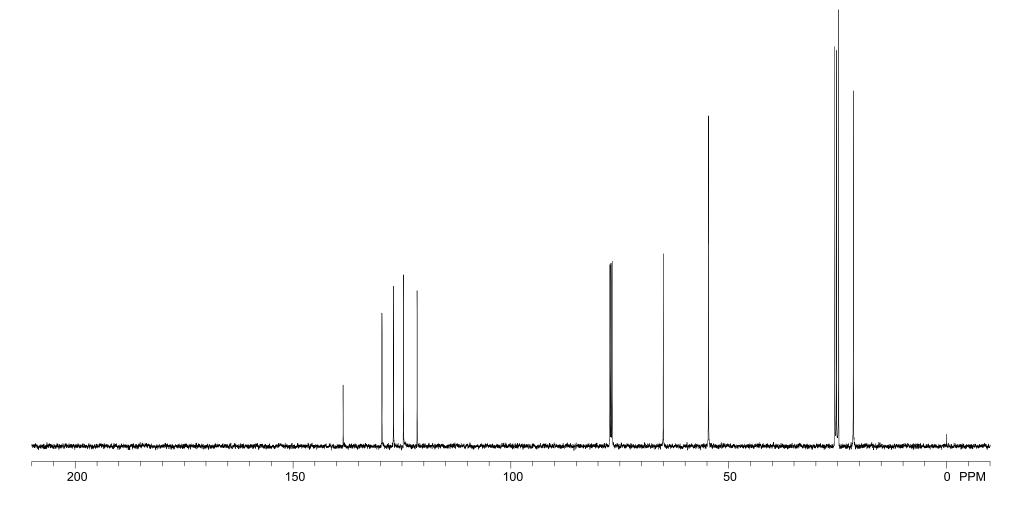


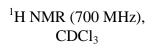


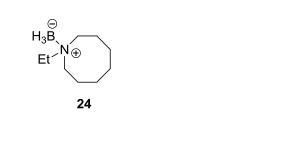
¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz), CDCl₃

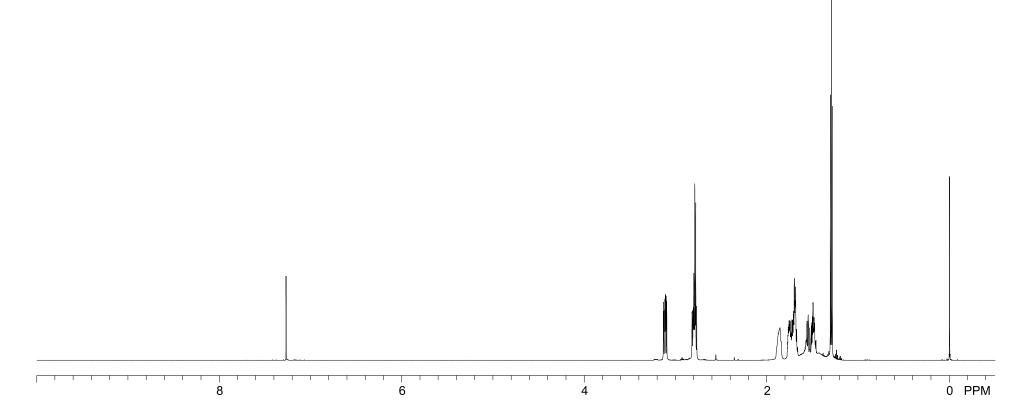


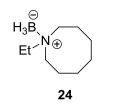


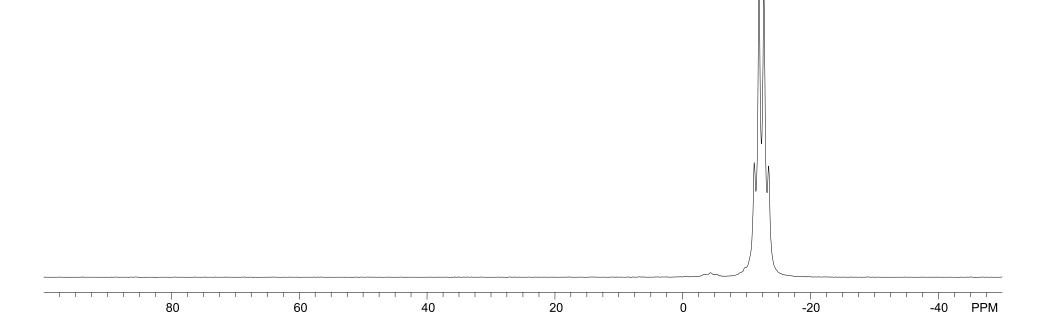




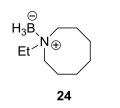


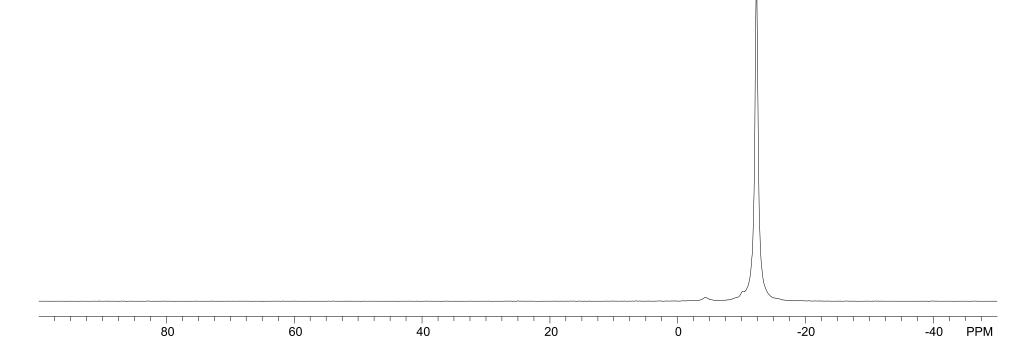




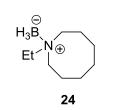


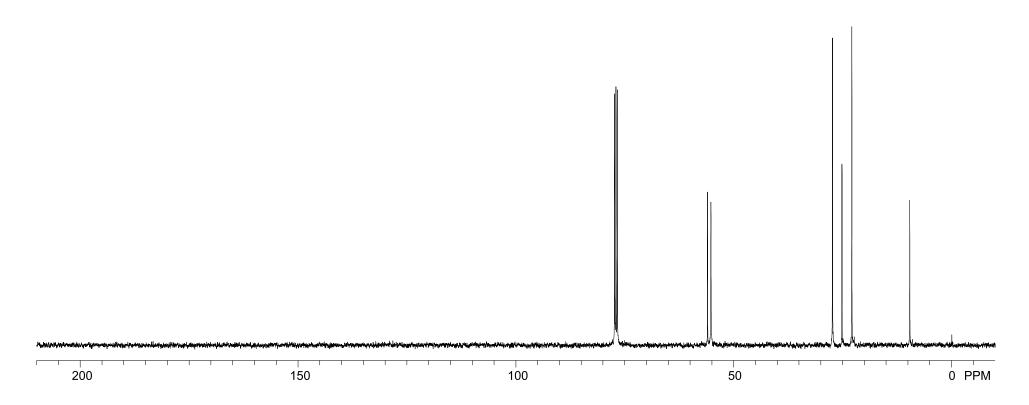
¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz), CDCl₃



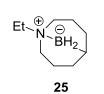


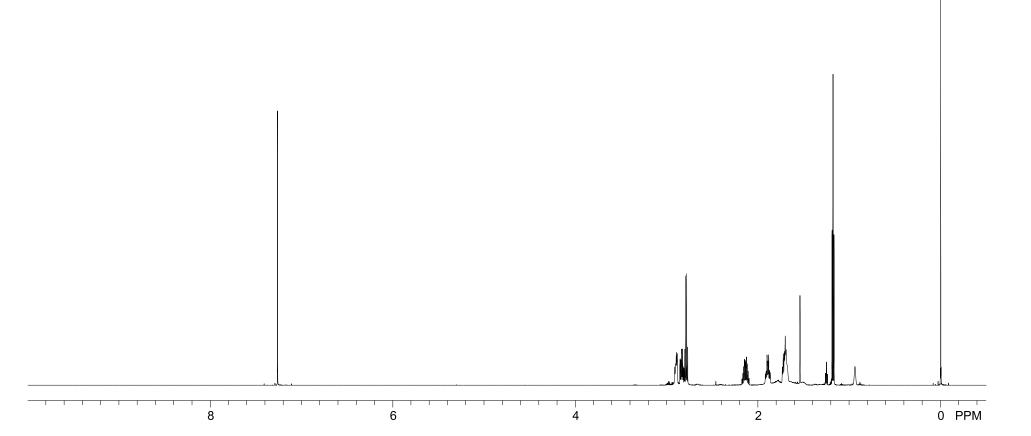
 $^{13}C\{^{1}H\}$ NMR (101 MHz), CDCl₃

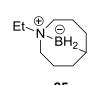


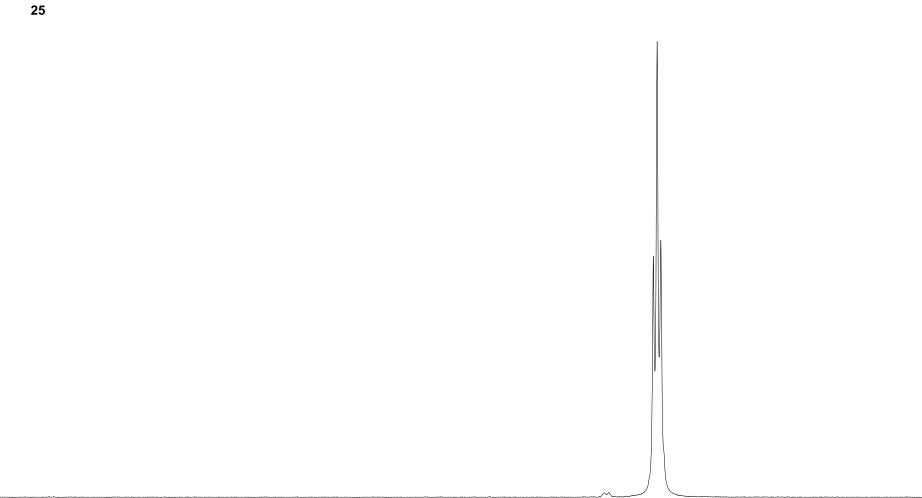


¹H NMR (700 MHz), CDCl₃









20

40

60

80

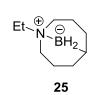
PPM

-40

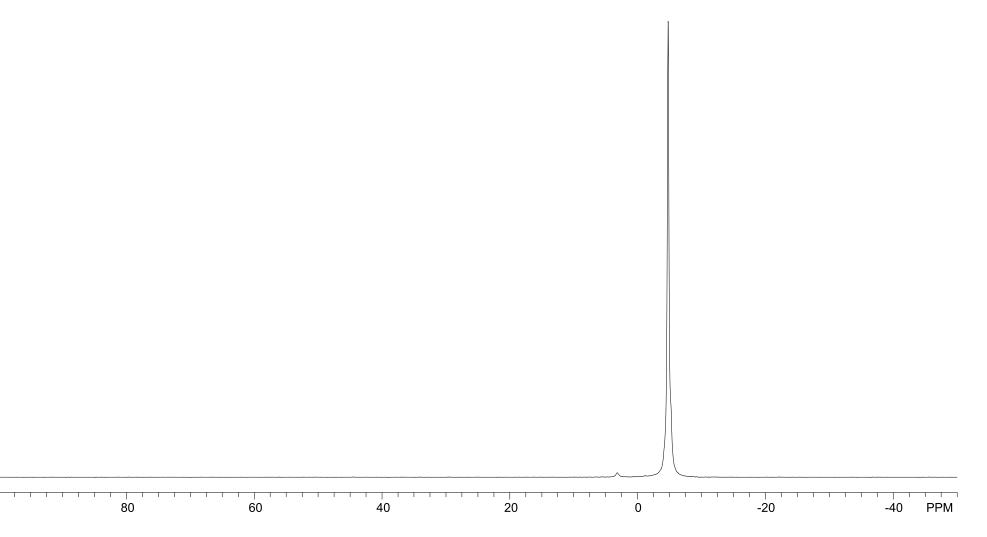
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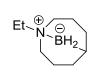
¹¹B{¹H} NMR (160 MHz), CDCl₃



