

**-Supporting Information for-**

Dynamic behavior of N-heterocyclic carbene boranes: boron–carbene bonds in *B,B*-disubstituted  
*N,N*-dimethylimidazol-2-ylidene boranes have substantial rotation barriers

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### **General information, synthesis:**

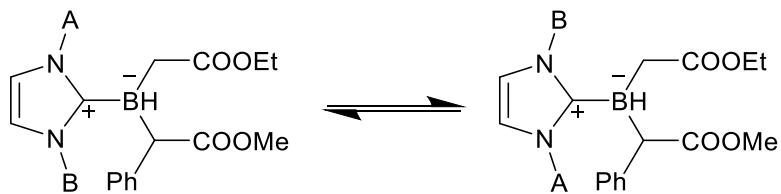
All reactions were performed in oven-dried glassware under an argon atmosphere, except where noted. Chemicals and solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used as received, excepting as follows. Dichloromethane, THF, ether, and toluene were dried by passing through an activated alumina column. All reactions were followed by TLC to completion, unless stated otherwise. TLC analysis was performed by illumination with a UV lamp (254 nm) or staining with PMA and heating. All flash chromatography was performed by automated flash chromatography with pre-packed silica gel columns.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra were measured on a 400 MHz and 500 MHz instruments in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , and chemical shifts were measured relative to the TMS peak ( $\delta$  0.00). The following abbreviations were used to describe coupling: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were measured on 100 MHz, 125 MHz or 175 MHz with chemical shifts relative to residual solvent peak ( $\delta$  77.0 ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) or 128.06 ( $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )). The resonances for carbons bonded to boron in the  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum are typically weak. The NHC-carbene carbon resonance was generally not observed. The resonance for  $\text{CH}_2$  or CH adjacent to boron was observed in some but not all spectra. IR spectra were recorded as thin films ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) or neat on KBr plates on an FTIR spectrometer. HRMS experiments were conducted on a Q-tof instrument.

## **General information, NMR experiments:**

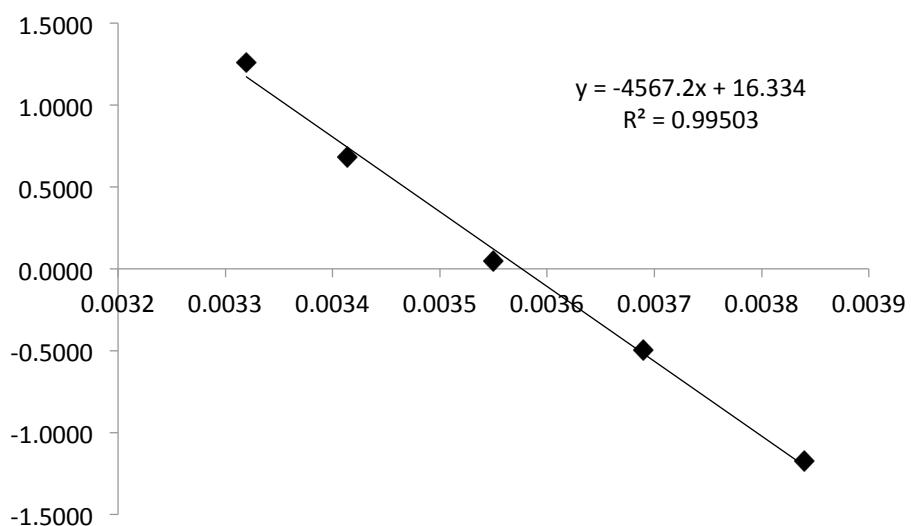
All the NMR experiments for rotational barrier calculations were performed on a 700 MHz NMR spectrometer. The sample temperature was varied from 260 to 333 K at a precision of  $\pm 0.1$  K using a temperature controller. Samples were equilibrated for about 30 mins prior to acquisition. Temperatures were calibrated using 80% ethylene glycol in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> and 4% methanol in methanol-d<sub>4</sub> for temperatures above and below 300 K, respectively.

For compound **7b**, 1D <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra at various temperatures were collected to observe coalescence. The DNMR program in Bruker Topspin was used for line shape analysis of these 1H spectra to obtain k<sub>rot</sub> values. For compounds **9**, **10**, **11** and **12**, since no coalescence was observed in variable temperature 1D <sup>1</sup>H spectra, either selective EXSY or 2D EXSY was used. For the selective EXSY experiment, a 180 degree Gaussian shaped selective pulse of 200-300 ms duration was used for excitation. For each temperature, four experiments with different mixing times (0, 200, 400, 800 ms) were collected. EXSY peaks were integrated and used for k<sub>rot</sub> calculations. For 2D EXSY, three experiments with different mixing times (0, 200 and 500 ms) were collected at each temperature. EXSY volumes were then integrated and used for k<sub>rot</sub> calculations. The EXSYCalc program from Mestrelab was used to calculate k<sub>rot</sub> from EXSY integrals.

### Rotational Barrier analysis 7b



Temperature (K)	$k_{\text{rot}} (\text{s}^{-1})$	$1/T$	$\ln(k_{\text{rot}}/T)$
301.2	1060	0.0033	1.2581
292.9	580	0.0034	0.6831
281.7	295	0.0035	0.0460
271.0	165	0.0037	-0.4962
260.4	80.5	0.0038	-1.1741



$$\Delta H = -R * \text{slope}$$

$$R = 8.3144621 \text{ J/K/mol}$$

$$\Delta S = R * \left( \text{intercept} - \ln\left(\frac{k_b}{h}\right) \right)$$

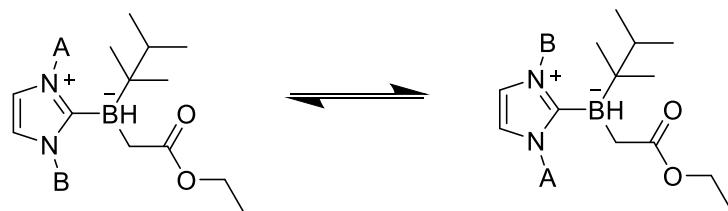
$$k_b = 1.38E-23 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

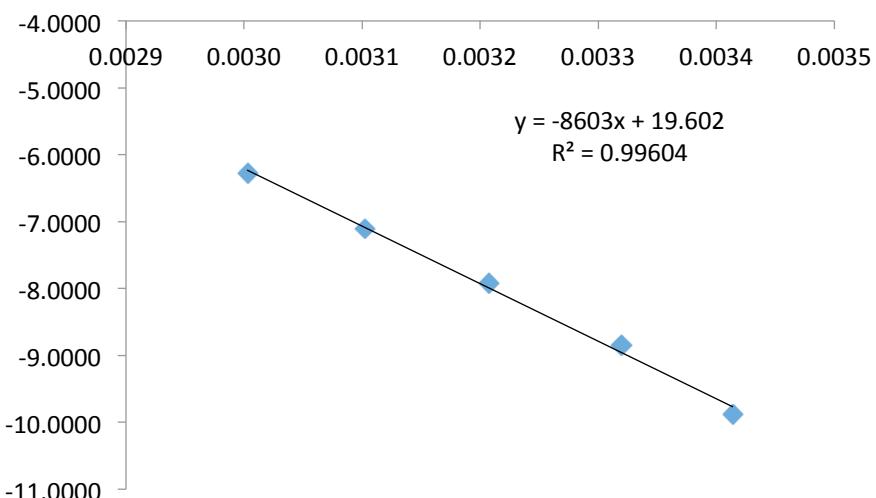
$$h = 6.63E-34 \text{ J.s}$$

$$\Delta H = 37.97 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}; \Delta S = -61.74 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}; \Delta G_{298} = 56.37 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} (13.46 \text{ kcalmol}^{-1})$$

### Rotational Barrier analysis 9



Temperature (K)	$k_{\text{rot}} (\text{s}^{-1})$	1/T	$\ln(k_{\text{rot}}/T)$
292.93	0.015	0.0034	-9.8796
301.24	0.043	0.0033	-8.8467
311.78	0.113	0.0032	-7.9227
322.37	0.263	0.0031	-7.1100
333.02	0.629	0.0030	-6.2718



$$\Delta H = -R * \text{slope}$$

$$R = 8.3144621 \text{ J/K/mol}$$

$$\Delta S = R * \left( \text{intercept} - \ln\left(\frac{k_b}{h}\right) \right)$$

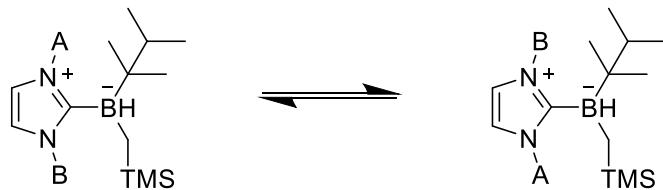
$$k_b = 1.38E-23 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

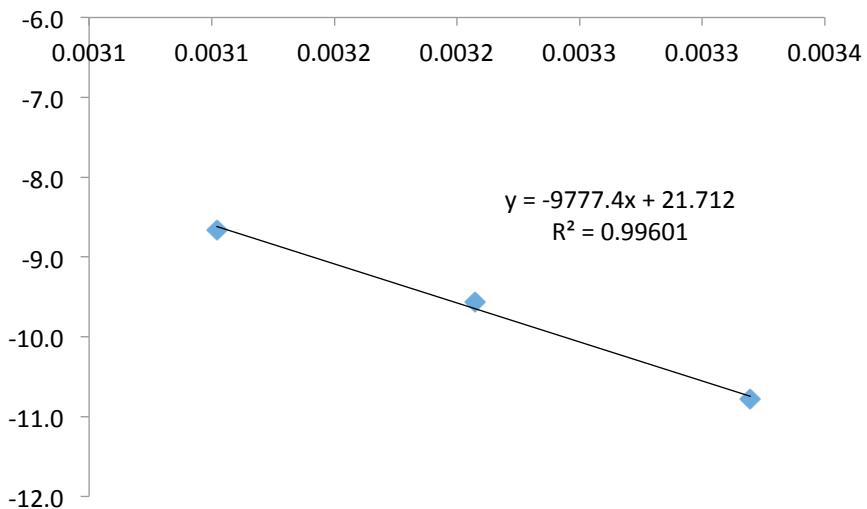
$$h = 6.63E-34 \text{ J.s}$$

$$\Delta H = 71.53 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}; \Delta S = -34.57 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}; \Delta G_{298} = 81.83 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} (19.55 \text{ kcalmol}^{-1})$$

### Rotational Barrier analysis 10



Temperature (K)	$k_{\text{rot}} (\text{s}^{-1})$	$1/T$	$\ln(k_{\text{rot}}/T)$
301.24	0.00625	0.0033	-10.7831
311.78	0.02175	0.0032	-9.5704
322.37	0.056	0.0031	-8.6581



$$\Delta H = -R * \text{slope}$$

$$R = 8.3144621 \text{ J/K/mol}$$

$$\Delta S = R * \left( \text{intercept} - \ln\left(\frac{k_b}{h}\right) \right)$$

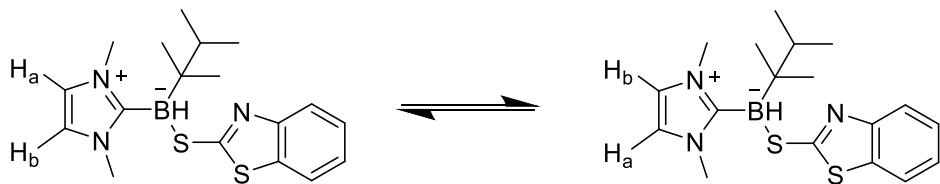
$$k_b = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

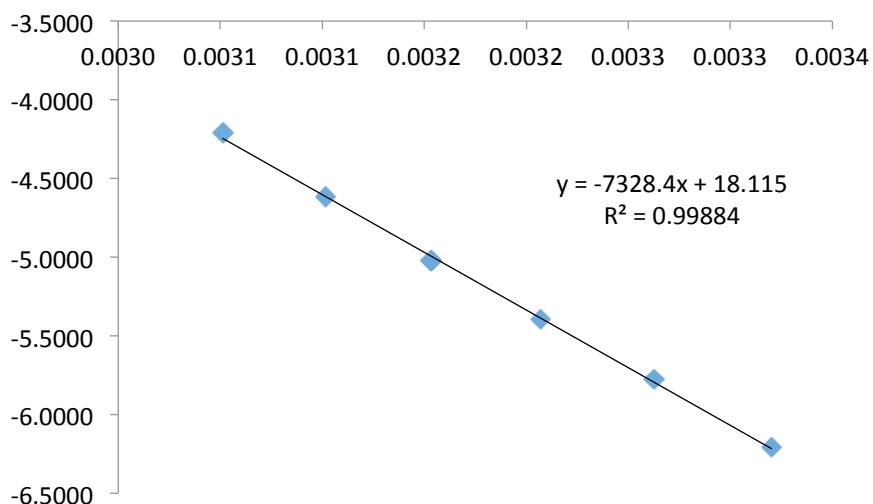
$$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}$$

$$\Delta H = 81.29 \text{ kJ/mol}; \Delta S = -17.03 \text{ J/mol}; \Delta G_{298} = 86.37 \text{ kJ/mol} (20.63 \text{ kcal/mol})$$

