

# Supplementary Materials: Olefin Hydroborations with Diamidocarbene–BH<sub>3</sub> Adducts at Room Temperature

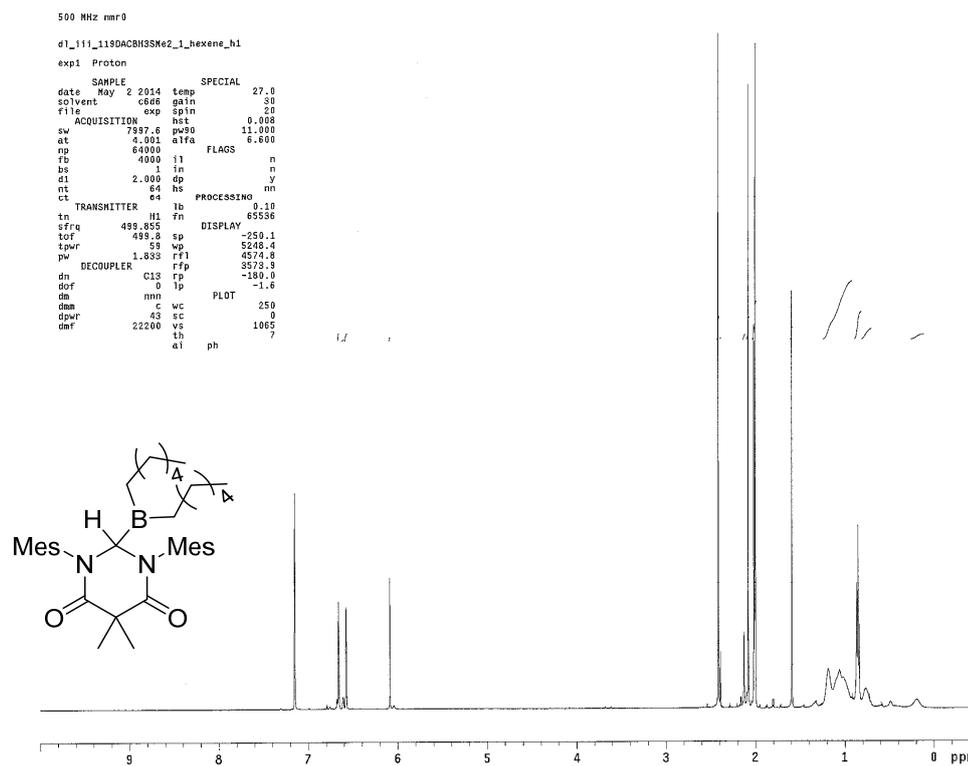
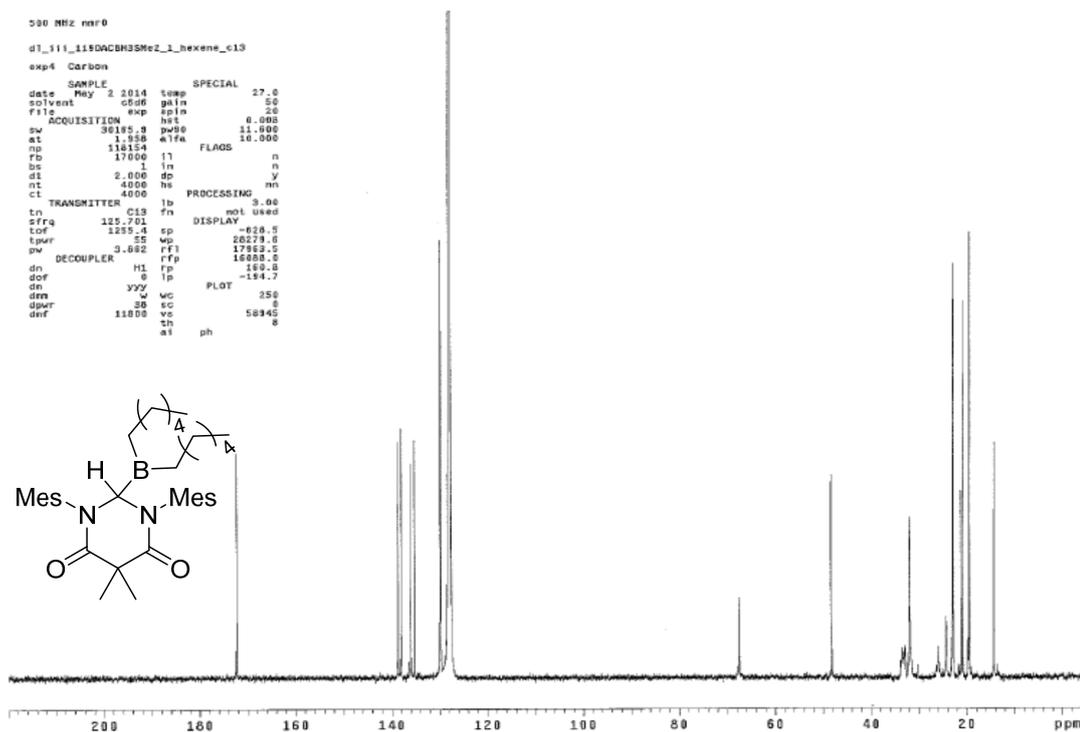
Dominika N. Lastovickova and Christopher W. Bielawski

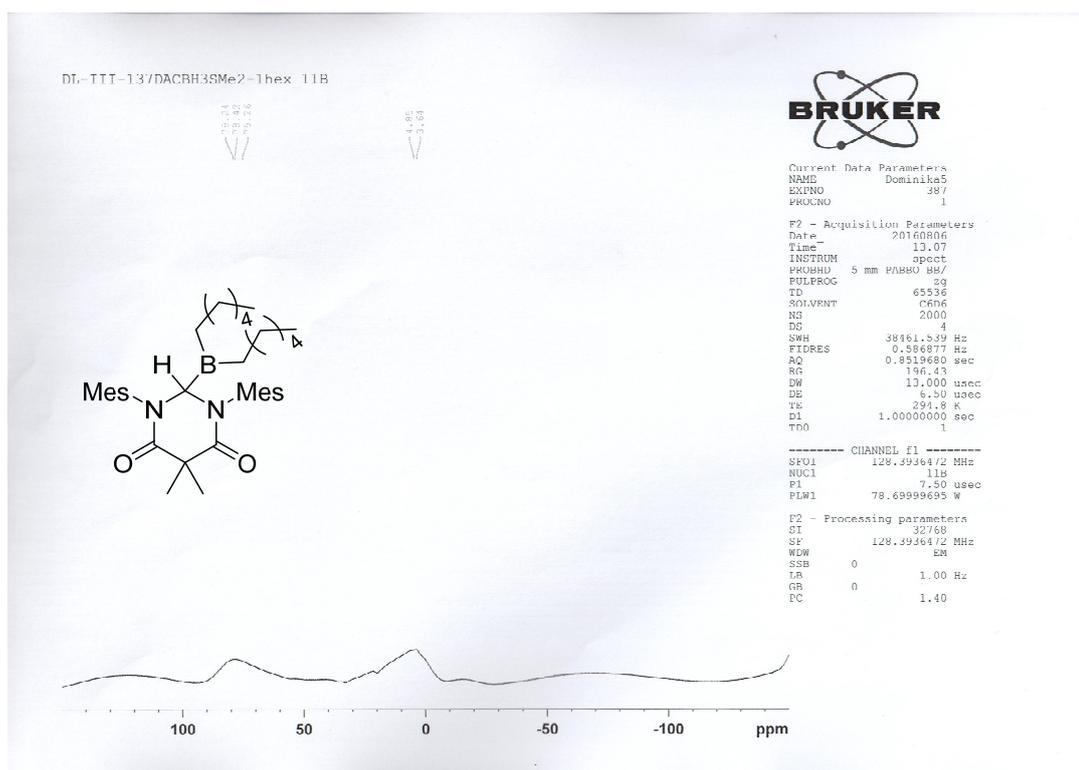
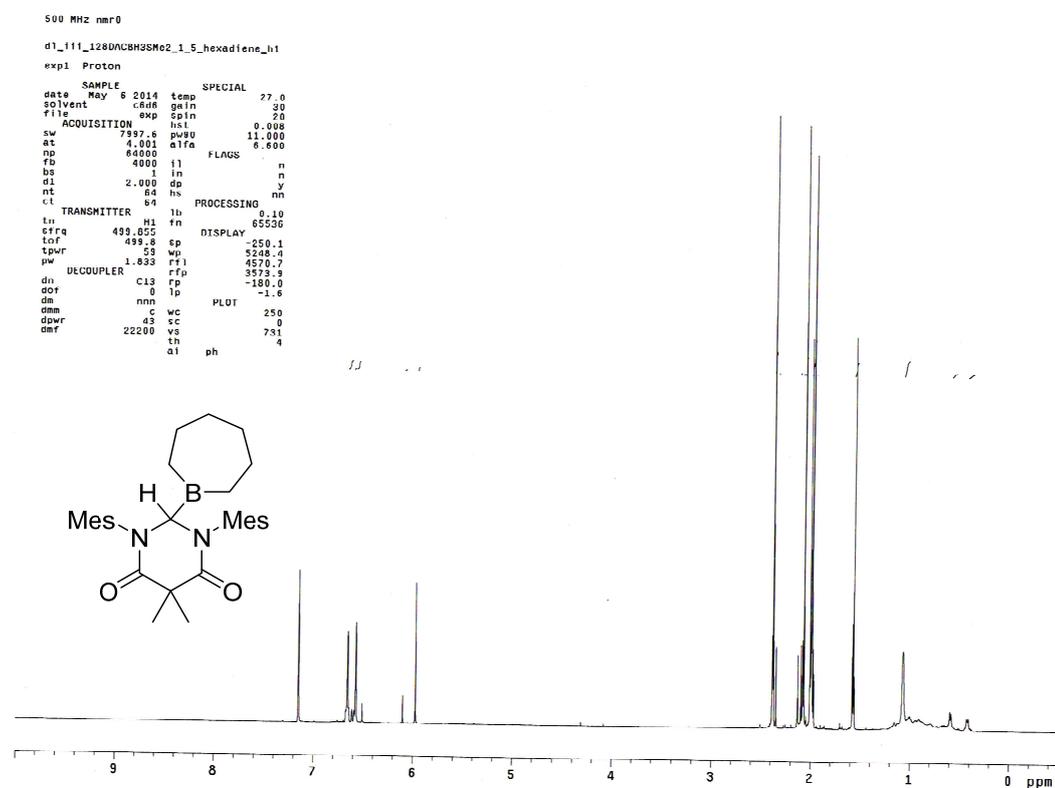
Colorless single crystals were grown via the slow evaporation of a benzene solution of **10**. This compound crystallized in the primitive triclinic space group *P*-1 with two molecules of **10** in the asymmetric unit. Crystallographic measurements were carried out on a Rigaku AFC-12 (Rigaku, Tokyo, Japan via Rigaku Americas Corporation, The Woodlands, TX, USA) with a Saturn 724+ CCD area detector diffractometer using graphite-monochromated Mo K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ) at 120 K using a Rigaku X-Stream stream low-temperature device (Rigaku, Tokyo, Japan via Rigaku Americas Corporation). A sample of suitable size and quality was selected and mounted onto a nylon loop. Data reductions were performed using CrystalClear 1.4.0 (Rigaku, Tokyo, Japan via Rigaku Americas Corporation, 2008) [1]. The structures were solved by direct methods, which successfully located most of the non-hydrogen atoms. Subsequent refinements on F<sup>2</sup> using the SHELXL-2014/6 package (Shelx, Göttingen, Germany) allowed location of the remaining non-hydrogen atoms [2]. Key details of the crystal and structure refinement data are summarized in Table S1. Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center (CCDC 1498521) contains the crystallographic data for the crystal structure reported herein.

