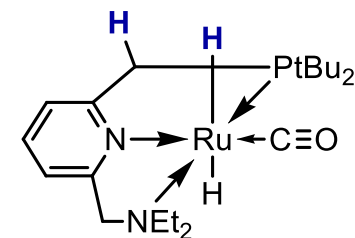
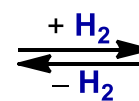
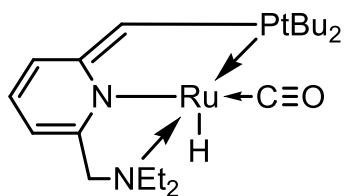
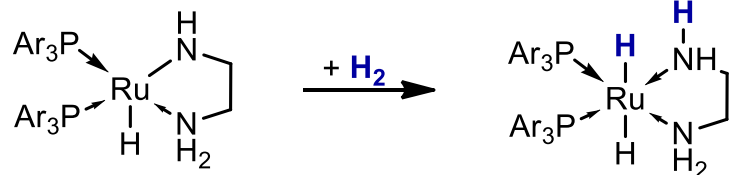
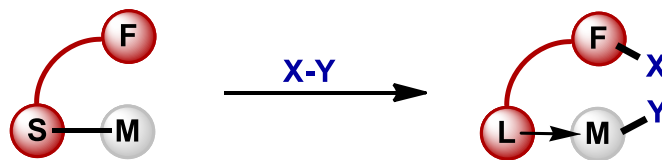


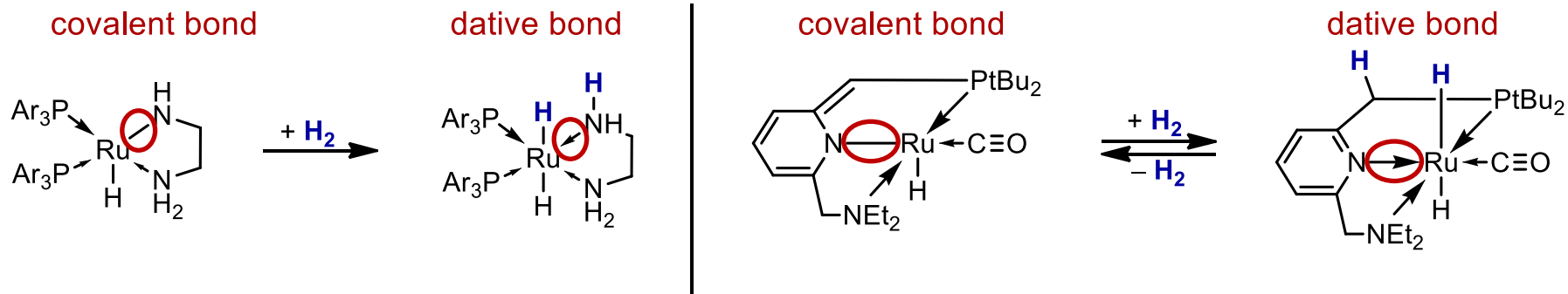
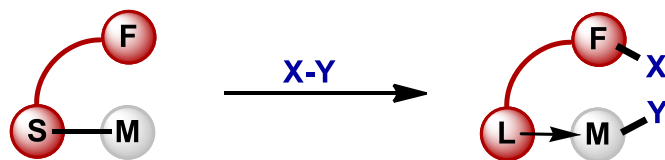
An Overview of Boron-Ligand-Cooperation: Concept and Application

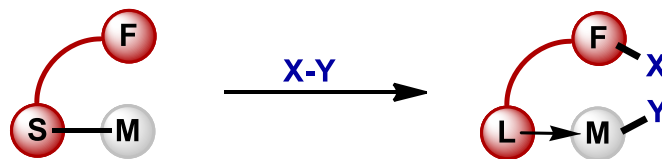
Max Hasenbeck

AG Gellrich

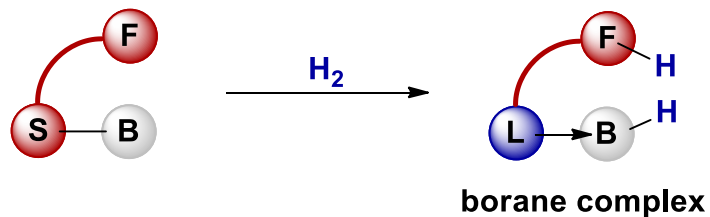
*Institute for Organic Chemistry
Justus-Liebig University, Giessen*







- 1) Metal and ligand participate in the bond activation
- 2) Metal and ligand are chemically modified during bond activation.
- 3) The coordination mode of the ligand undergoes significant changes as a result of bond activation.