### Rotational Barrier analysis 11



Temperature (K)	$k_{\text{rot}} (\text{s}^{-1})$	$1/T$	$\ln(k_{\text{rot}}/T)$
301.2	0.6065	0.0033	-6.2078
306.5	0.9520	0.0033	-5.7744
311.8	1.4178	0.0032	-5.3933
317.1	2.0853	0.0032	-5.0244
322.4	3.1843	0.0031	-4.6176
327.7	4.8595	0.0031	-4.2113



$$\Delta H = -R * \text{slope}$$

$$R = 8.3144621 \text{ J/K/mol}$$

$$\Delta S = R * \left( \text{intercept} - \ln \left( \frac{k_b}{h} \right) \right)$$

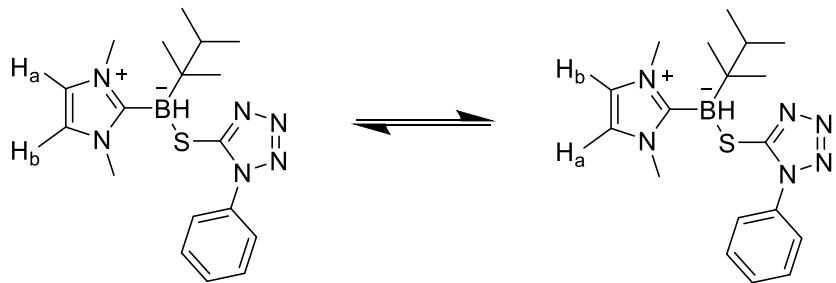
$$k_b = 1.38E-23 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

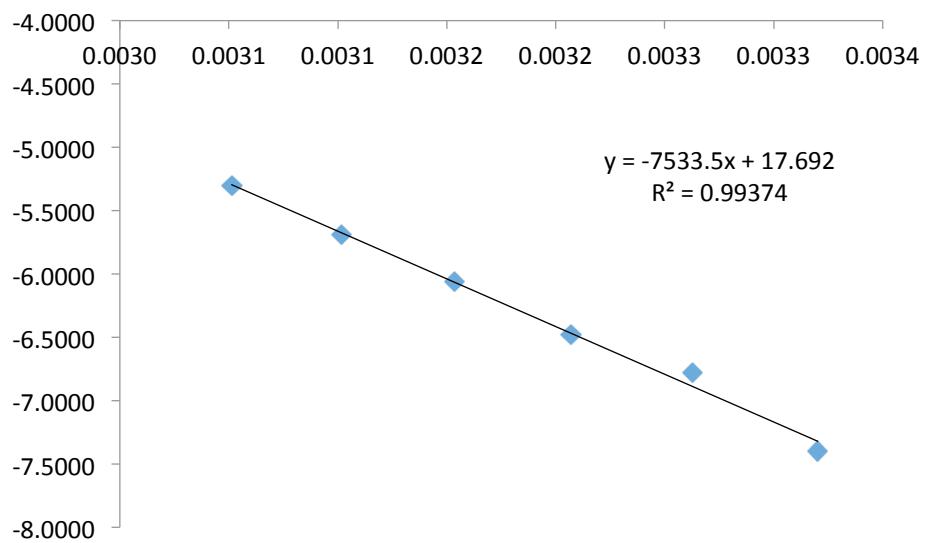
$$h = 6.63E-34 \text{ J.s}$$

$$\Delta H = 60.93 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}; \Delta S = -46.93 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}; \Delta G_{298} = 74.92 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} (17.89 \text{ kcalmol}^{-1})$$

### Rotational Barrier analysis of 12



Temperature (K)	$k_{\text{rot}} (\text{s}^{-1})$	$1/T$	$\ln(k_{\text{rot}}/T)$
301.2	0.1845	0.0033	-7.3978
306.5	0.3485	0.0033	-6.7793
311.8	0.4785	0.0032	-6.4795
317.1	0.7380	0.0032	-6.0631
322.4	1.0895	0.0031	-5.6901
327.7	1.6325	0.0031	-5.3021



$$\Delta H = -R * \text{slope}$$

$$R = 8.3144621 \text{ J/K/mol}$$

$$\Delta S = R * \left( \text{intercept} - \ln \left( \frac{k_b}{h} \right) \right)$$

$$K_b = 1.38E-23 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$$h = 6.63E-34 \text{ J.s}$$

$$\Delta H = 62.64 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}; \Delta S = -50.45 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}; \Delta G_{298} = 77.67 \text{ kJmol}^{-1} (18.55 \text{ kcalmol}^{-1})$$

**Figure S1. HPLC analysis of compound 13,** on next page. Conditions: (*S,S*)-Whelk-O 1 column (Pirkle, 250 mm x 4.6 mm ID) eluting with hexanes:iPrOH at 1.0 mL/min, 10-20 µg per injection. Preparatory HPLC resolutions were performed on an (*S,S*)-Whelk-O 1 column (Pirkle, 25 cm x 21.1 mm ID) eluting with hexanes:iPrOH at 7.0 mL/min, 40 mg per injection. All HPLC injections were monitored with a Waters model 440 UV detector at wavelength 254 nm.

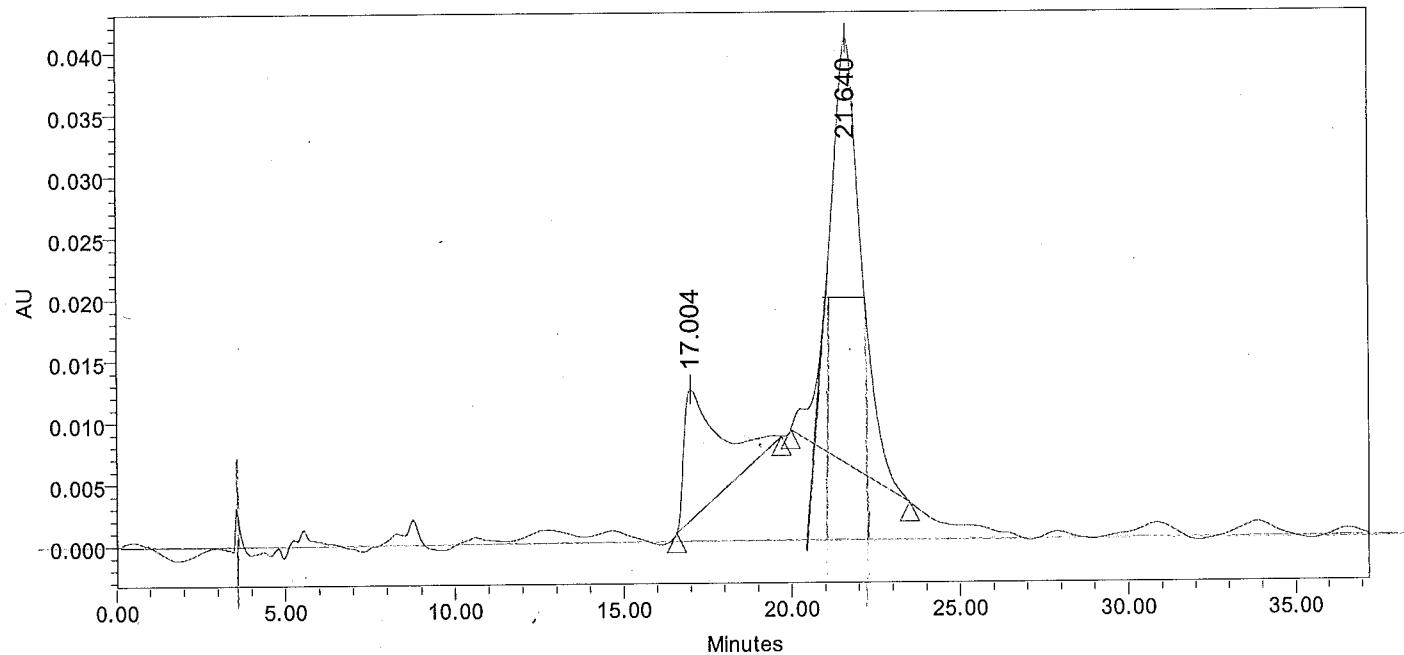
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## SAMPLE INFORMATION

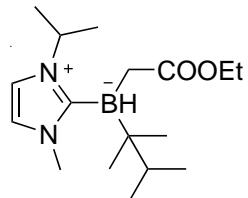
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Vial:	1	Acq. Method Set:	hanmo
Injection #:	1	Date Processed:	1/8/2014 4:04:18 PM
Injection Volume:	10.00 ul	Processing Method:	xl13067
Run Time:	60.0 Minutes	Channel Name:	2487Channel 1
Sample Set Name:		Proc. Chnl. Descr.:	254

## Auto-Scaled Chromatogram

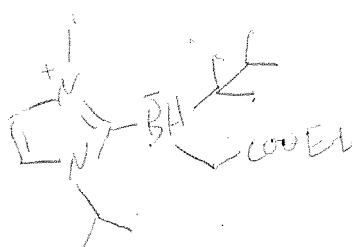


## Peak Results

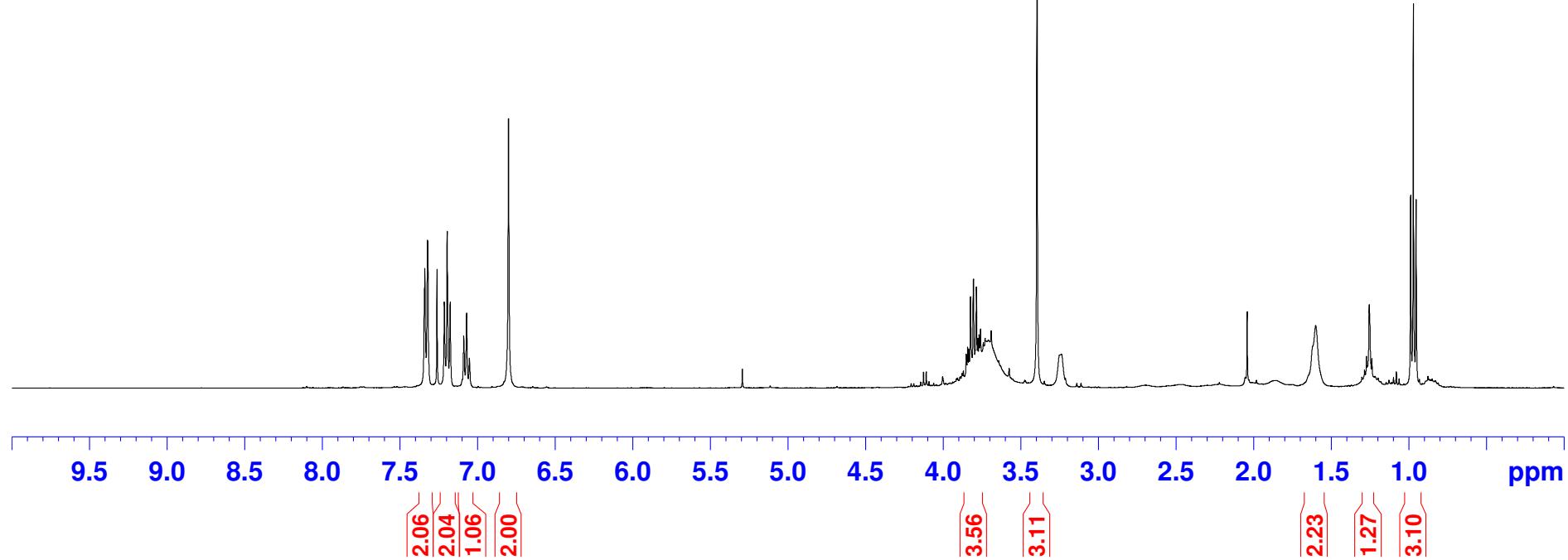
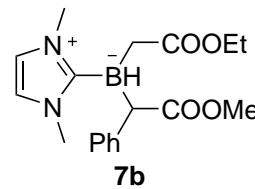
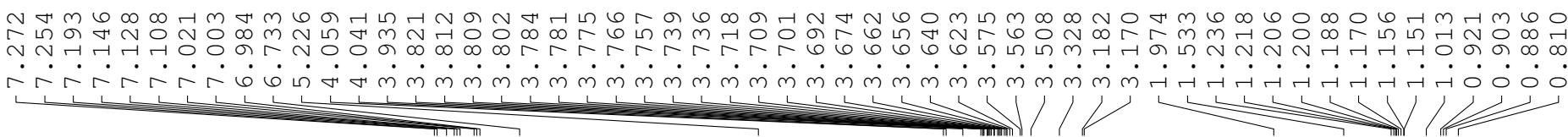
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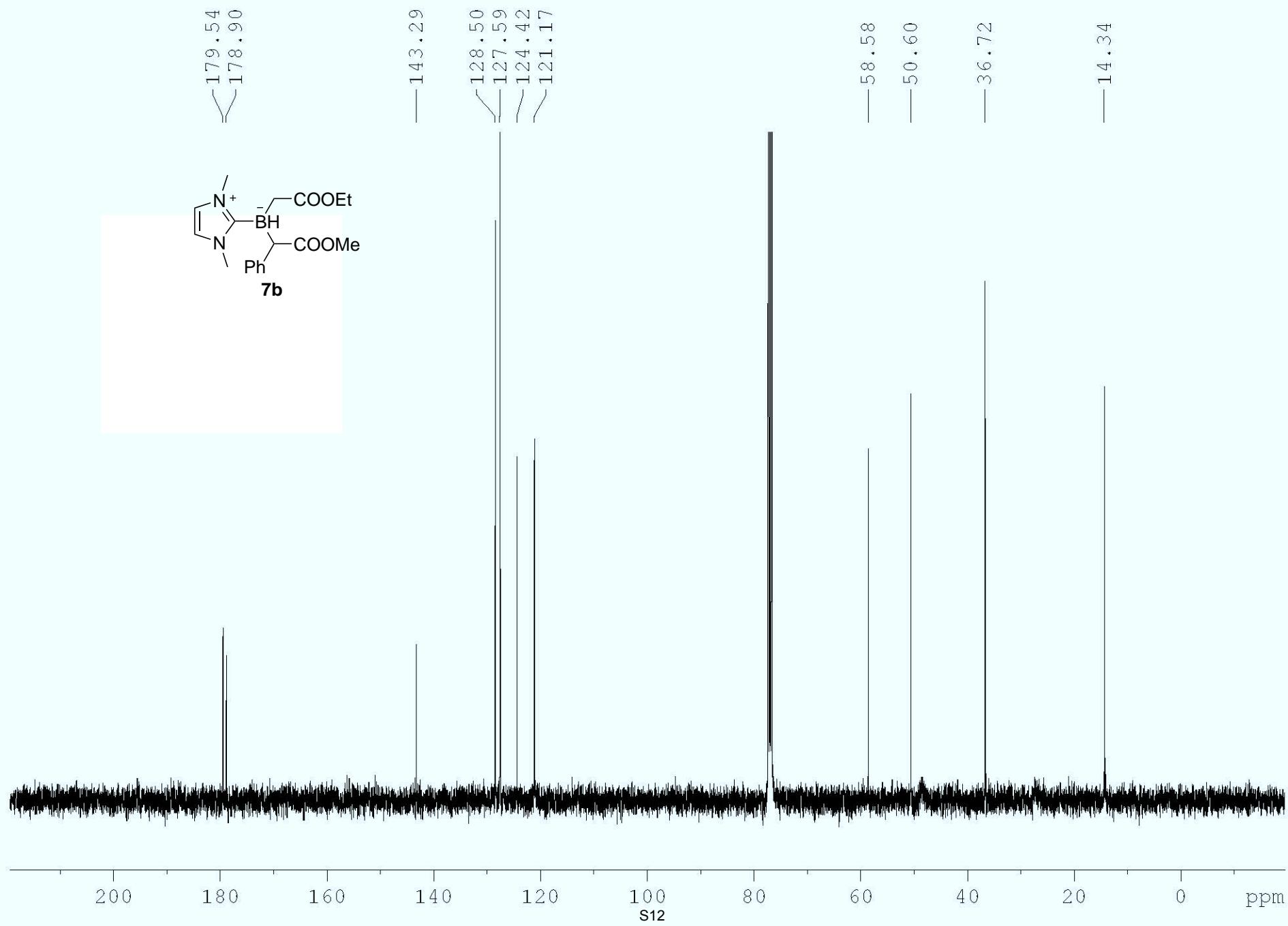
13



