

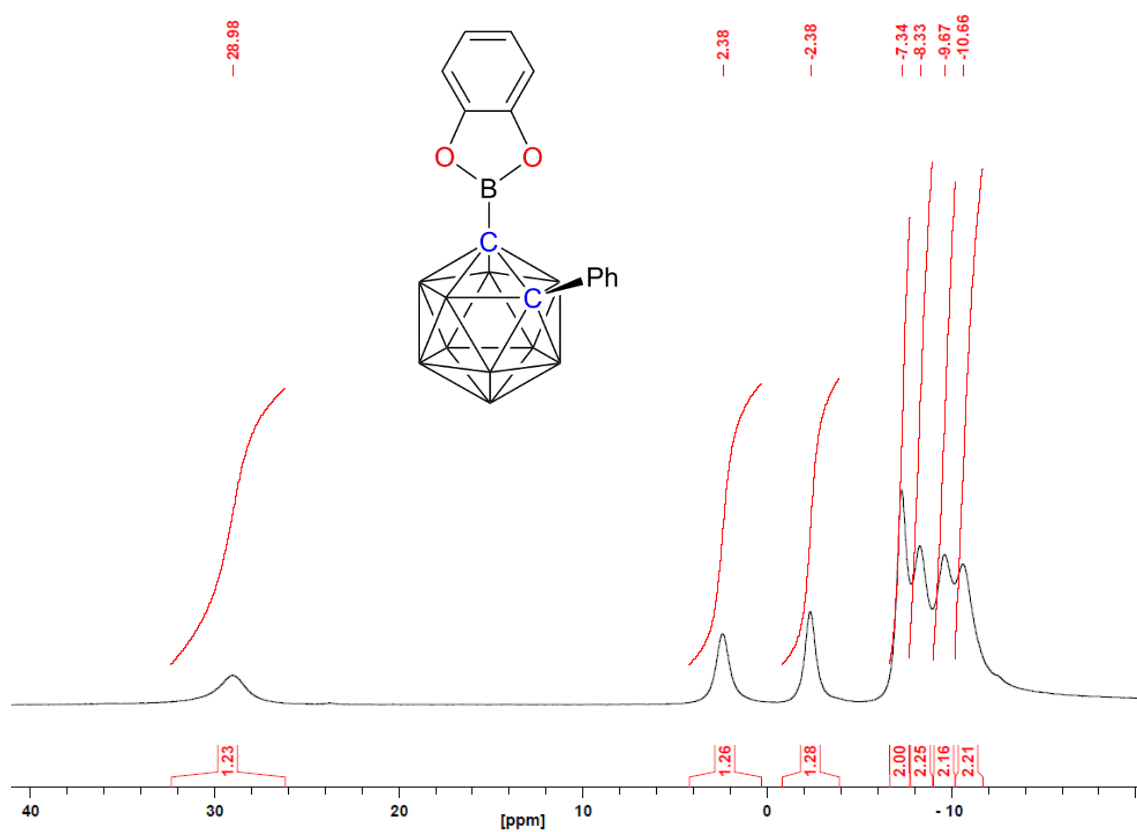
## **Exploiting the Electronic Tuneability of Carborans as Supports for Frustrated Lewis Pairs**

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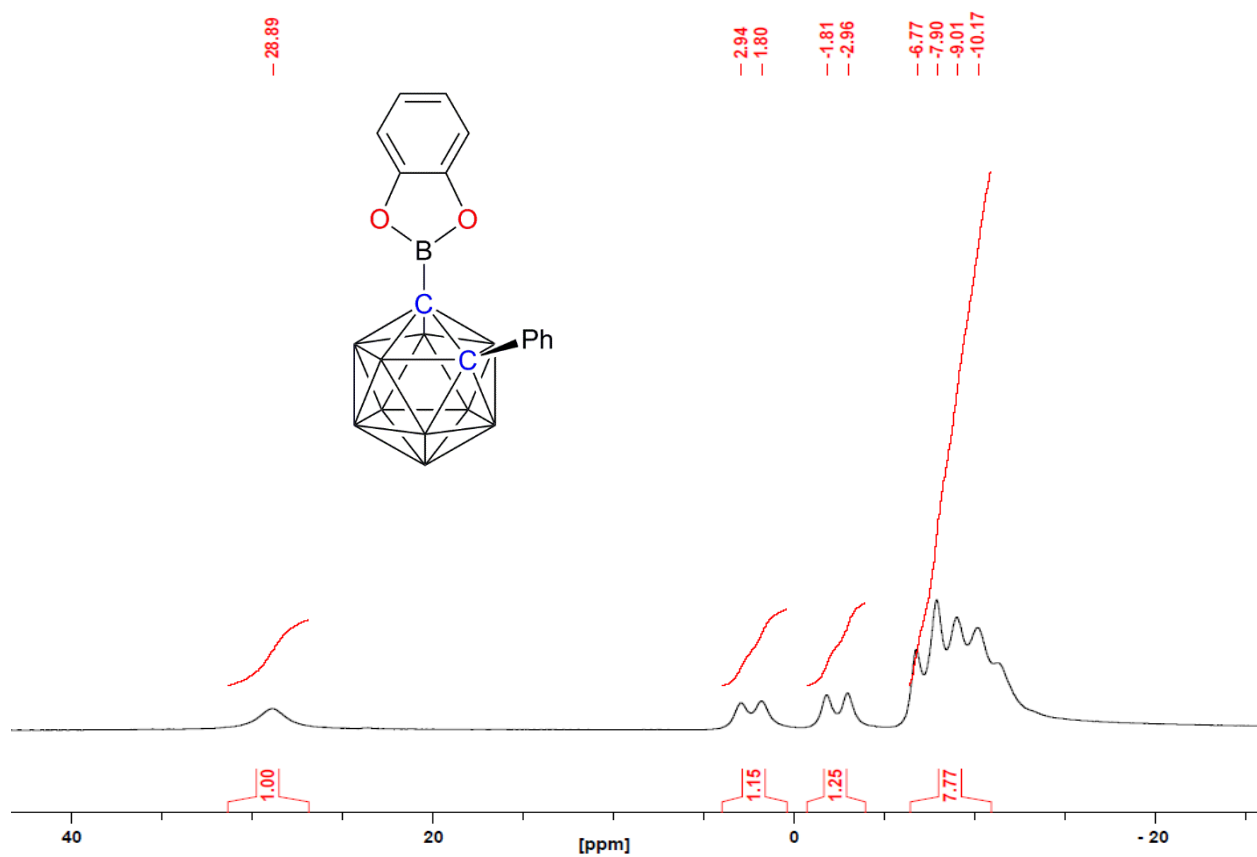
### **Supplementary Material**

#### **1. NMR and Mass Spectra of New Compounds**

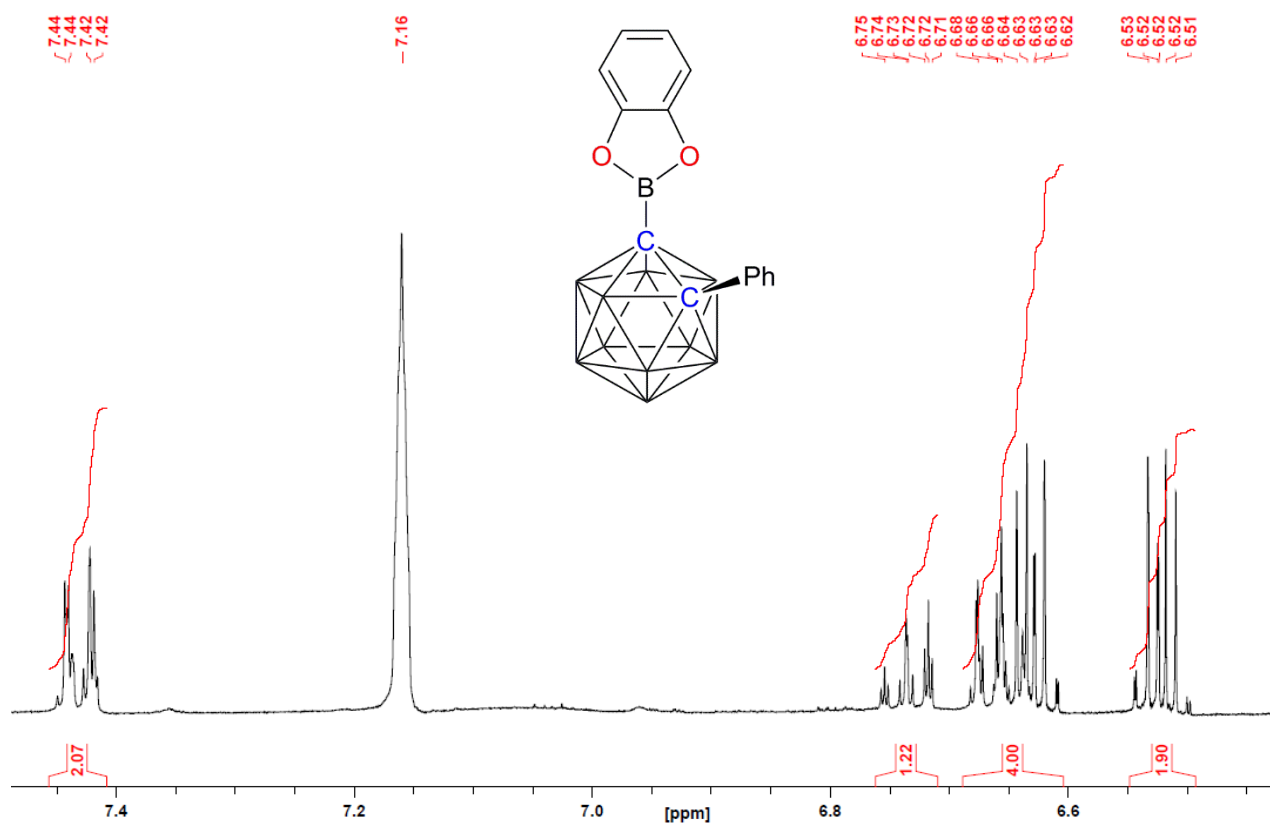
**Figure S1:**  $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1** in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$