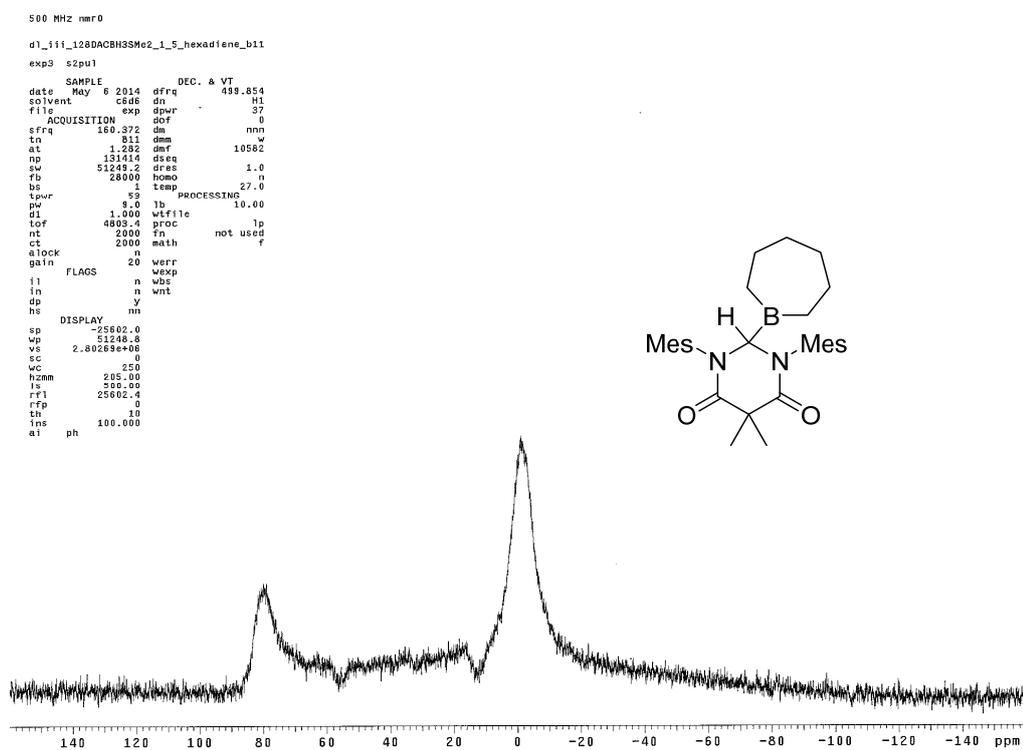
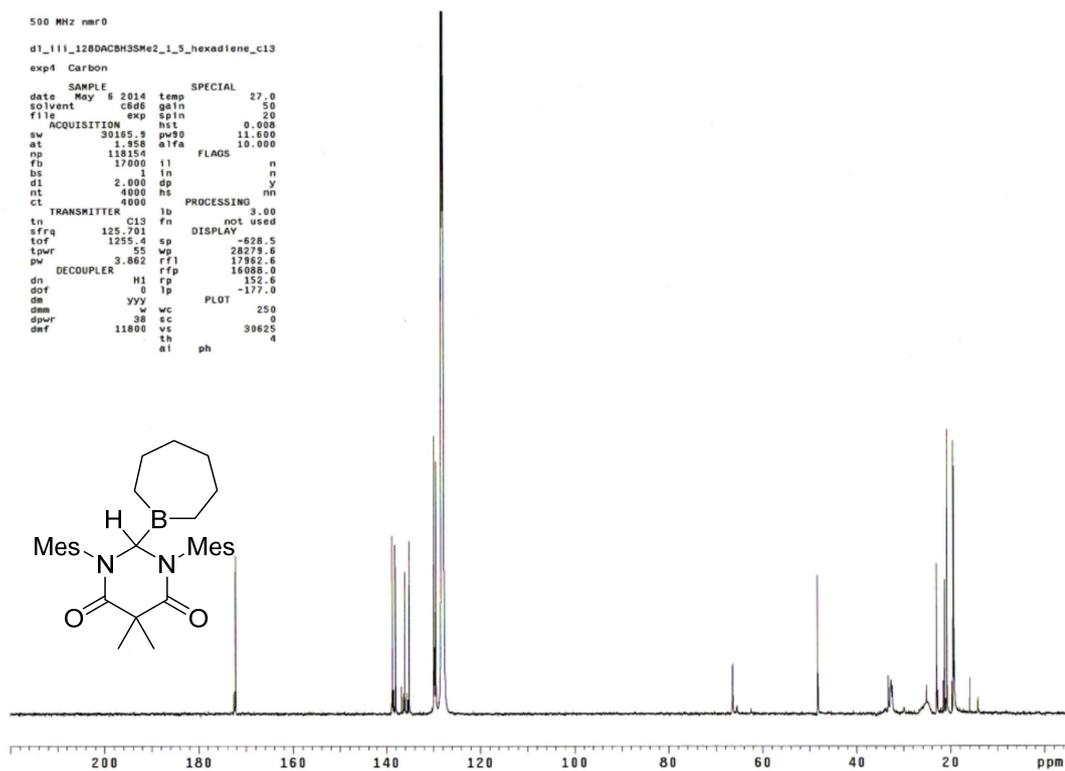
**Table S1.** Summary of crystal data, data collection, and structure refinement details for **10**.

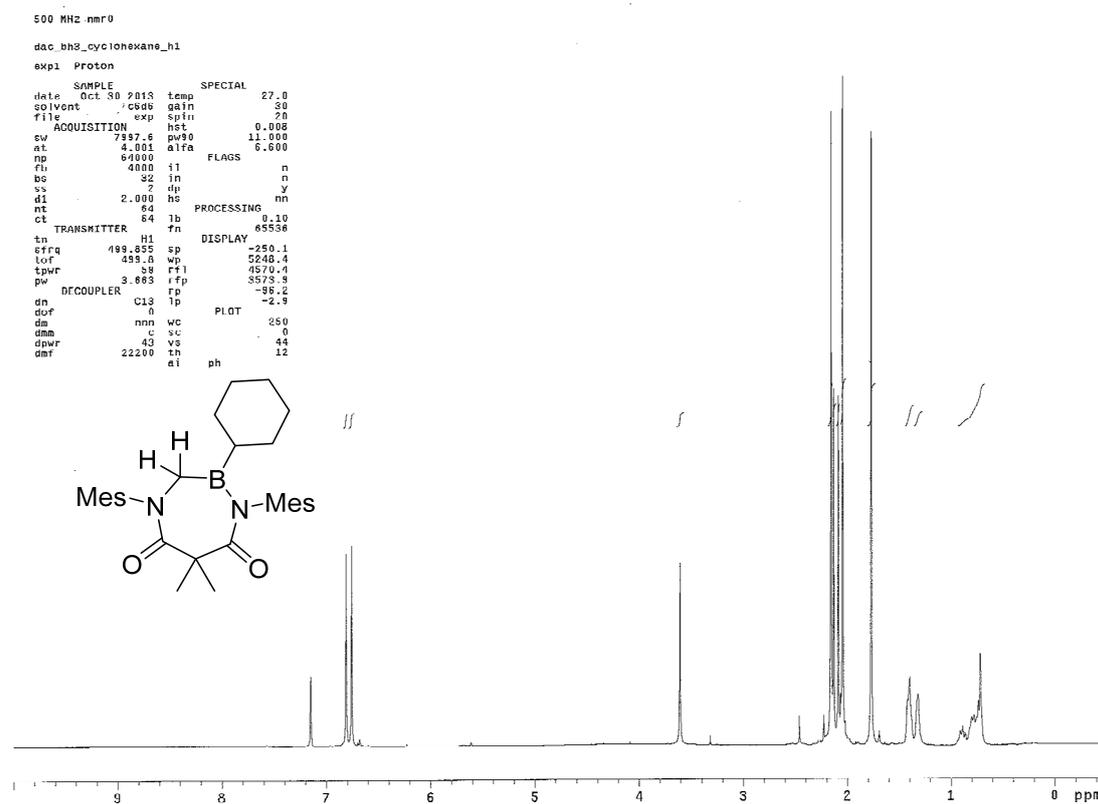
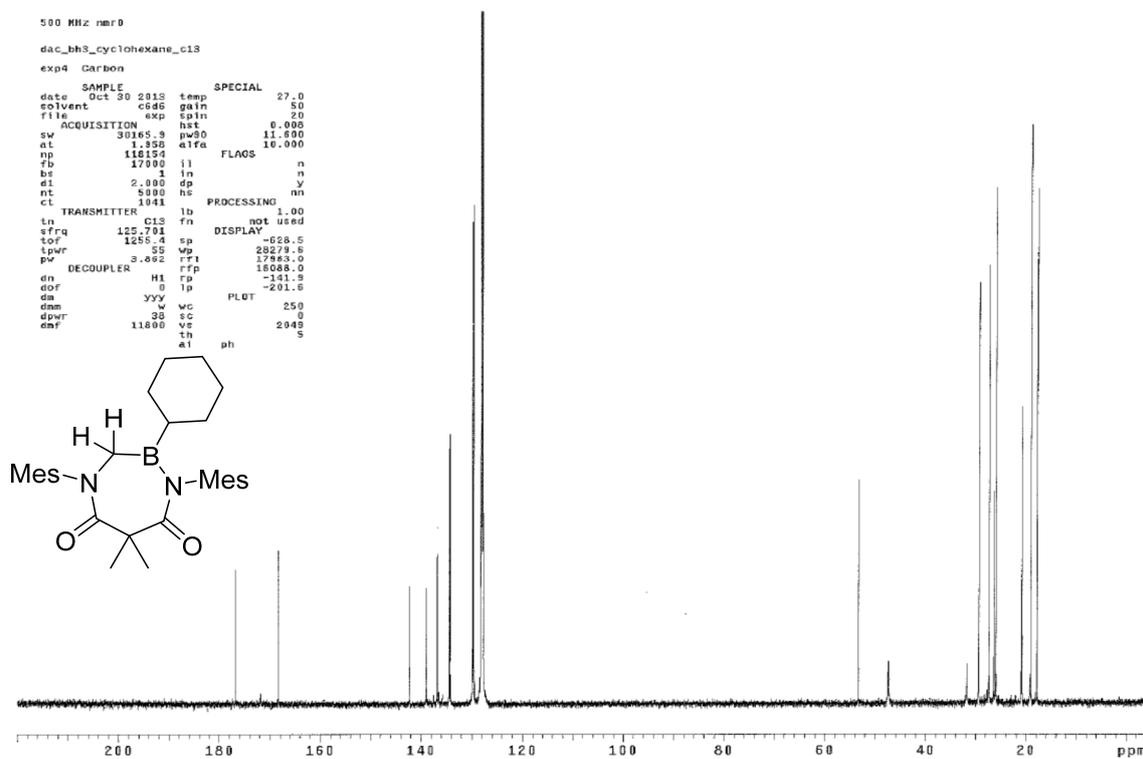
Parameter	DAC–BH <sub>3</sub> <i>cis</i> -3-hexene ( <b>10</b> )
formula	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>43</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> B
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i>	474.5
crystal size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.20 × 0.20 × 0.20
crystal system	triclinic
space group	<i>P</i> -1
<i>a</i> (Å)	9.4460 (13)
<i>b</i> (Å)	12.5512 (21)
<i>c</i> (Å)	12.8280 (17)
$\alpha$ (°)	97.463 (6)
$\beta$ (°)	110.784 (9)
$\gamma$ (°)	96.693 (5)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1387.99 (60)
<i>Z</i>	2
$\rho_{\text{calc}}$ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.14
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.070
<i>F</i> (000)	516.0
<i>T</i> (K)	120 (2)
scan mode	$\omega$
	–10 → +11
<i>hkl</i> range	–14 → +14
	–15 → +15
measd. reflns.	16265
unique reflns. [ <i>R</i> <sub>int</sub> ]	4766 [0.090]
refinement reflns	4766
refined parameters	326
GOF on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	1.264
<i>R</i> 1 <sup>a</sup> (all data)	0.135 (0.191)
<i>wR</i> 2 <sup>b</sup> (all data)	0.348 (0.388)
$\rho_{\text{fin}}$ (max/min)	0.976
(e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	–0.512