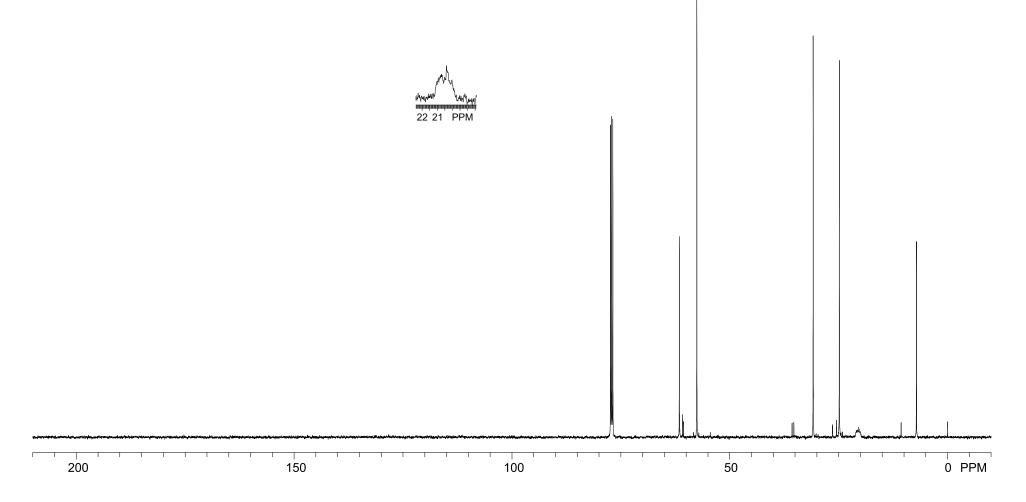


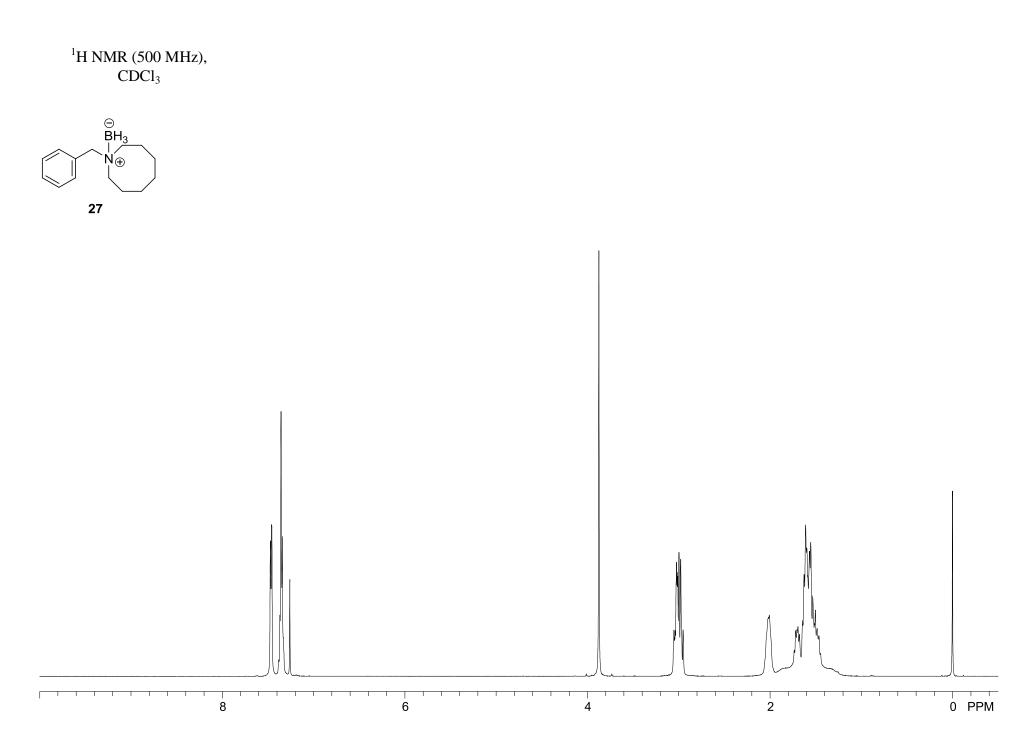


¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz), CDCl₃

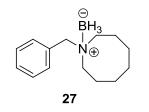


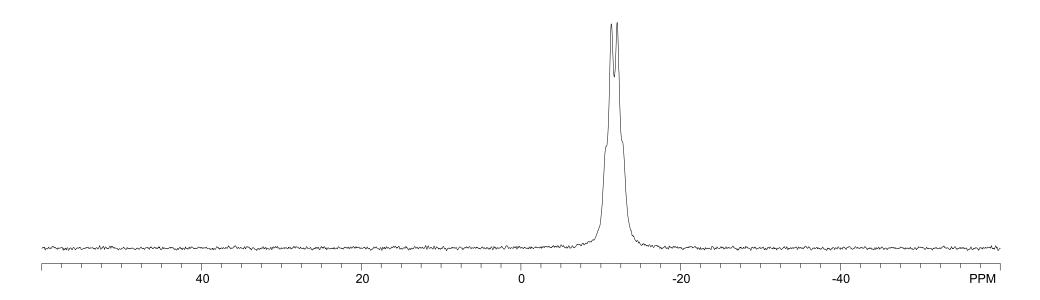
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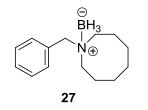


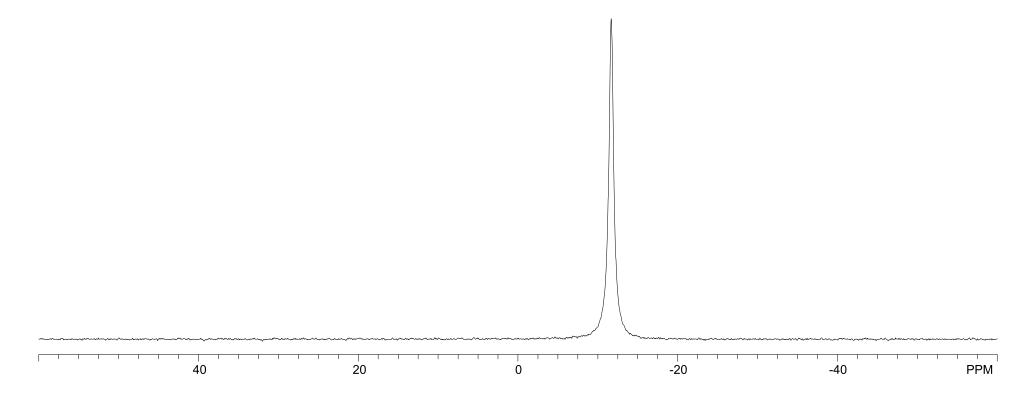
S65

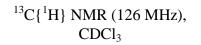


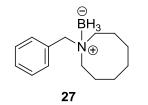


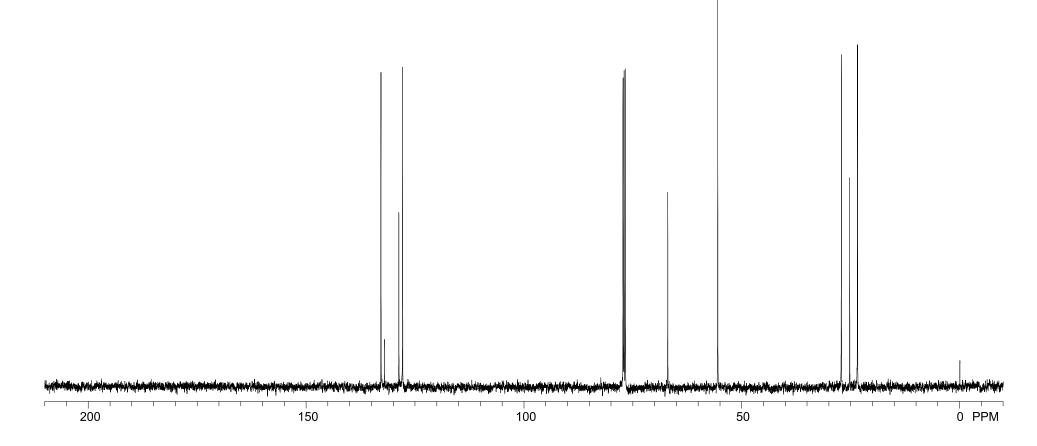
¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz), CDCl₃



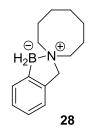


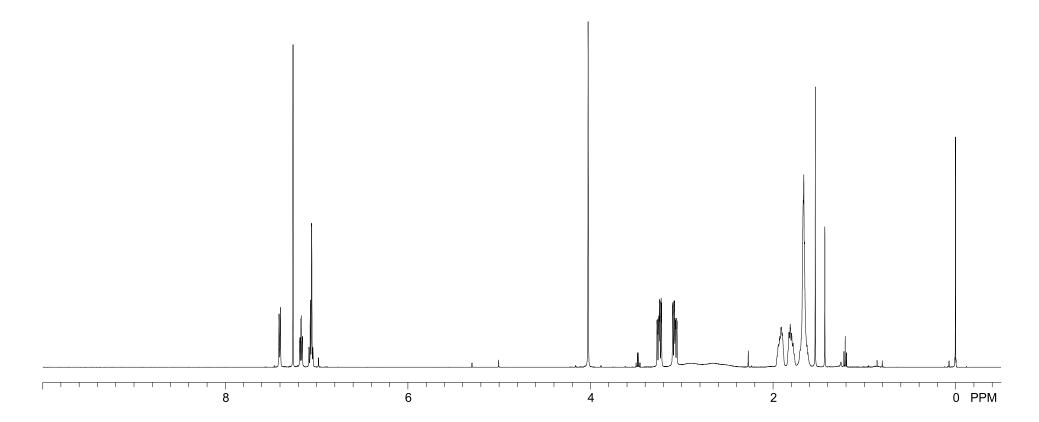


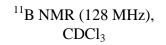


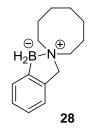


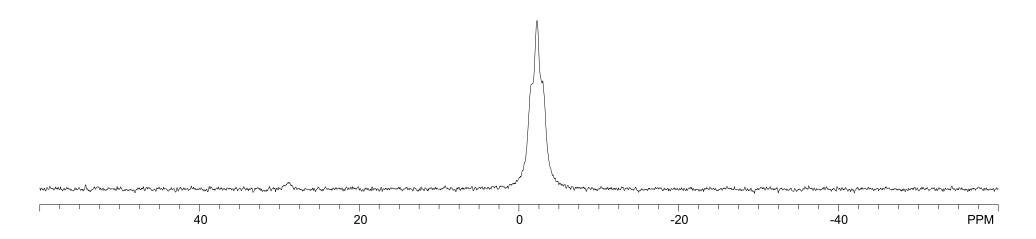
¹H NMR (500 MHz), CDCl₃



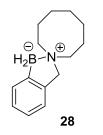


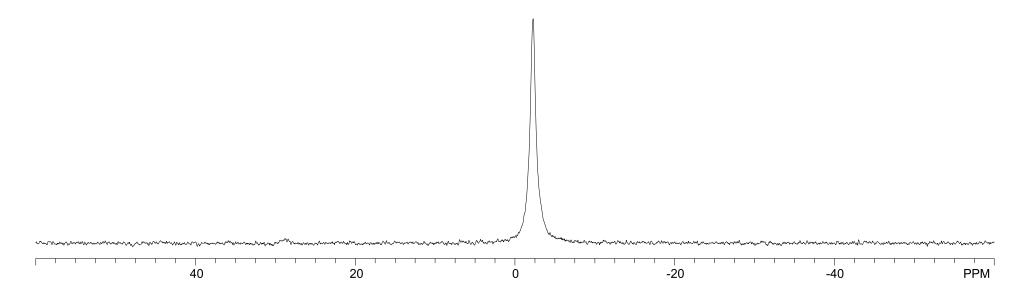




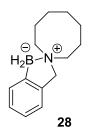


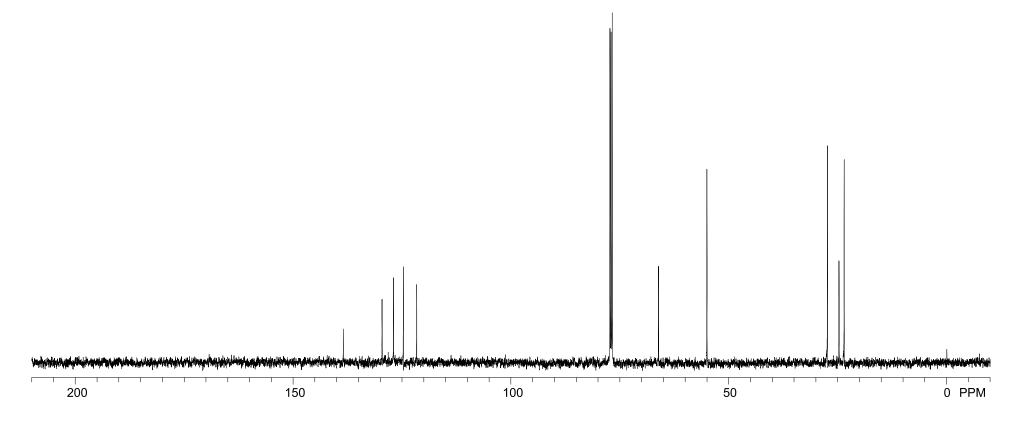
¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz), CDCl₃



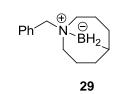


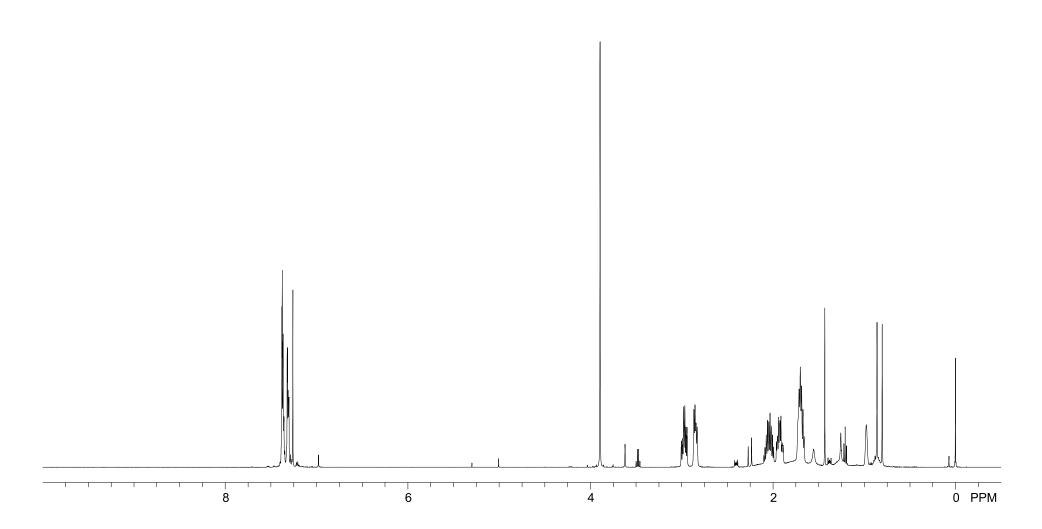
¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz), CDCl₃