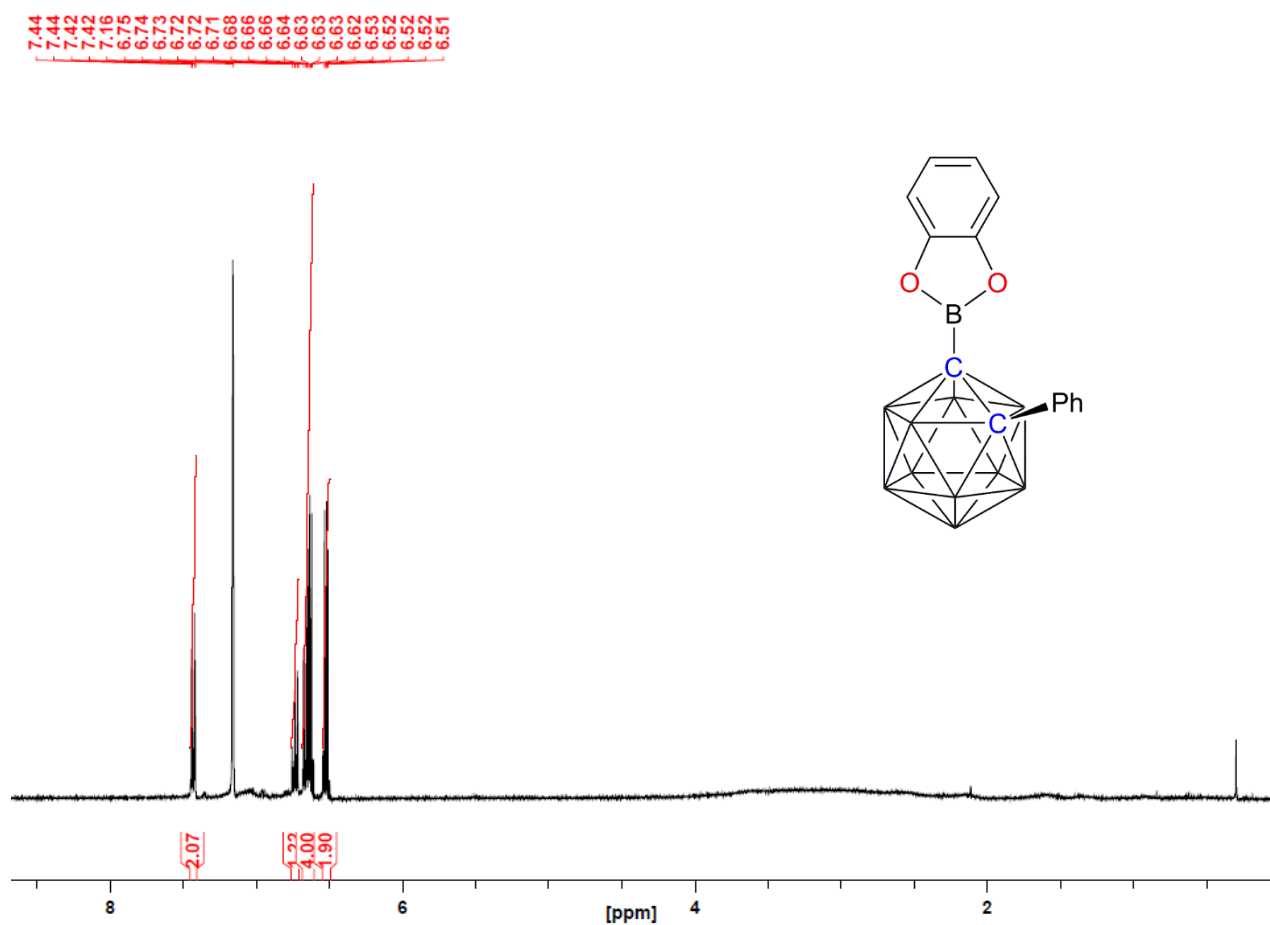
**Figure S2:**  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectrum of compound **1** in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$



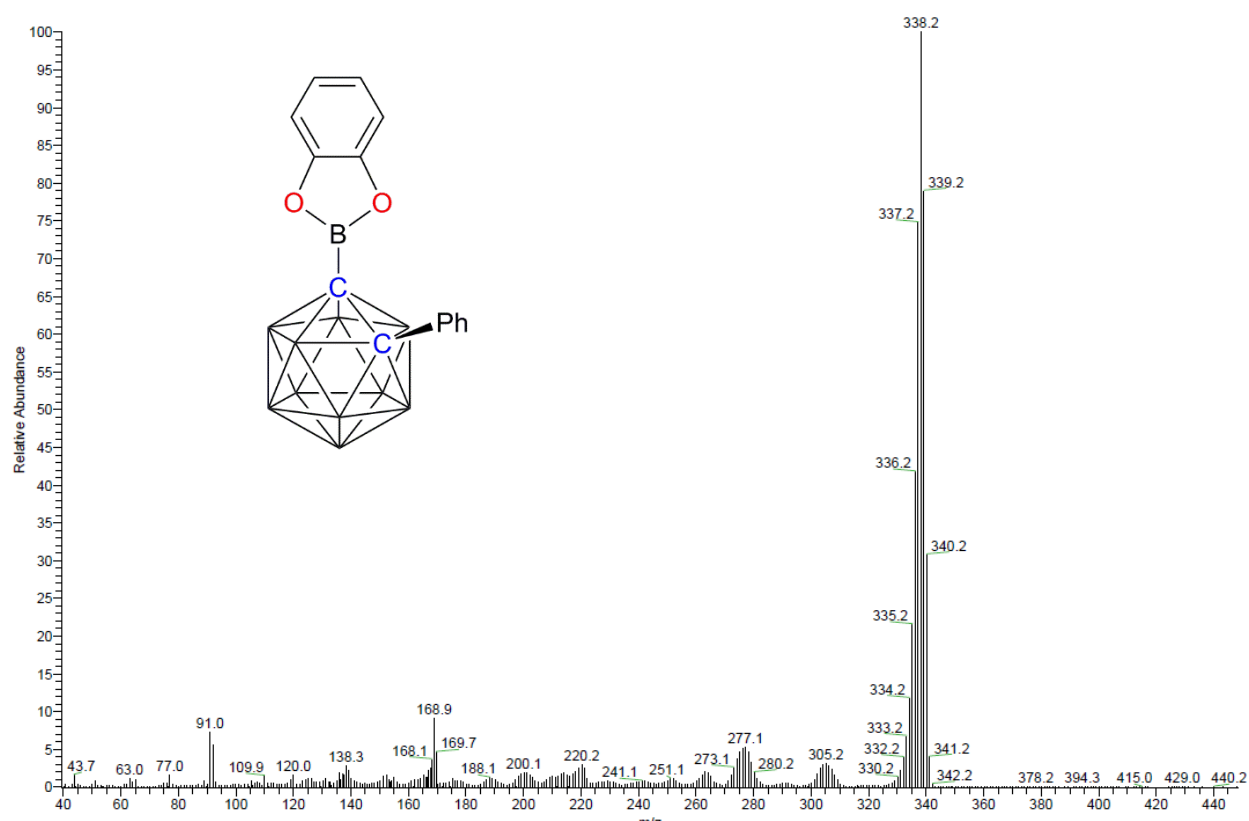
**Figure S3:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (between  $\delta$  8-6 ppm) of compound **1** in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$



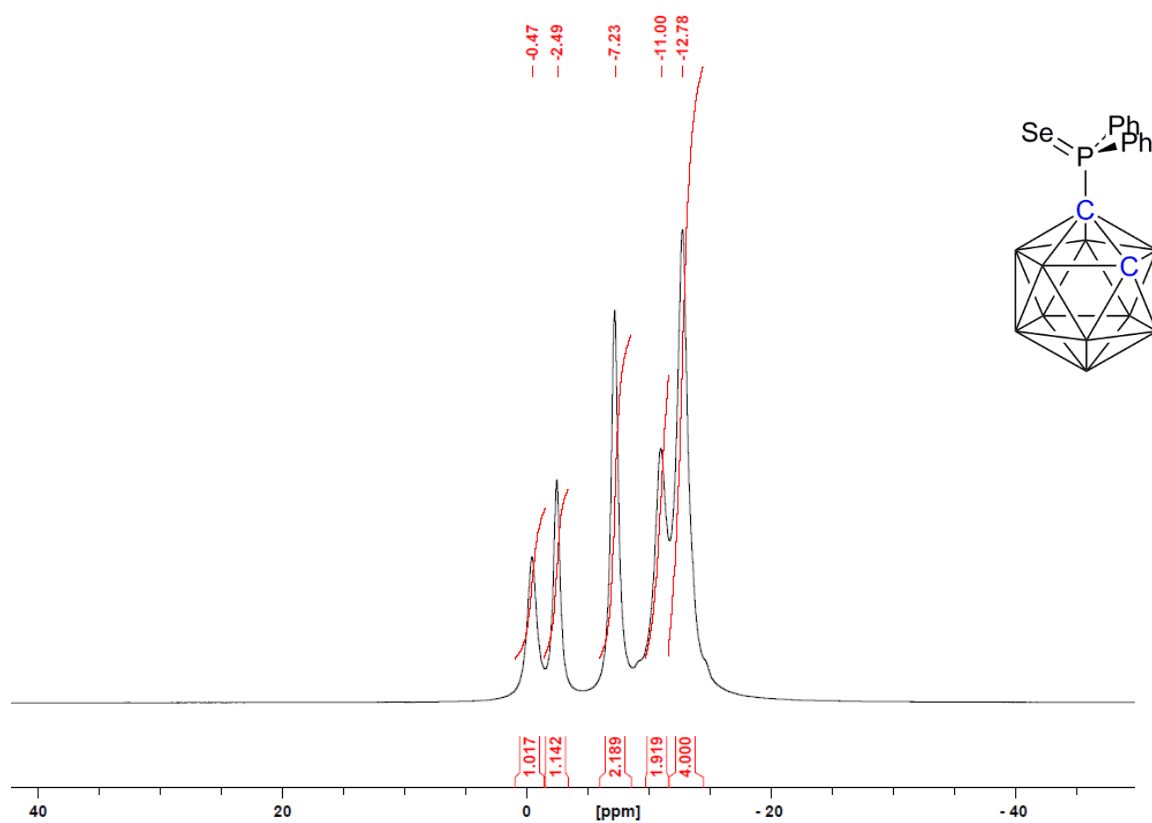
**Figure S4:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (between  $\delta$  8.5-1 ppm) of compound **1** in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$