- 1) A covalently bound substituent and the borane are involved in the bond activation
- 2) As a result of the bond activation, the covalently bound substituent becomes a datively bound ligand



dative bond

Online use... ▾



<https://doi.org/10.1351/goldbook.D01523>

The coordination bond formed upon interaction between molecular species, one of which serves as a donor and the other as an acceptor of the electron pair to be shared in the complex formed, *e.g.*, the N→B bond in H₃N→BH₃. In spite of the analogy of dative bonds with covalent bonds, in that both types imply sharing a common electron pair between two vicinal atoms, the former are distinguished by their significant polarity, lesser strength, and greater length. The distinctive feature of dative bonds is that their minimum-energy rupture in the gas phase or in inert solvent follows the heterolytic bond cleavage path.

Source:

PAC, 1999, 71, 1919. (*Glossary of terms used in theoretical organic chemistry*) on page 1933 [[Terms](#)] [[Paper](#)]

Cite as: IUPAC. *Compendium of Chemical Terminology*, 2nd ed. (the "Gold Book"). Compiled by A. D. McNaught and A. Wilkinson. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford (1997). Online version (2019-) created by S. J. Chalk. ISBN 0-9678550-9-8. <https://doi.org/10.1351/goldbook>.

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Last revised: February 24, 2014