$$^a R1 = \left( \frac{\sum \|F_o| - |F_c|\|}{\sum |F_o|} \right); \quad ^b wR2 = \left\{ \frac{\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2}{\sum w(F_o^2)^2} \right\}^{1/2}.$$

Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 3.Figure S2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 3.

Figure S3. <sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of 3.Figure S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4.



Figure S7.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 6.Figure S8.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of 6.

dac\_uh3\_cyclohexane\_11b  
Pulse Sequence: s2pu1

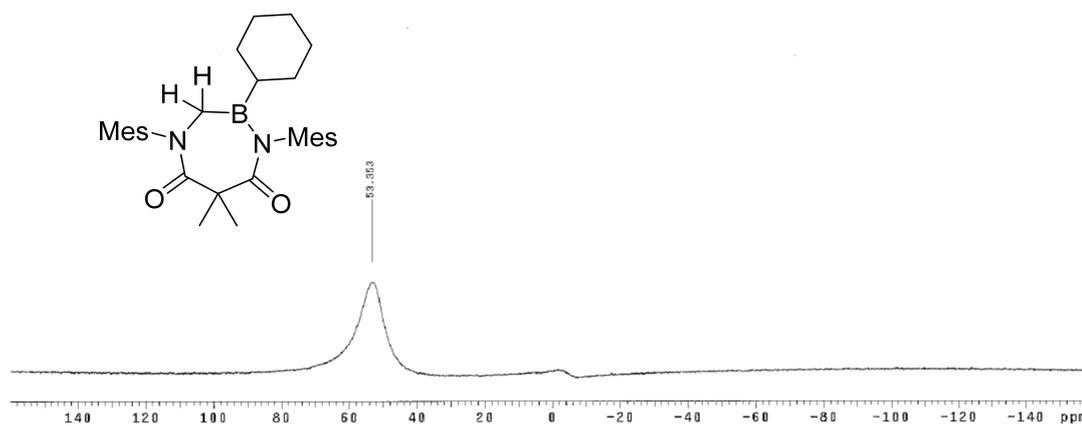


Figure S9.  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectrum of 6.