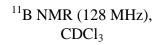


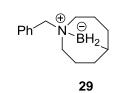


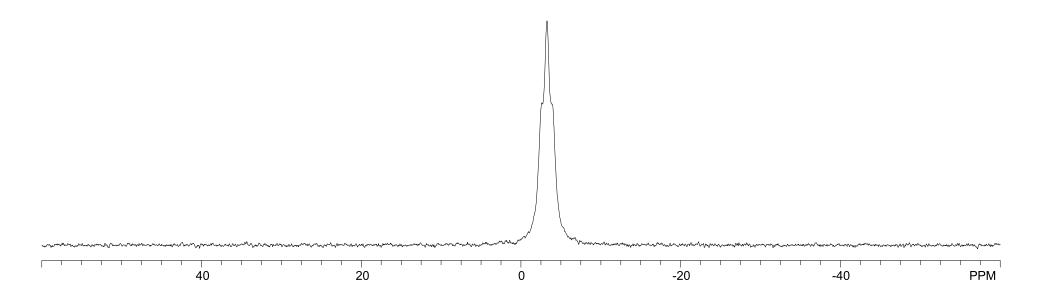


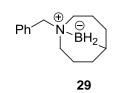


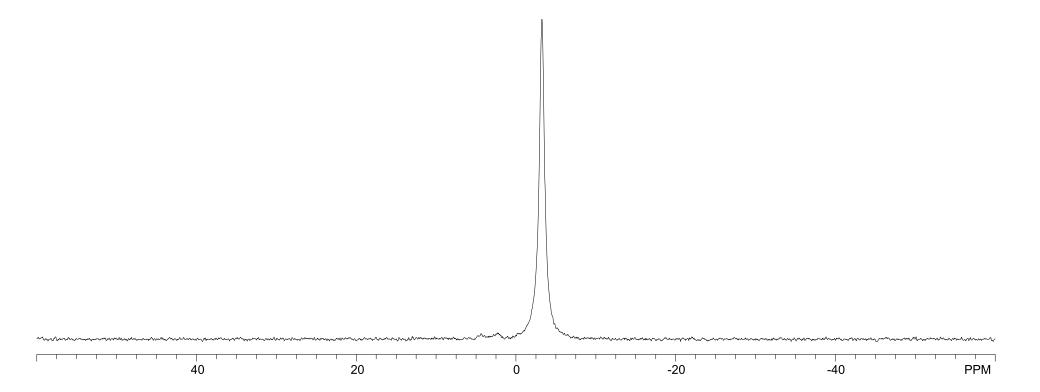


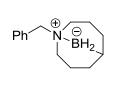




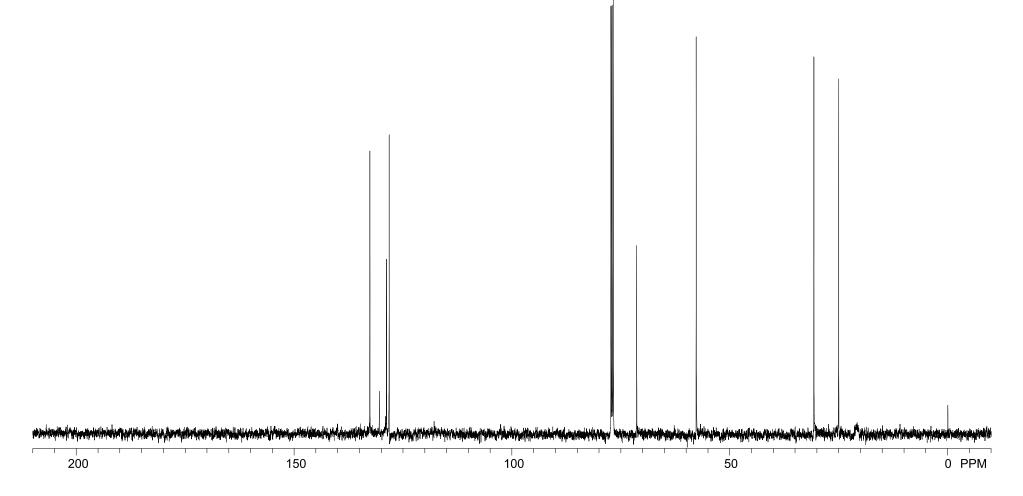




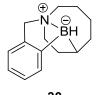




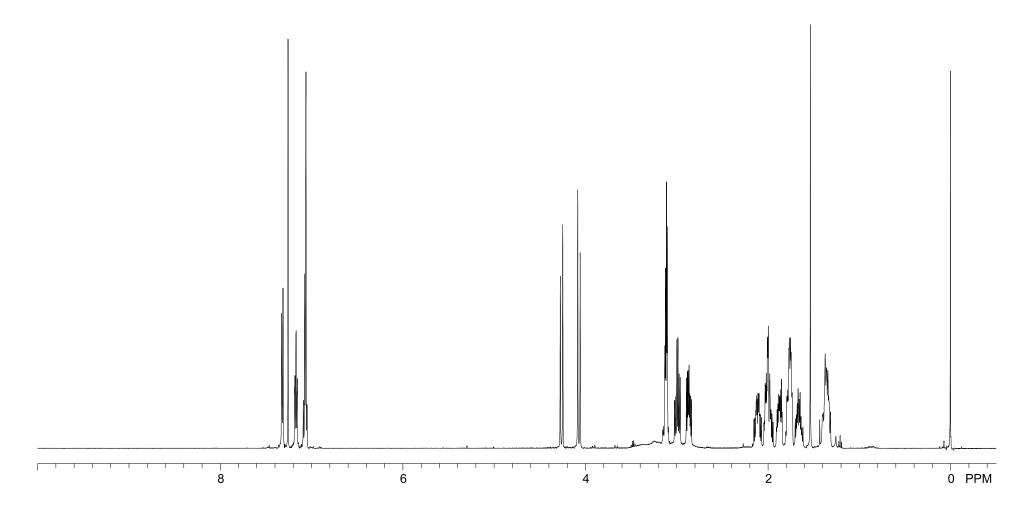
29



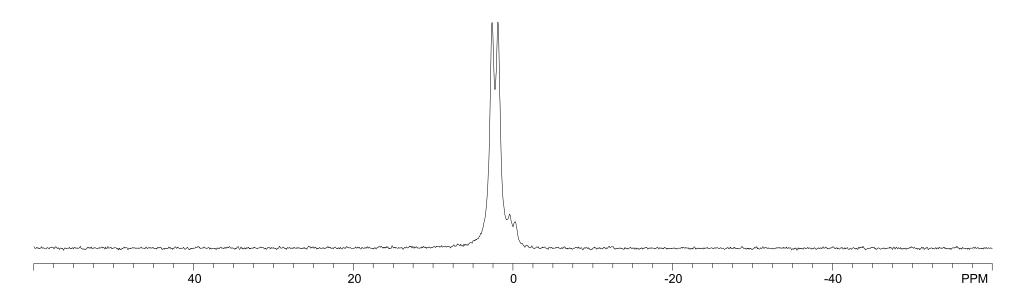
¹H NMR (500 MHz), CDCl₃



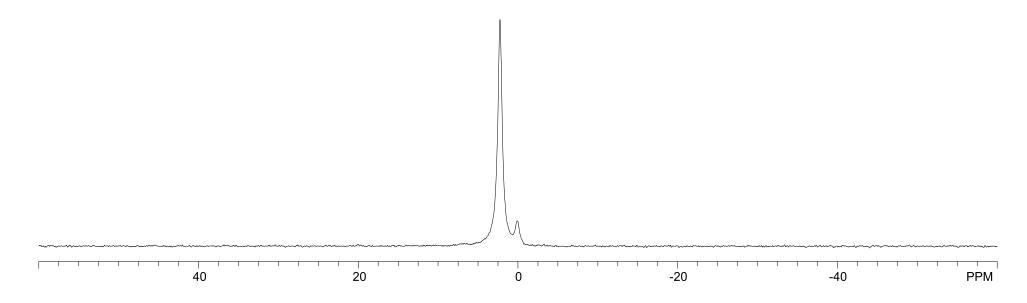


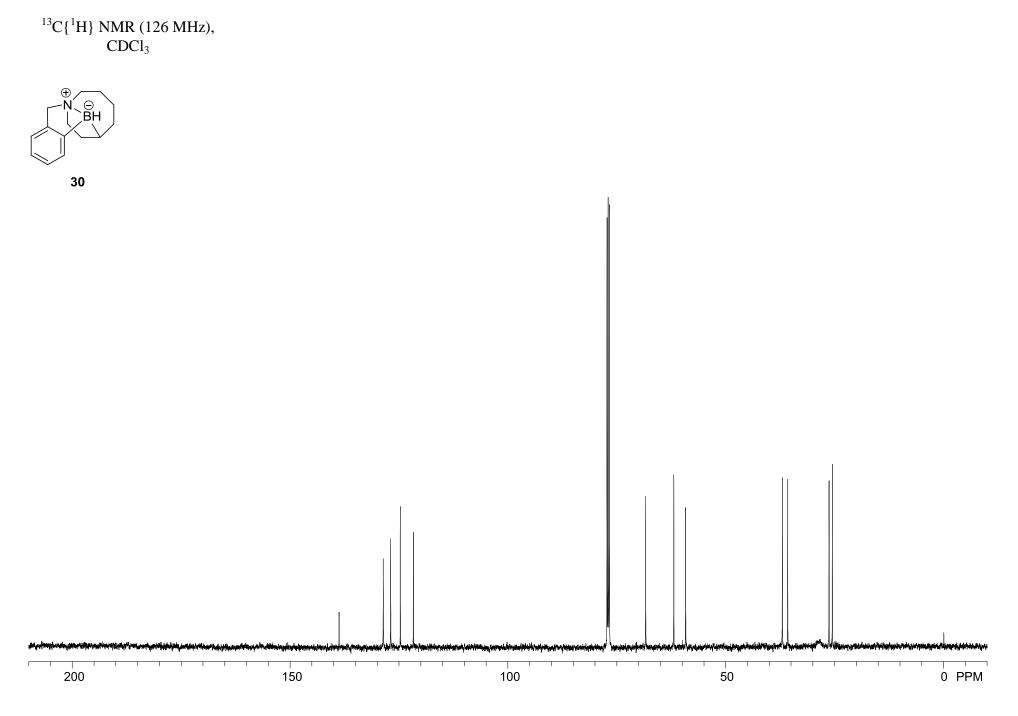


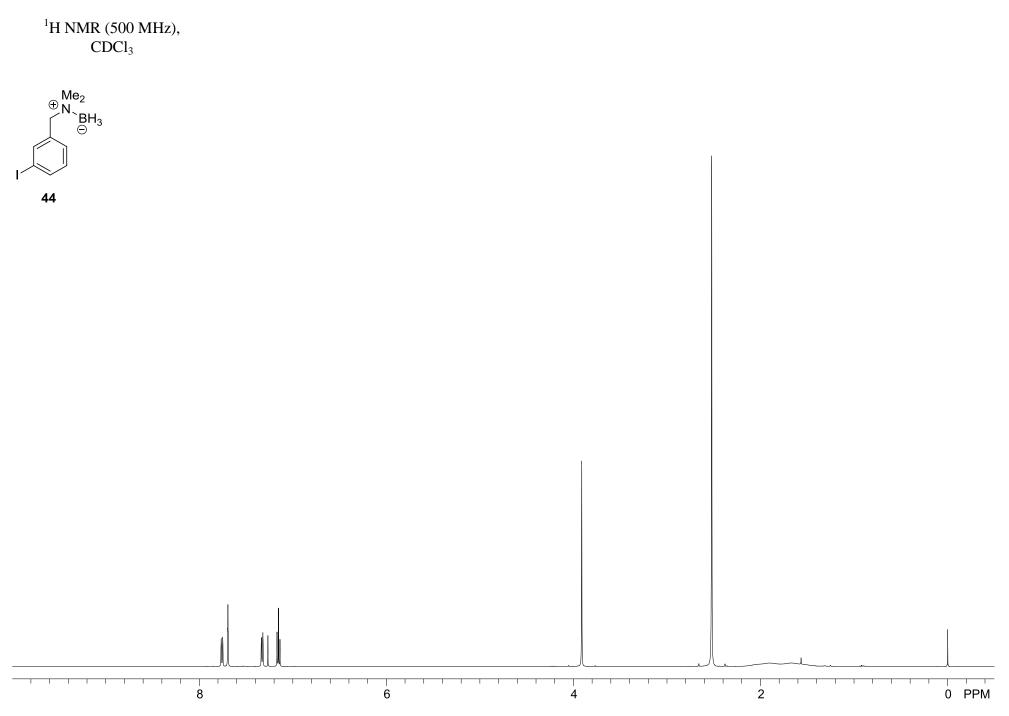


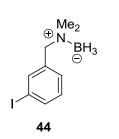


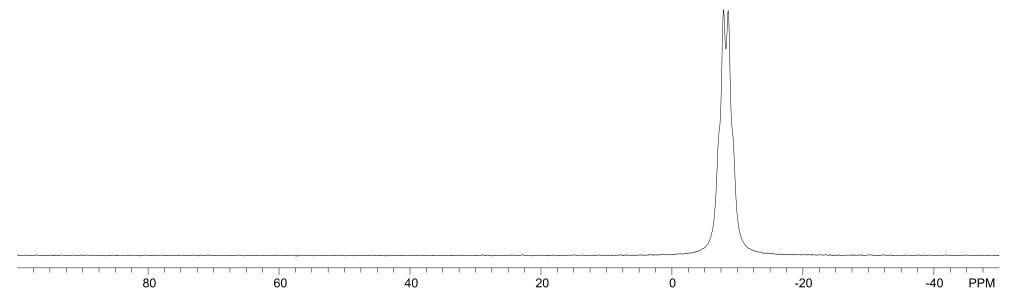


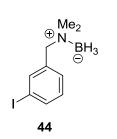


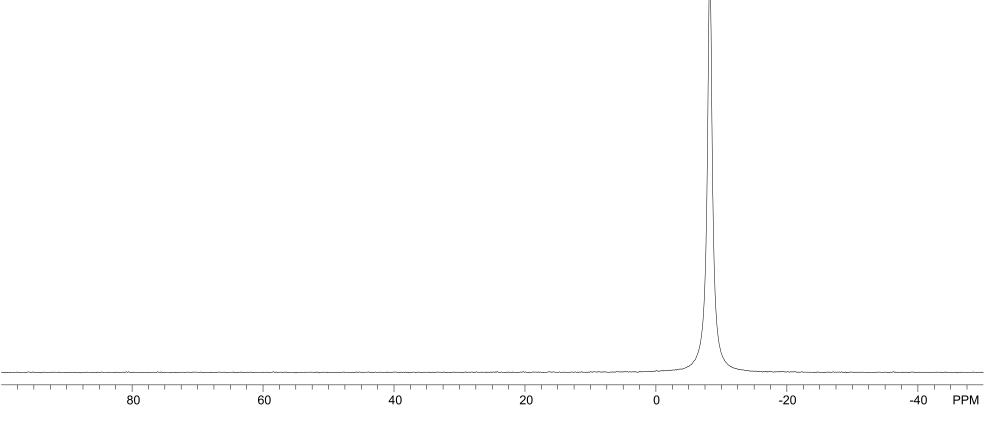