dative bond

Online use... ▾


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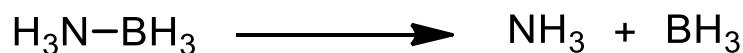
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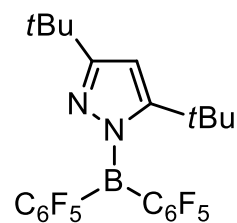
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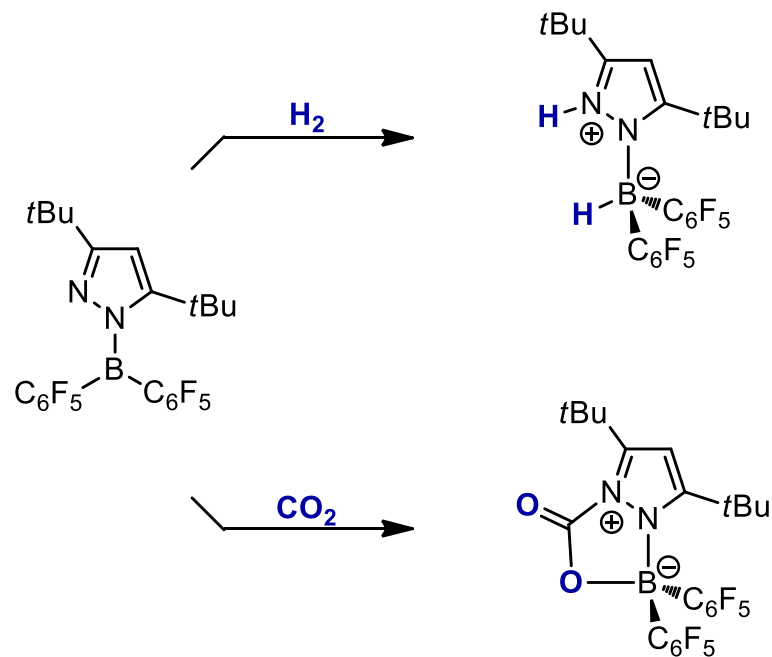
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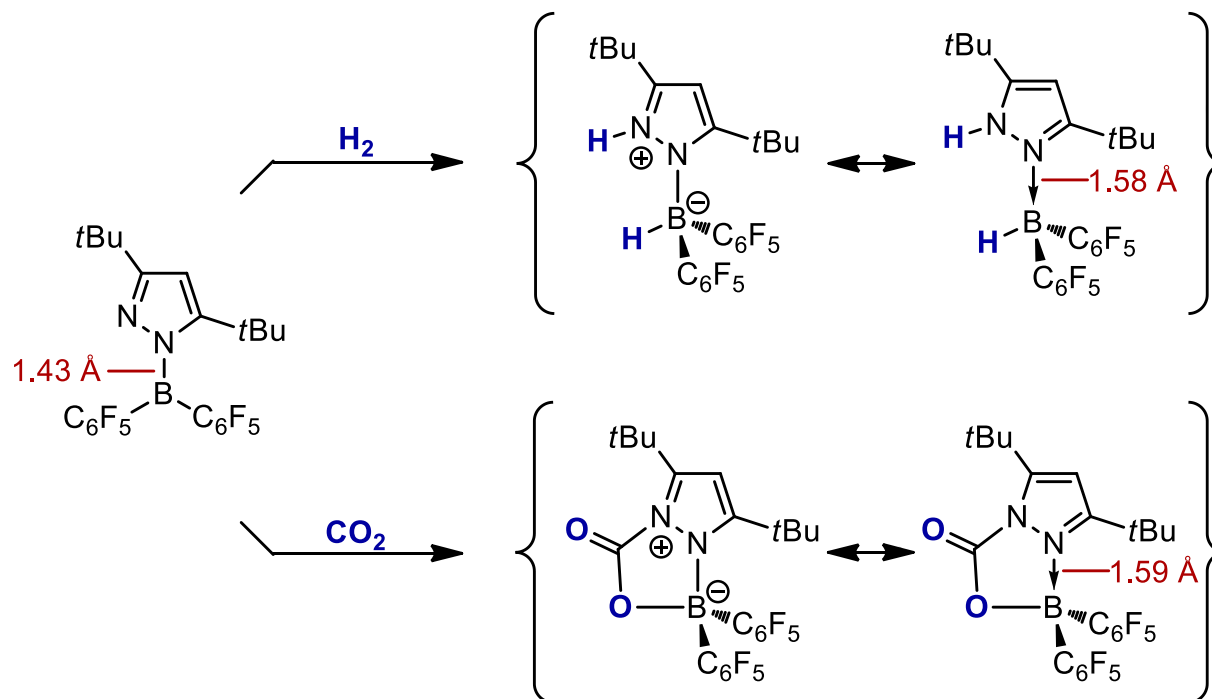
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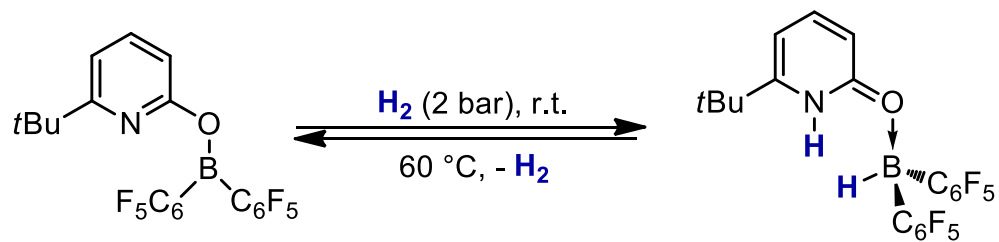