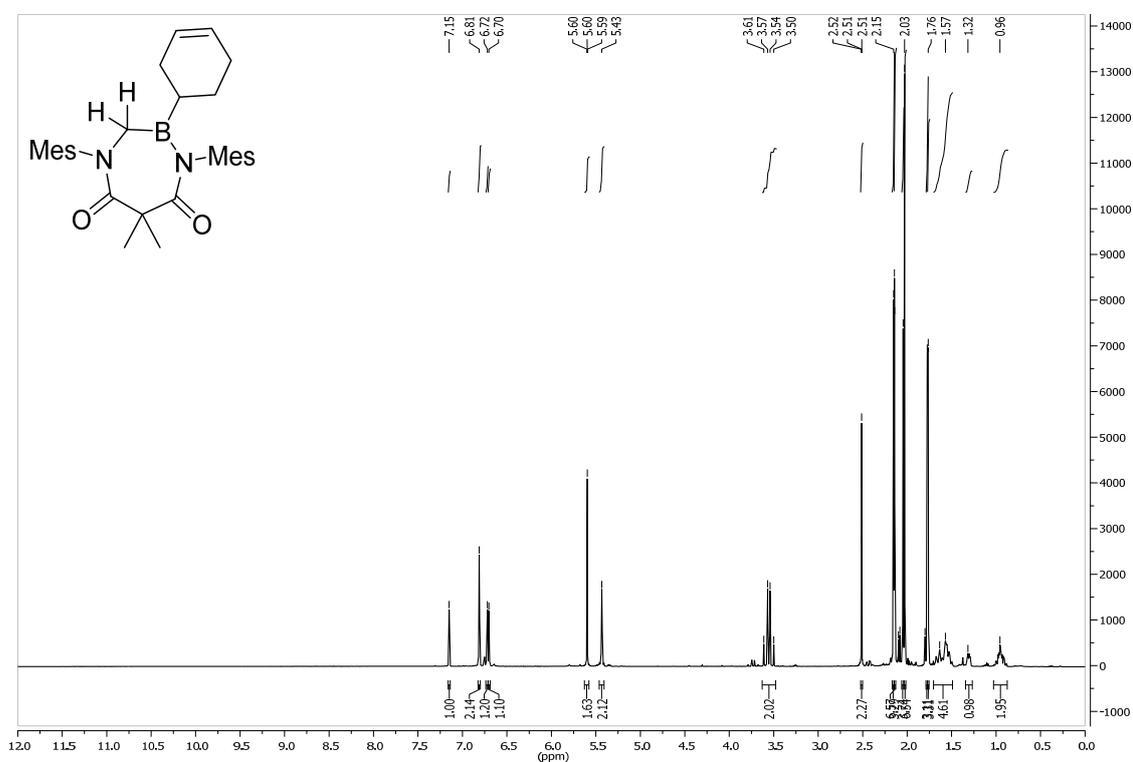
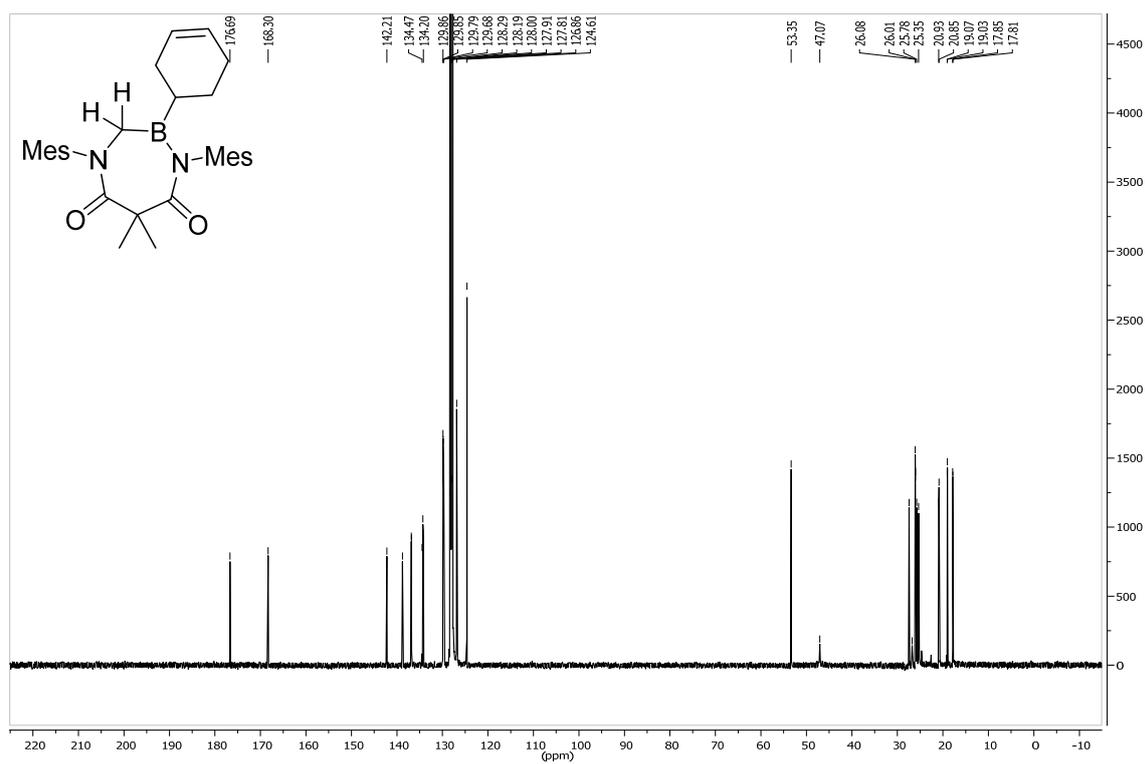
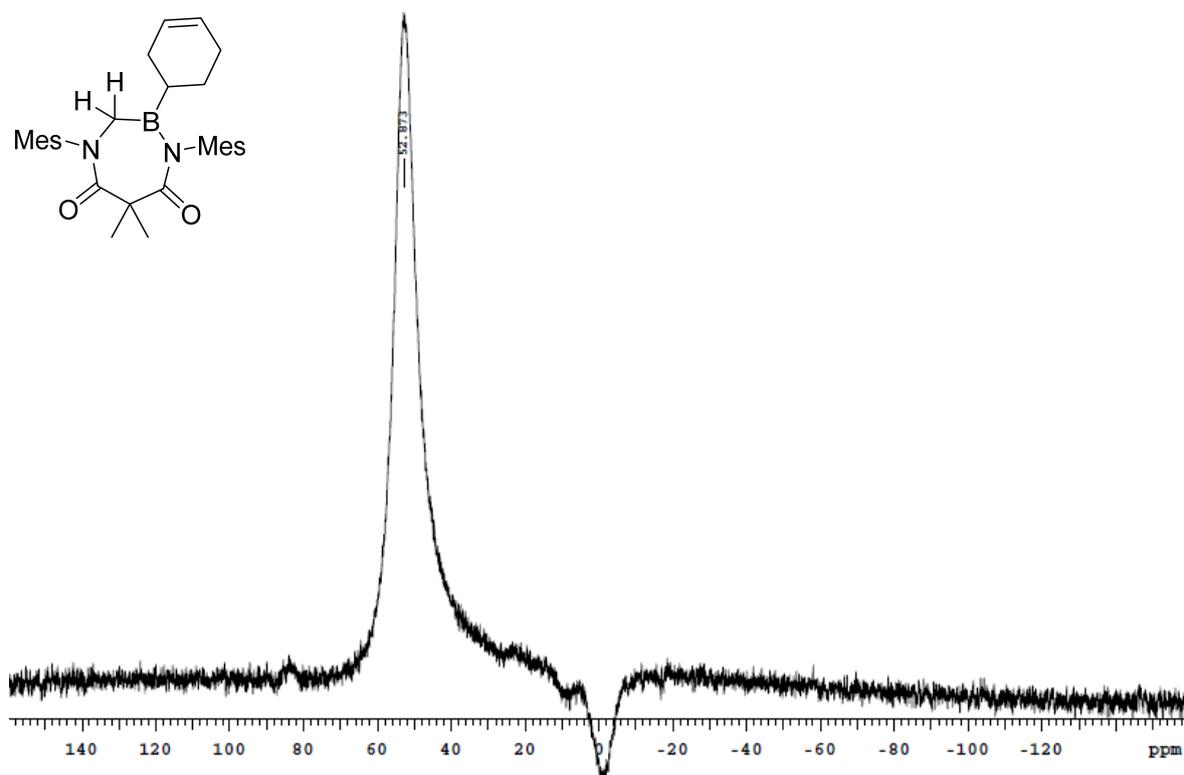
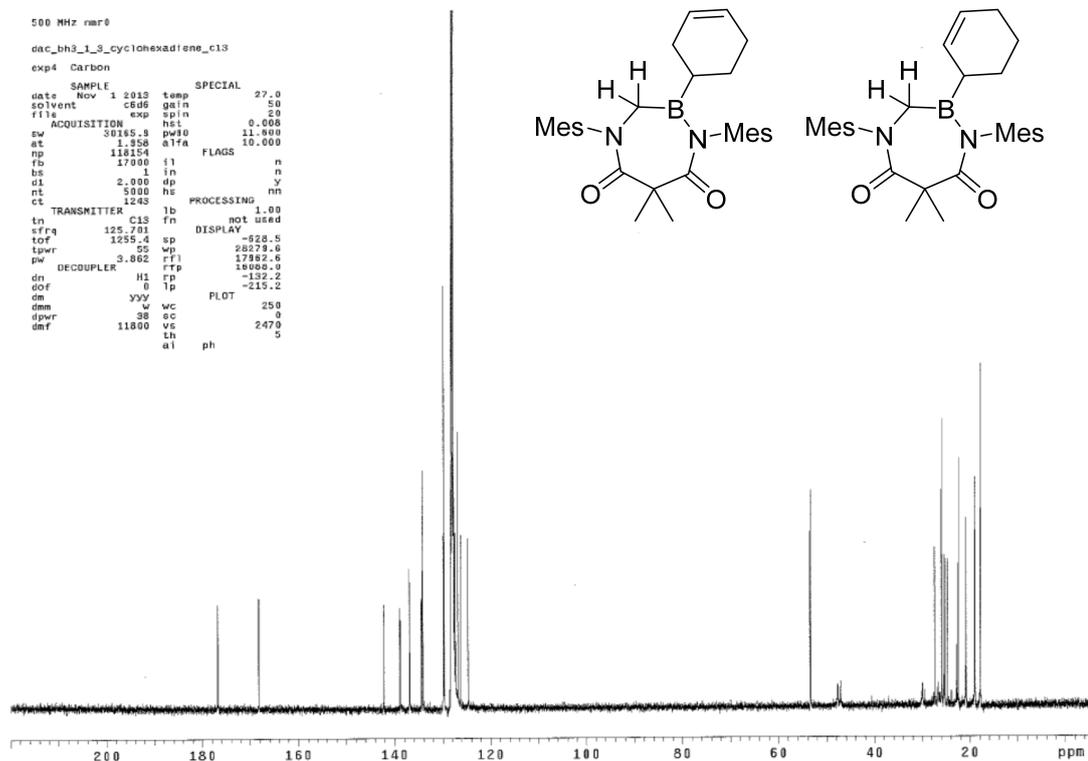
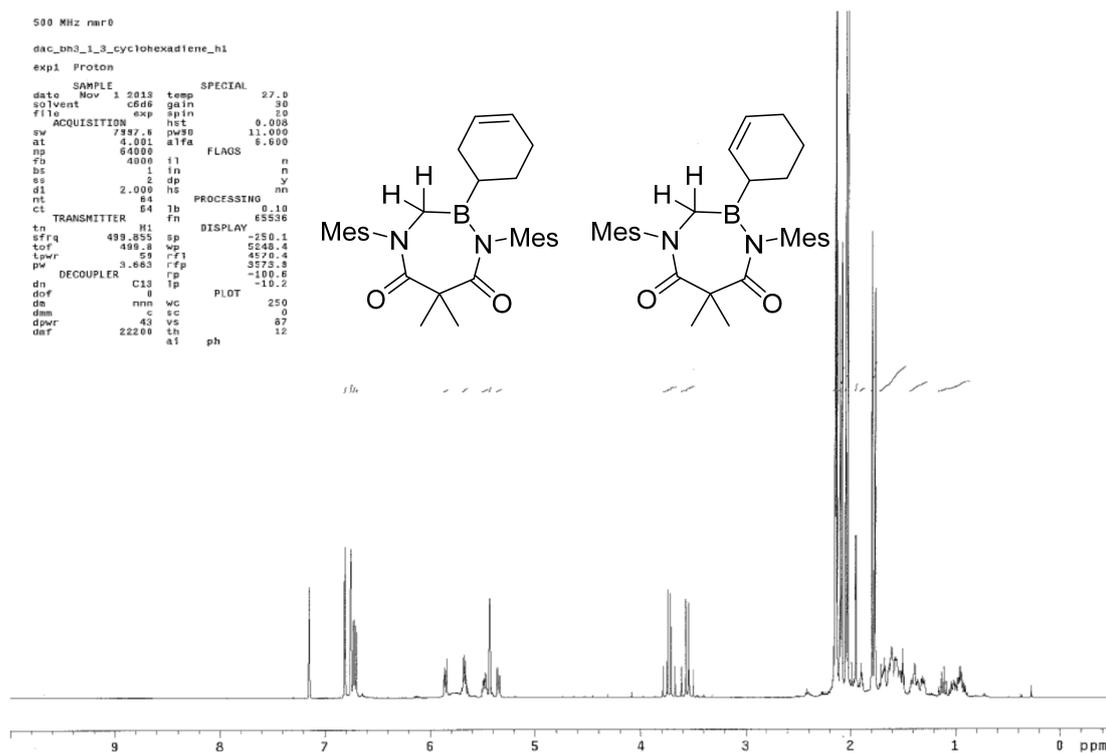
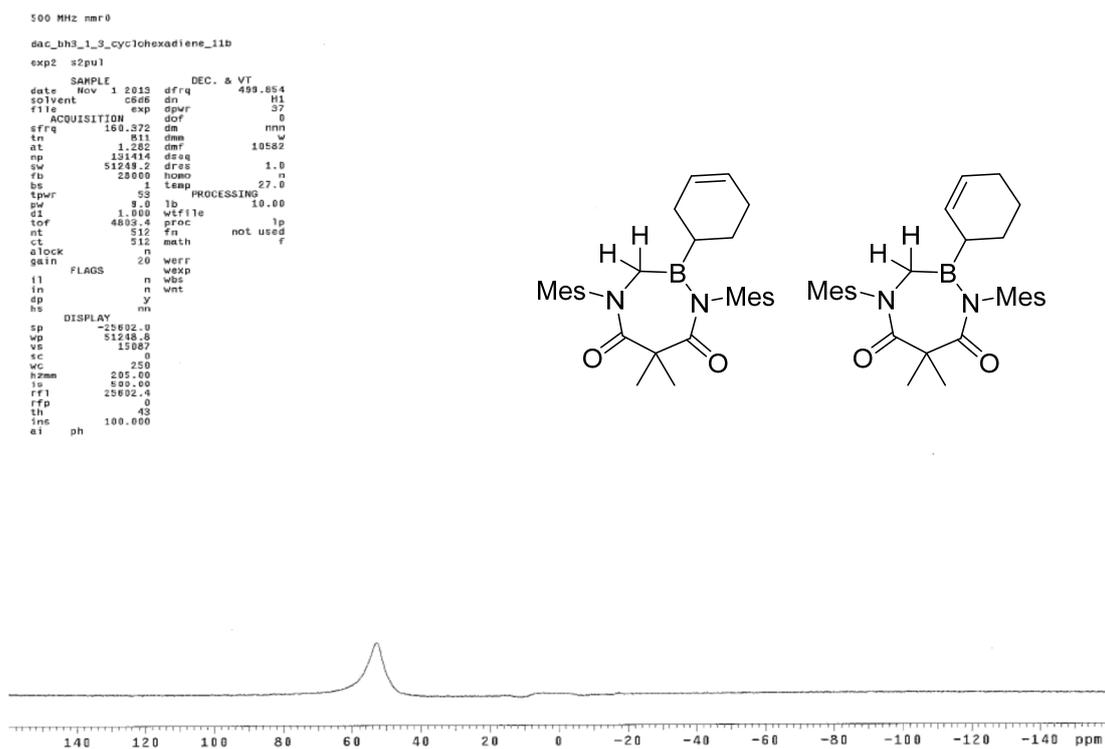
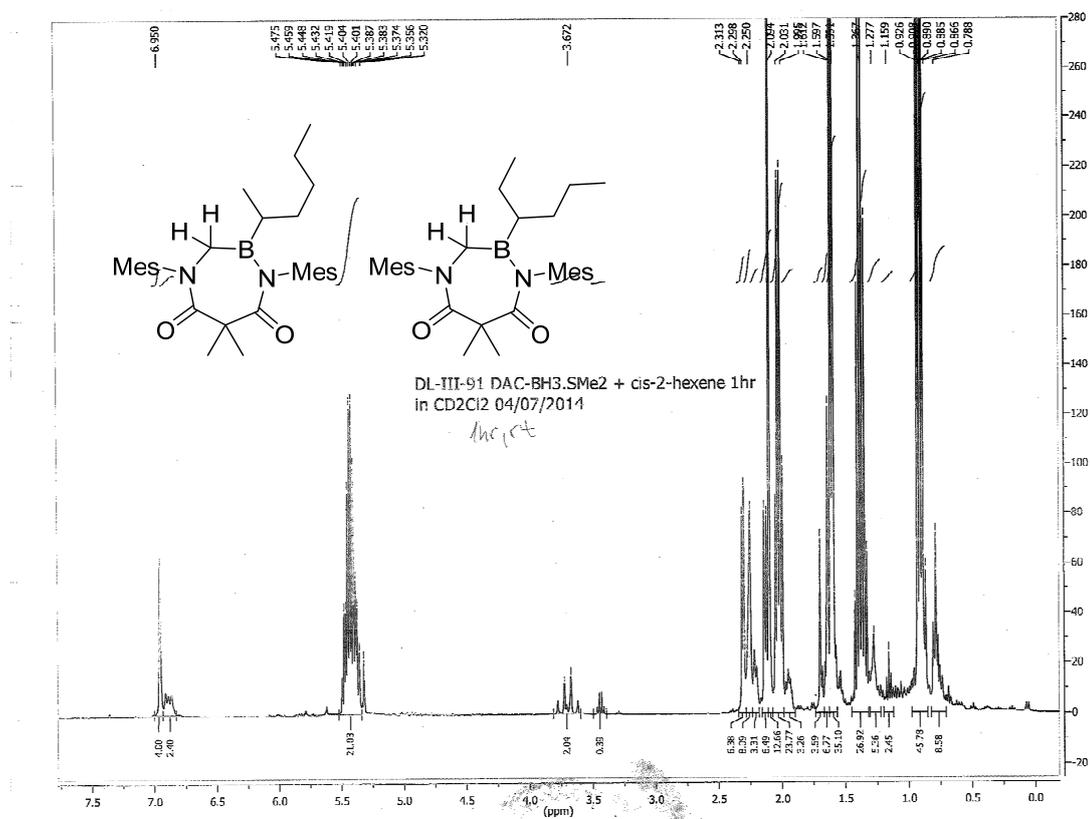
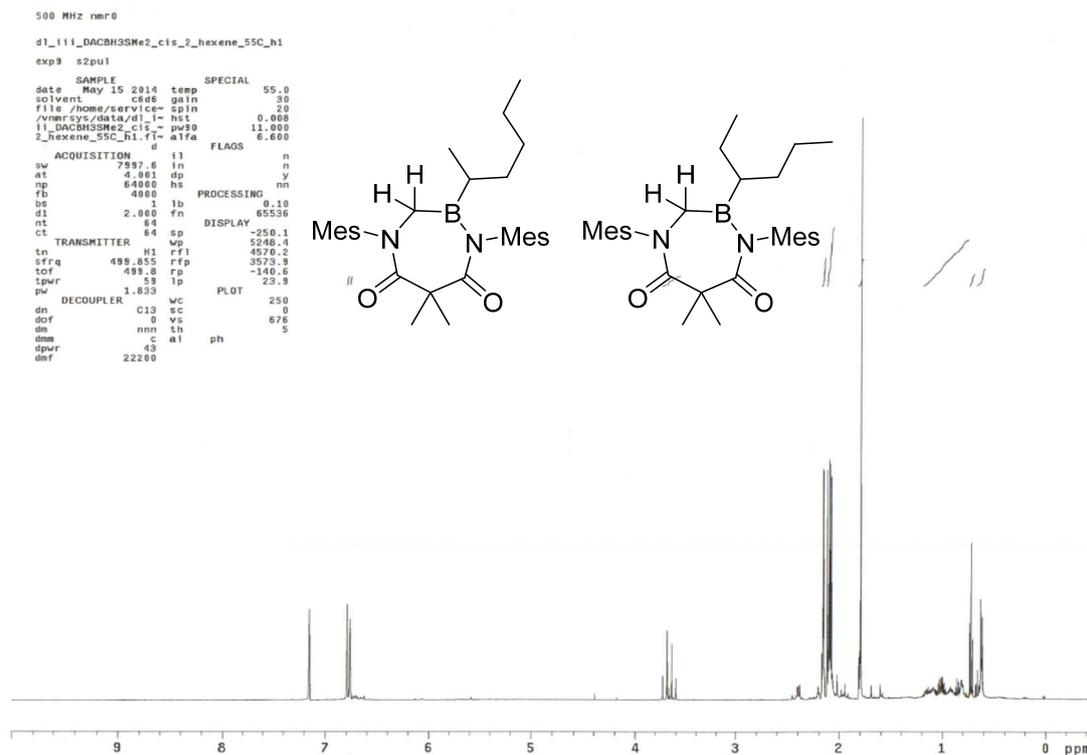