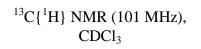


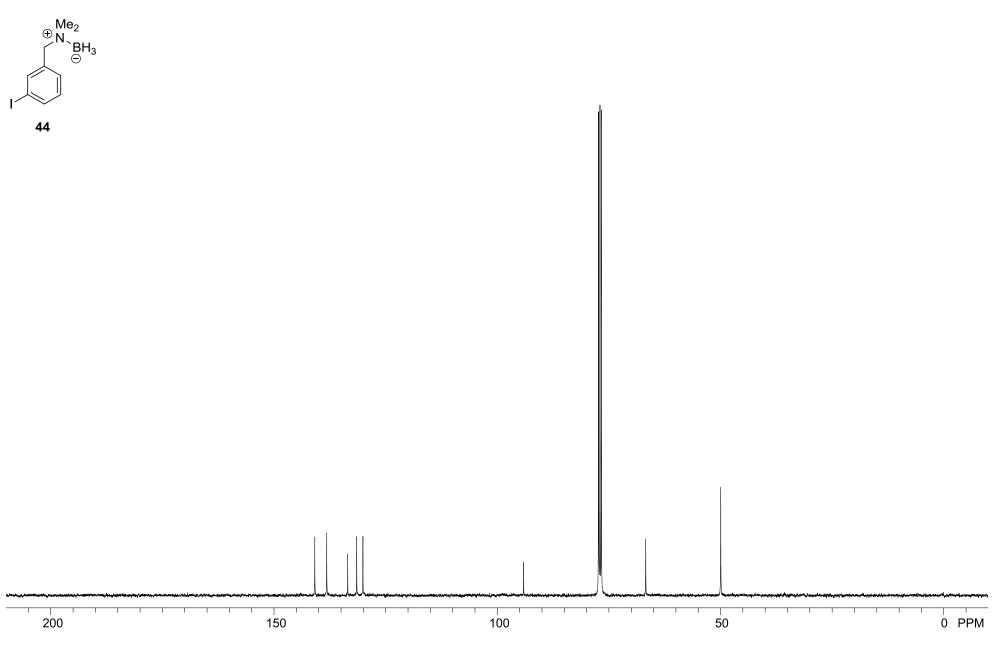






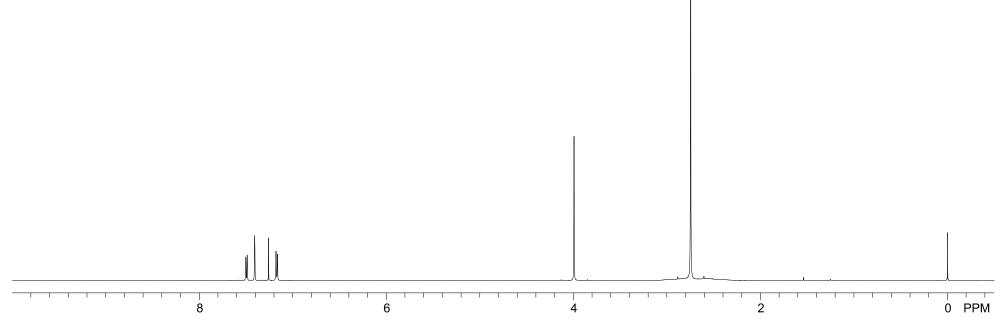


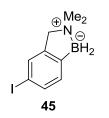


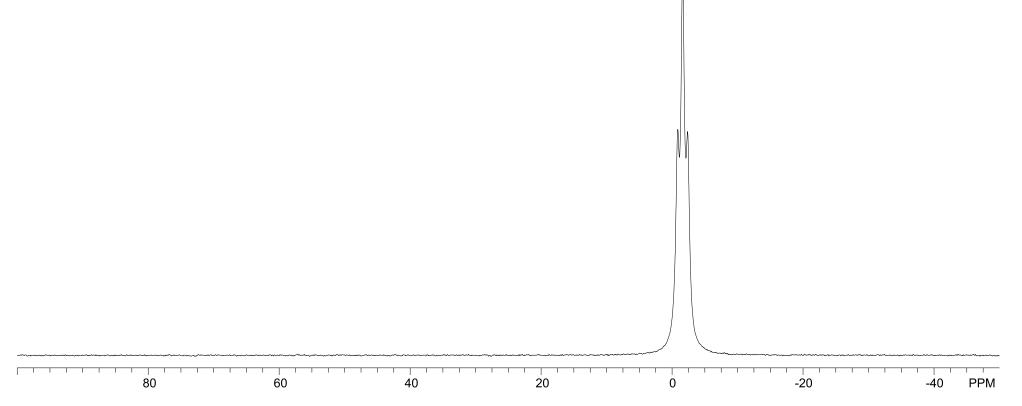


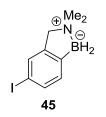


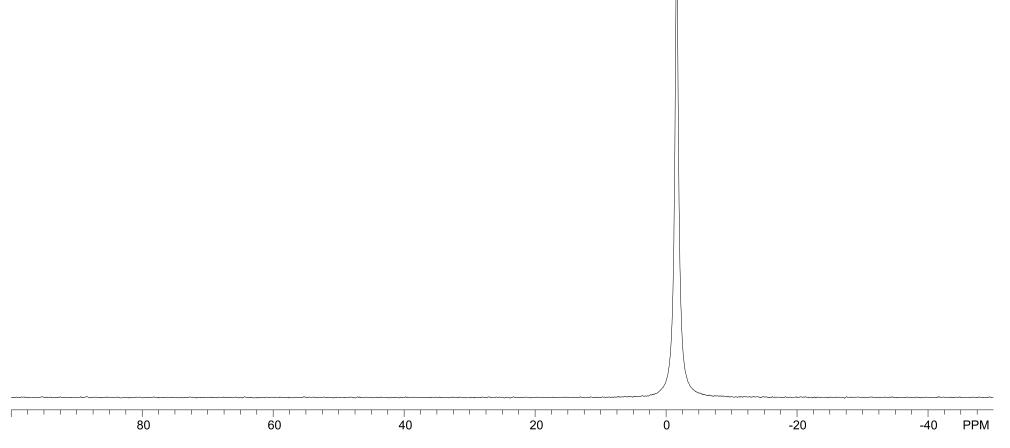


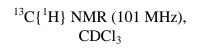


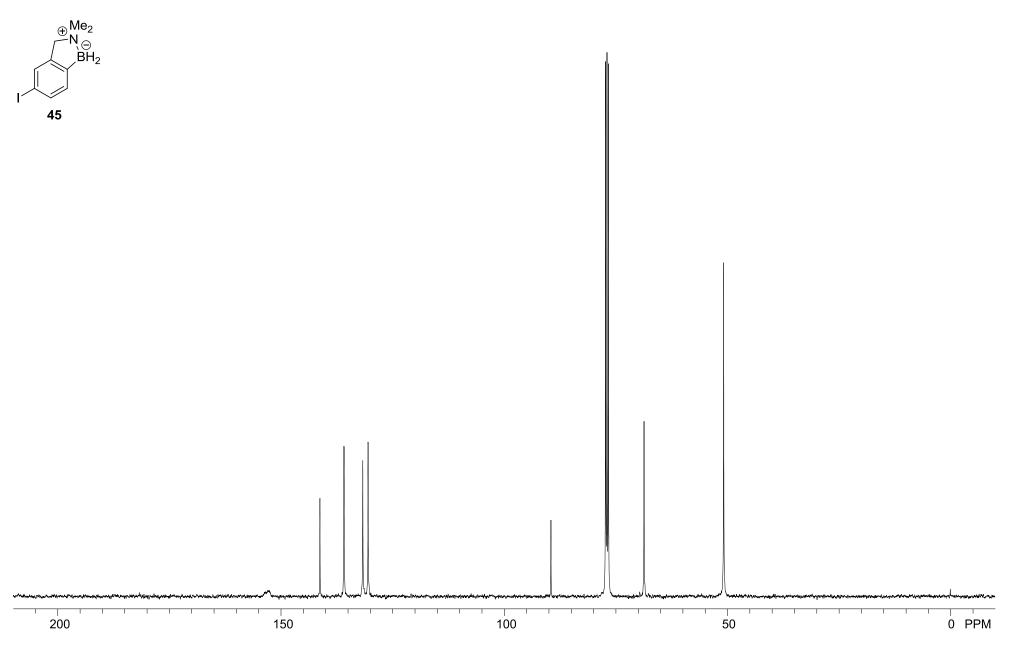




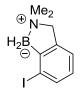


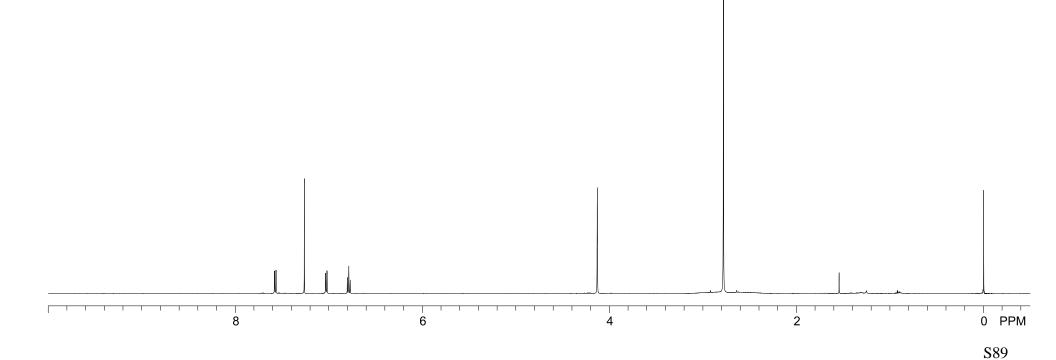


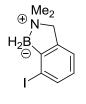




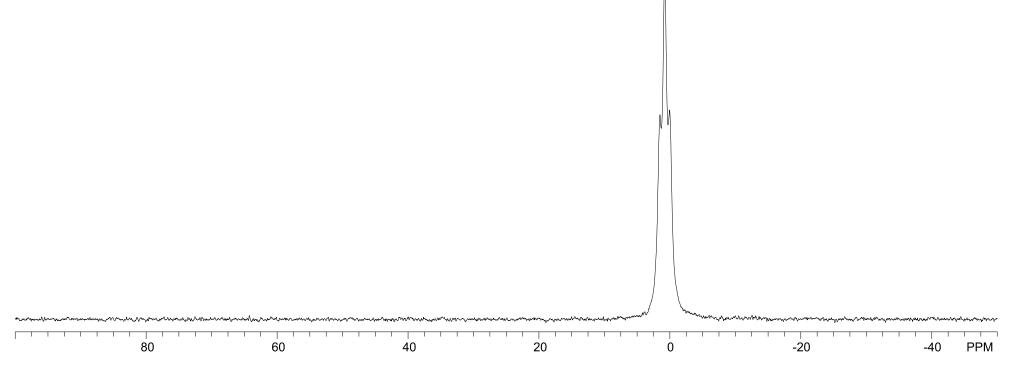


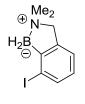




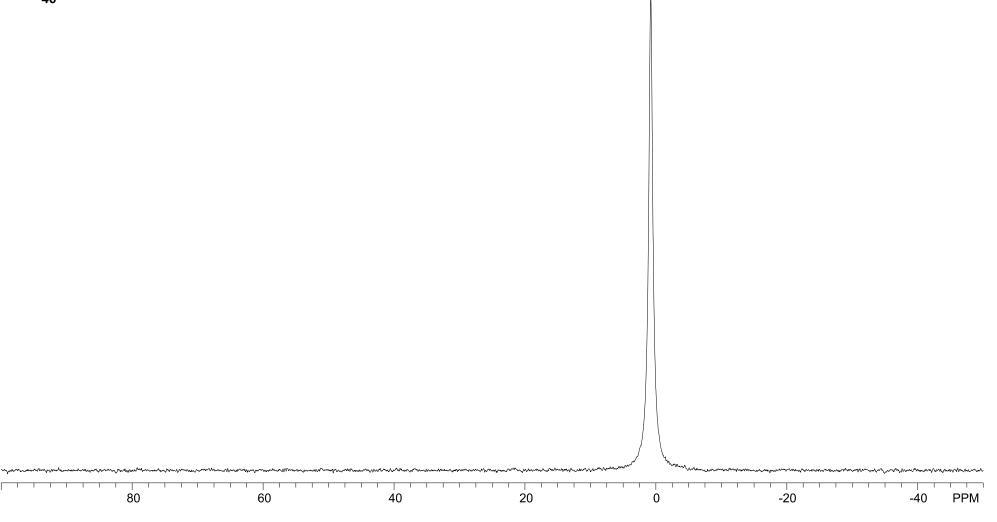


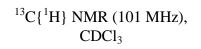
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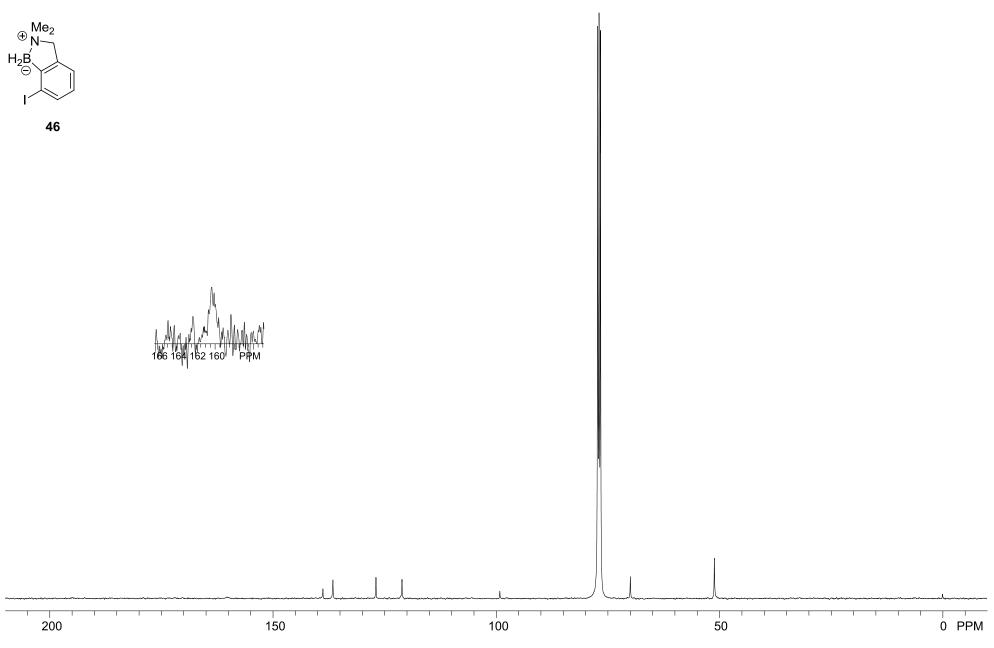