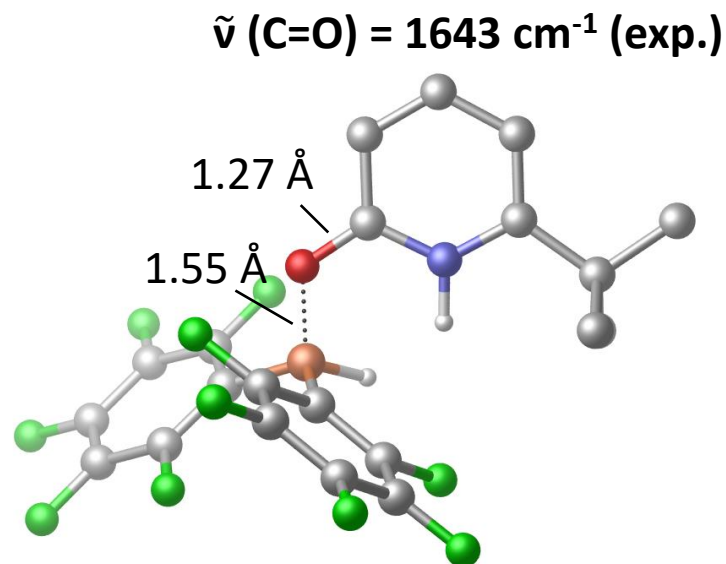
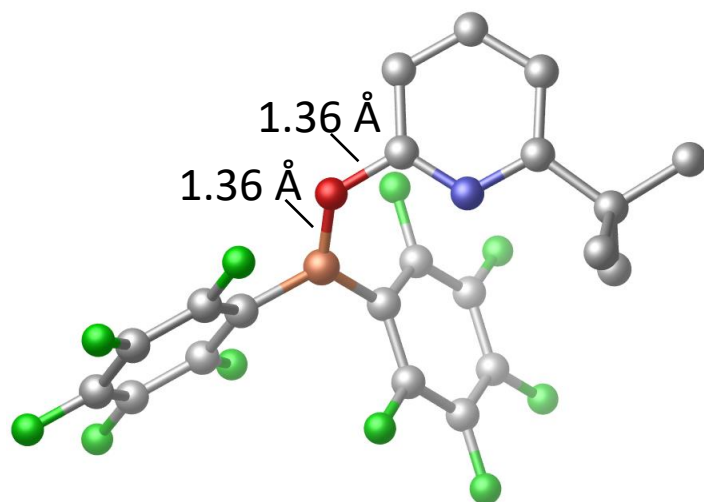
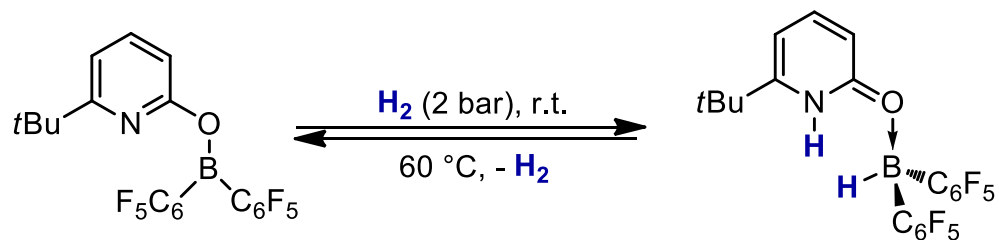