Figure S10.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 7.

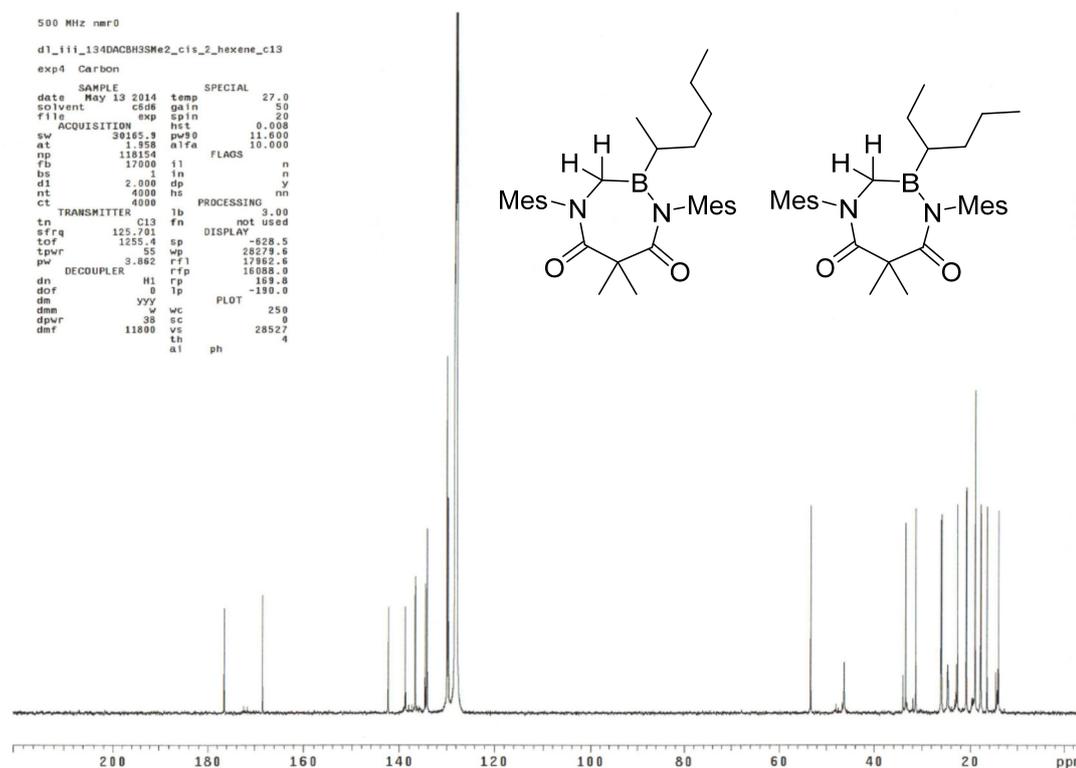
Figure S11. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 7.Figure S12. <sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of 7.



Figure S15.  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectrum of 7 and 8.Figure S16.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 9 and 10 obtained from *cis*-2-hexene.



**Figure S17.** Variable Temperature (VT)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **9** and **10** obtained from *cis*-2-hexene at 55 °C.



**Figure S18.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of **9** and **10** obtained from *cis*-2-hexene.

d1\_i11\_134DACBHSSMe2\_cis\_2\_hexene\_b11  
Pulse Sequence: s2pu1

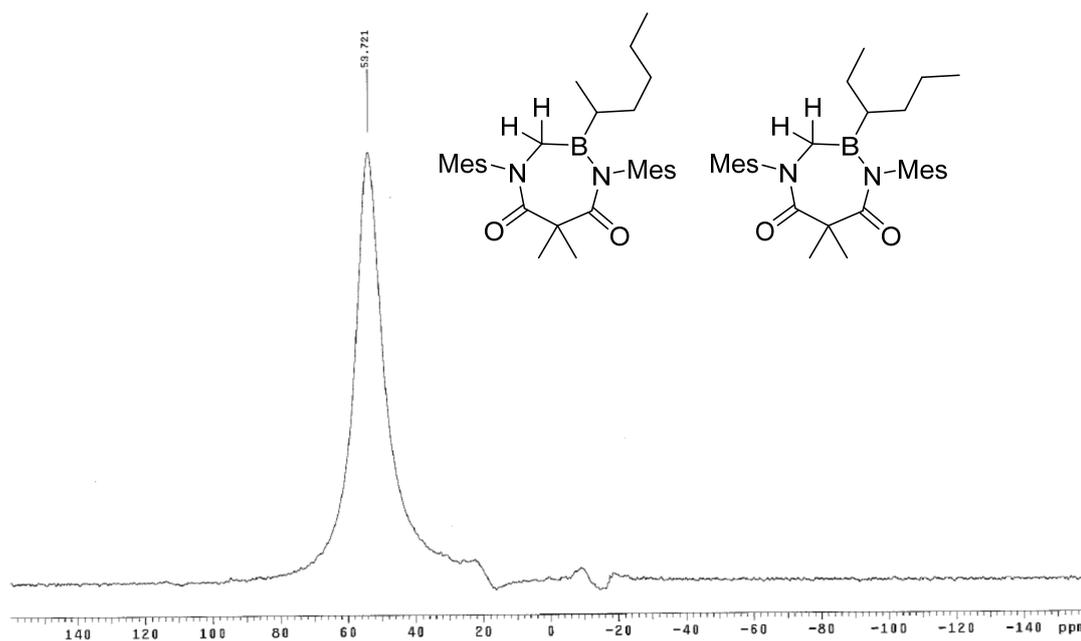


Figure S19.  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectrum of 9 and 10 obtained from *cis*-2-hexene.