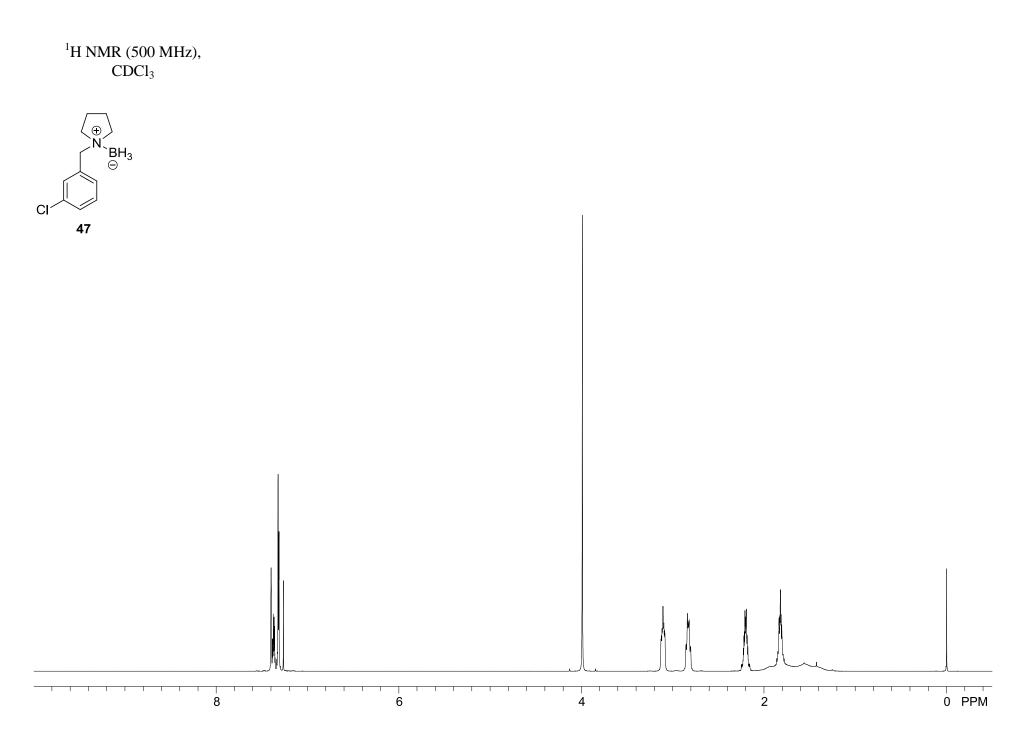


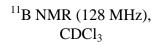
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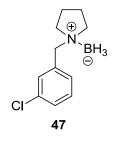