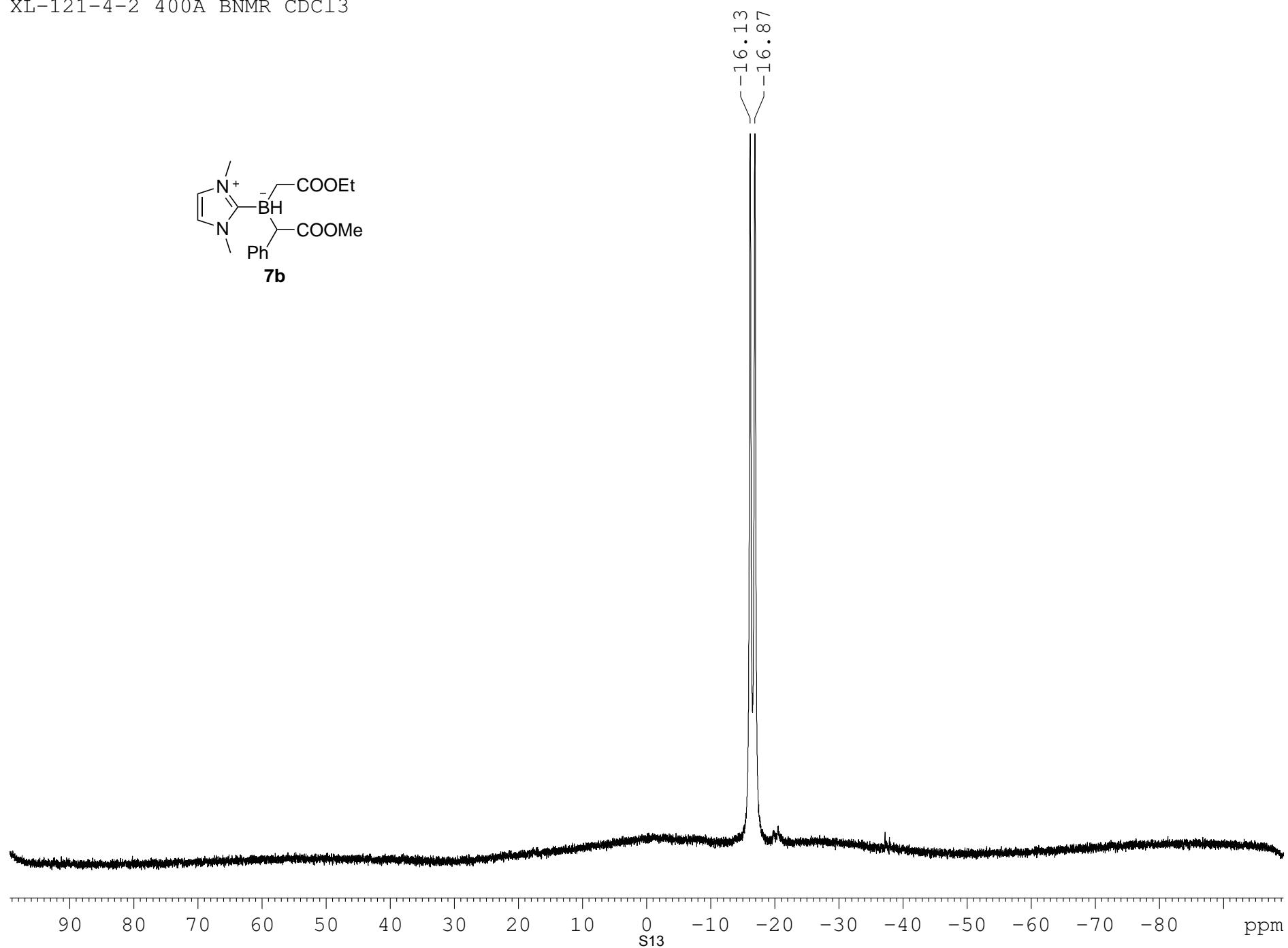
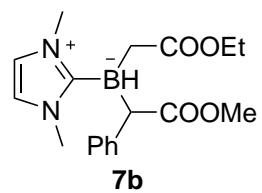
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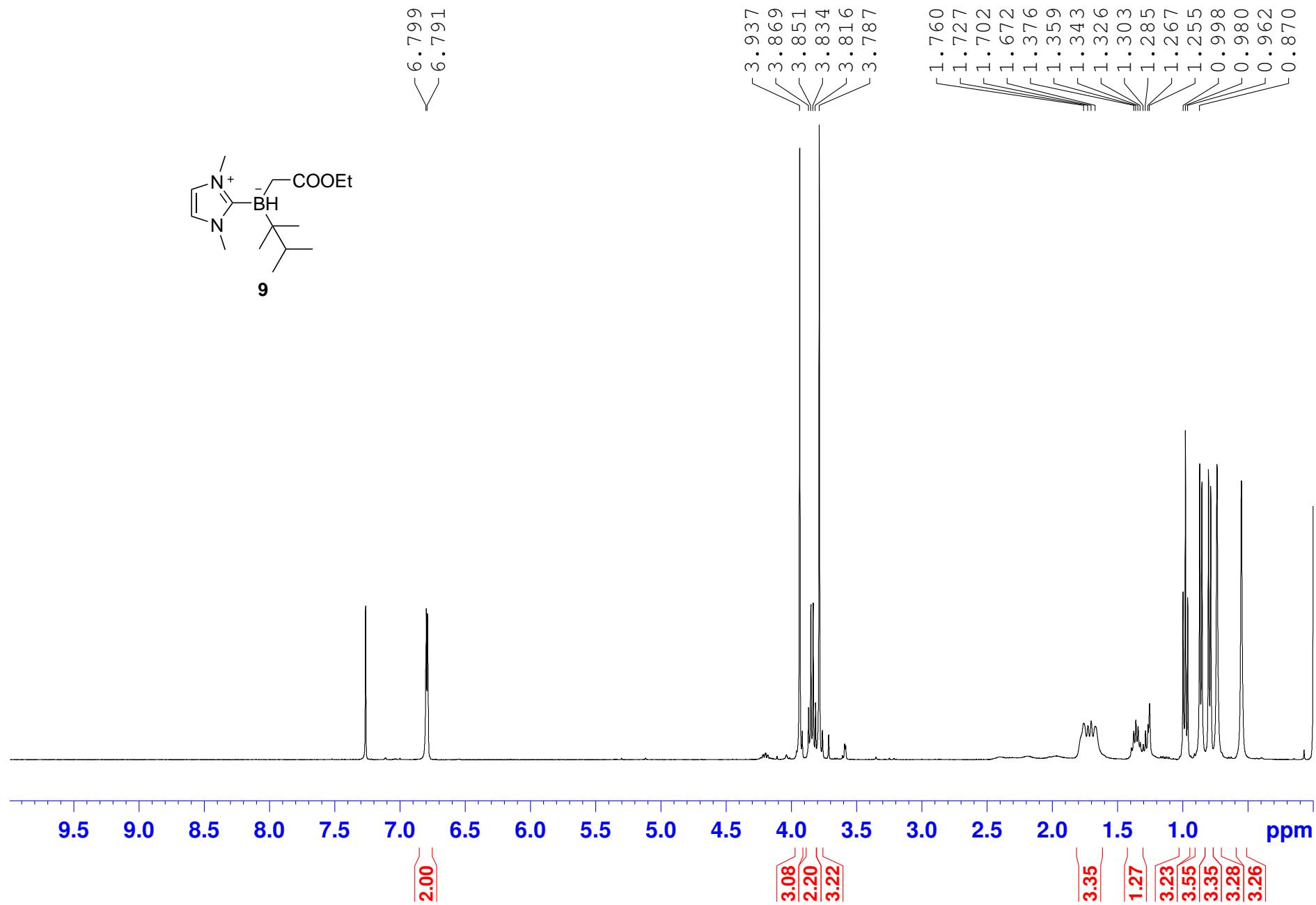
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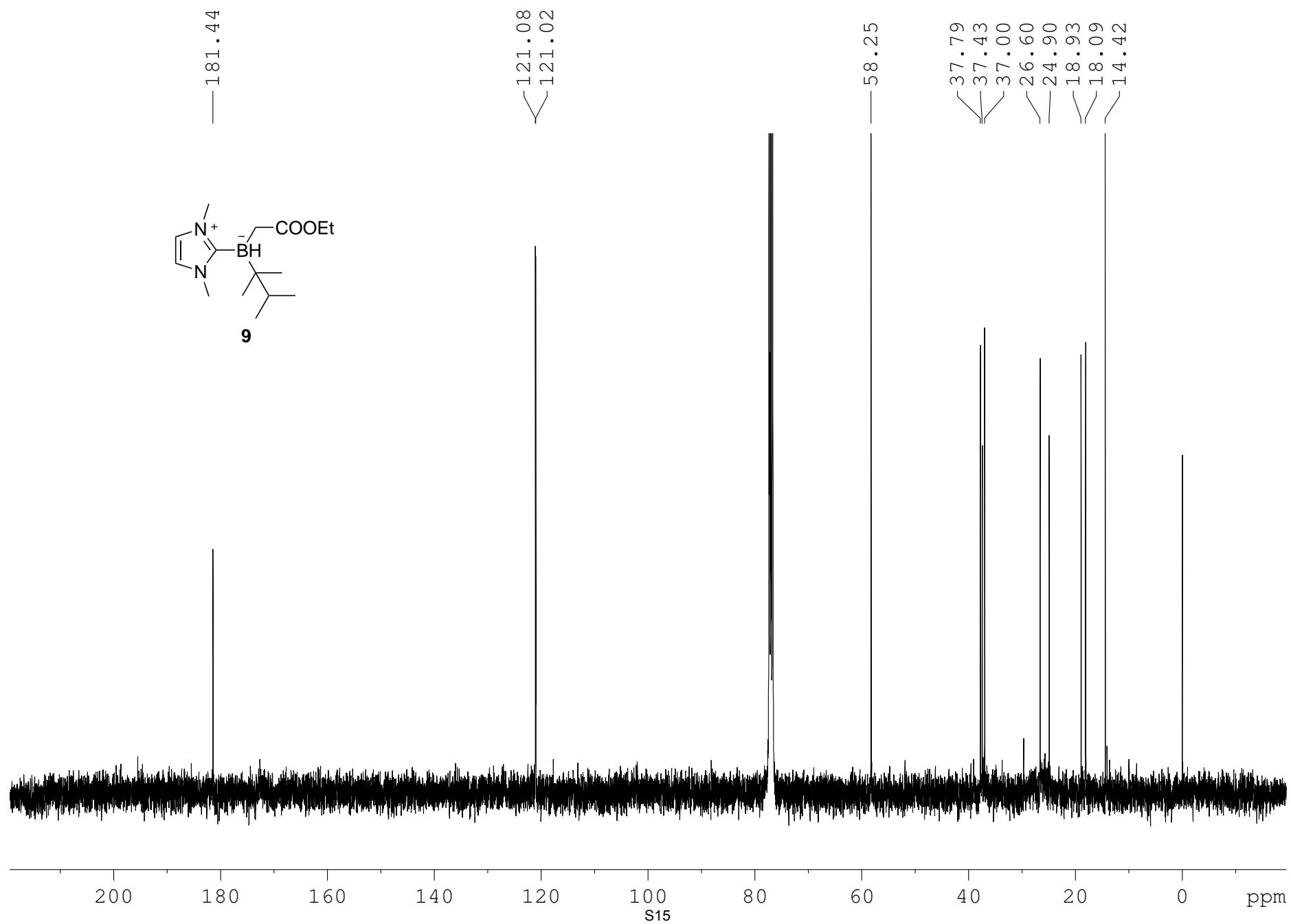
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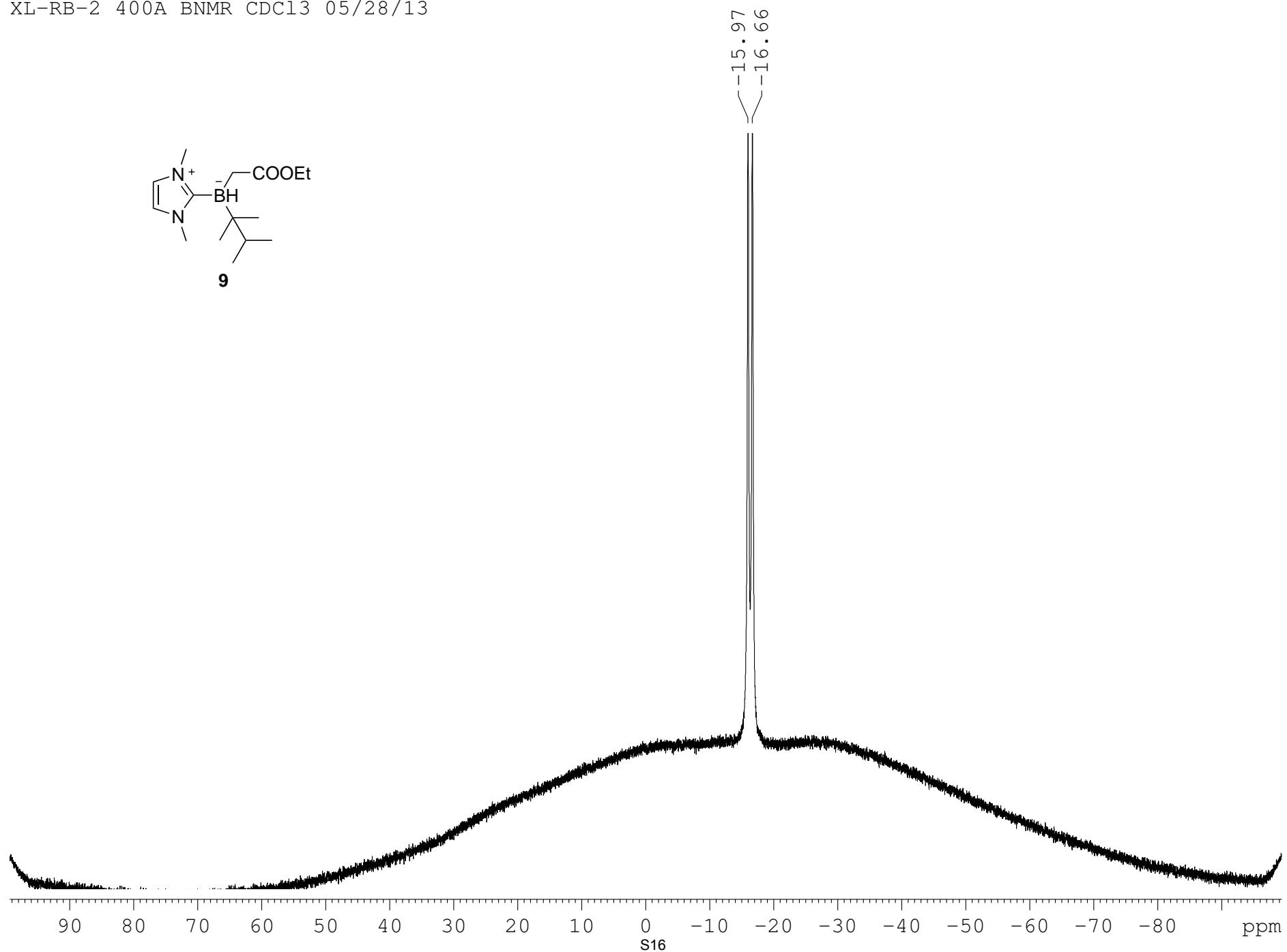
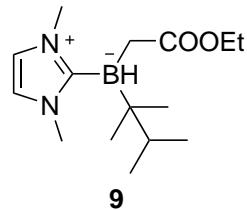
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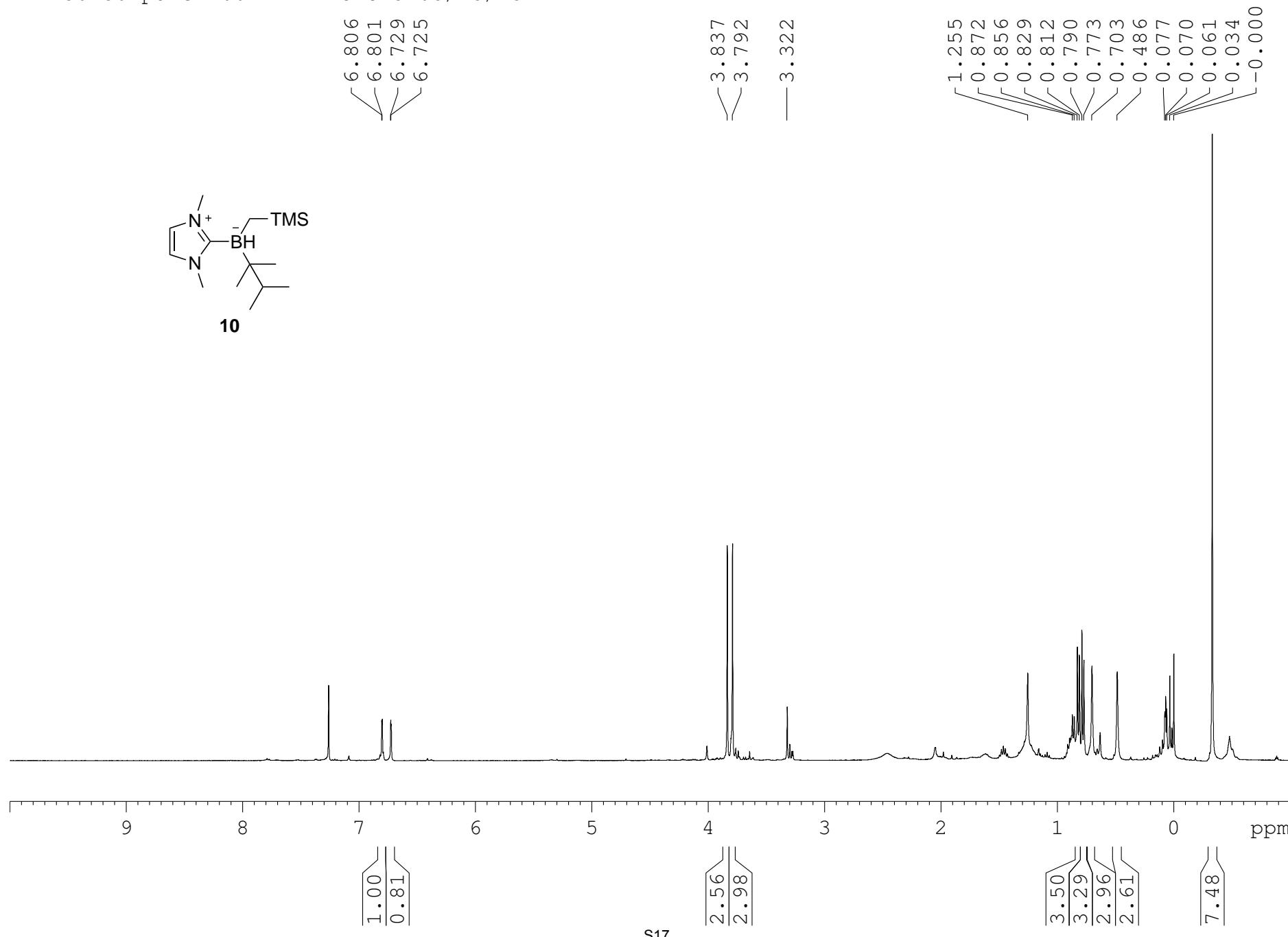
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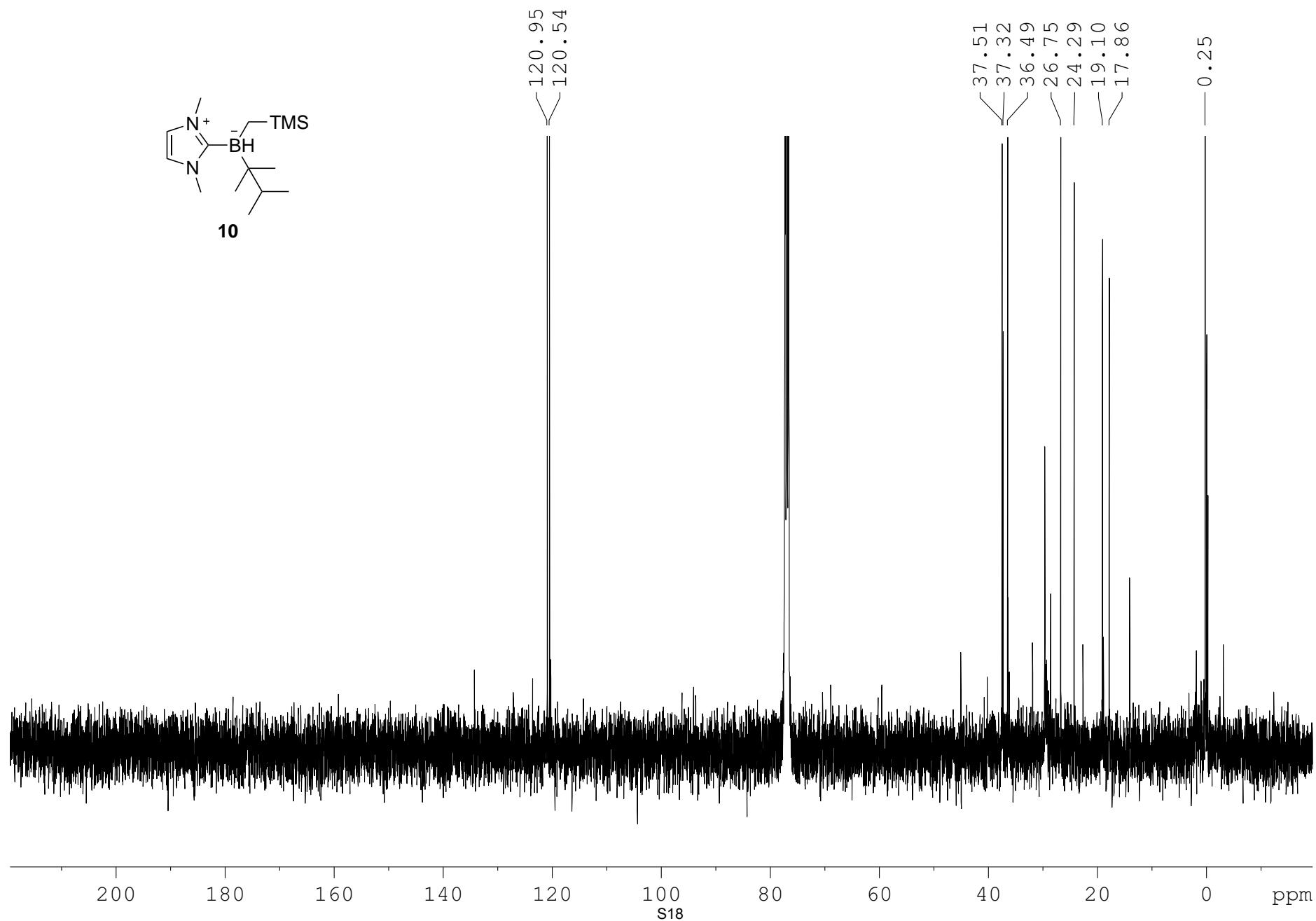
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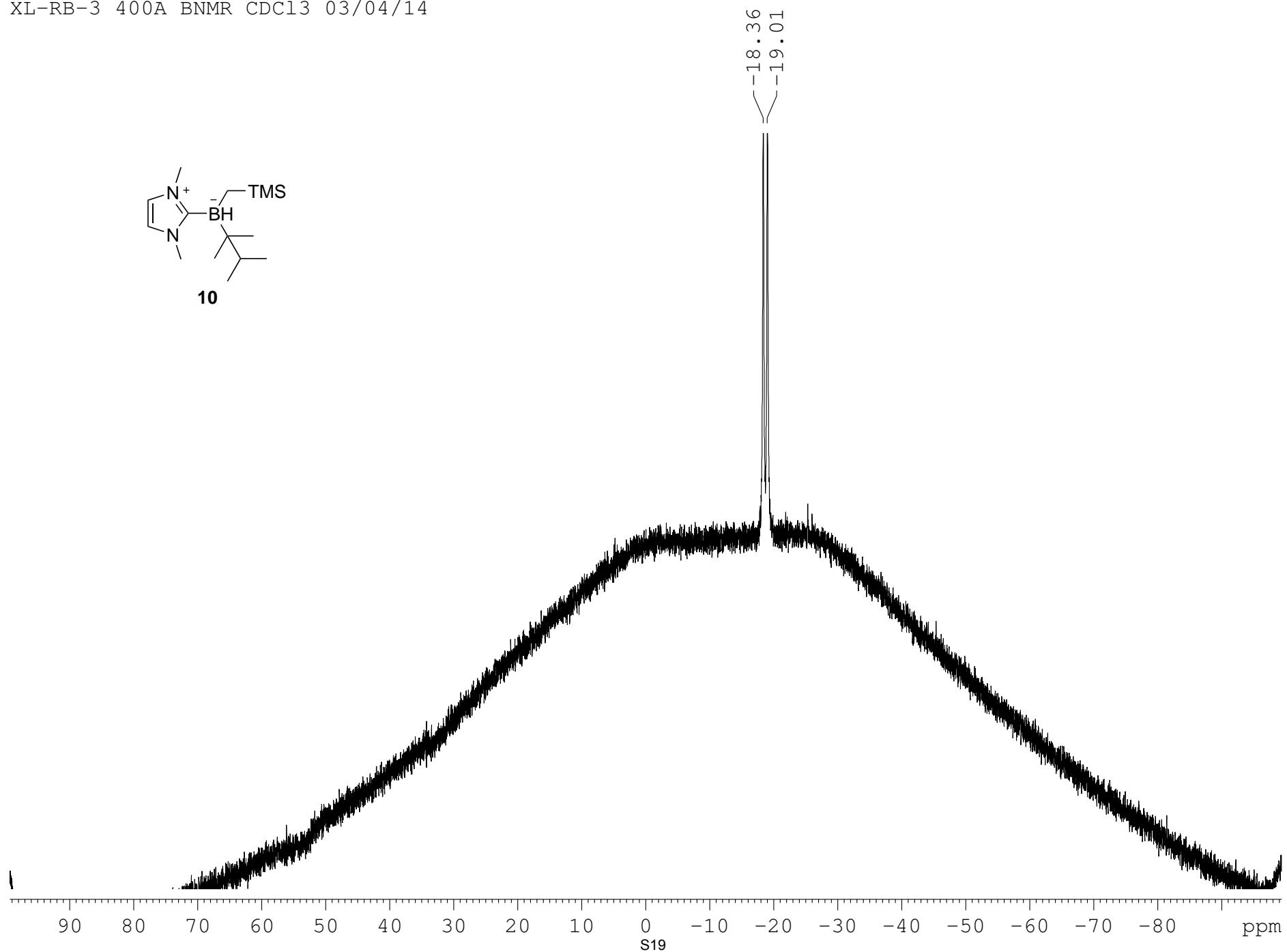
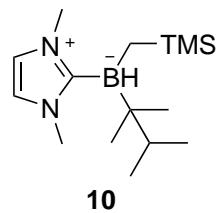
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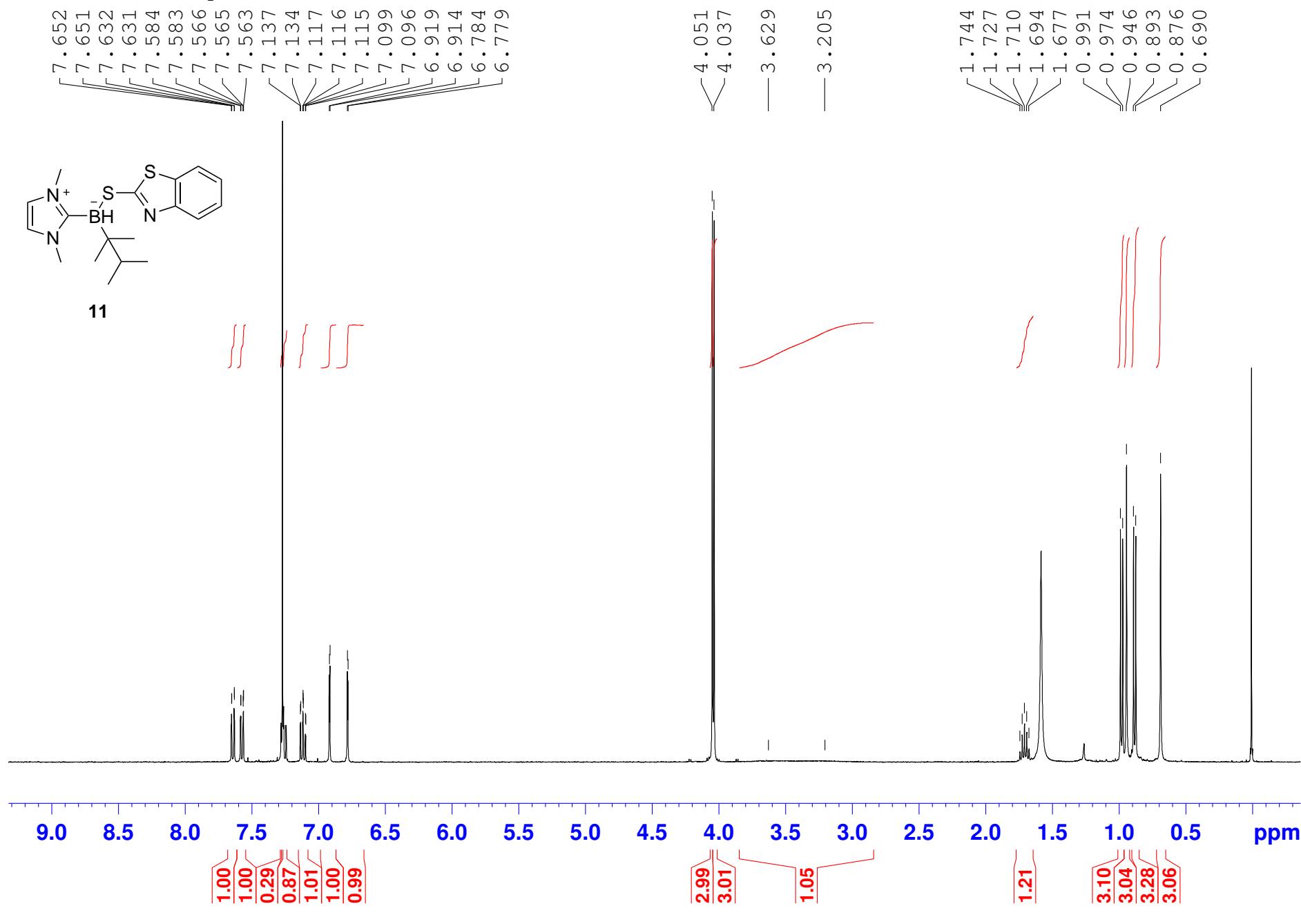
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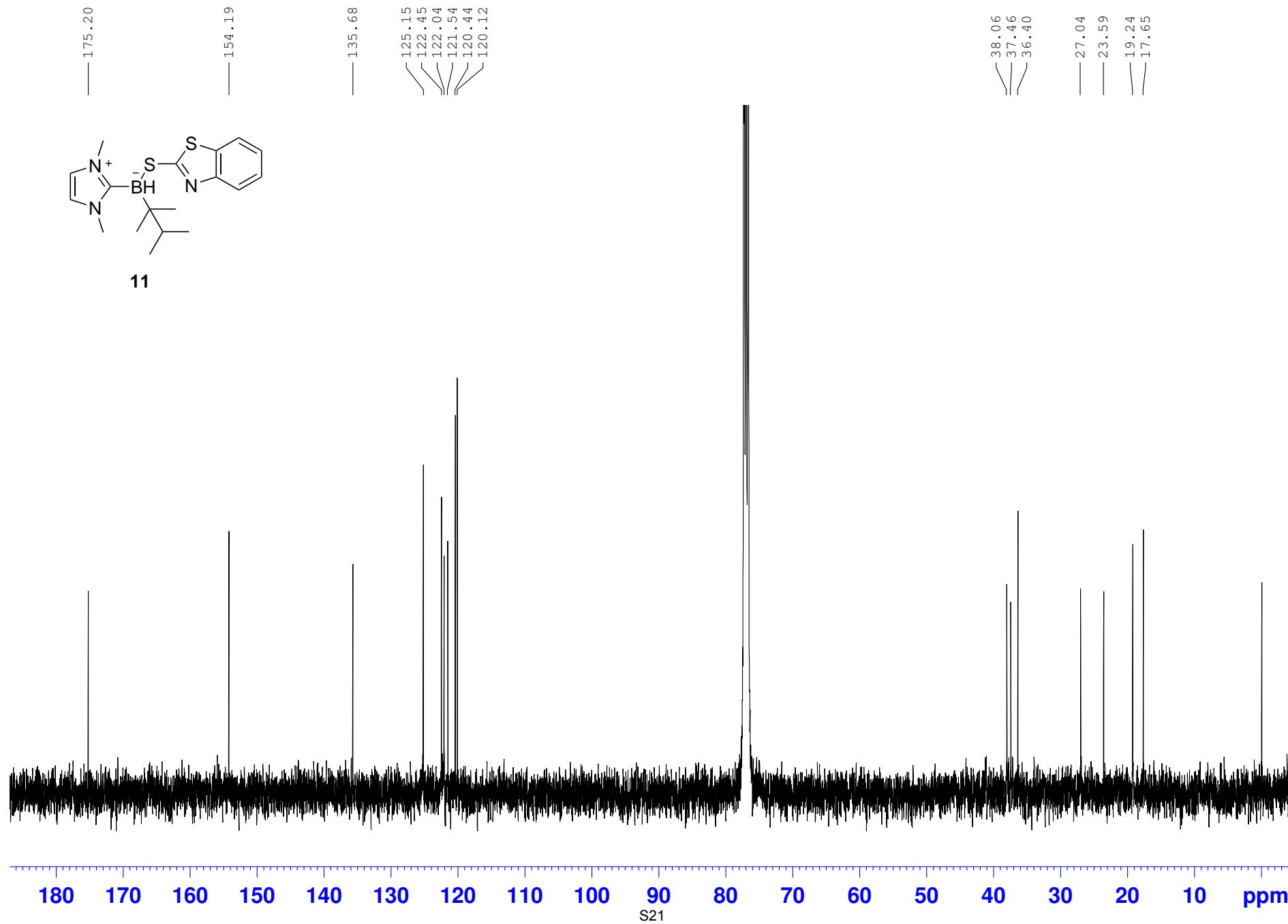
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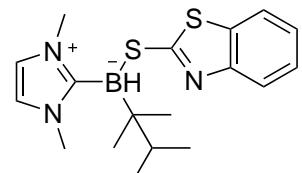