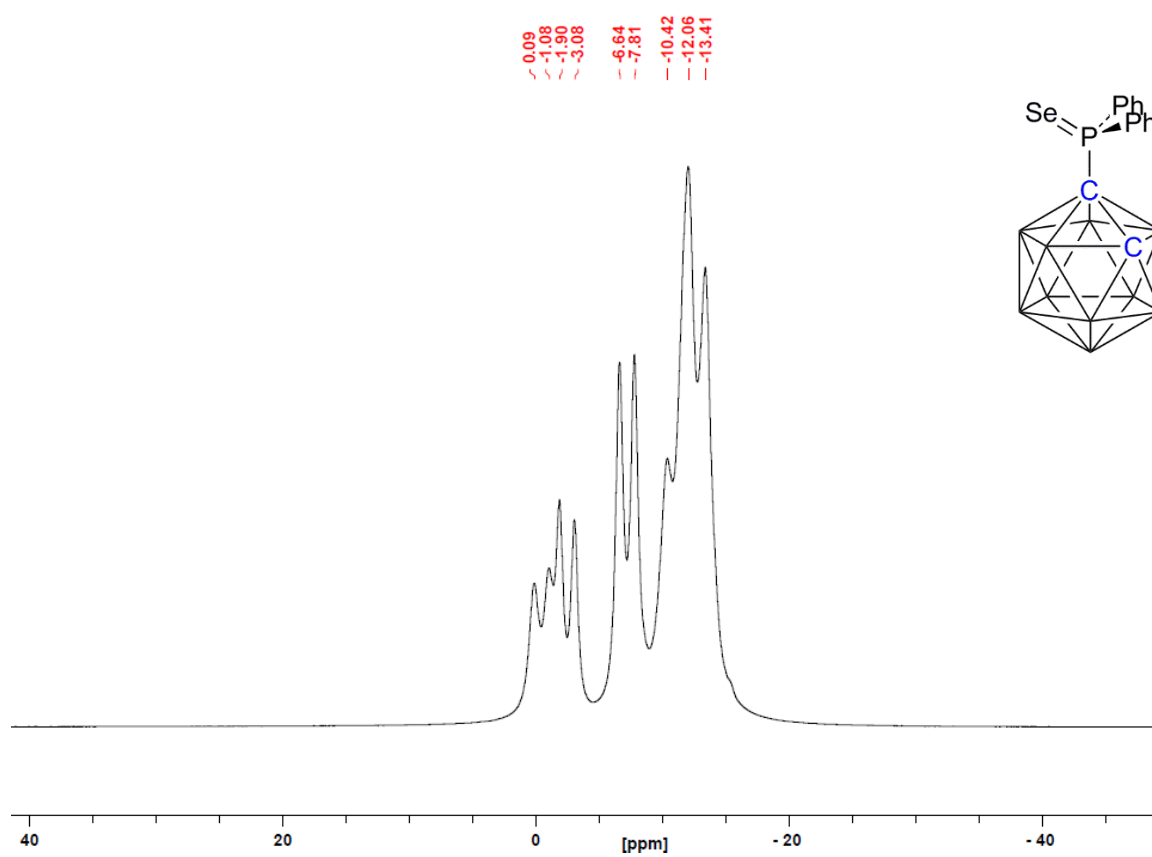
**Figure S5:** EI mass spectrum of compound **1**



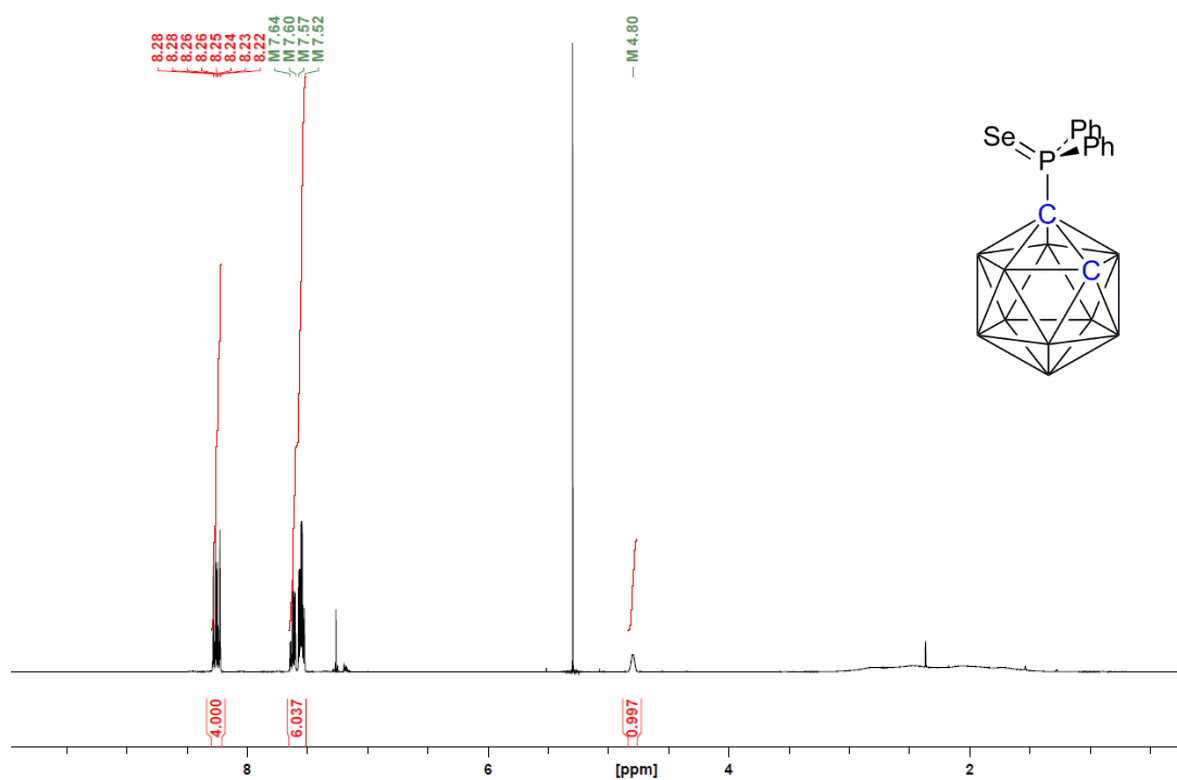
**Figure S6:**  $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum of compound **2** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



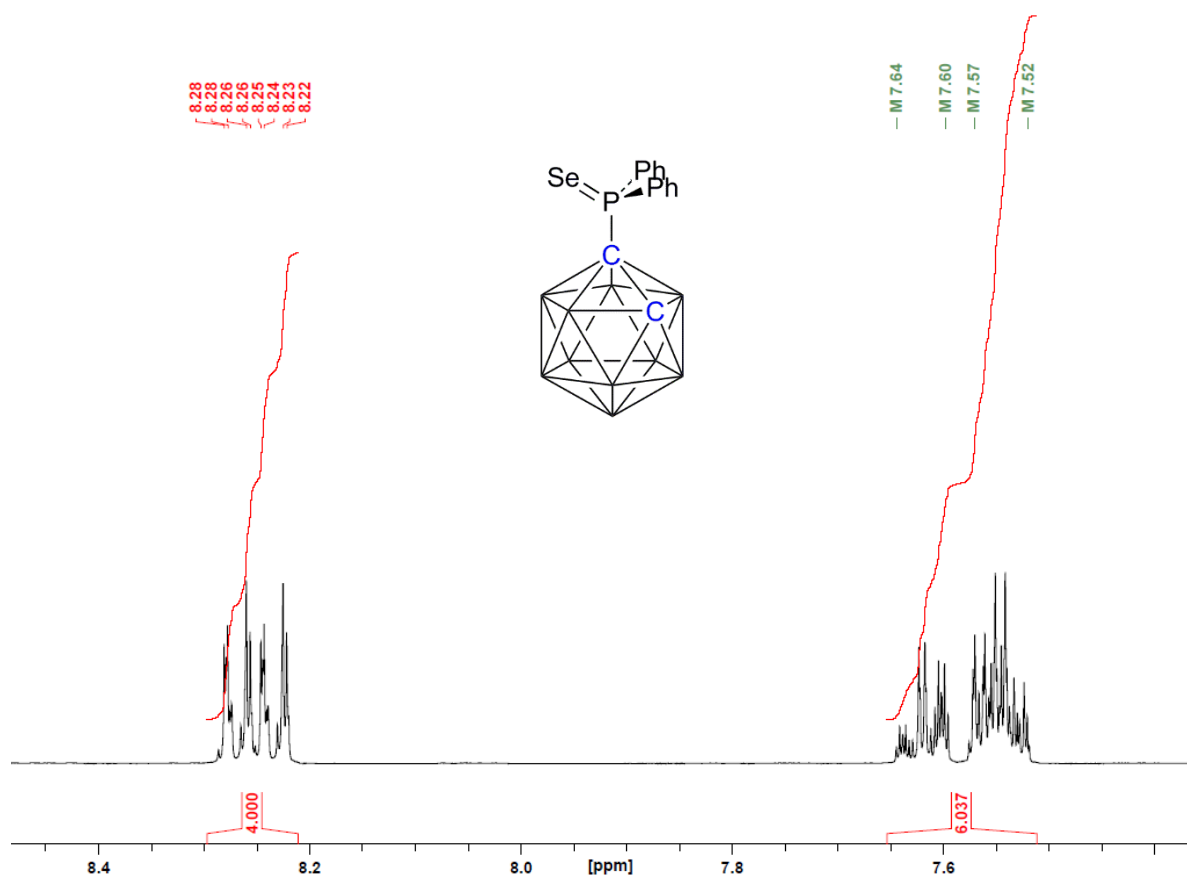
**Figure S7:**  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectrum of compound **2** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