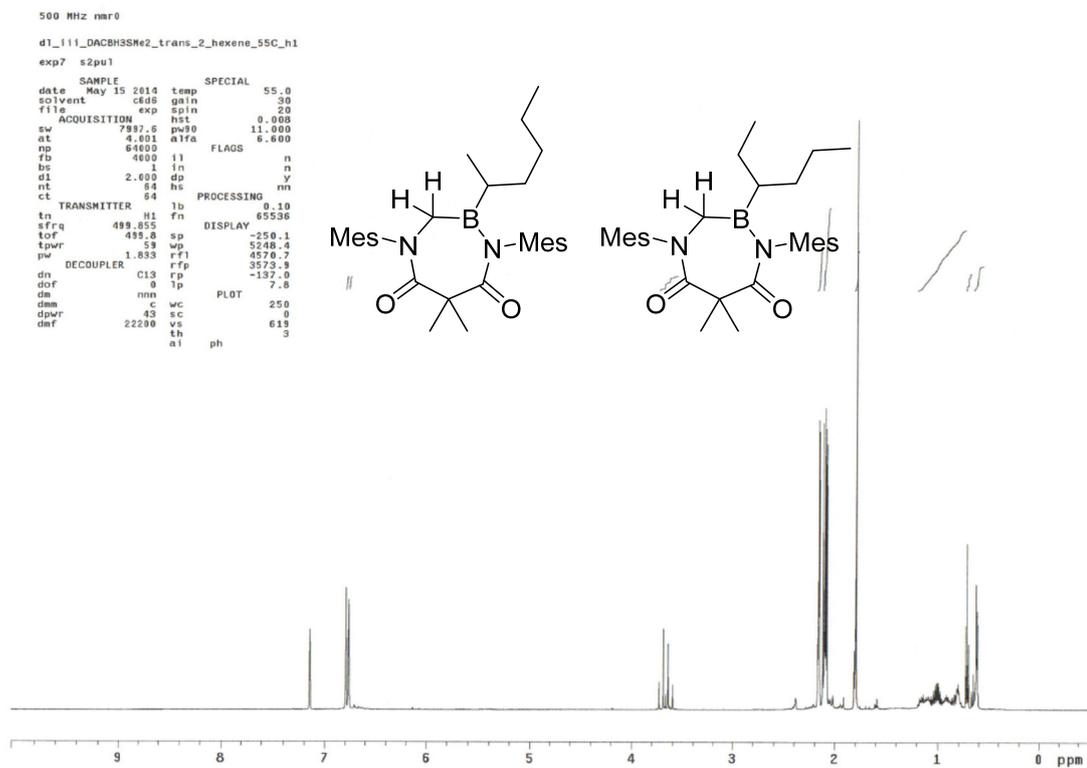


Figure S20. VT  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 9 and 10 obtained from *trans*-2-hexene at 55 °C.

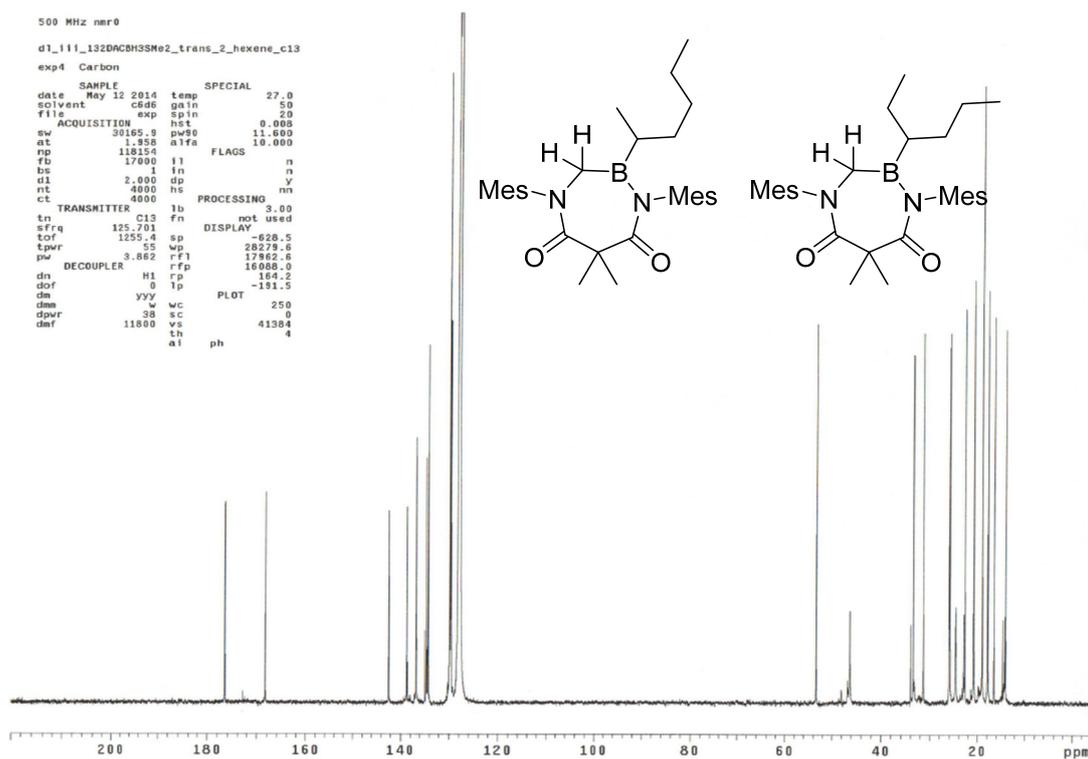


Figure S21.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of **9** and **10** obtained from *trans*-2-hexene.