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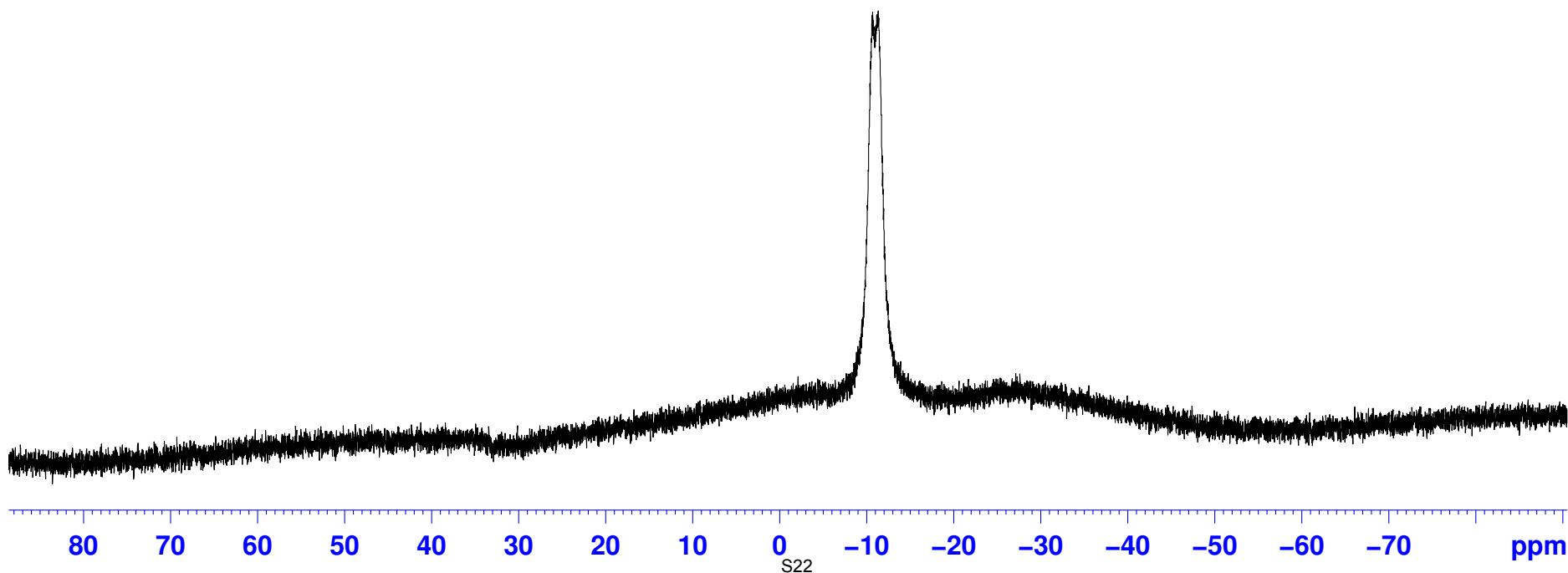