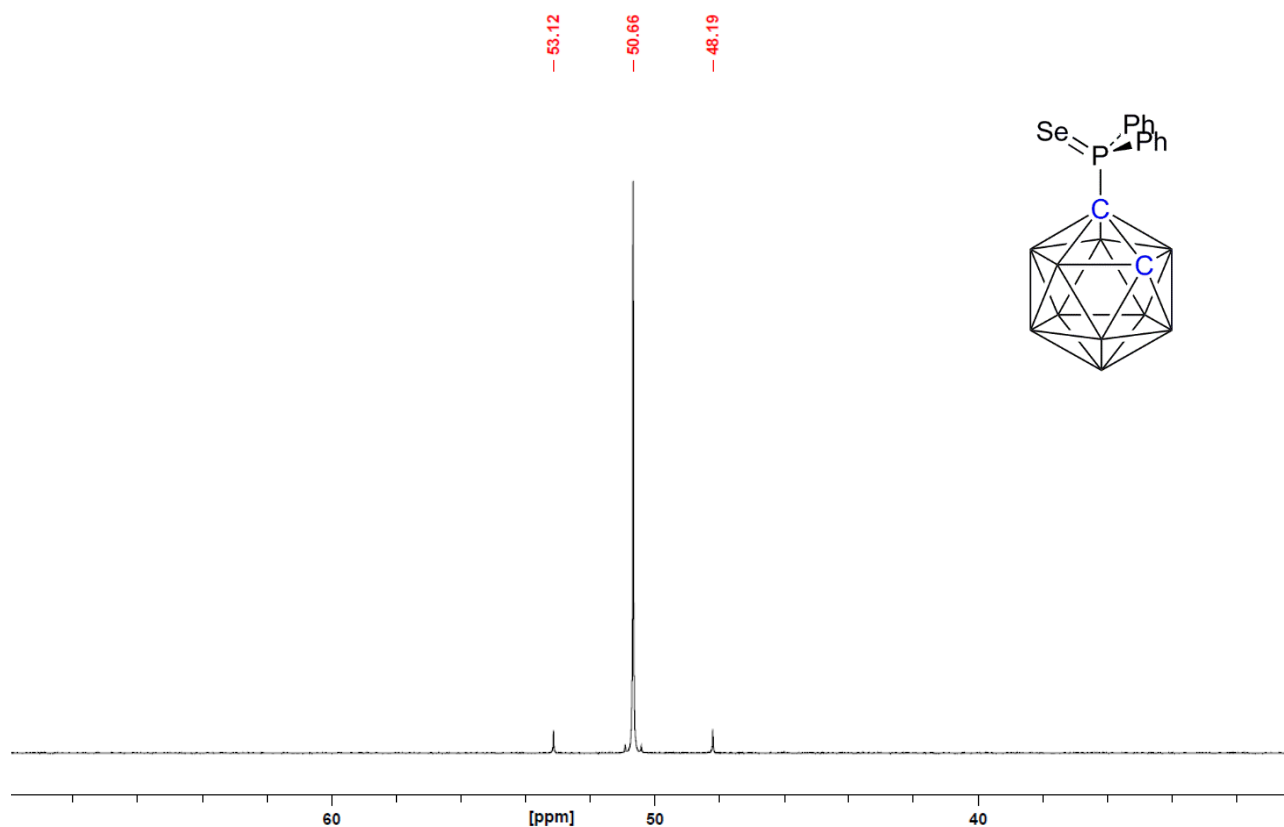
**Figure S8:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (between  $\delta$  9-5.1 ppm) of compound **2** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



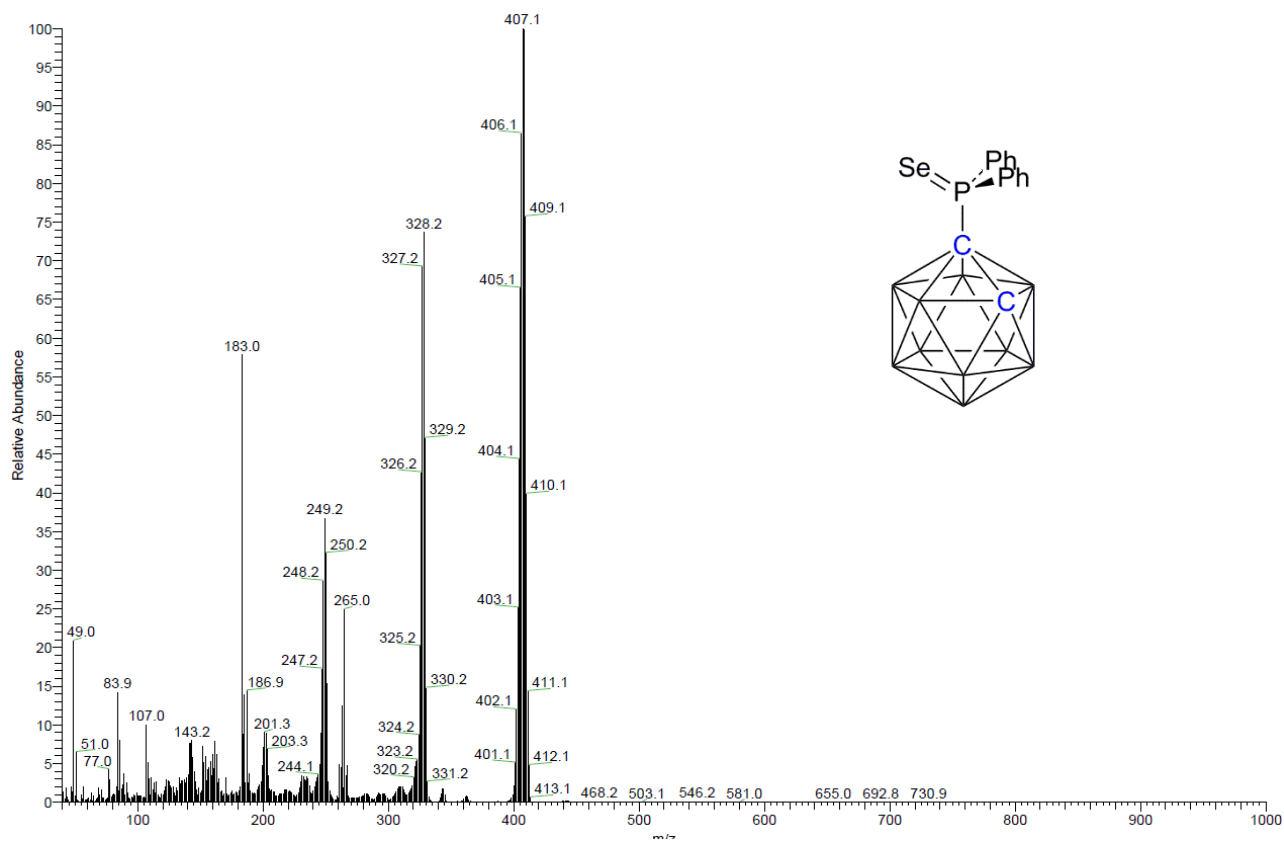
**Figure S9:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (between  $\delta$  8.5-7.4 ppm) of compound **2** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



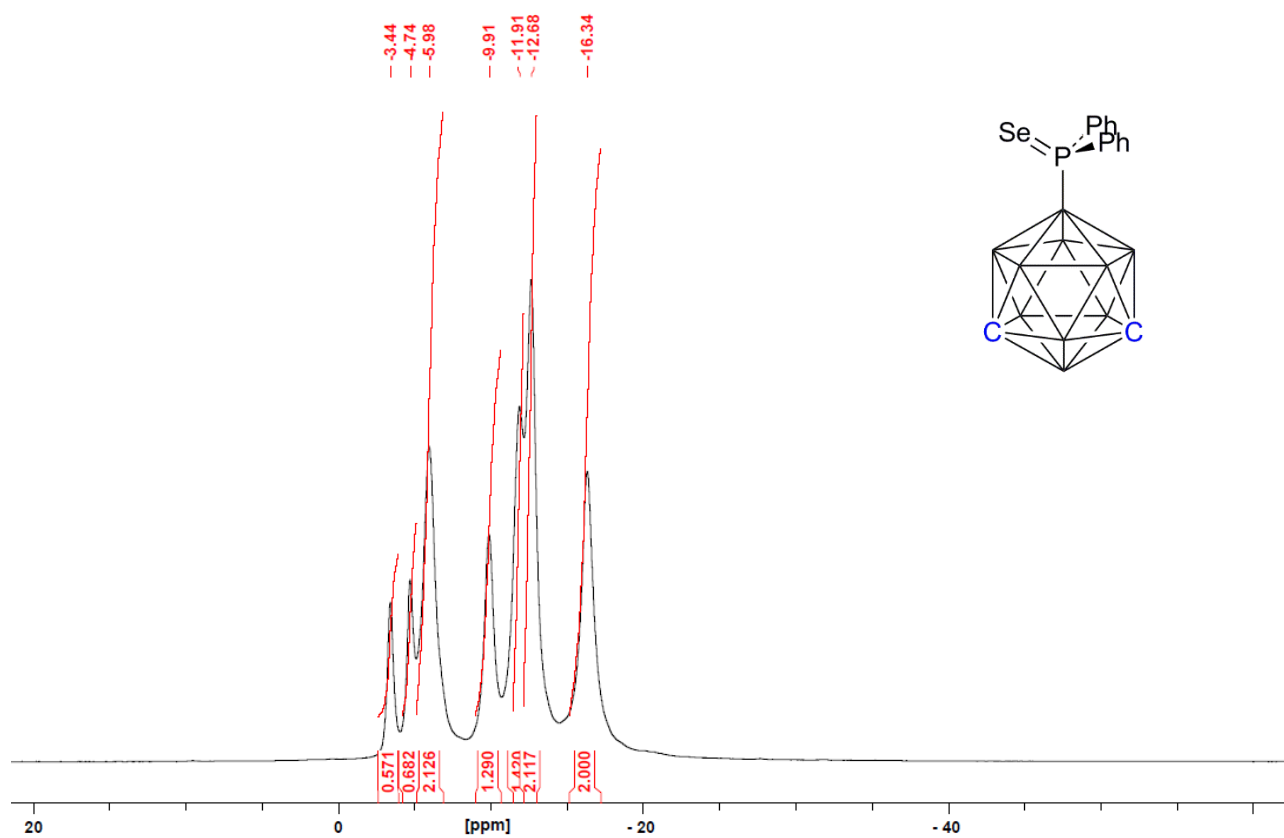
**Figure S10:**  $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum of compound **2** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