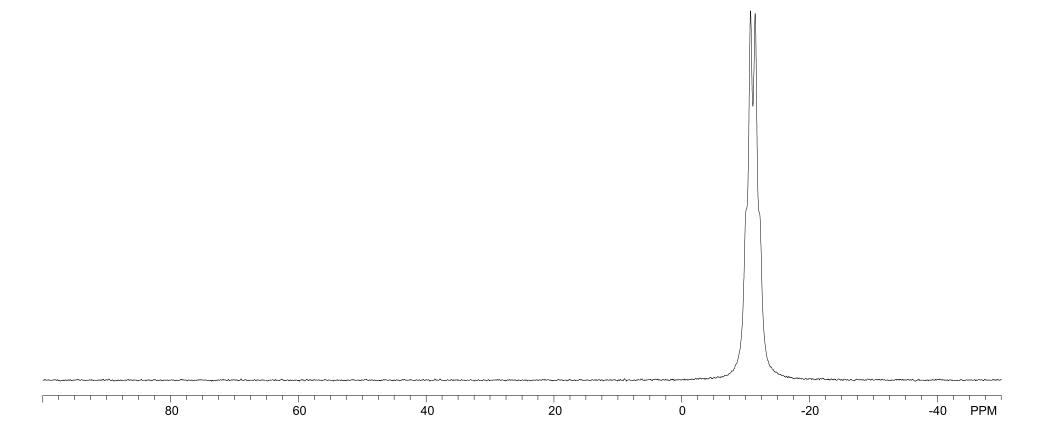


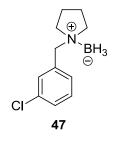


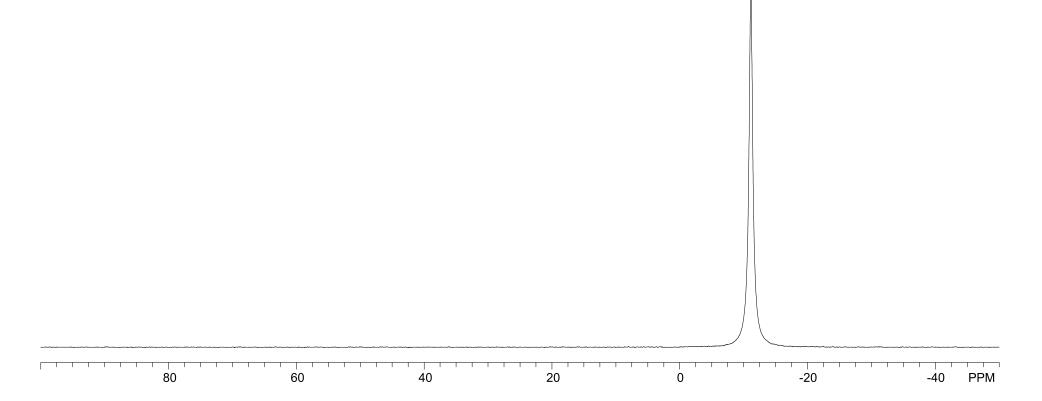


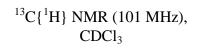


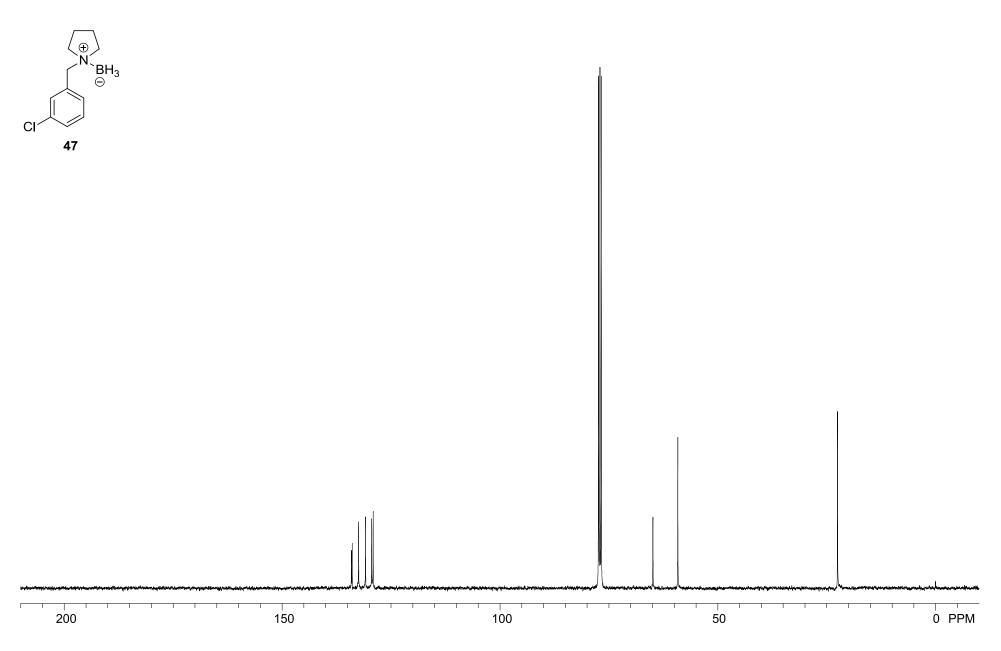




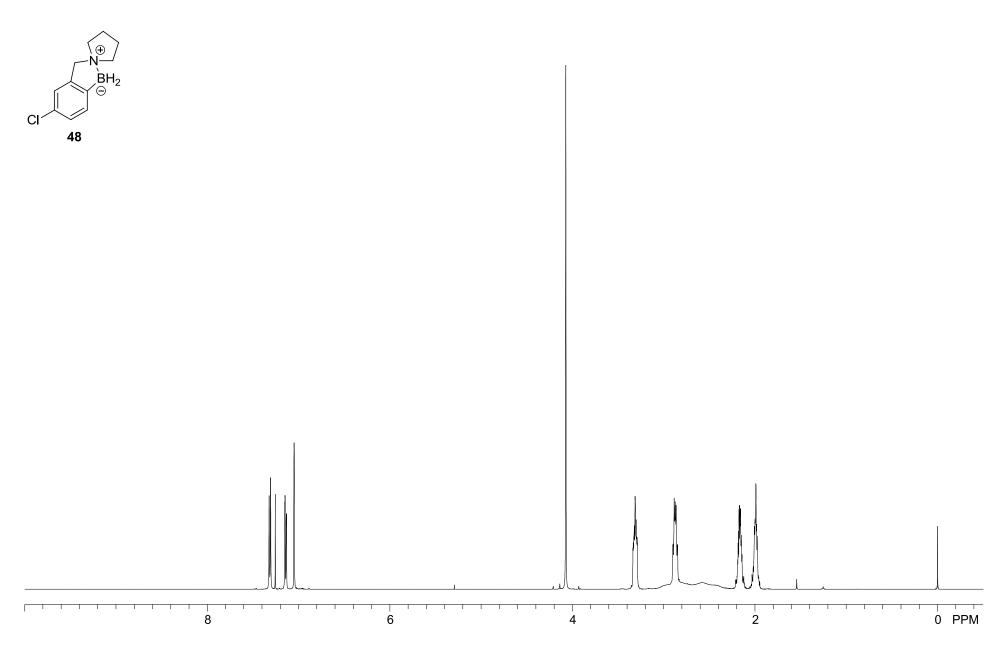


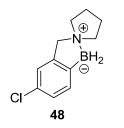


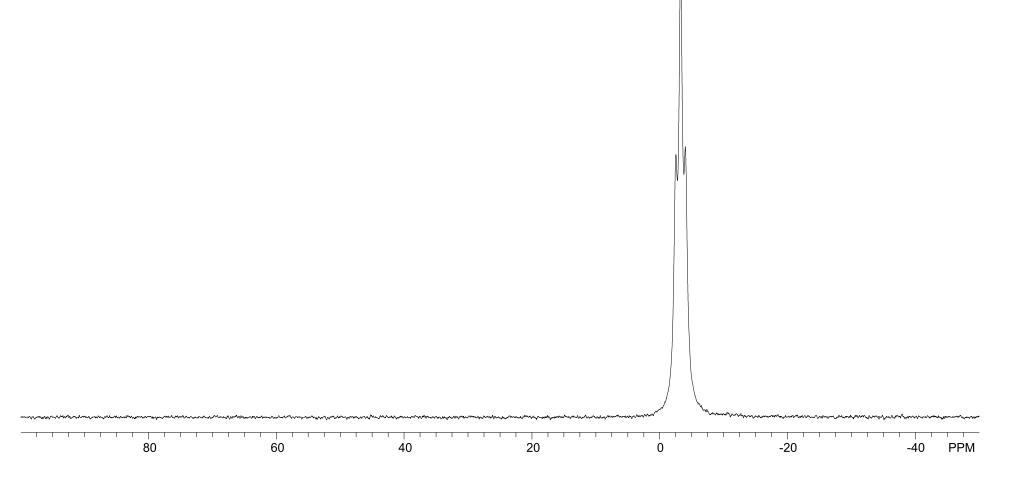


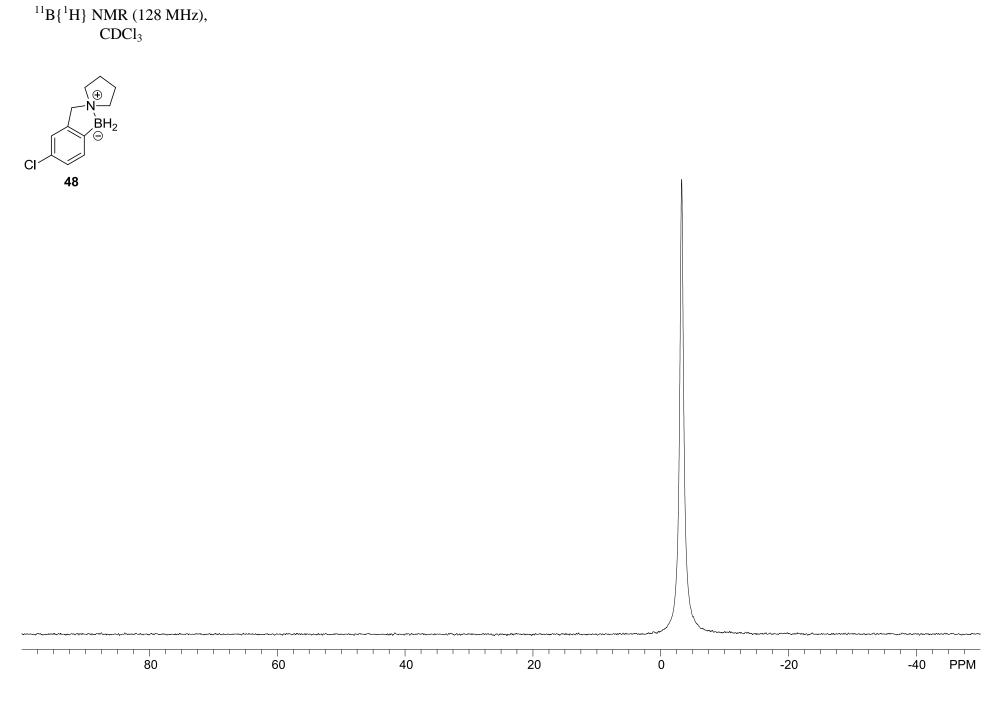


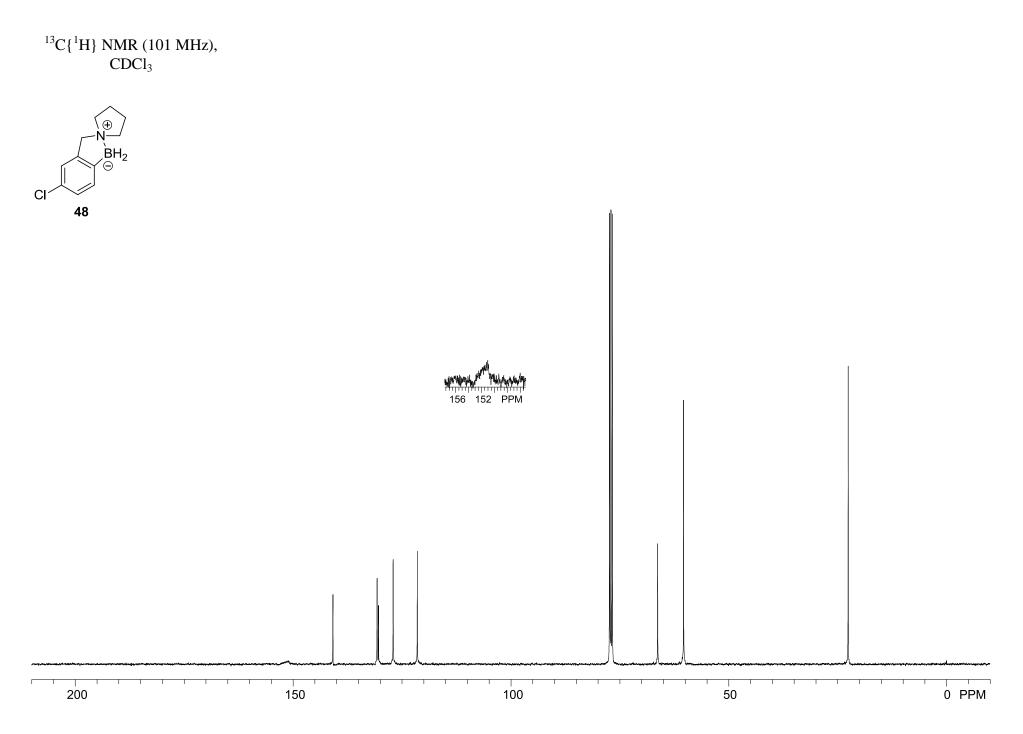


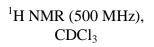


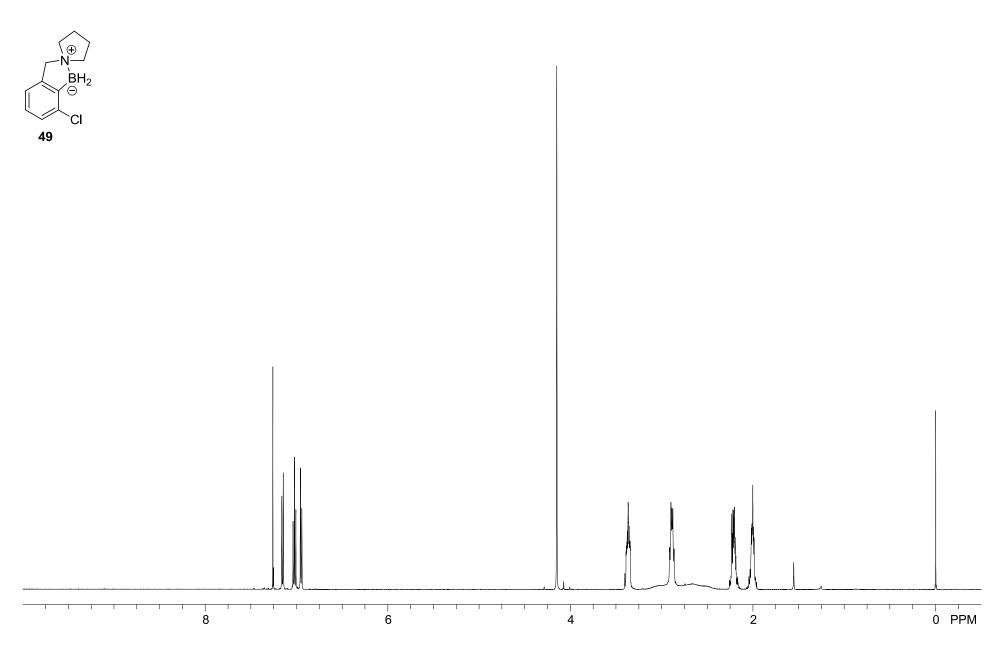




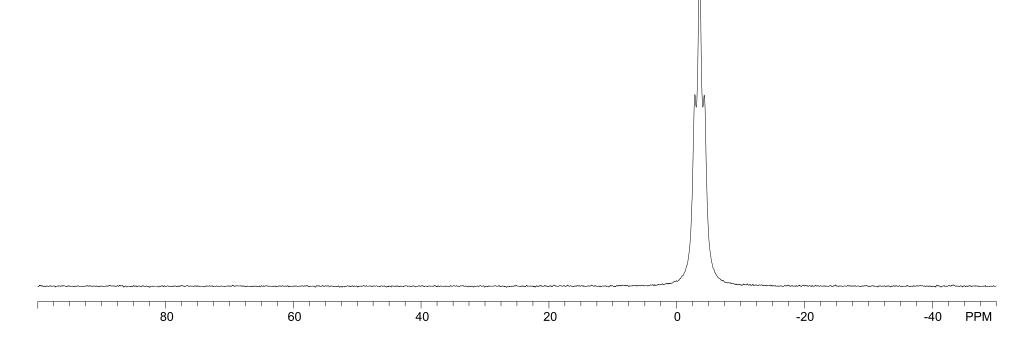


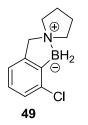


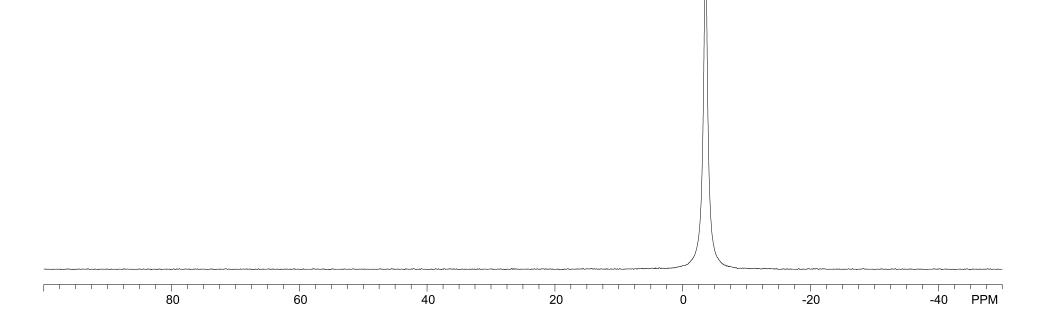


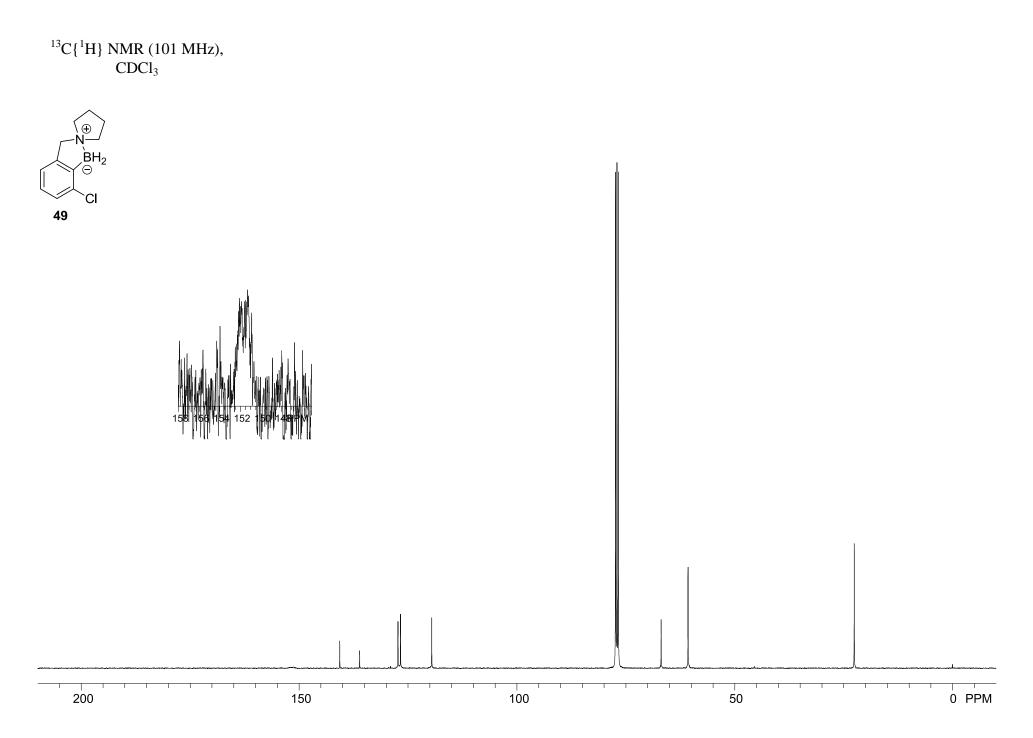


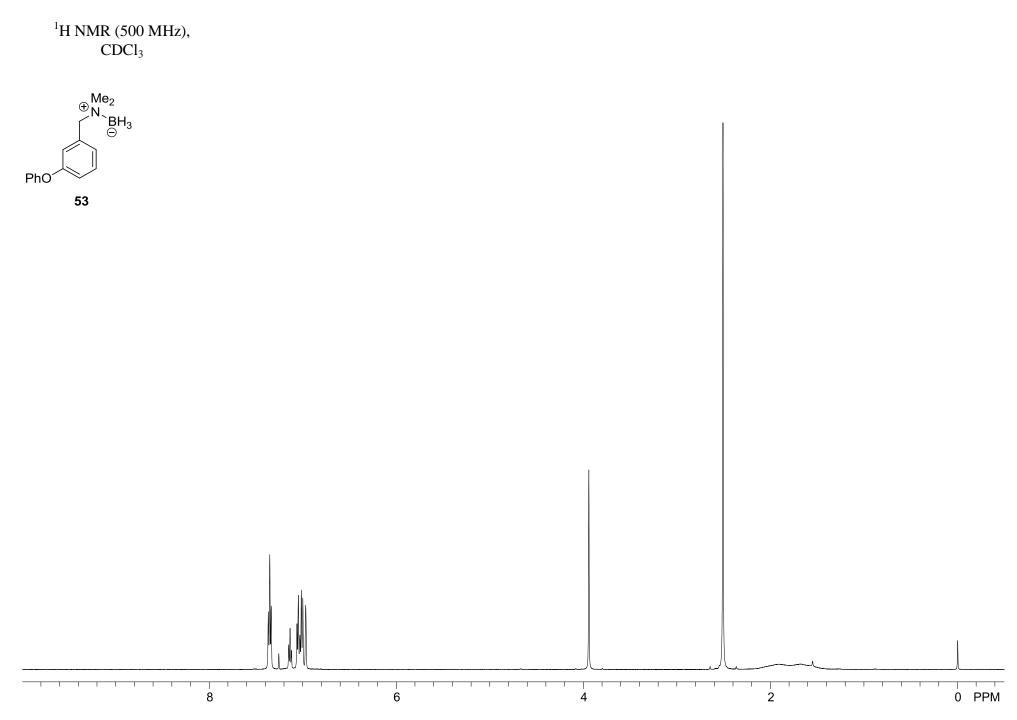
BH₂ Cl 49



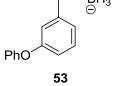


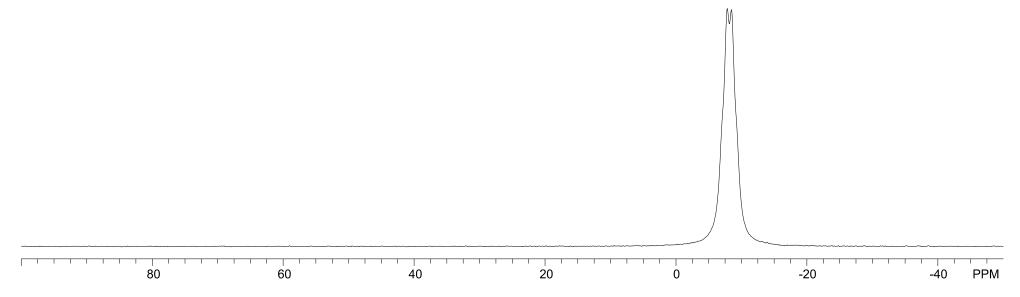