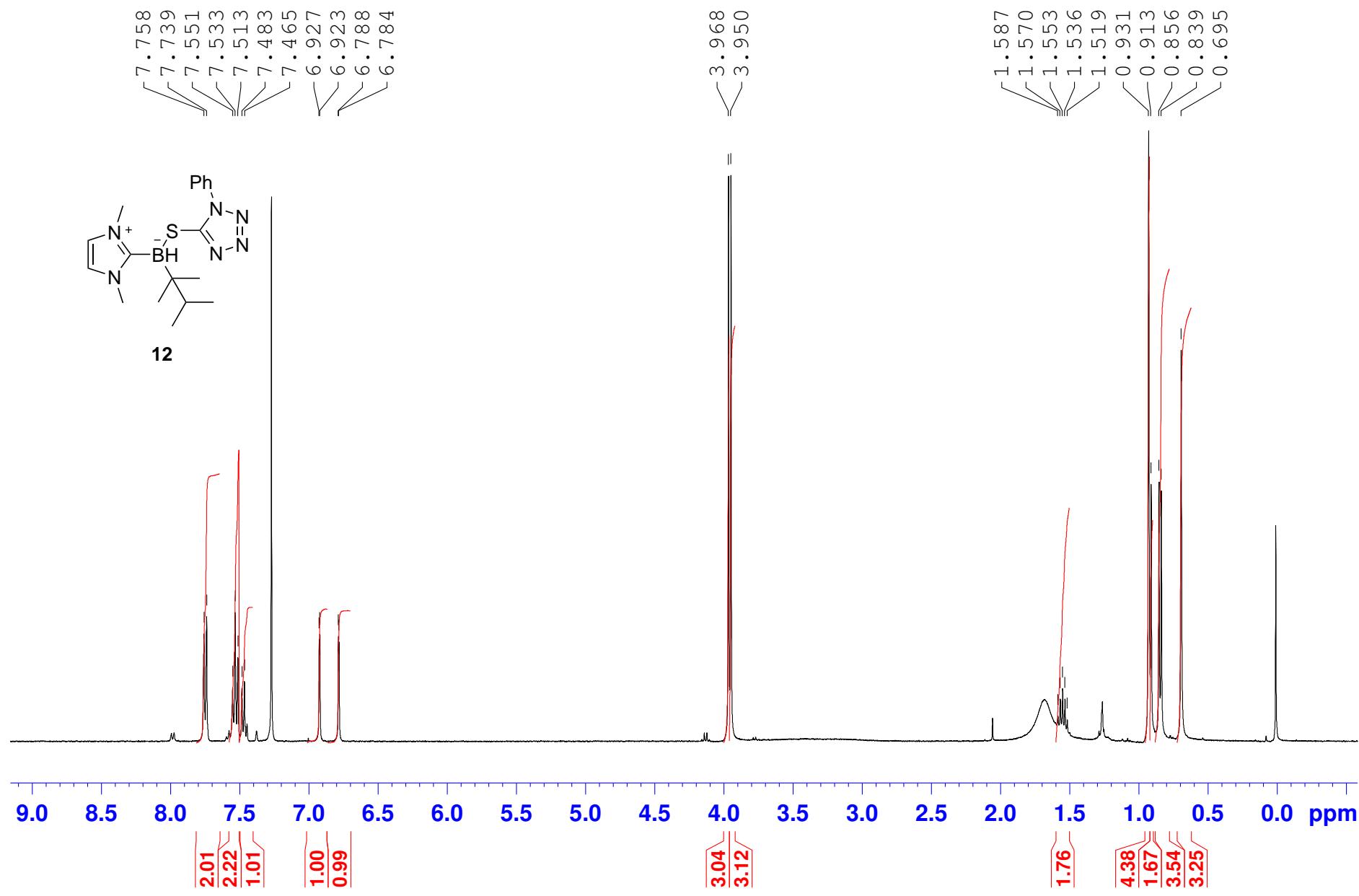
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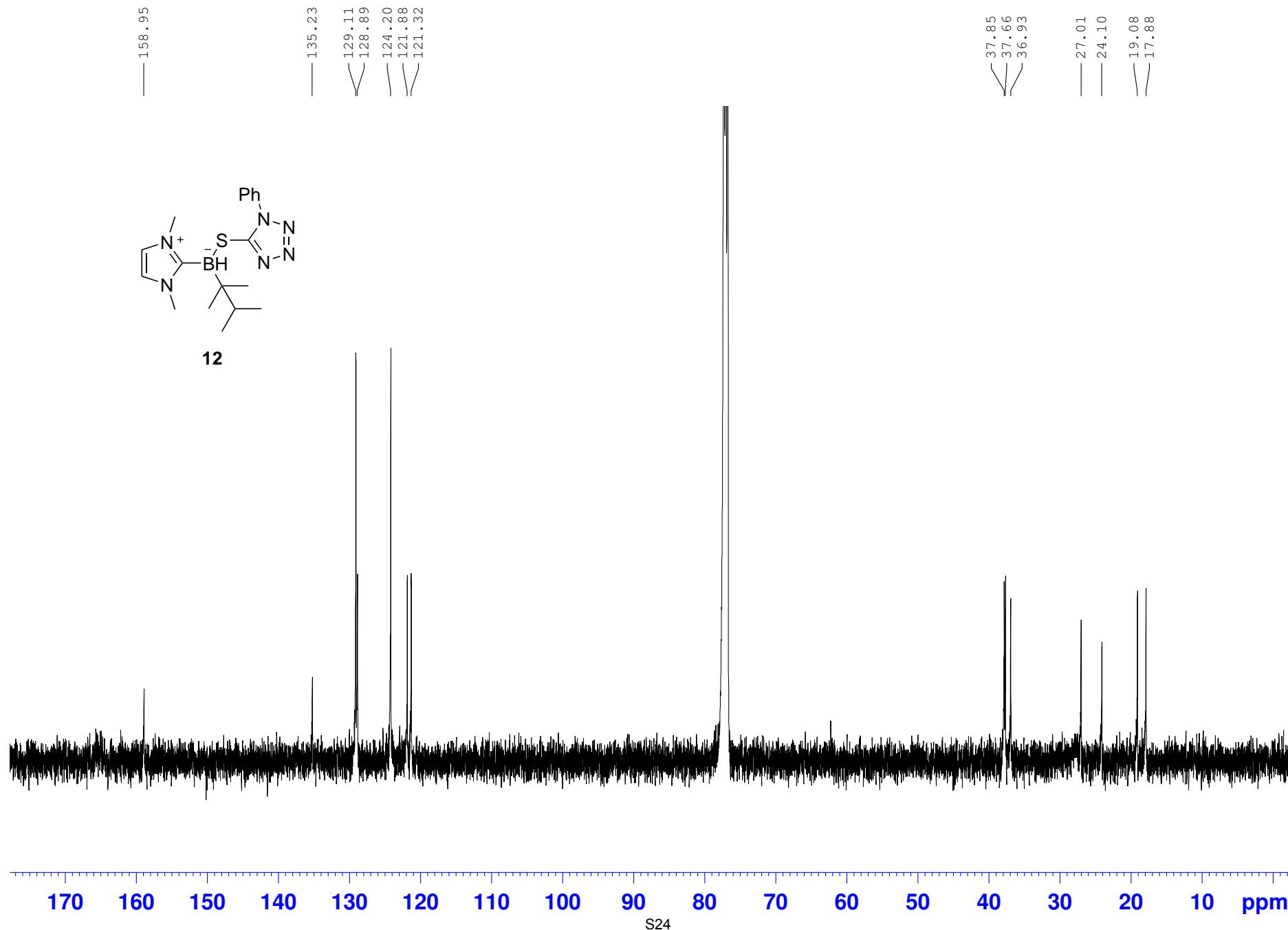