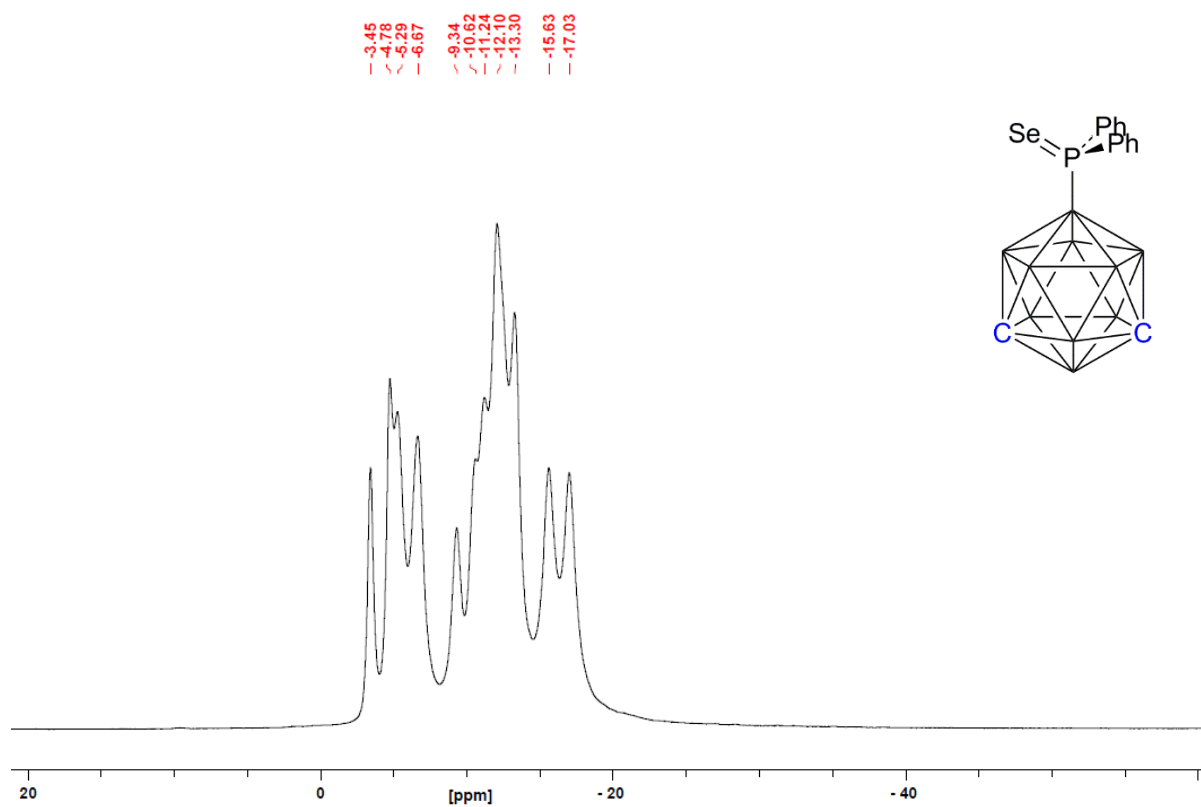
**Figure S11:** EI mass spectrum of compound **2**



**Figure S12:**  $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3** in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$

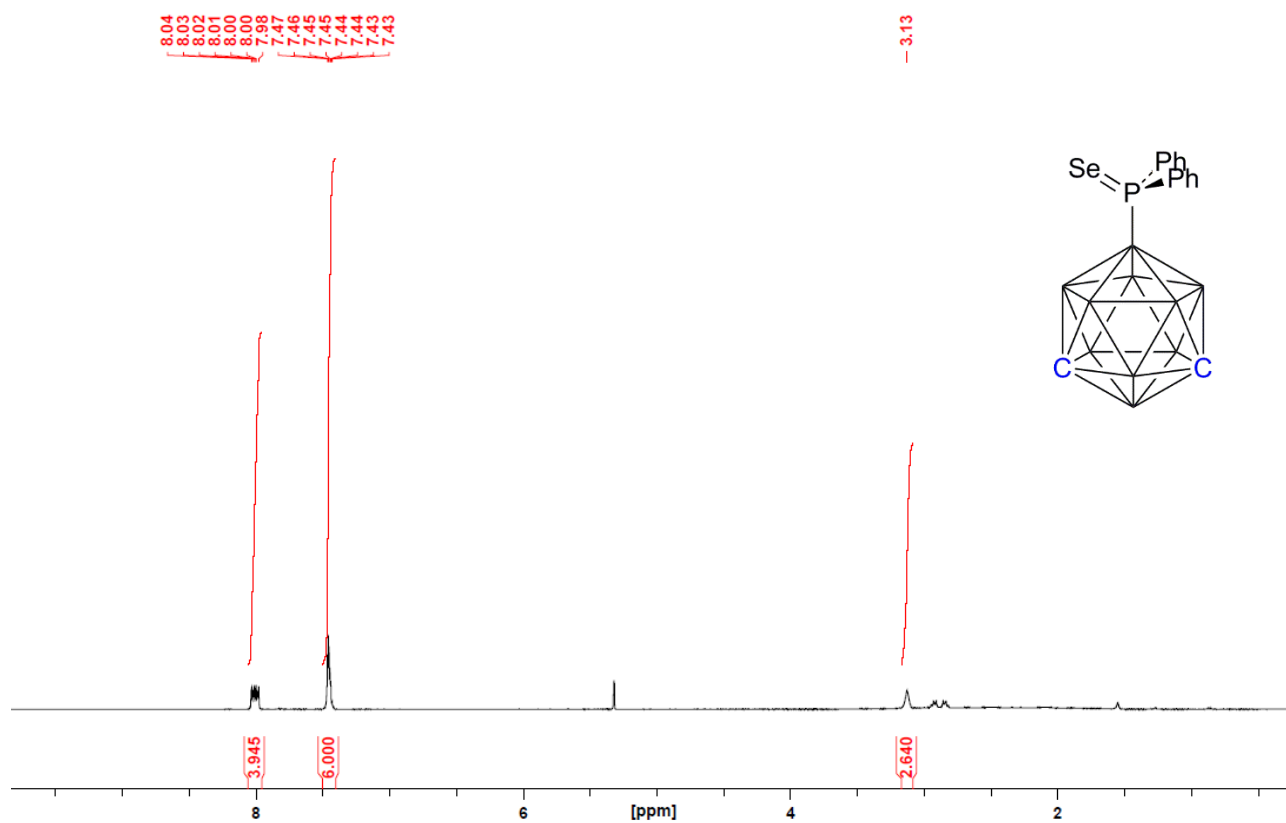


**Figure S13:**  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3** in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$