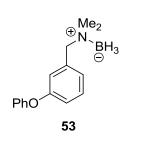


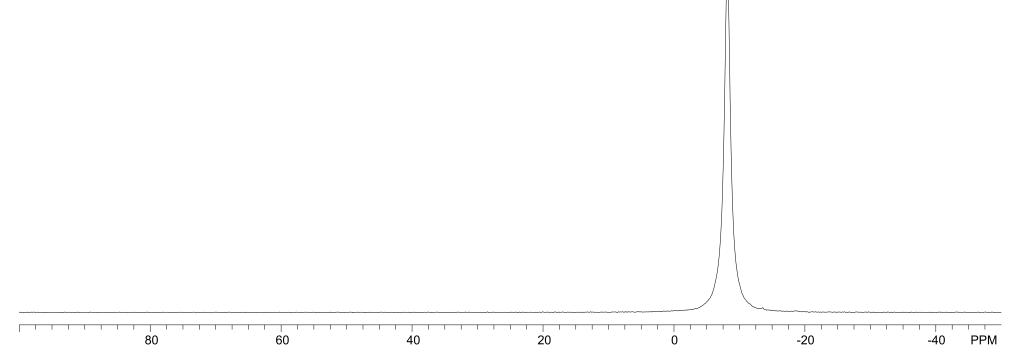


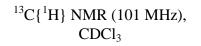


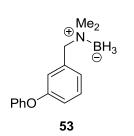


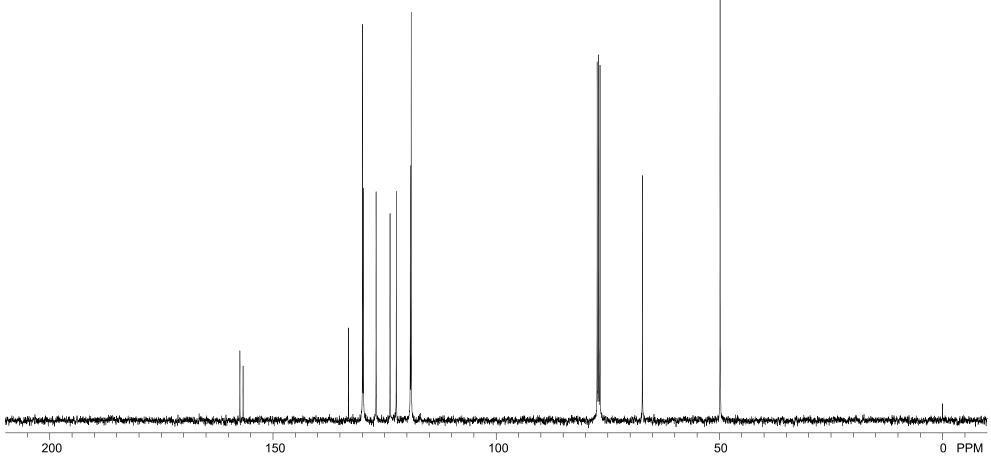


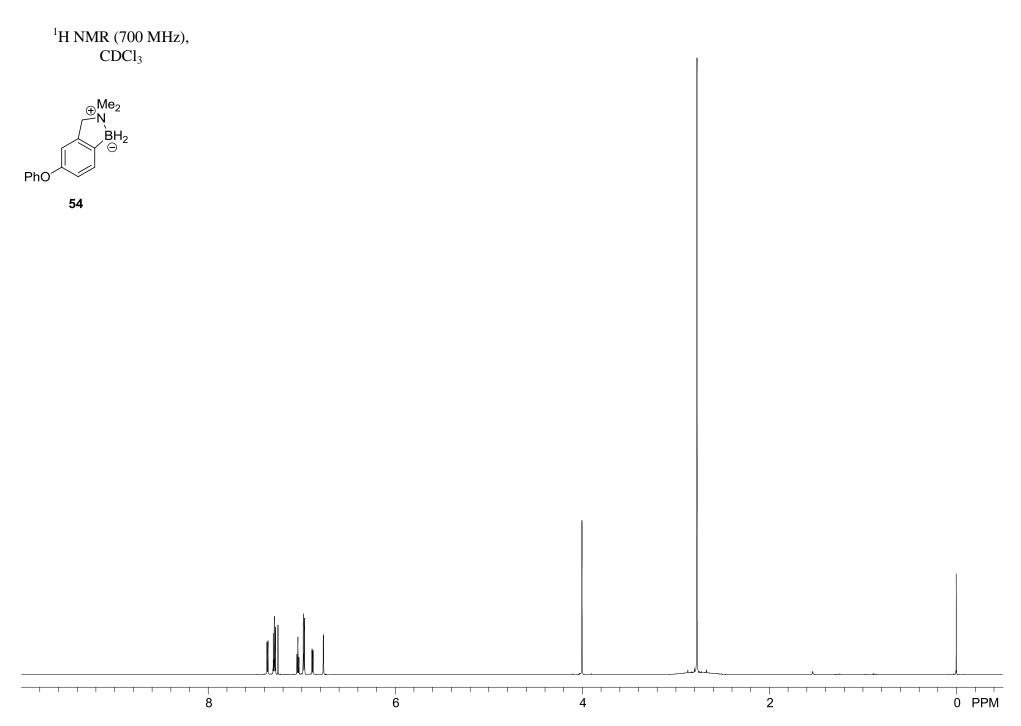


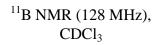


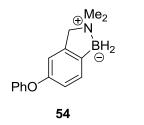


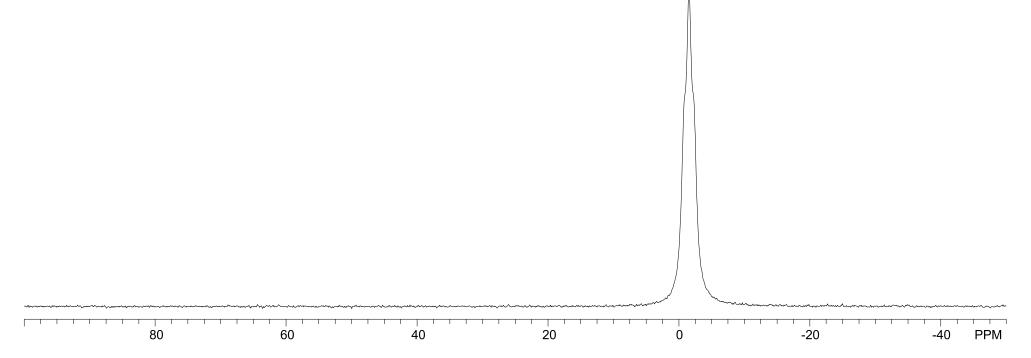


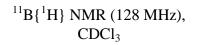


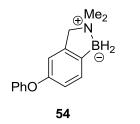


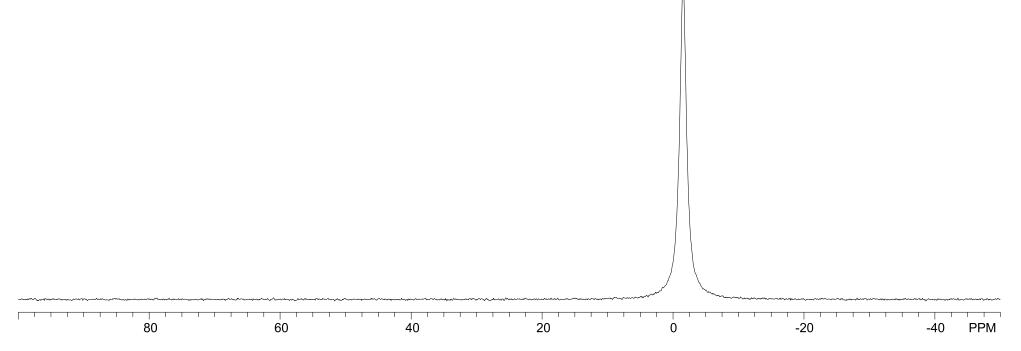


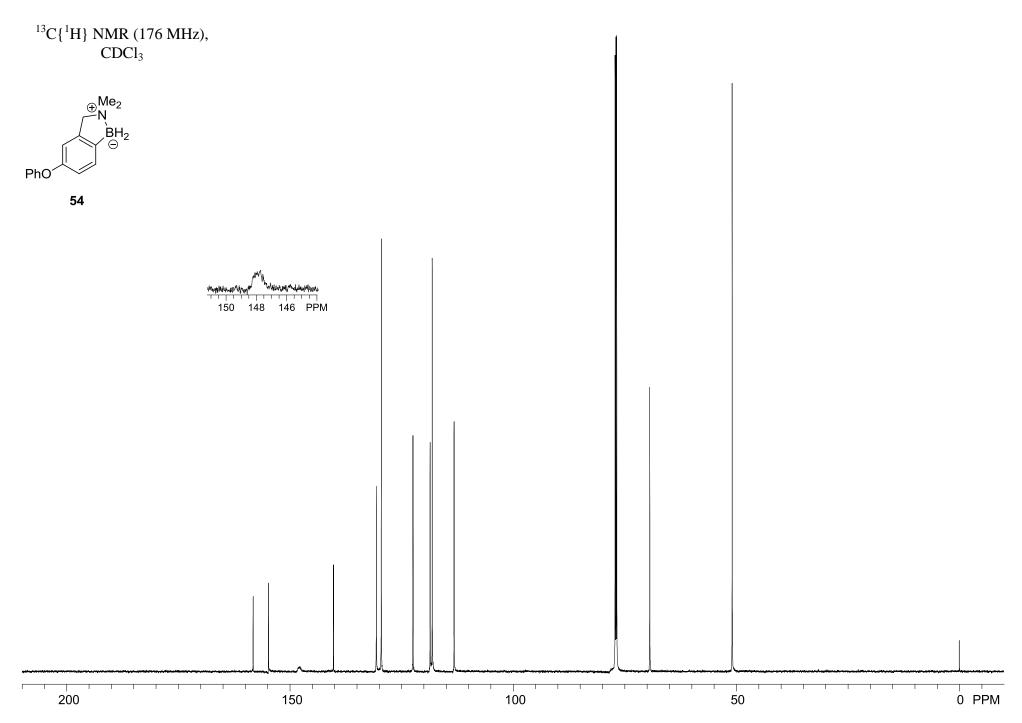




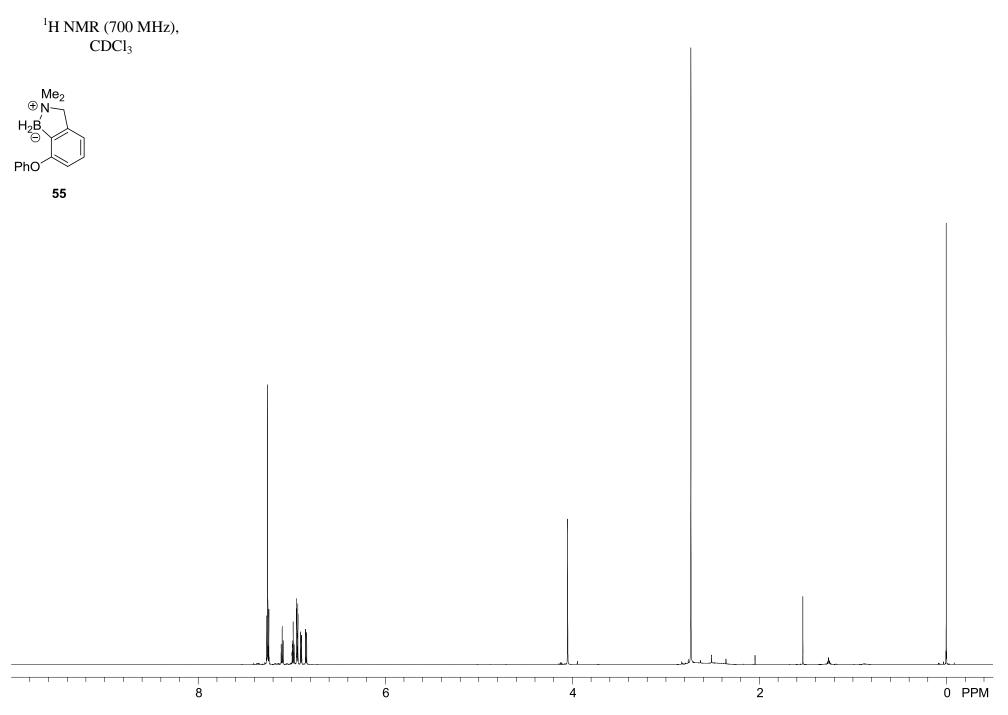




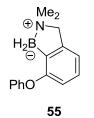


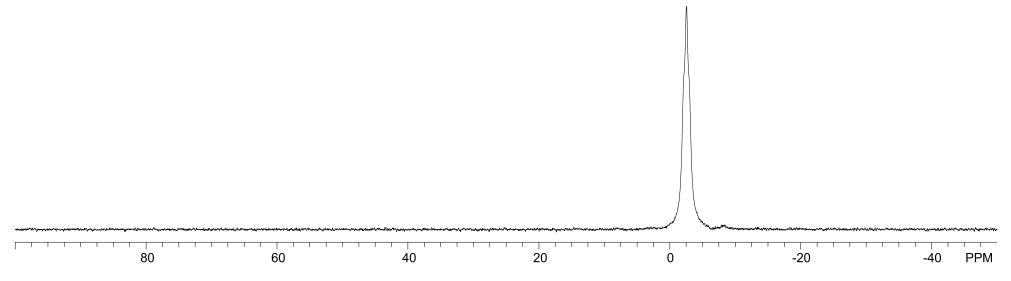


S112

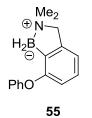


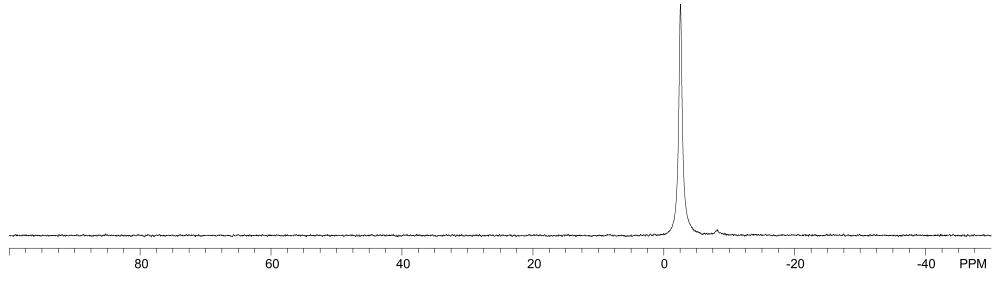
¹¹B NMR (225 MHz), CDCl₃

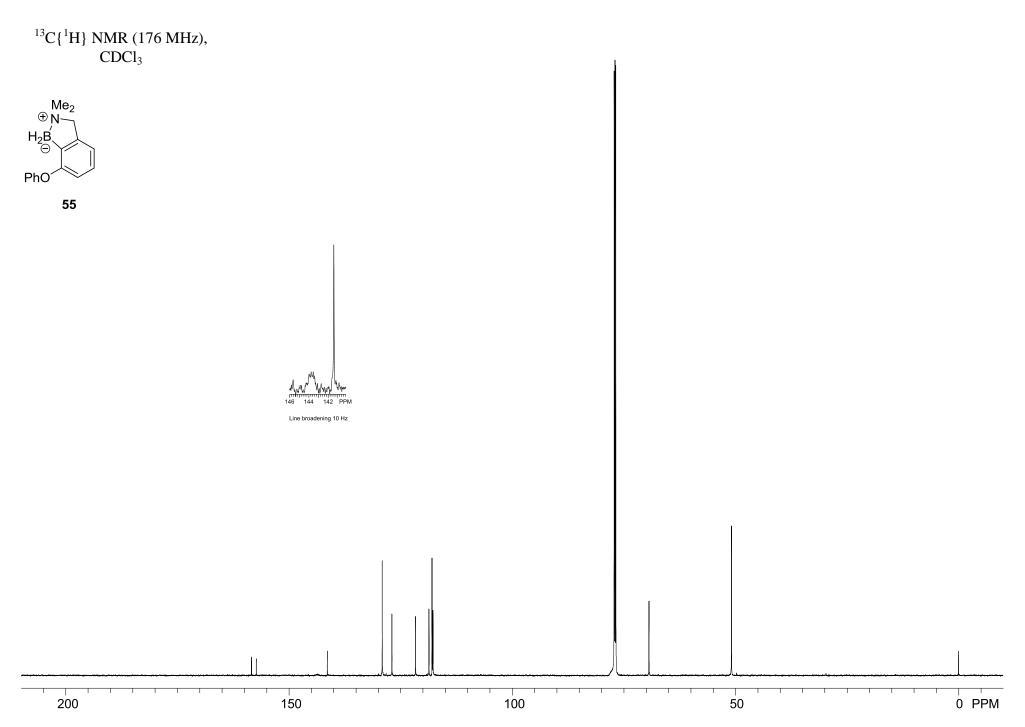