11



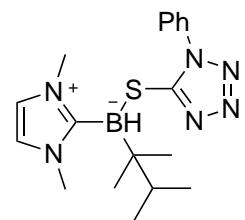


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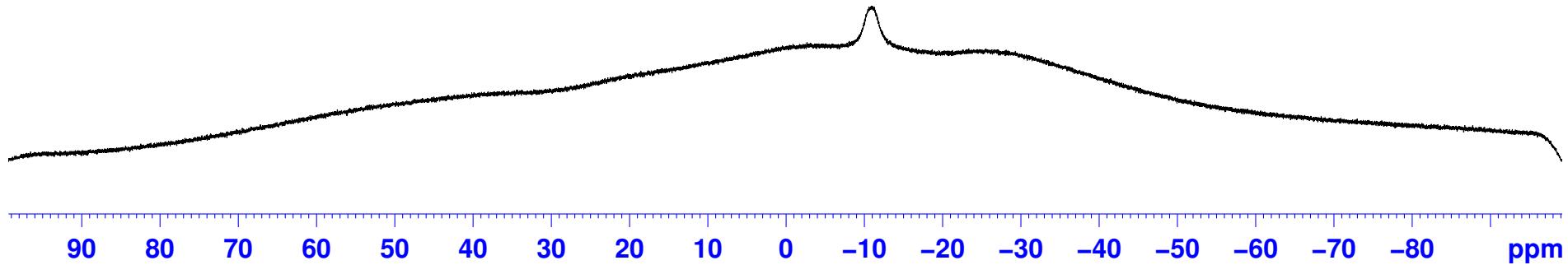