Boron-Ligand Cooperation: Early examples



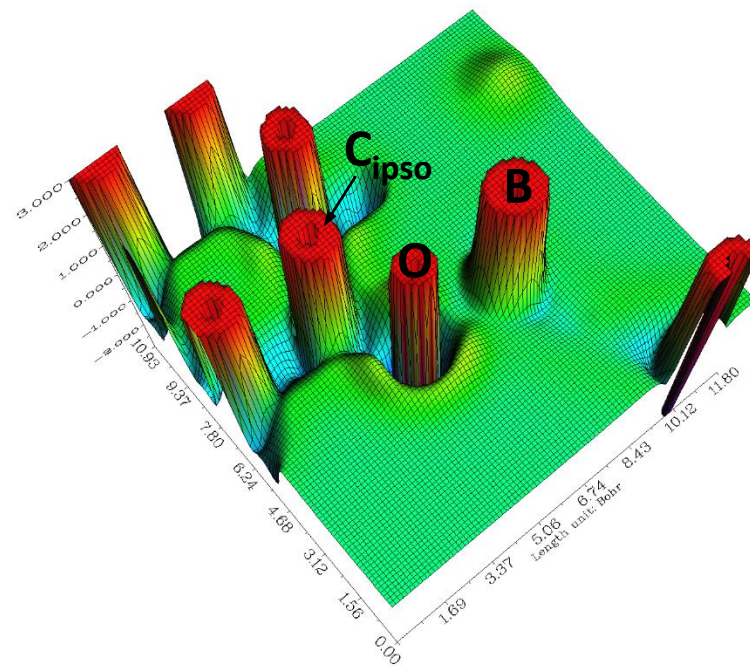
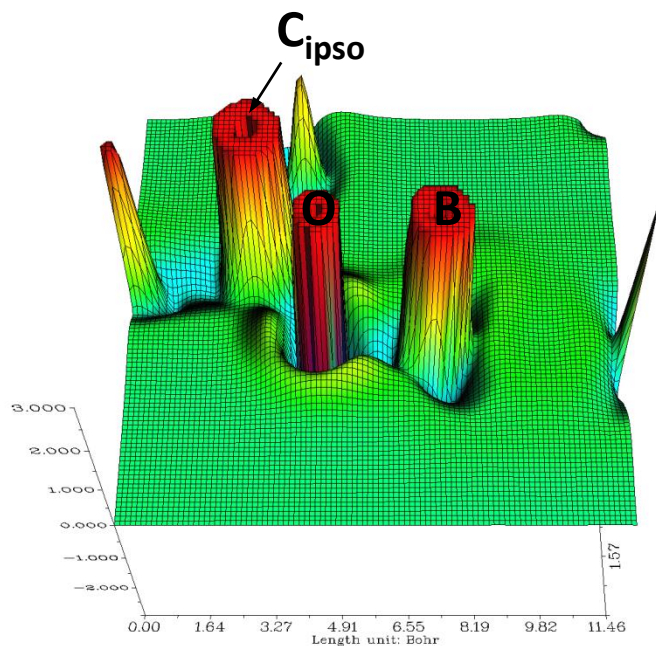
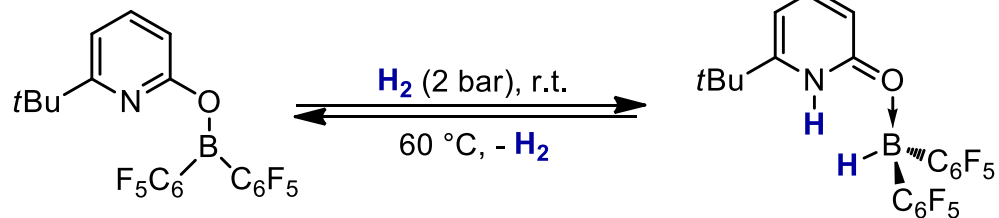