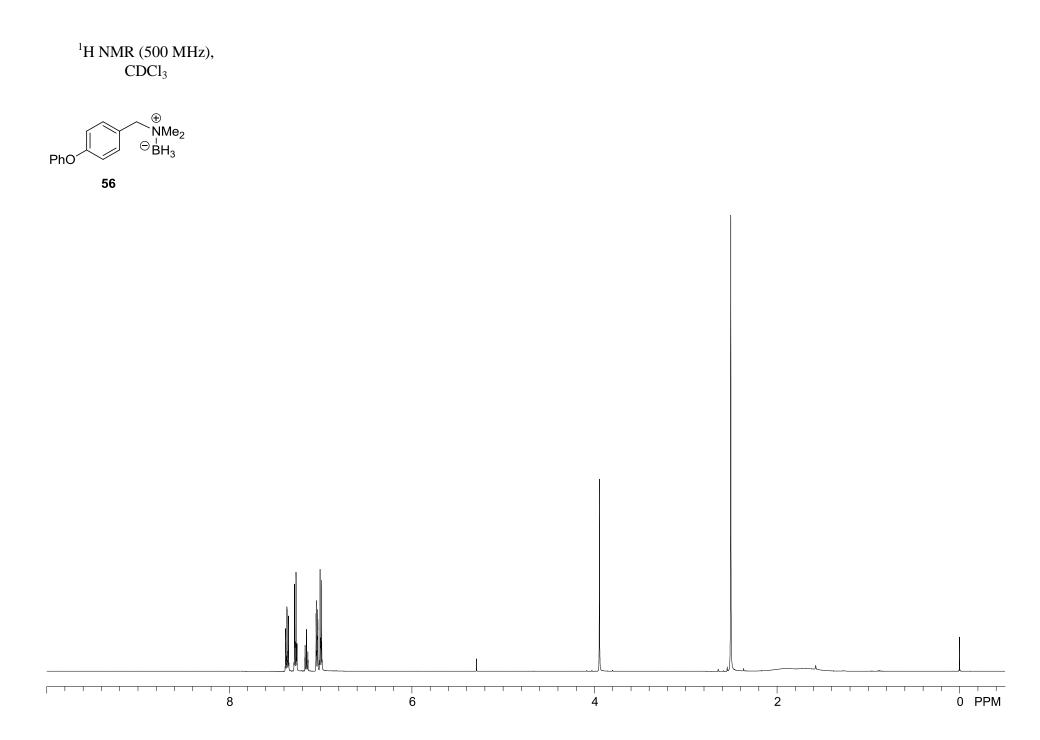
¹¹B{¹H} NMR (225 MHz), CDCl₃

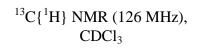


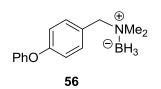


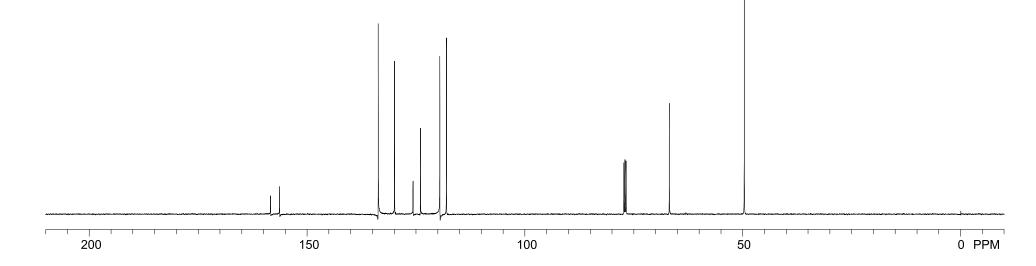


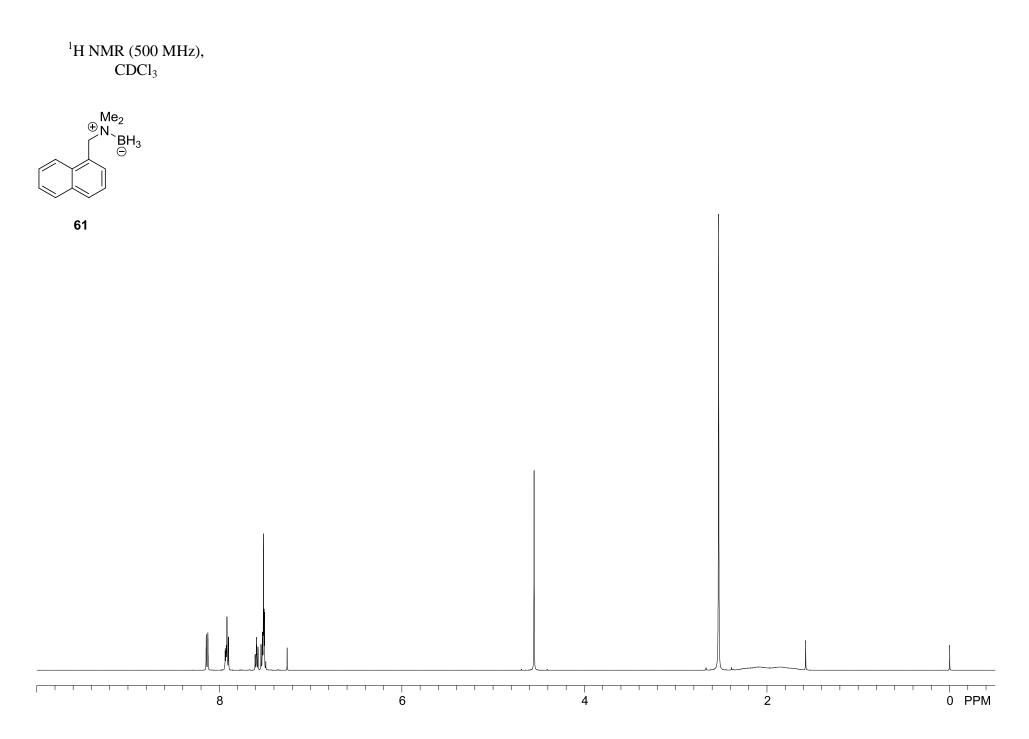
S116

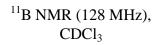


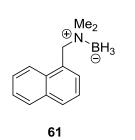


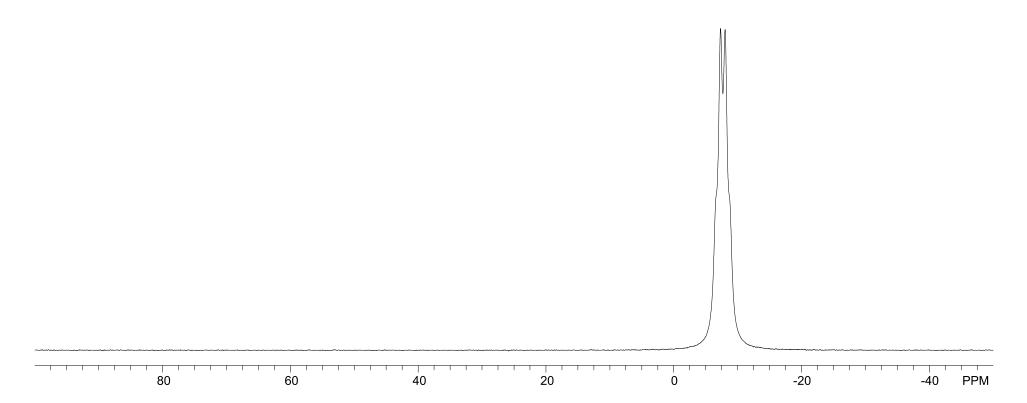


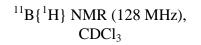


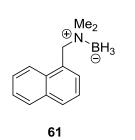


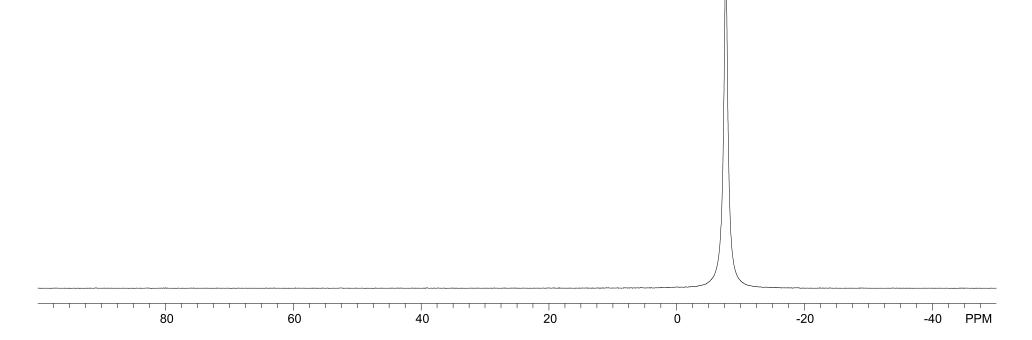




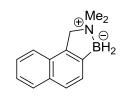




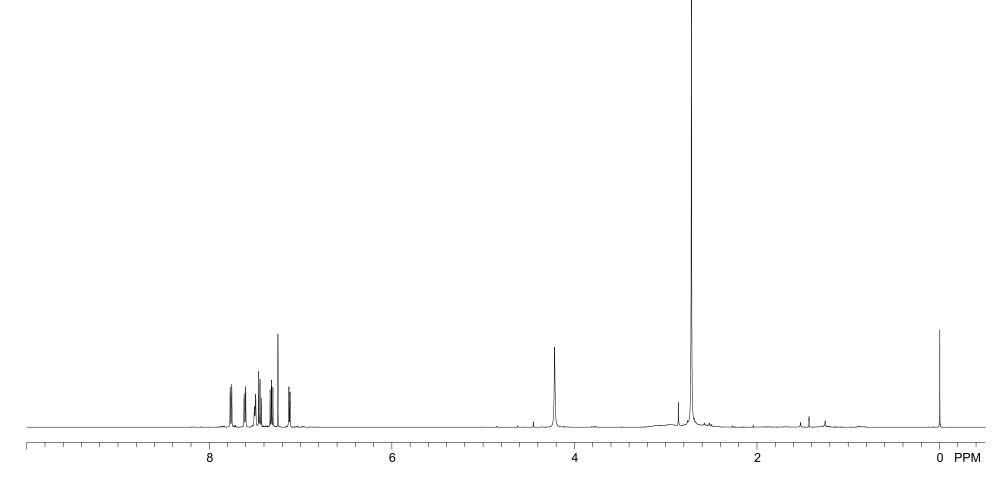


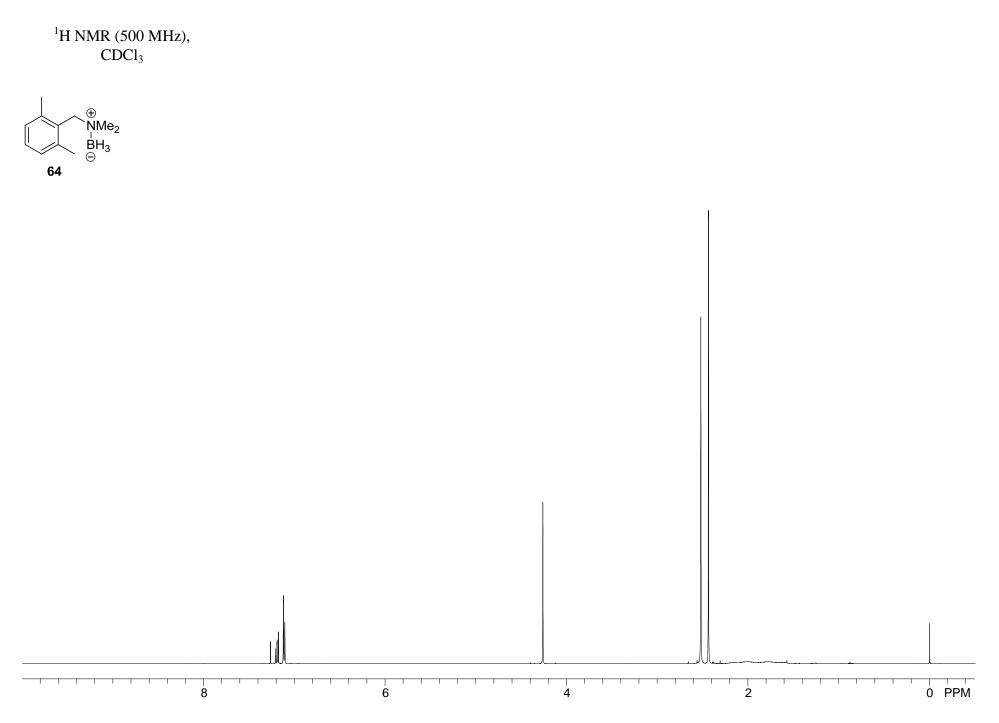


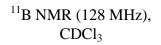


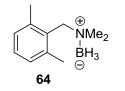


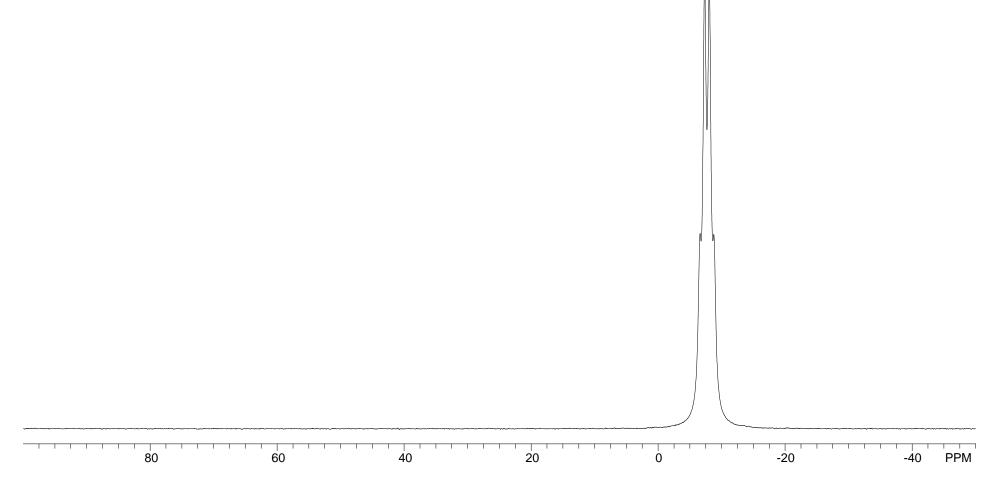












¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128 MHz), CDCl₃