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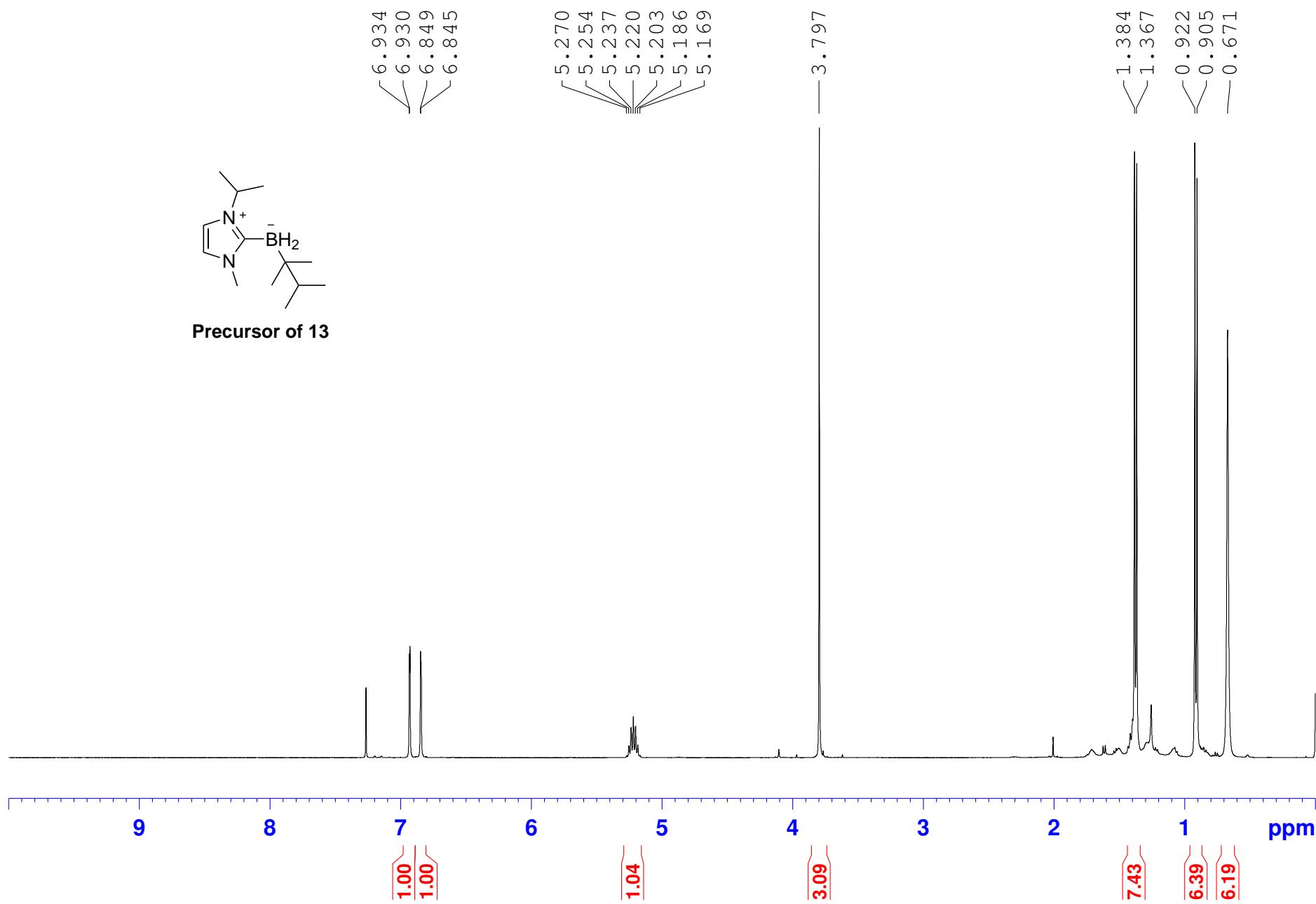
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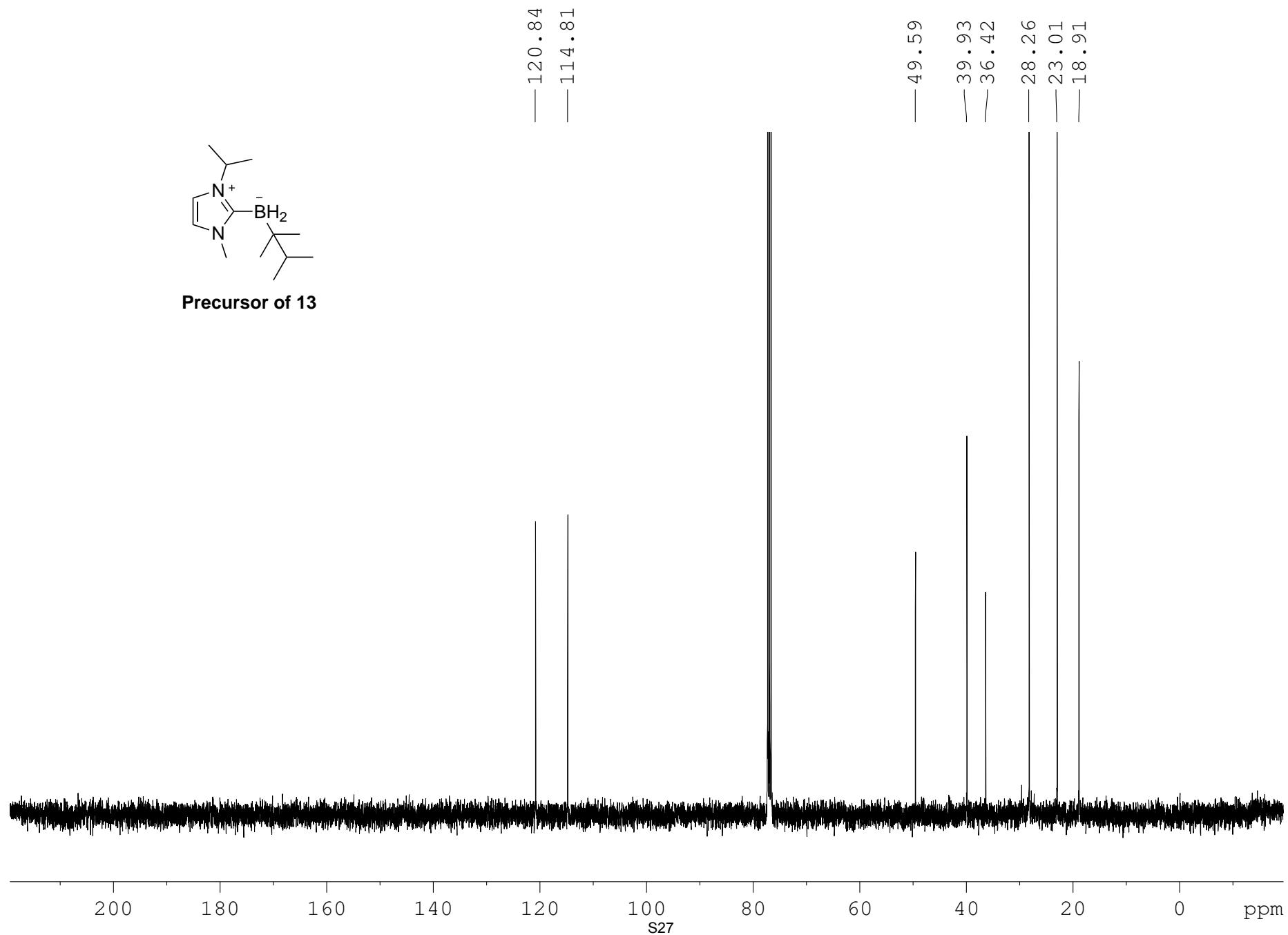
**12**



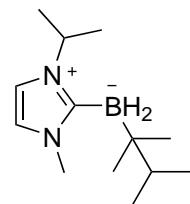
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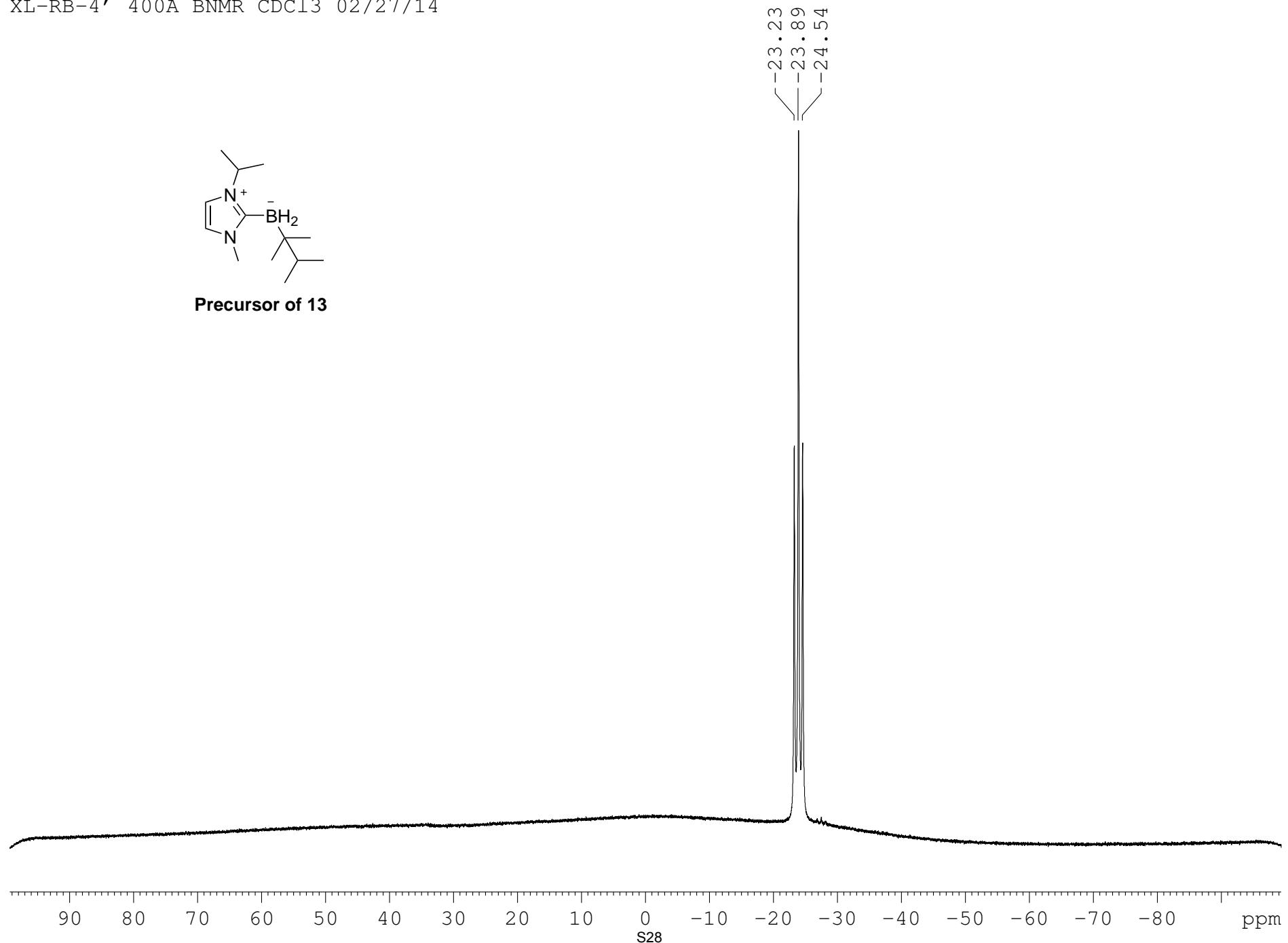
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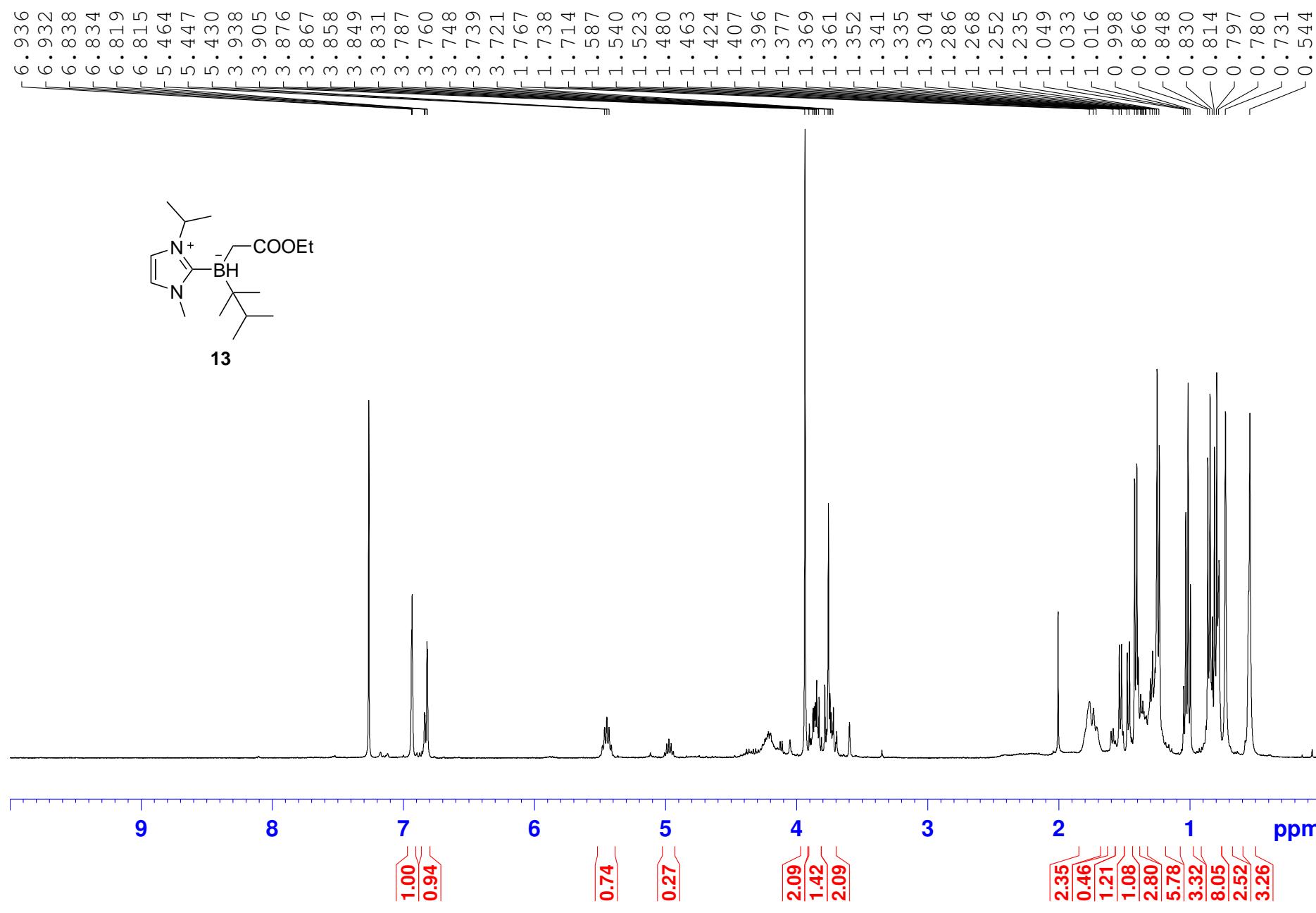
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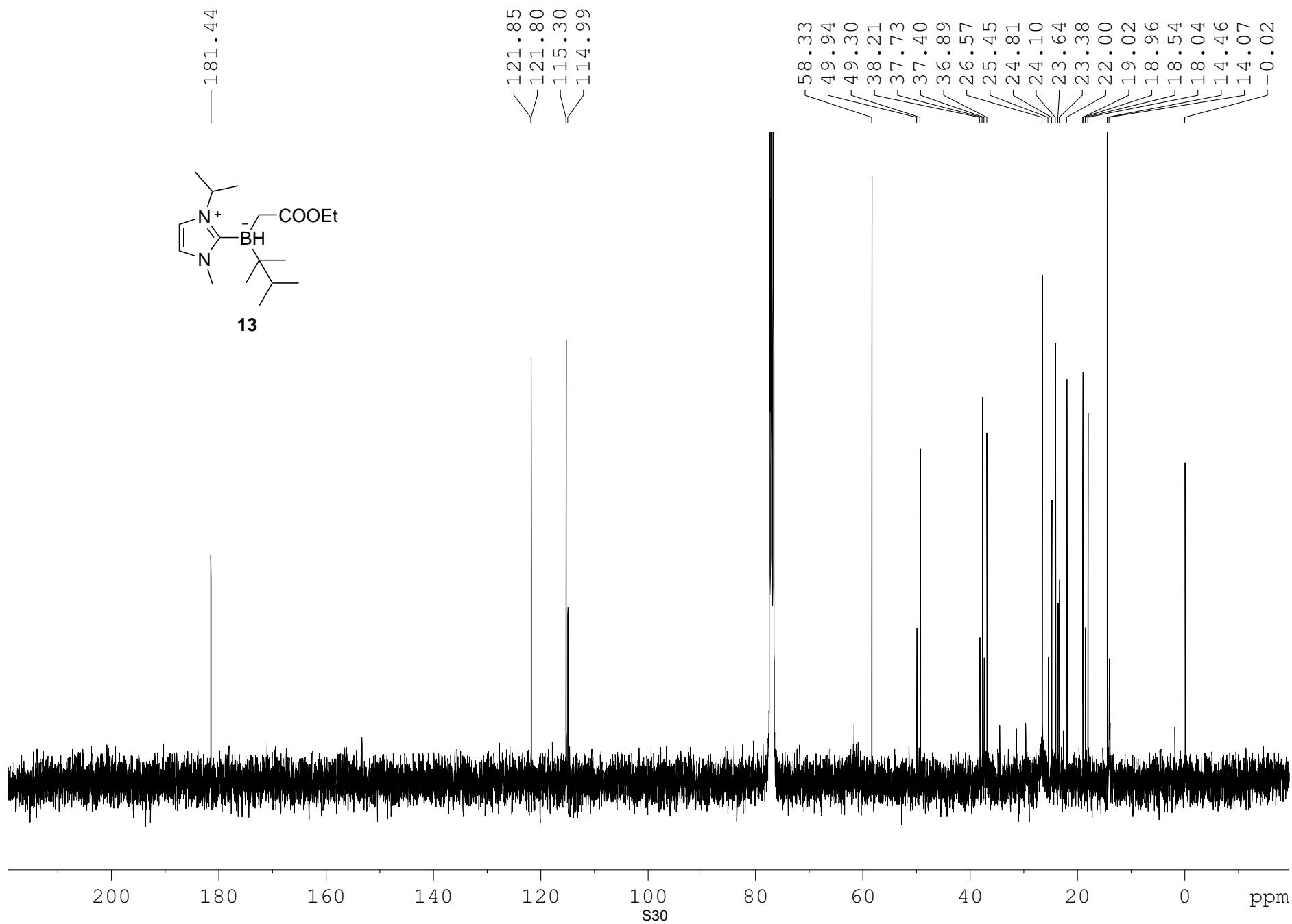
Precursor of 13