Boron-Ligand Cooperation using Aromatization



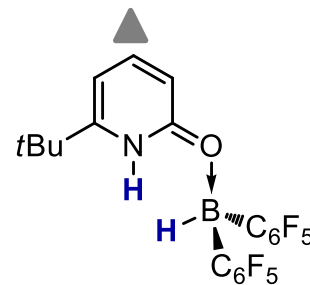
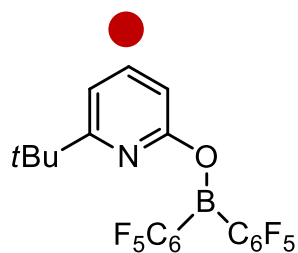
PBE0-D3(BJ)/def2-TZVP

Boron-Ligand Cooperation using Aromatization



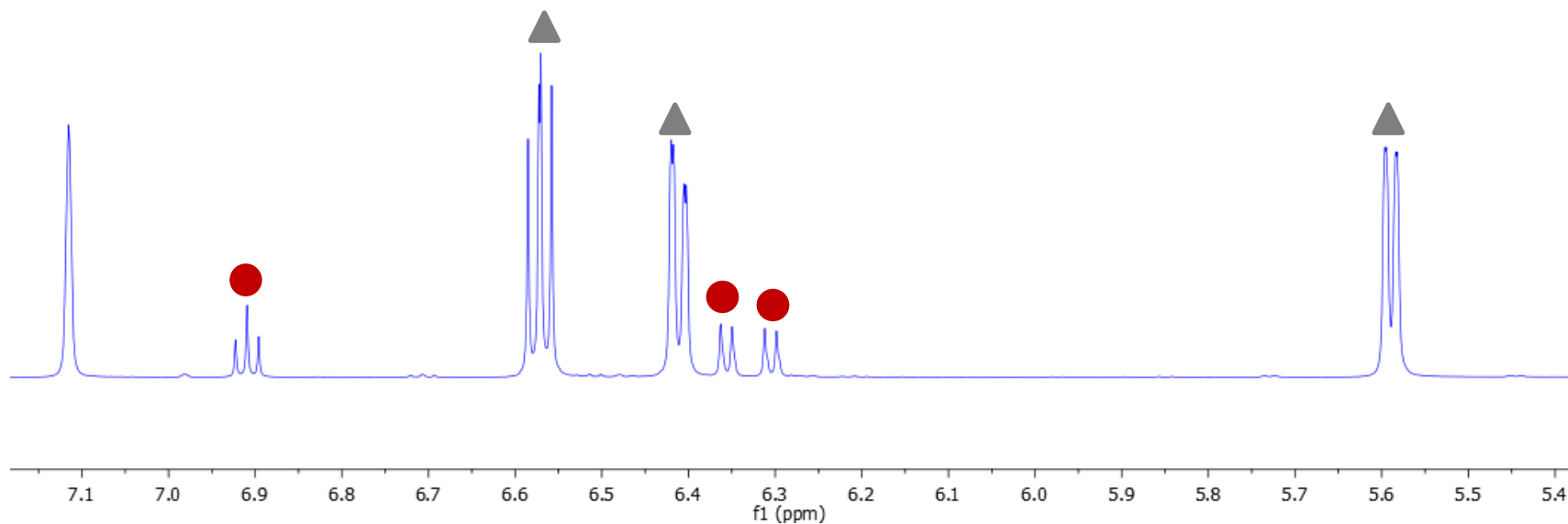
$$\nabla^2(n_e(\vec{r}))$$

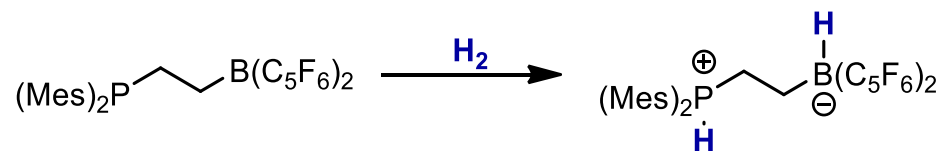
PBE0-D3(BJ)/def2-TZVP



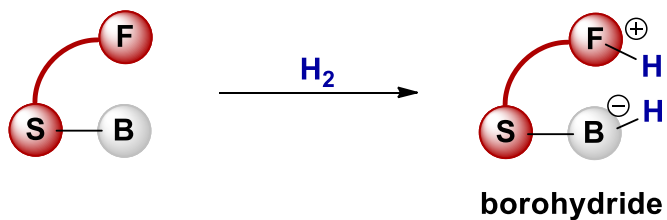
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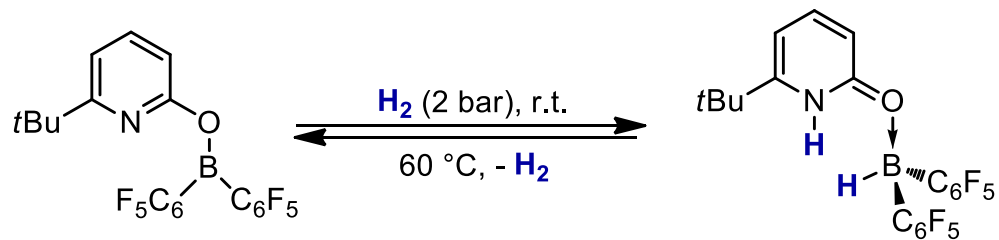
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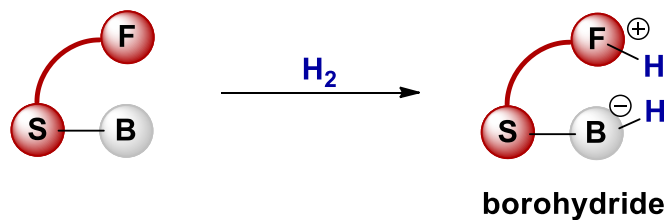


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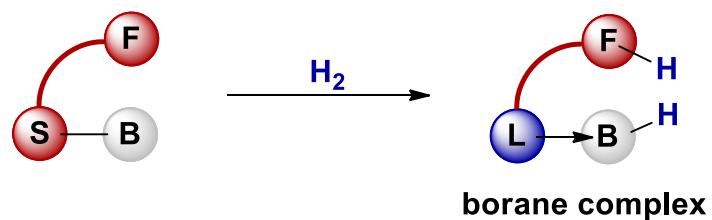