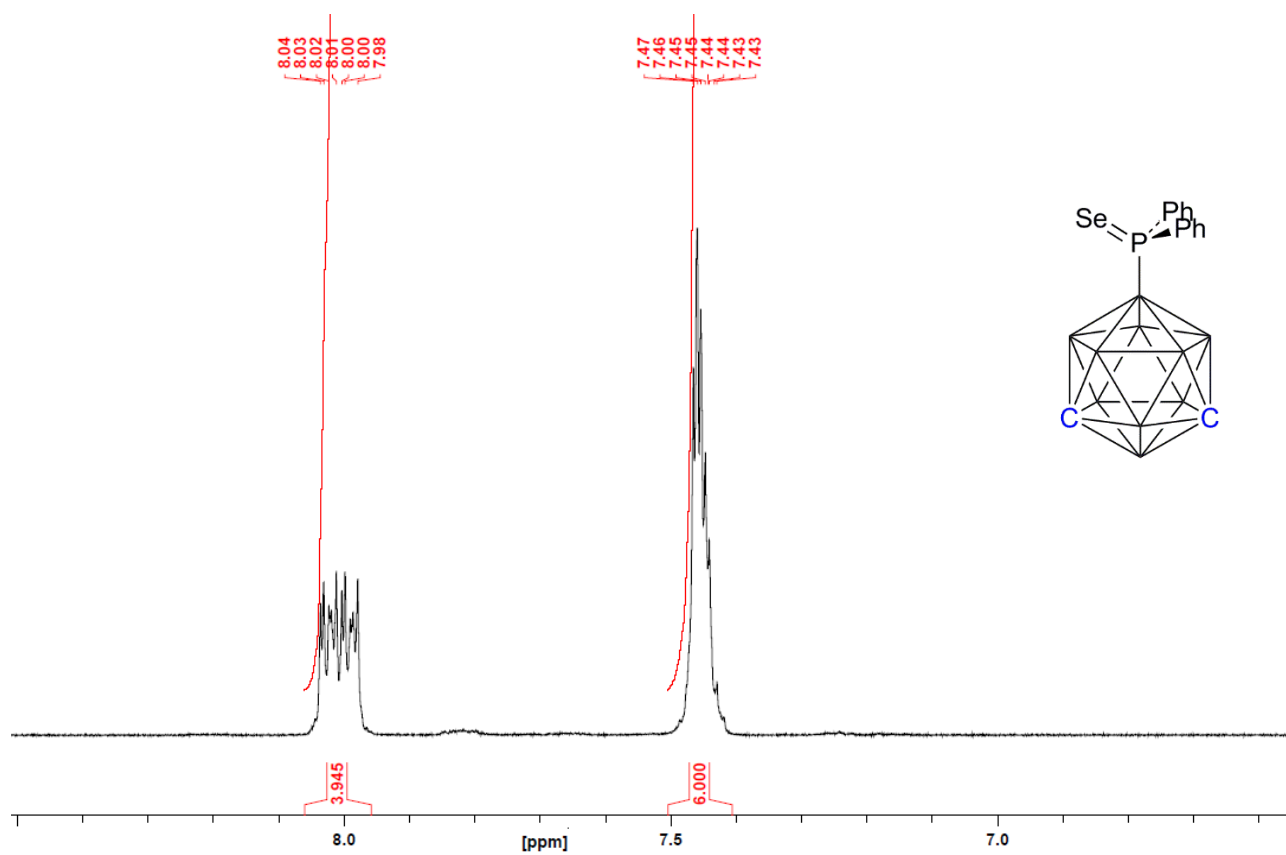




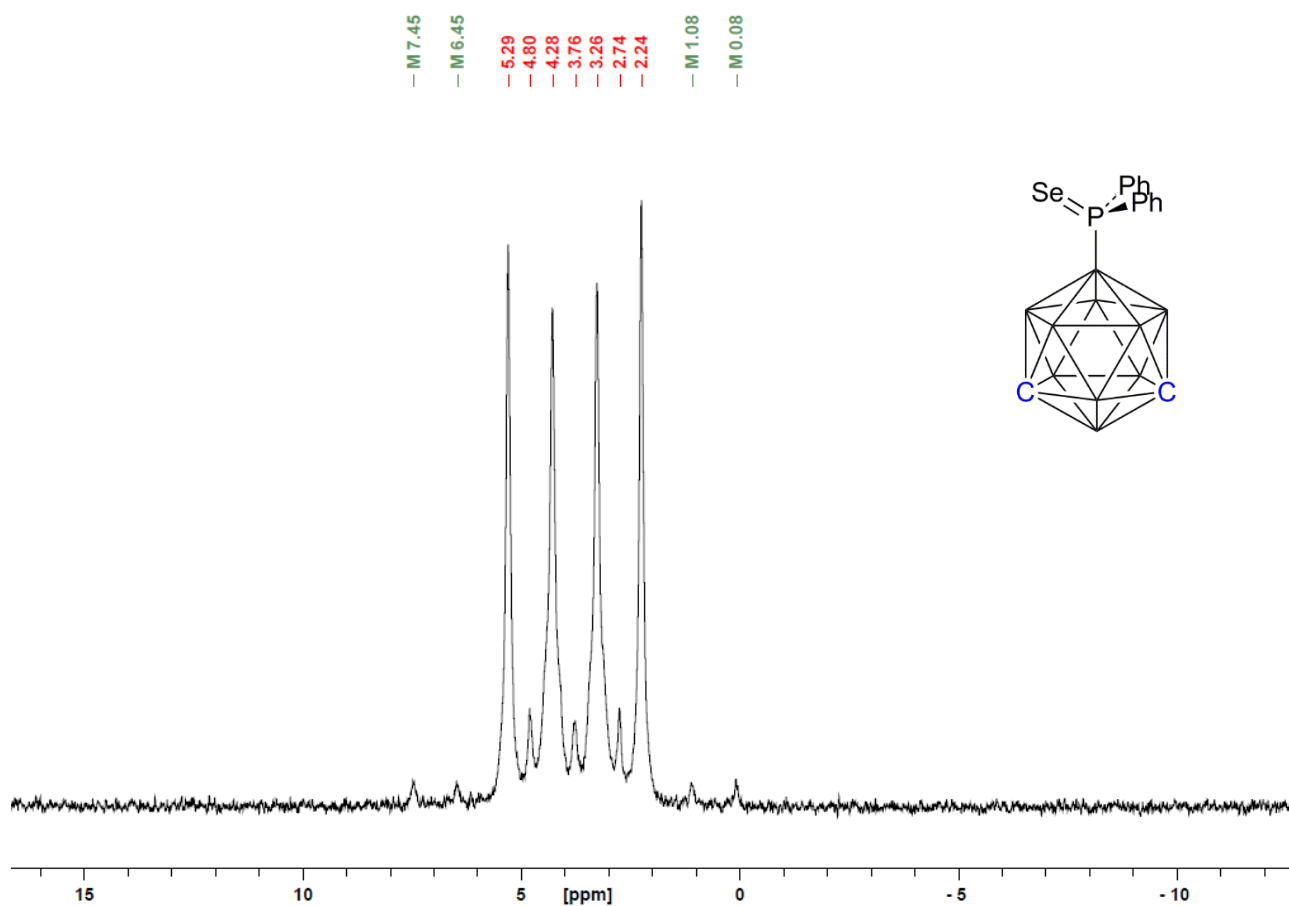
**Figure S14:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (between  $\delta$  10-0.5 ppm) of compound **3** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$



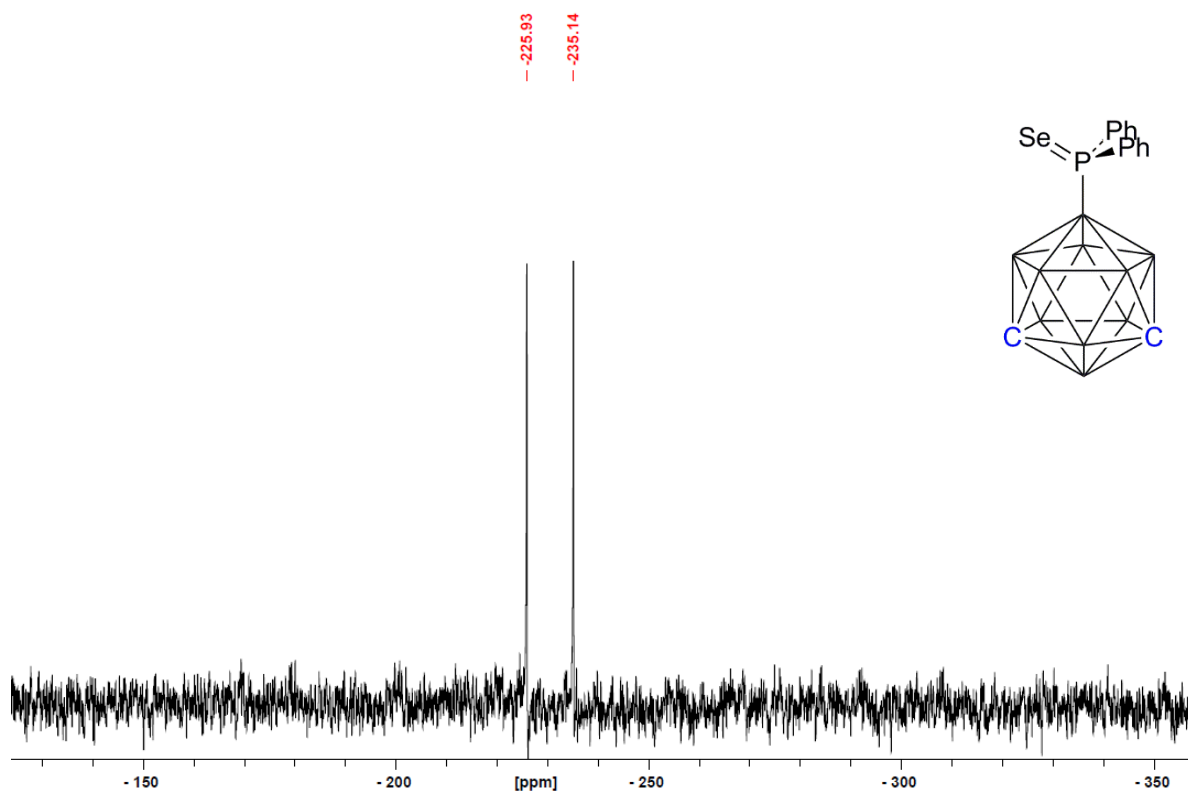
**Figure S15:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (between  $\delta$  8.5-6.5 ppm) of compound **3** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$



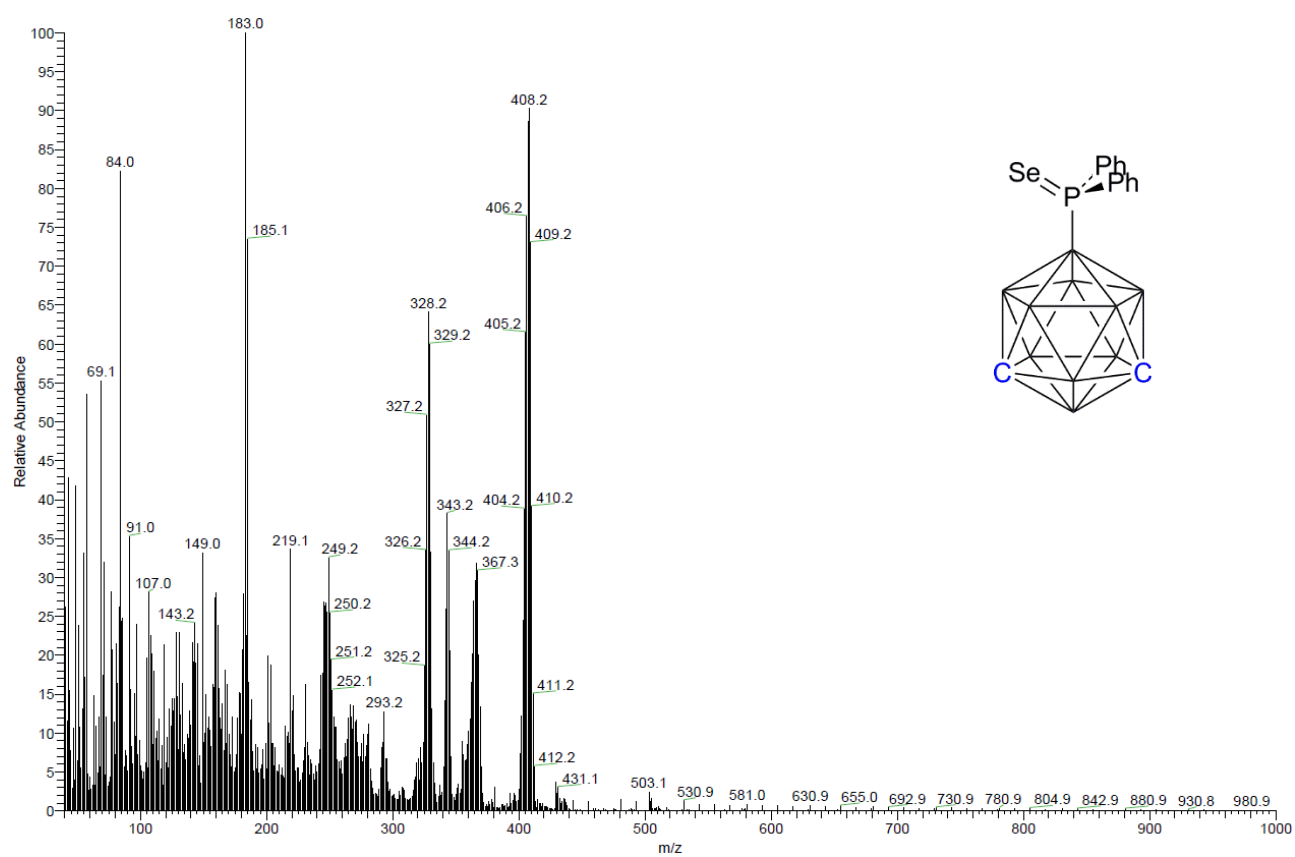
**Figure S16:**  $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3** in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$