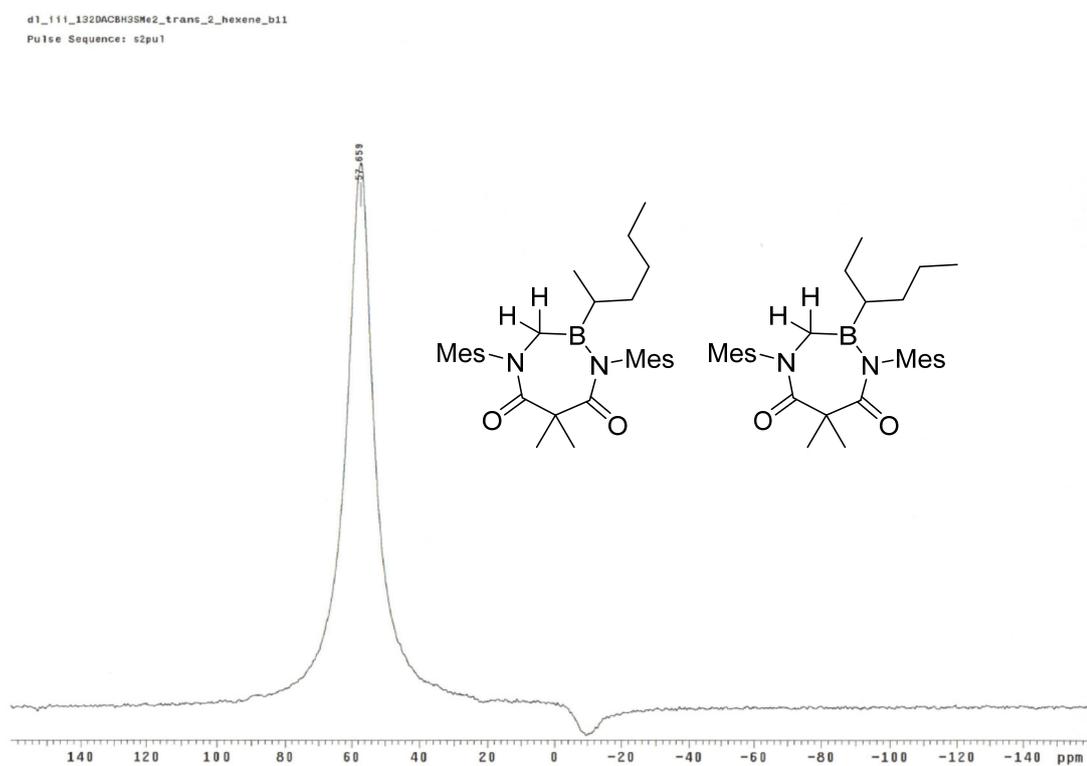
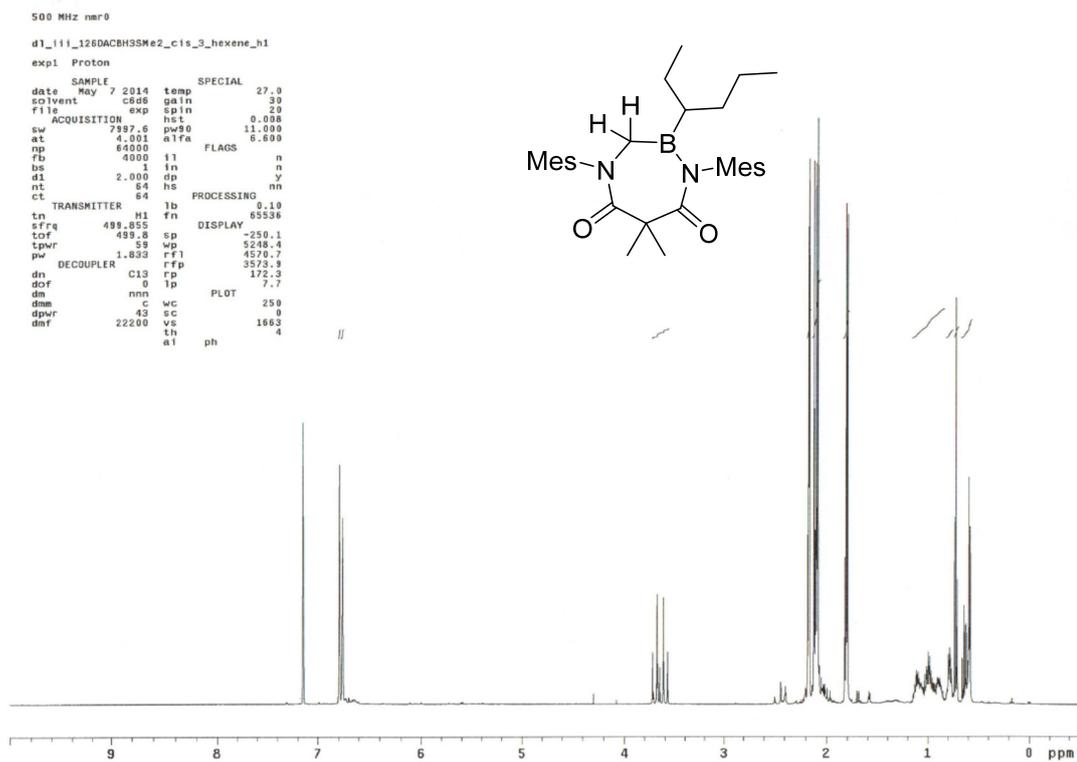
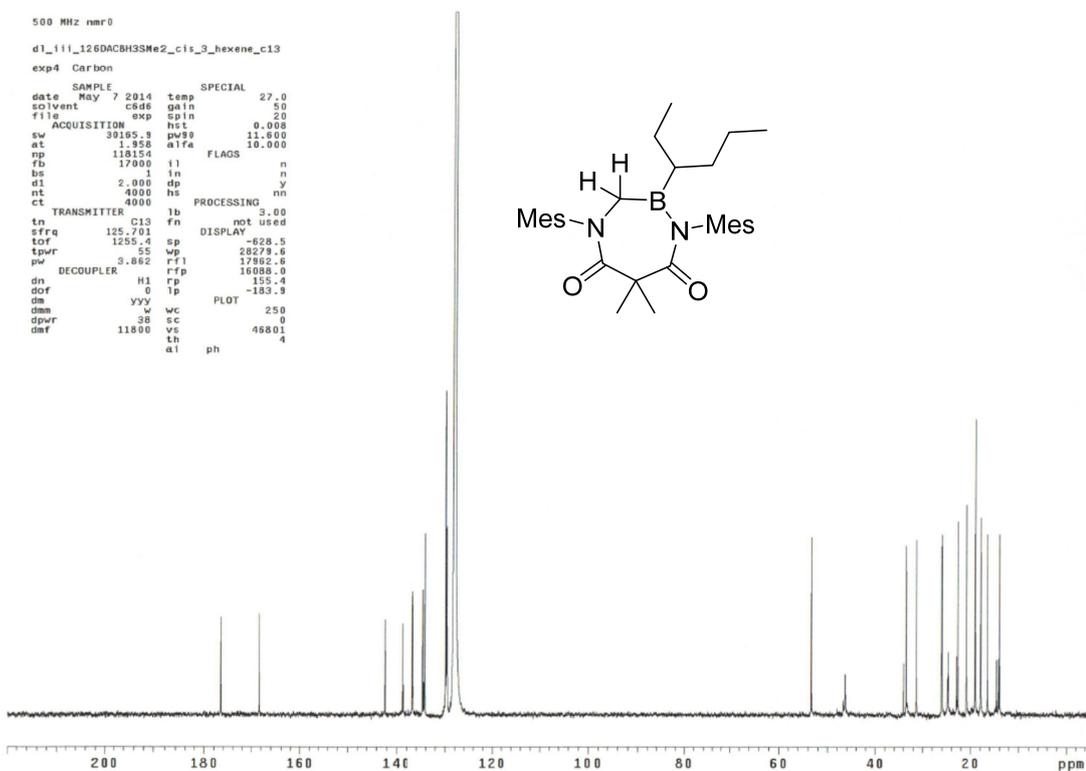
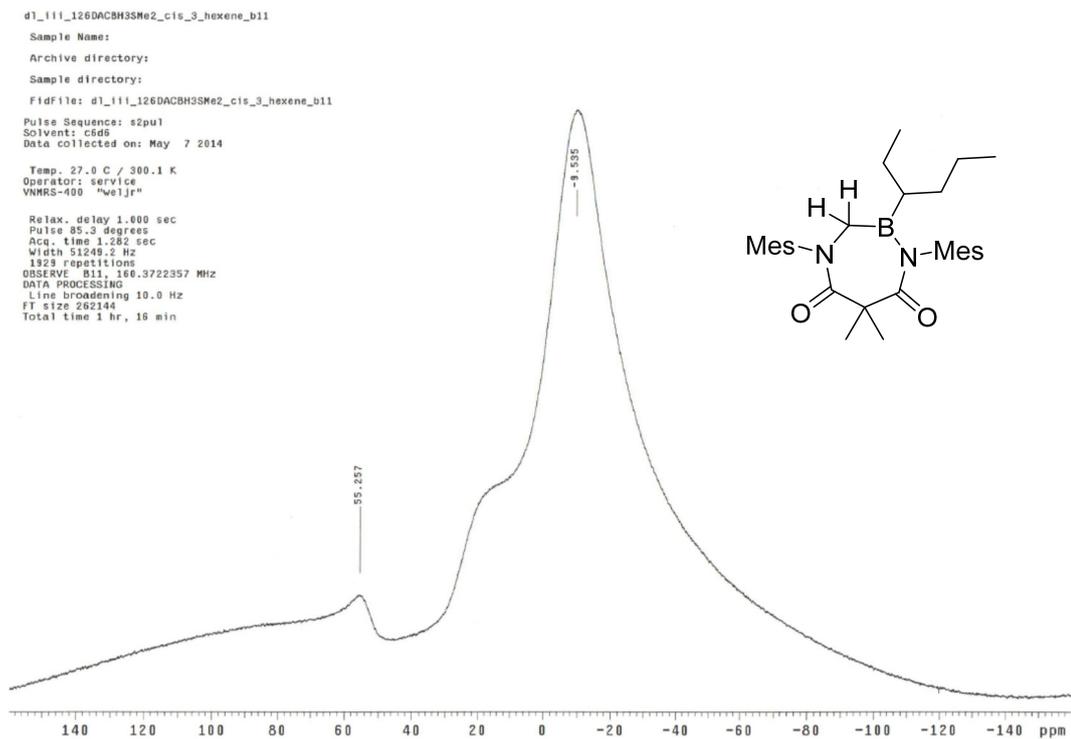
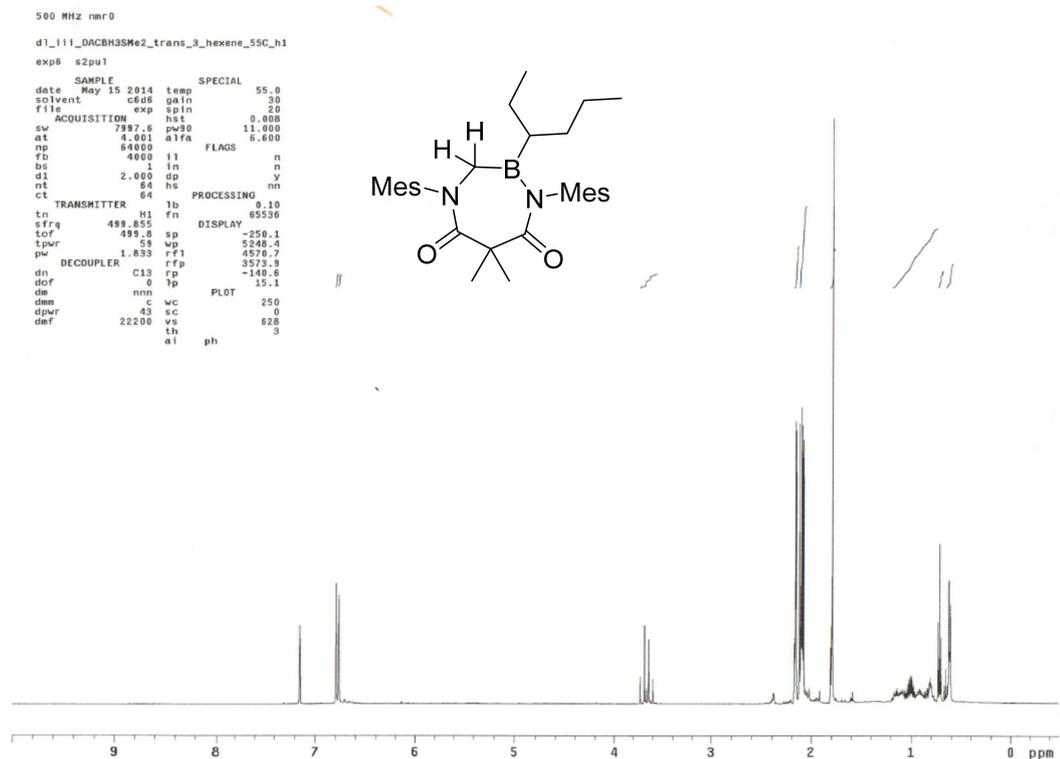


Figure S22.  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectrum of **9** and **10** obtained from *trans*-2-hexene.

Figure S23. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 10 obtained from *cis*-3-hexene.Figure S24. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 10 obtained from *cis*-3-hexene.

Figure S25.  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectrum of **10** obtained from *cis*-3-hexene.Figure S26. VT  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum **10** obtained from *trans*-3-hexene at 55 °C.

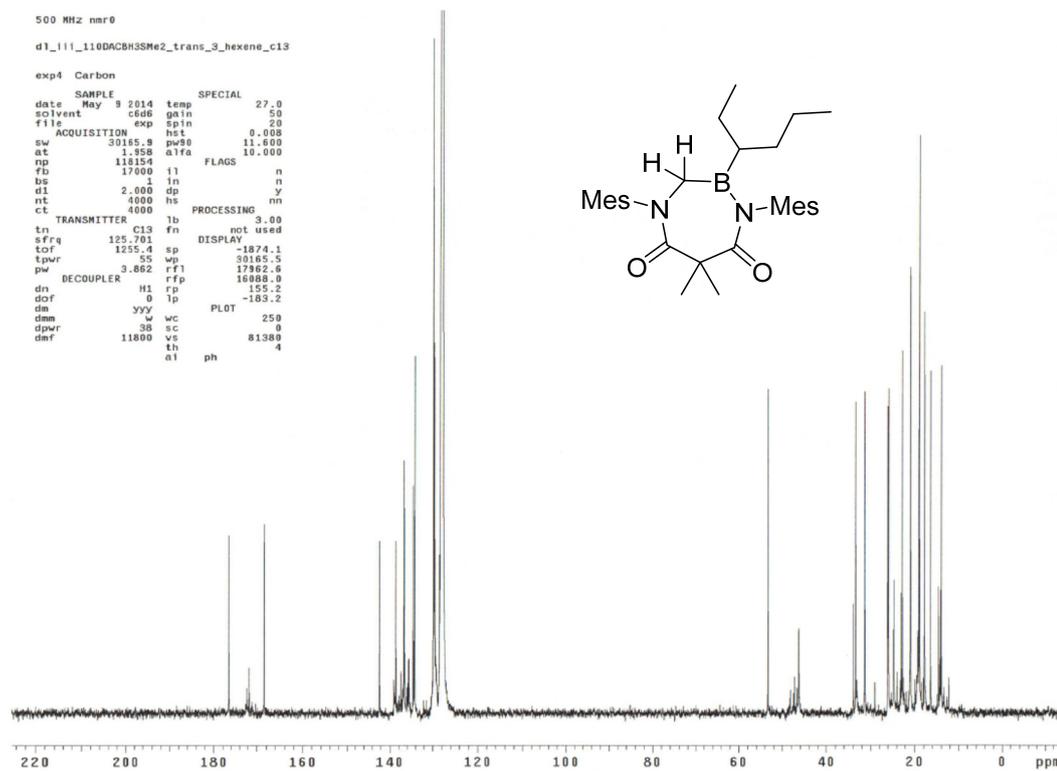


Figure S27.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of **10** obtained from *trans*-3-hexene.