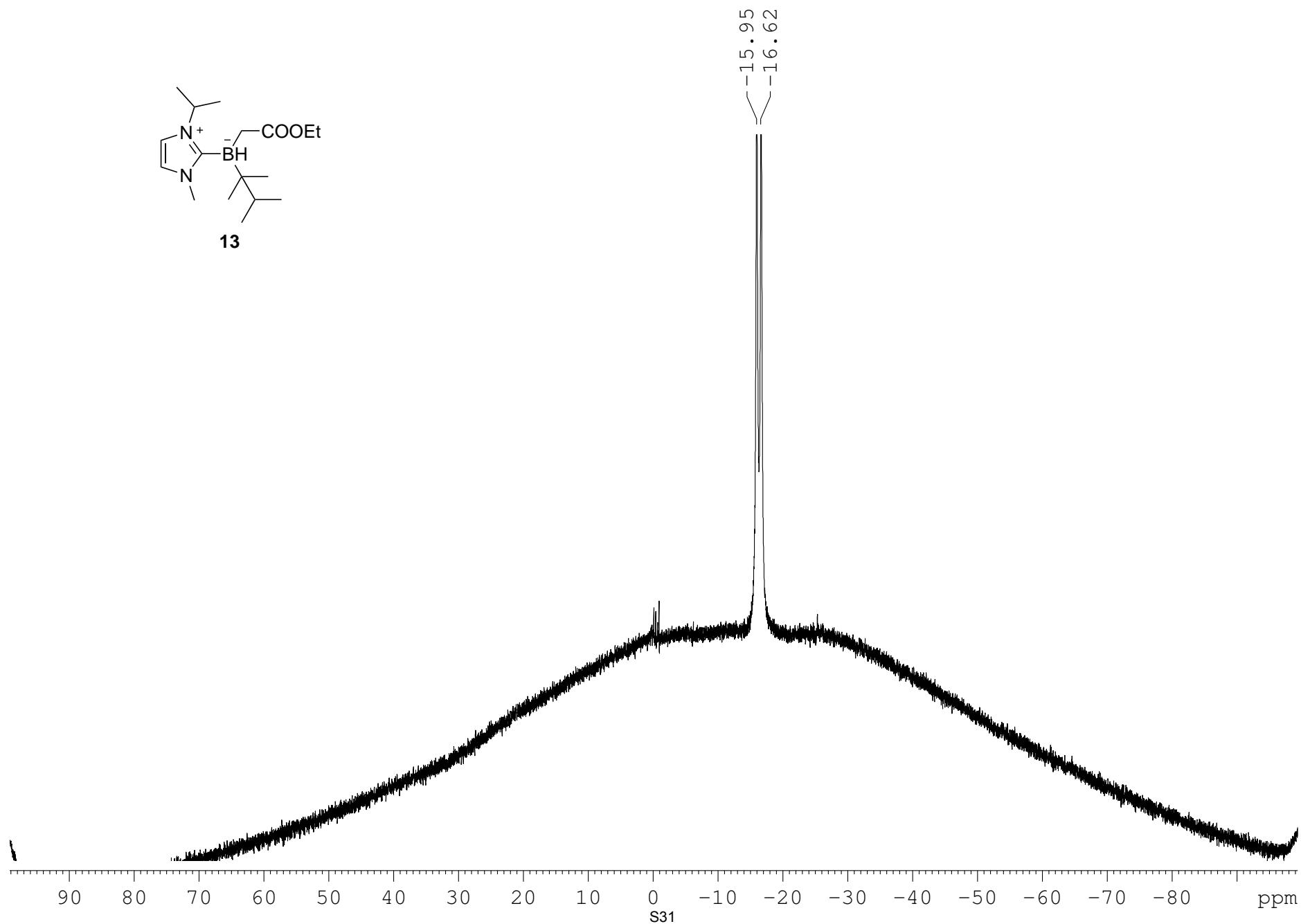
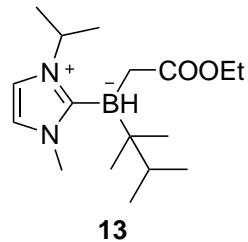
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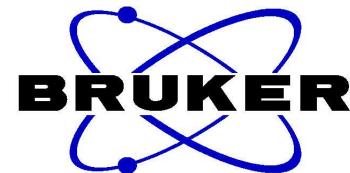
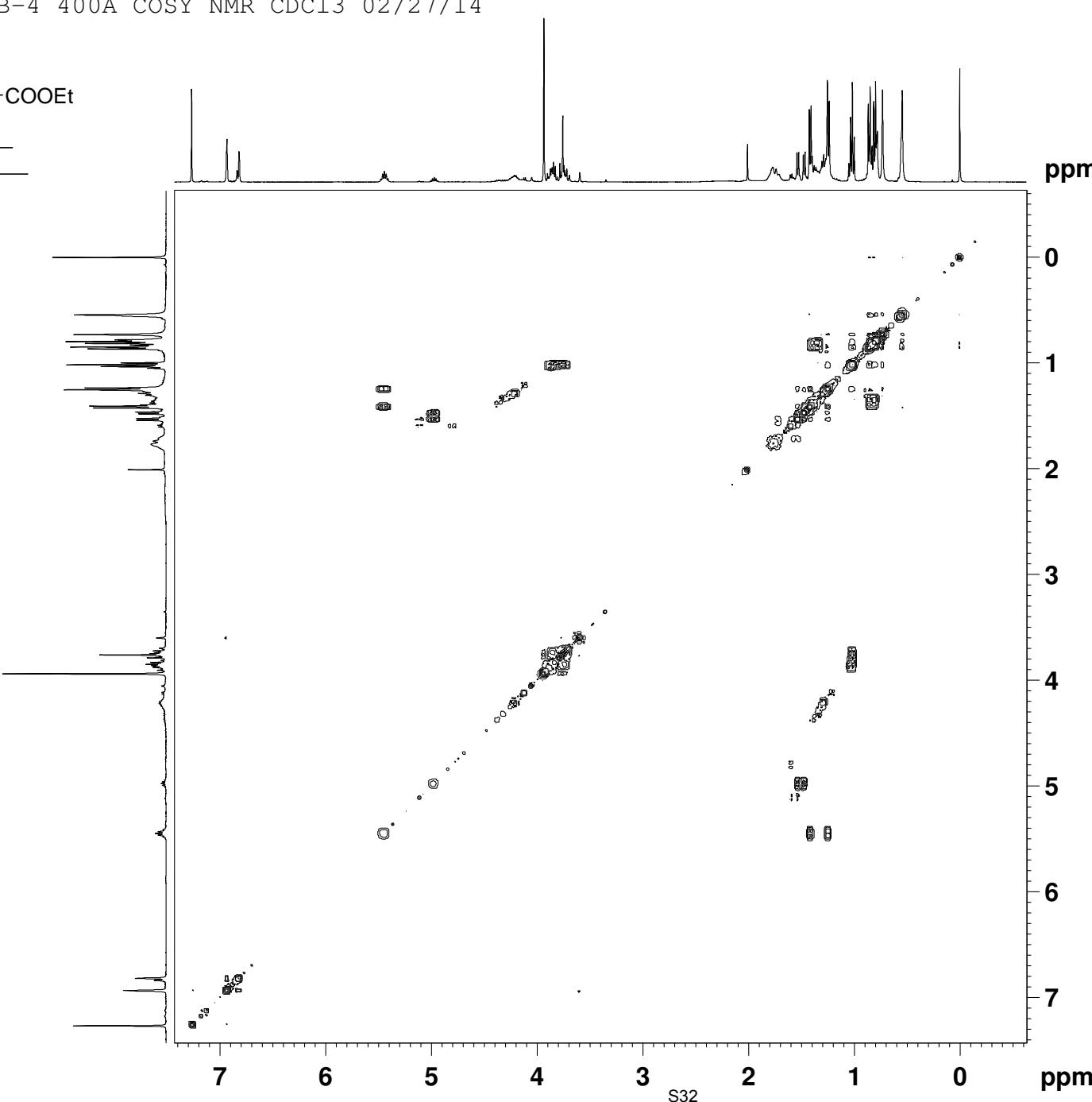
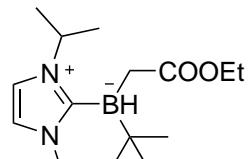
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XL-RB-4 400A BNMR CDC13 02/27/14

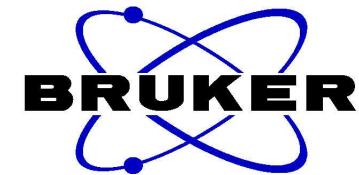
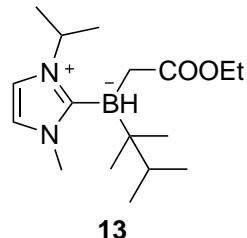


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LB 0.00 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.40  
SI 1024  
MC2 QF  
SF 400.1300084 MHz  
WDW QSINE  
SSB 0  
LB 0.00 Hz  
GB 0

XL-RB-4 400A HSQC NMR CDC13 02/27/14



NAME XL-RB-4  
EXPNO 15  
PROCNO 1  
Date\_ 20140227  
Time 17.55  
INSTRUM spect  
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-  
PULPROG hsqcetgpsi  
TD 1024  
SOLVENT CDC13  
NS 2  
DS 16  
SWH 3225.806 Hz  
FIDRES 3.150202 Hz  
AQ 0.1587700 sec  
RG 203  
DW 155.000 usec  
DE 6.50 usec  
TE 555.0 K  
CNST2 145.000000  
D0 0.00000300 sec  
D1 1.43712604 sec  
D4 0.00172414 sec  
D11 0.03000000 sec  
D13 0.00000400 sec  
D16 0.00020000 sec  
D24 0.00110000 sec  
INO 0.00003000 sec  
ZGOPTNS  
  
===== CHANNEL f1 ======  
NUC1 1H  
P1 13.75 usec  
P2 27.50 usec  
P28 1000.00 usec  
ND0 2  
TD 256  
SFO1 100.6203 MHz  
FIDRES 65.104164 Hz  
SW 165.639 ppm  
FnMODE Echo-Antiecho  
SI 1024  
SF 400.1300084 MHz  
WDW QSINE  
SSB 2  
LB 0.00 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.40  
SI 1024  
MC2 echo-antiecho  
SF 100.6127690 MHz  
WDW QSINE  
SSB 2  
LB 0.00 Hz  
GB 0