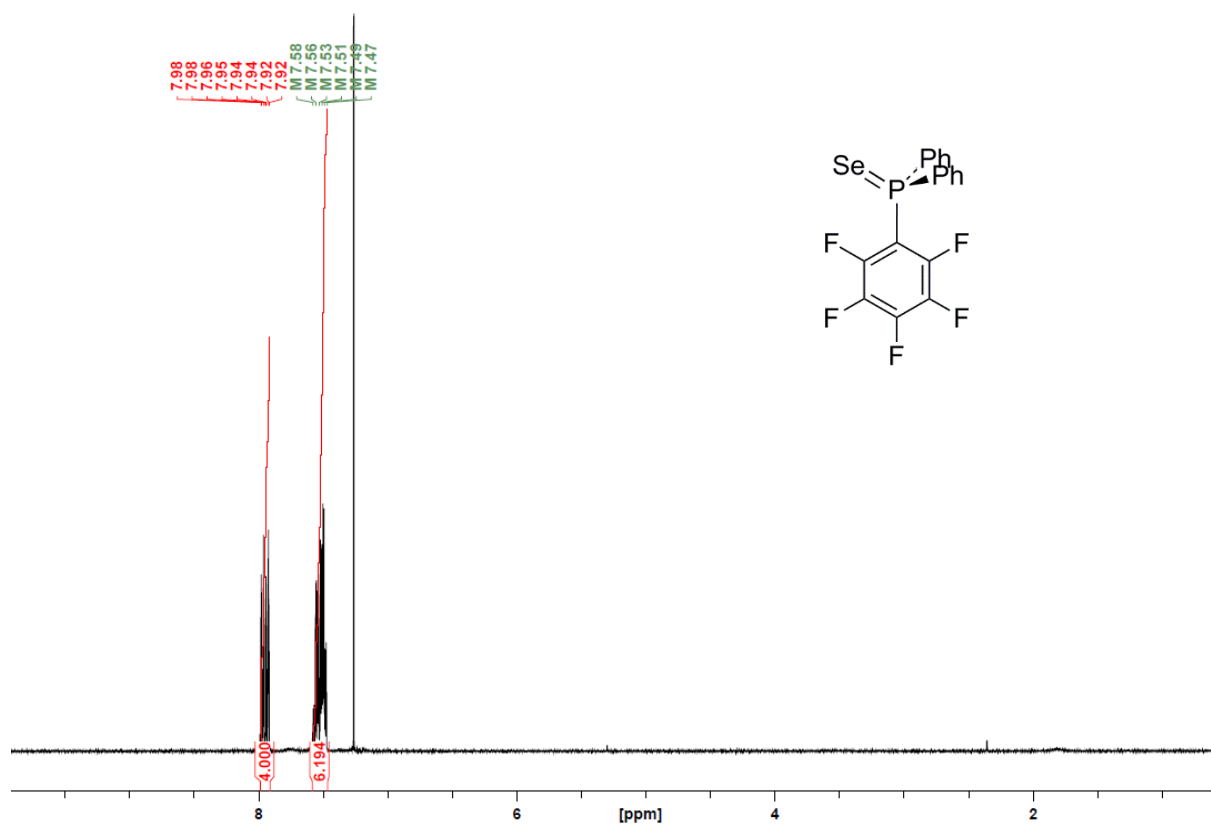
**Figure S17:**  $^{77}\text{Se}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3** in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$



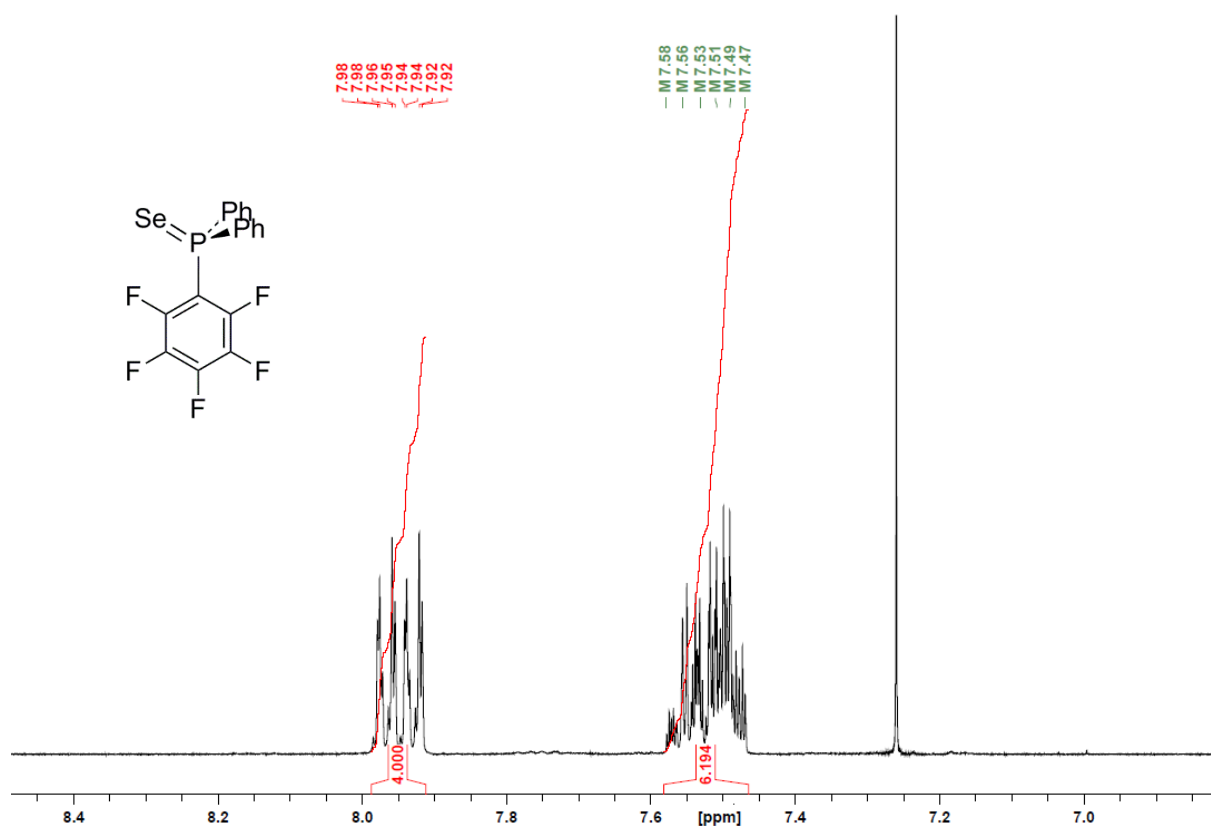
**Figure S18:** EI mass spectrum of compound **3**



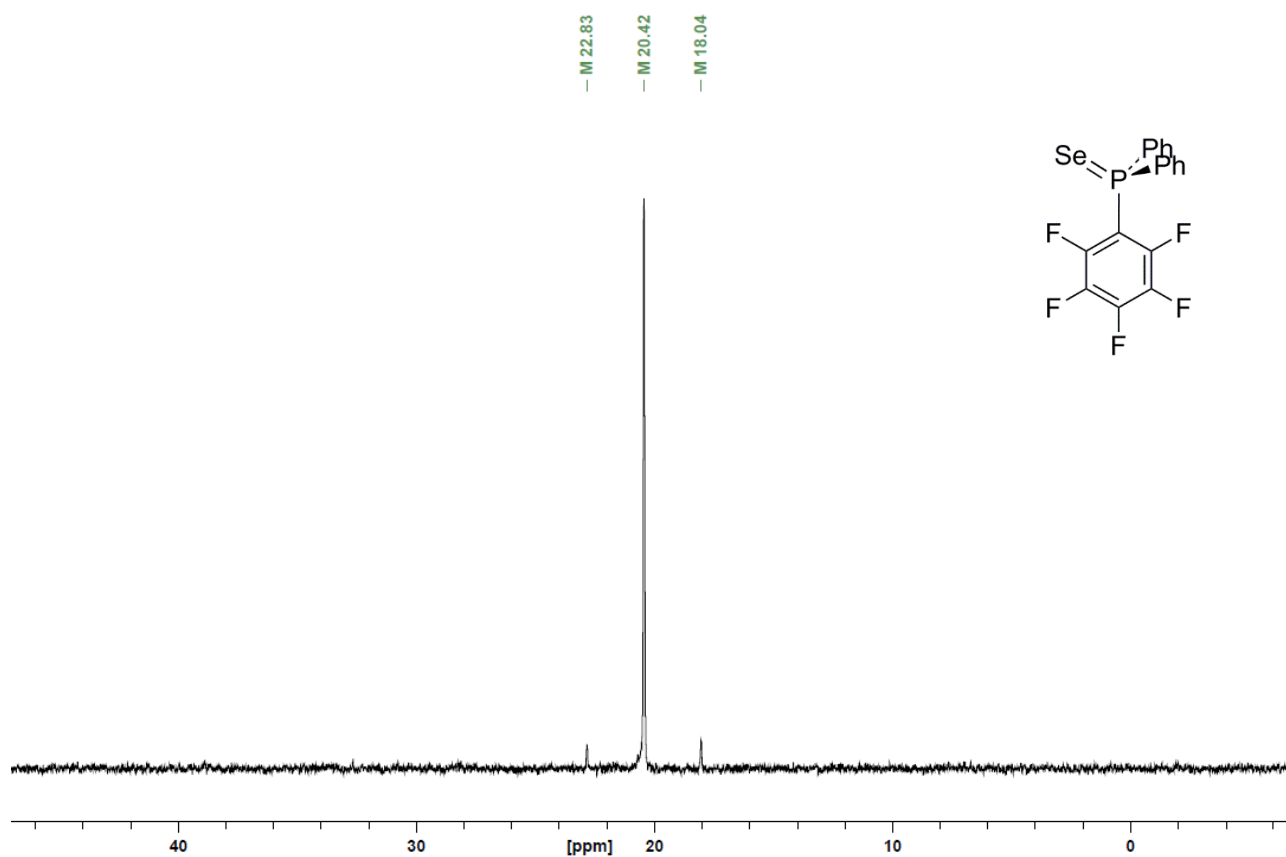
**Figure S19:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (between  $\delta$  9.5-1 ppm) of compound **4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