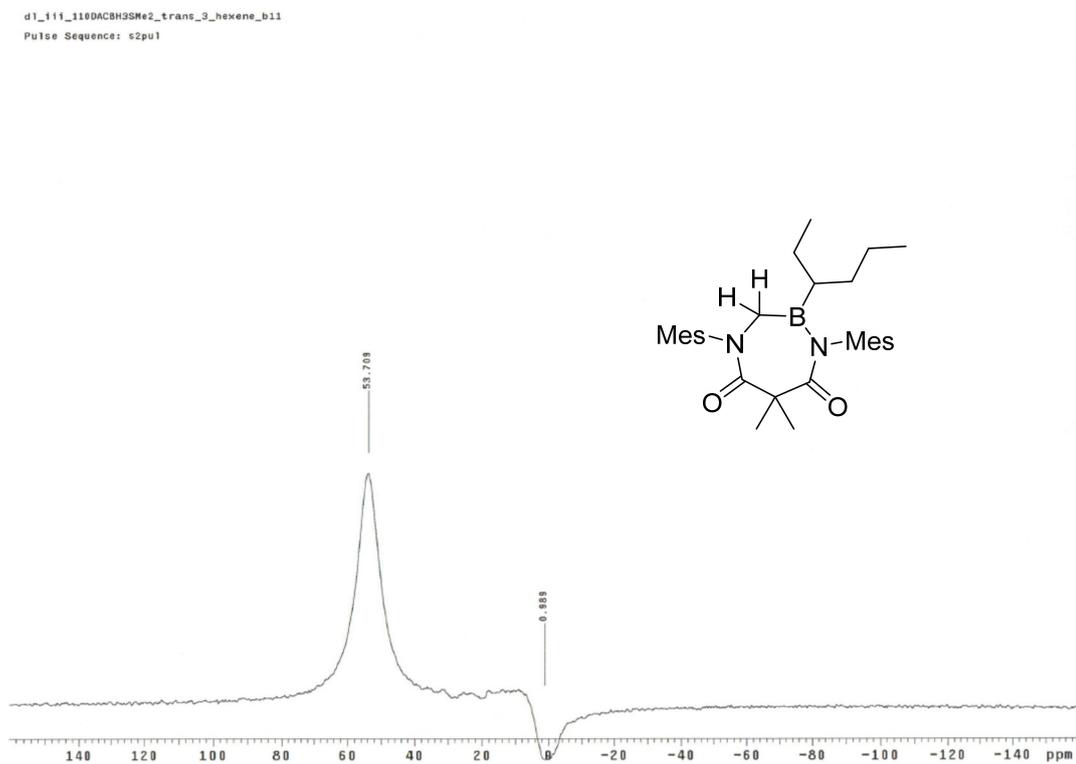


Figure S28.  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectrum of **10** obtained from *trans*-3-hexene.

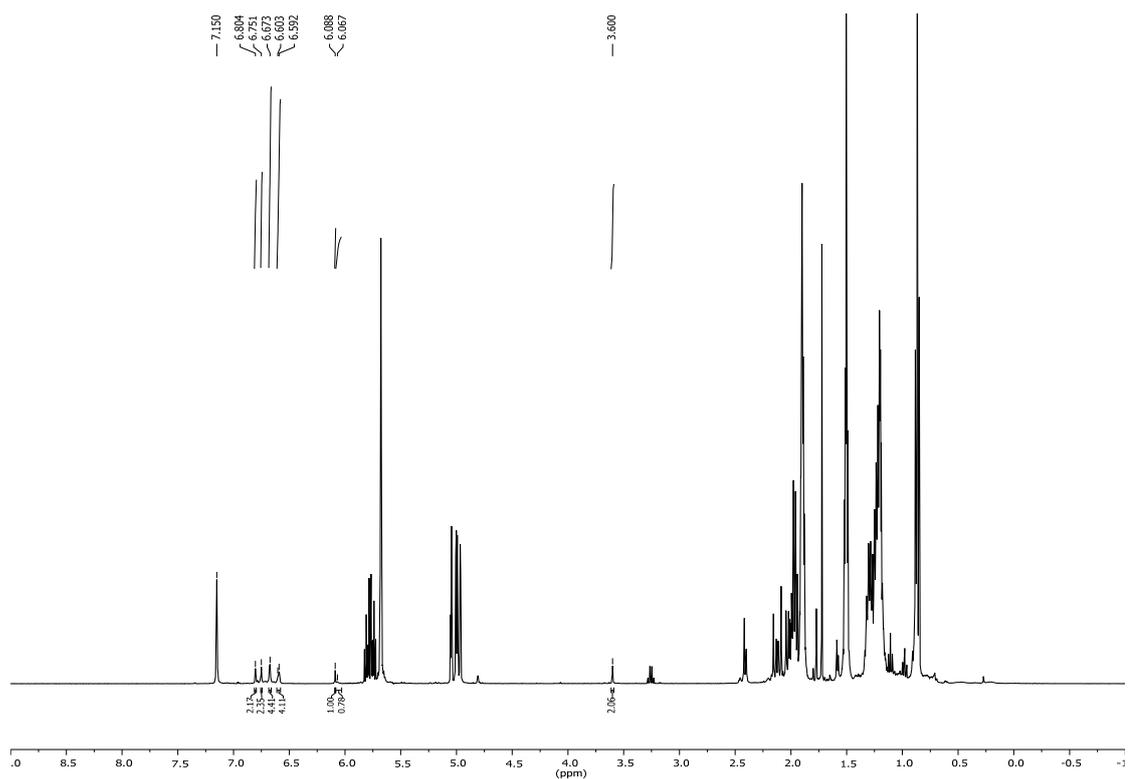


Figure S29. Crude  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **6**, **11** and **12** obtained from reaction shown in Scheme 8.

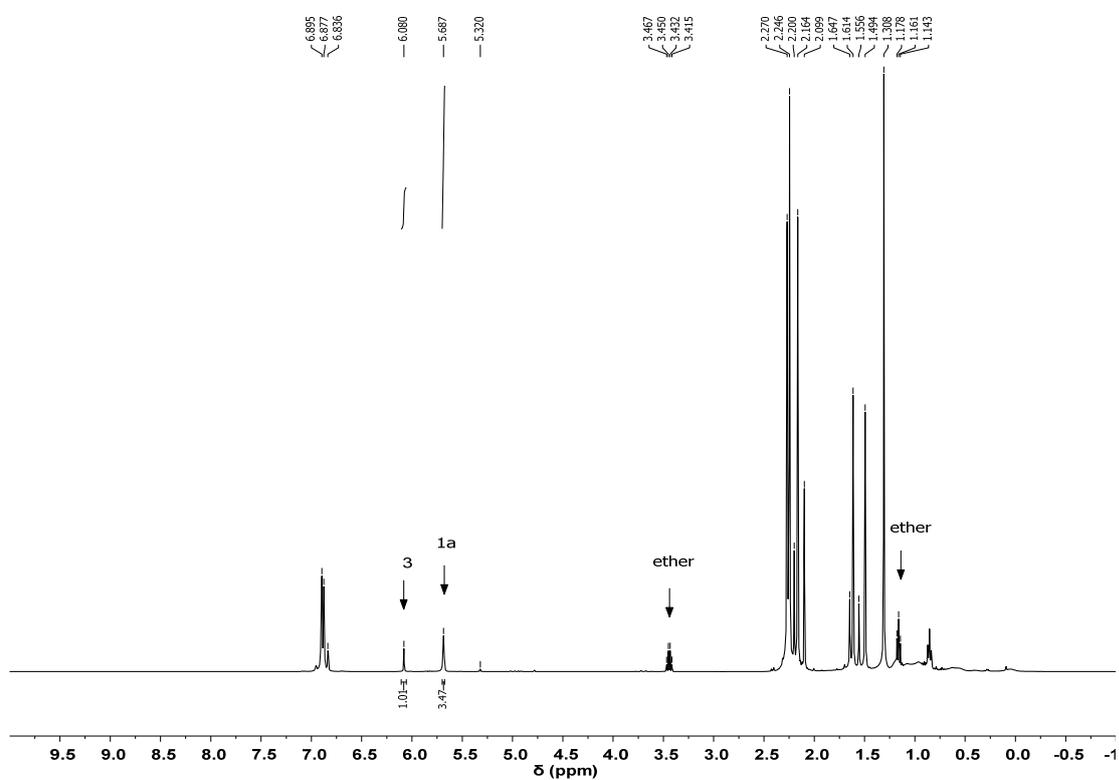


Figure S30. Crude  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum recorded after combining **1a** and 0.5 equiv of 1-hexene in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ .

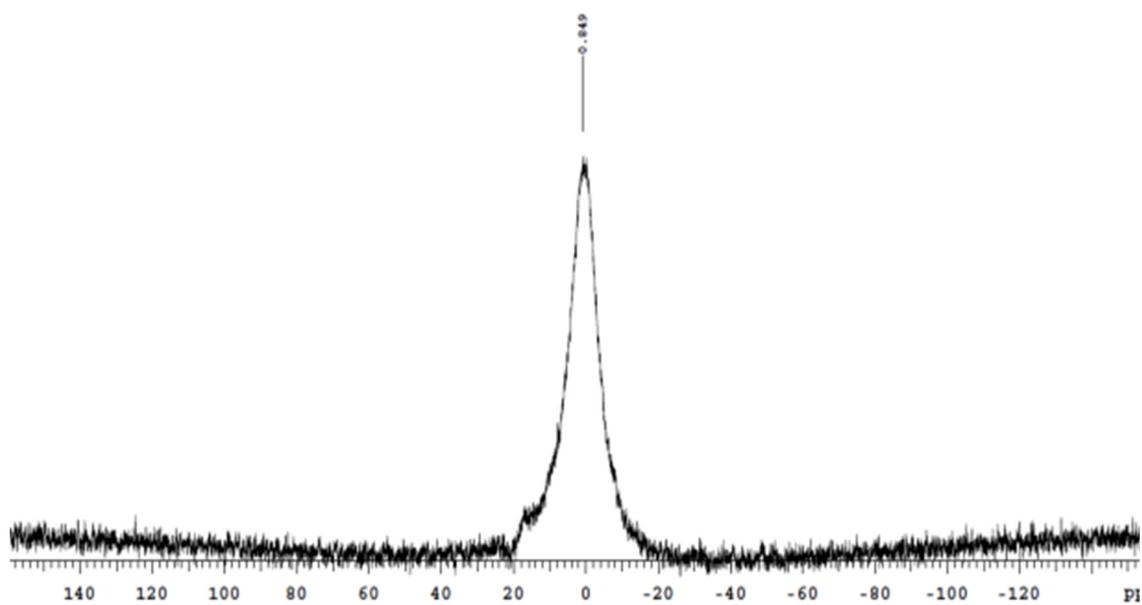


Figure S31. <sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> as a reference.

## References

1. Otwinowski, Z; Minor, W. *Methods in Enzymology: Macromolecular Crystallography, Part A*; Carter, C.W., Jr., Sweet, R.M., Eds.; Academic Press: San Diego, CA, USA, 1997; Volume 276, pp. 307–326.
2. Sheldrick, G.M. A short history of SHELX. *Acta Crystallogr. Sect. A* **2008**, *A64*, 112–122.