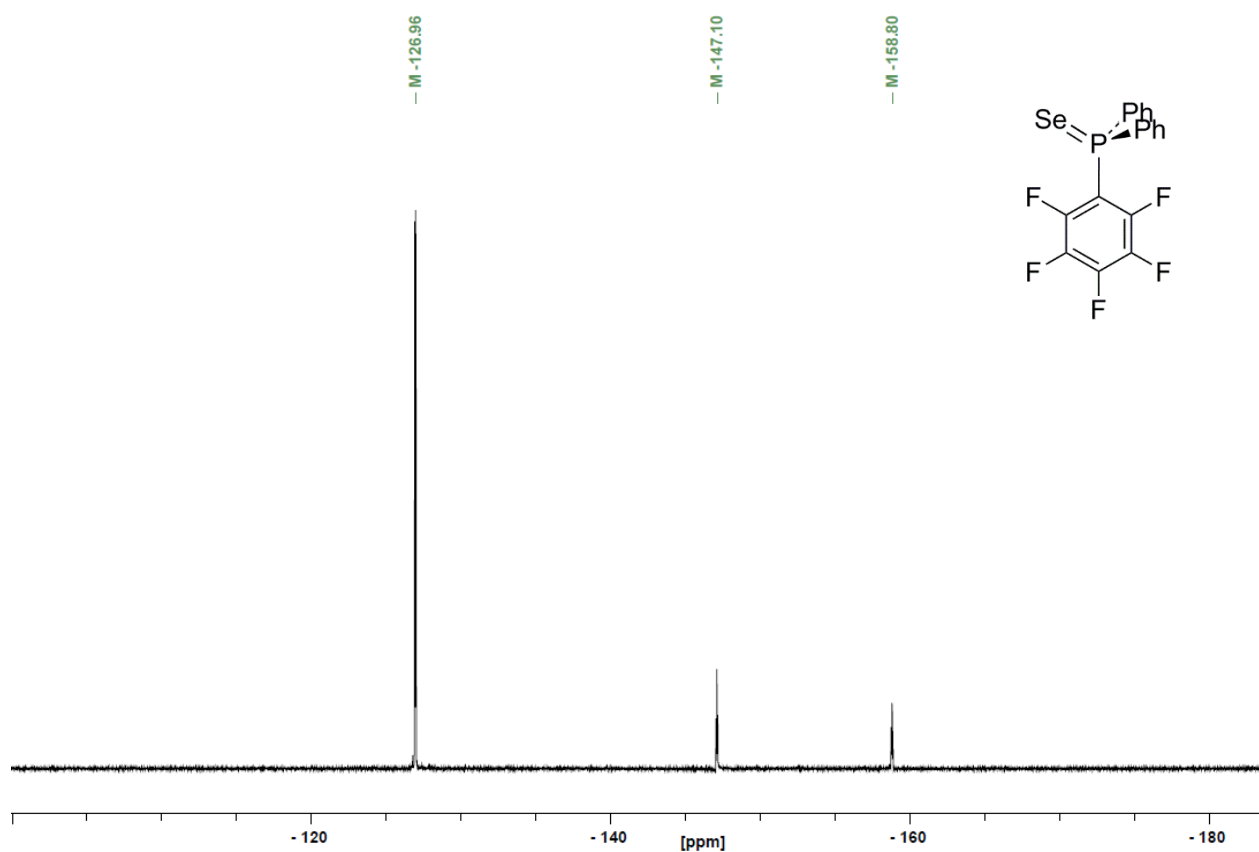
**Figure S20:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (between  $\delta$  8.5-6.9 ppm) of compound **4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



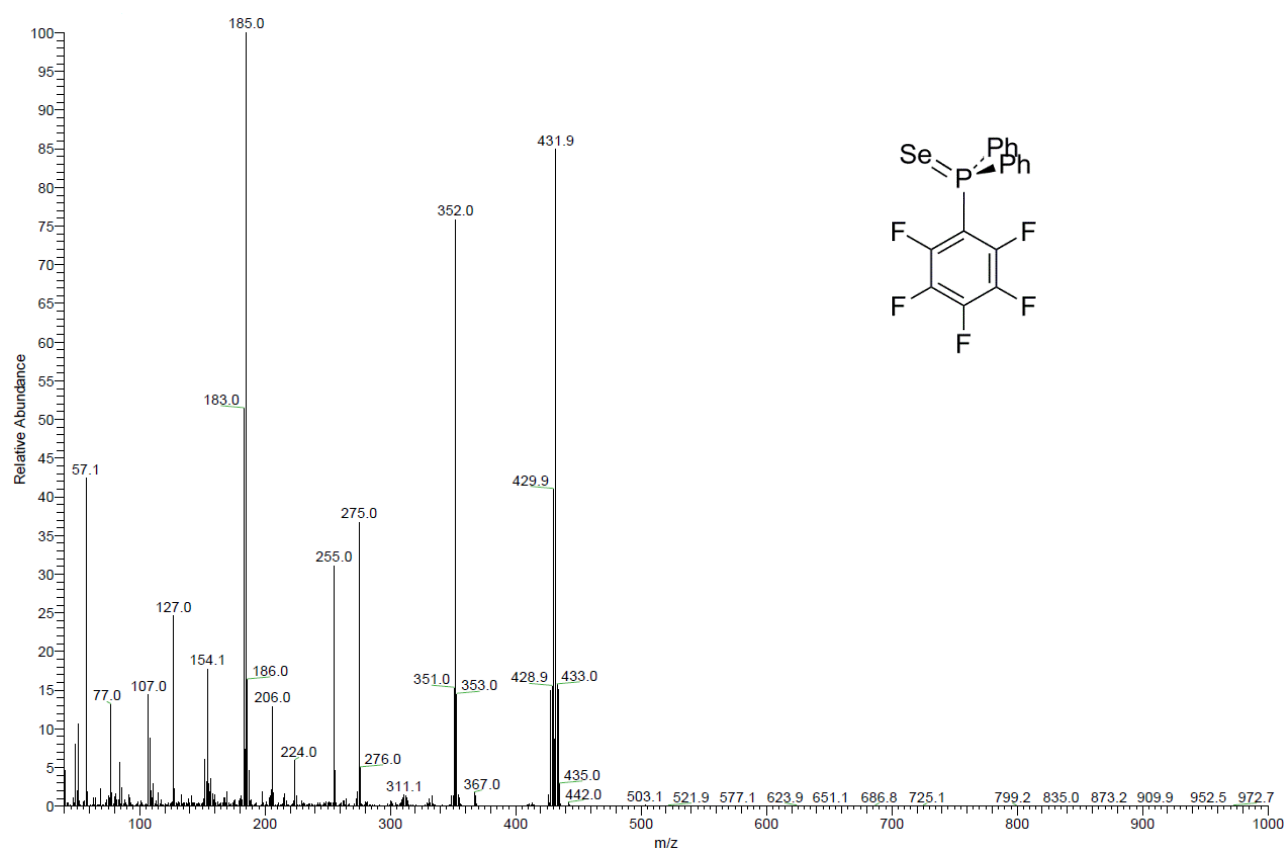
**Figure S21:**  $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



**Figure S22:**  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$

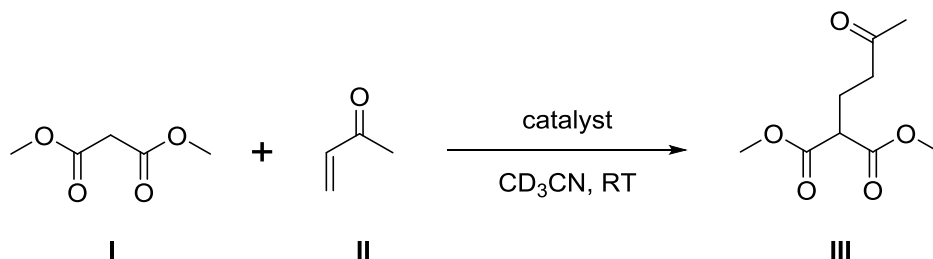


**Figure S23:** EI mass spectrum of compound **4**



## 2. Catalytic Studies

### 2.1 Michael Addition Reaction



The catalyst (0.04 mmol) was placed in a J. Young NMR tube followed by, in order, dried and degassed CD<sub>3</sub>CN (0.7 mL), dimethylmalonate (I, 0.4 mmol) and methylvinylketone (II, 0.4 mmol). Finally, mesitylene as internal standard (0.2 mmol) was added and the tube sealed and shaken. The reaction was monitored by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy every hour, recording the integral of the resonance at δ 2.51 ppm (2H) of the product dimethyl-2-(3-oxobutyl)malonate (III) relative to the integral of the resonance at δ 6.80 ppm (3H) of mesitylene. Results below are the average of two runs.

#### 2.1.1 PPh<sub>3</sub> catalyst

Hours	Product Integral	% Yield
0.68	0.75	18.8
1.72	1.14	28.6
2.42	1.33	33.3
3.33	1.50	37.4
4.28	1.64	40.9
5.23	1.72	43.1
6.46	1.87	46.8
23.65	2.57	64.3

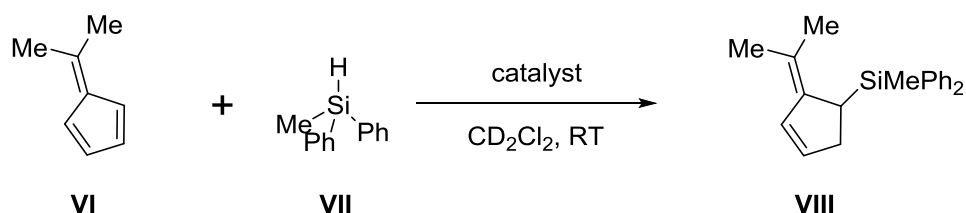
#### 2.1.2 1/PPh<sub>3</sub> catalyst

Hours	Product Integral	% Yield
0.35	0.70	17.6
1.00	0.85	21.3
2.83	1.63	40.8
4.03	1.85	46.2
5.07	2.02	50.6
6.02	2.25	56.1
23.55	3.03	75.9

#### 2.1.3 V catalyst

Hours	Product Integral	% Yield
0.12	2.06	50.2
1.00	3.10	77.6
2.13	3.21	80.2
2.98	3.25	81.3
4.00	3.31	82.7
5.08	3.348	83.7
6.10	3.400	85.0
23.90	3.696	92.4

## 2.1 Hydrosilylation Reaction



The Lewis base component of the FLP catalyst (0.04 mmol) was placed in a J. Young NMR tube followed by, in order, 6,6-dimethylfulvene (**VI**, 0.4 mmol), methyldiphenylsilane (**VII**, 0.4 mmol) and dry and degassed  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (0.7 mL). Finally, in the glovebox, the Lewis acid component  $[\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3]$ , 0.04 mmol was added and the tube sealed and shaken. The reaction was monitored by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy as soon as possible (this reaction is much quicker than the Michael addition reaction), recording the integral of the resonance at  $\delta$  6.51 ppm (1H) of the product **VIII** relative to the integral of the resonance at  $\delta$  2.35 ppm (9H) of mesitylene. In the case of **IX** the contents of the NMR tube turned immediately deep-red on addition of the Lewis acid, suggesting oligomerization, and no product was detected. Results below are the average of two runs.

Lewis base	Time (/mins)	% Yield
$\text{PPh}_2(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)$	11	89
<b>IVa</b>	12	88
<b>V</b>	26	80
<b>IX</b>	-	0