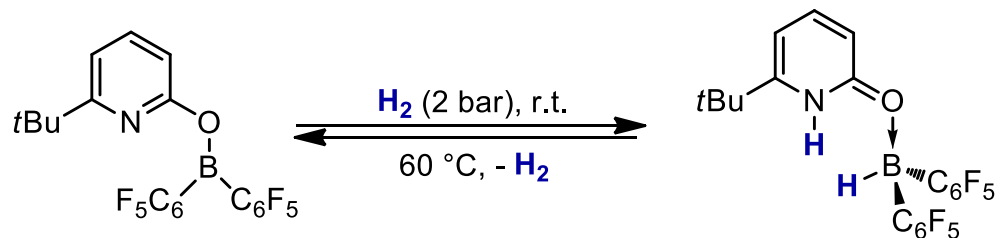


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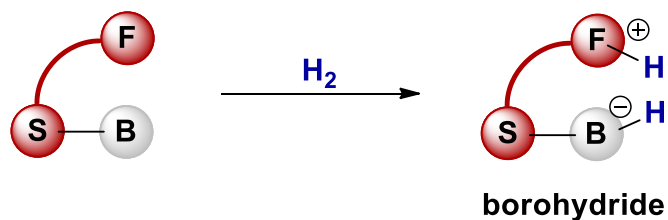


Boron-Ligand-Cooperation

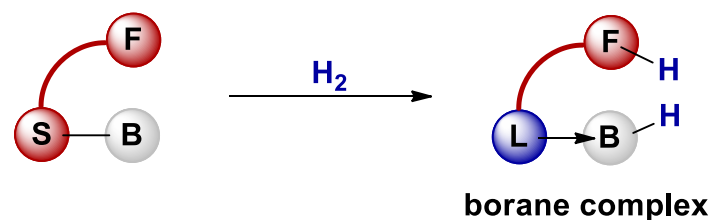




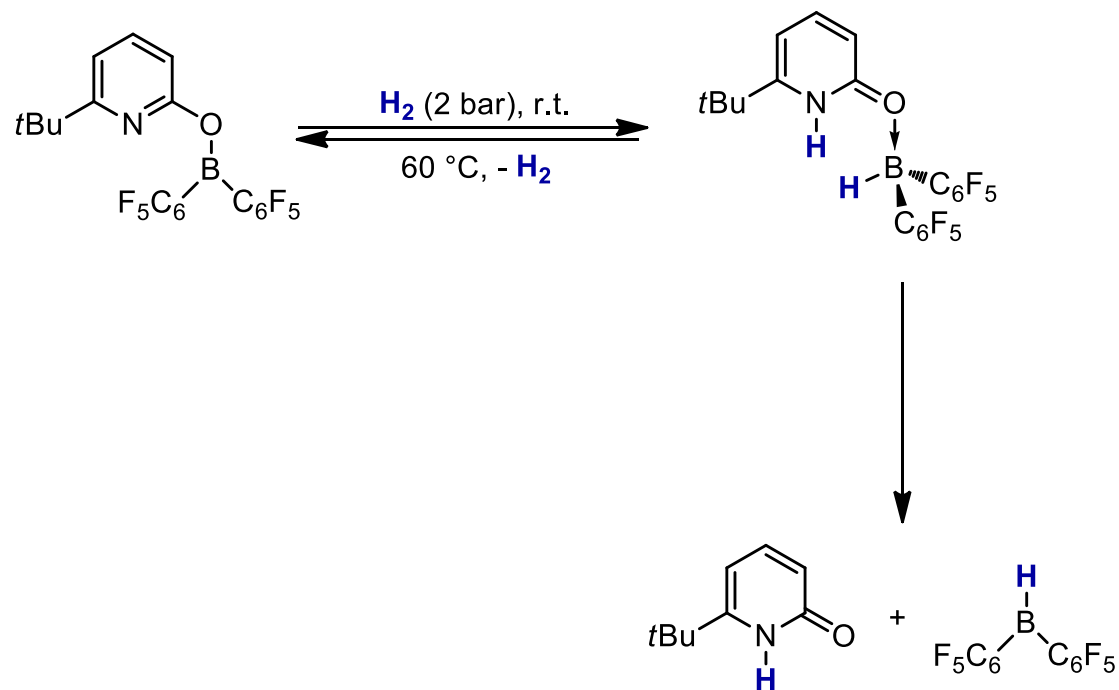
Classic FLPs



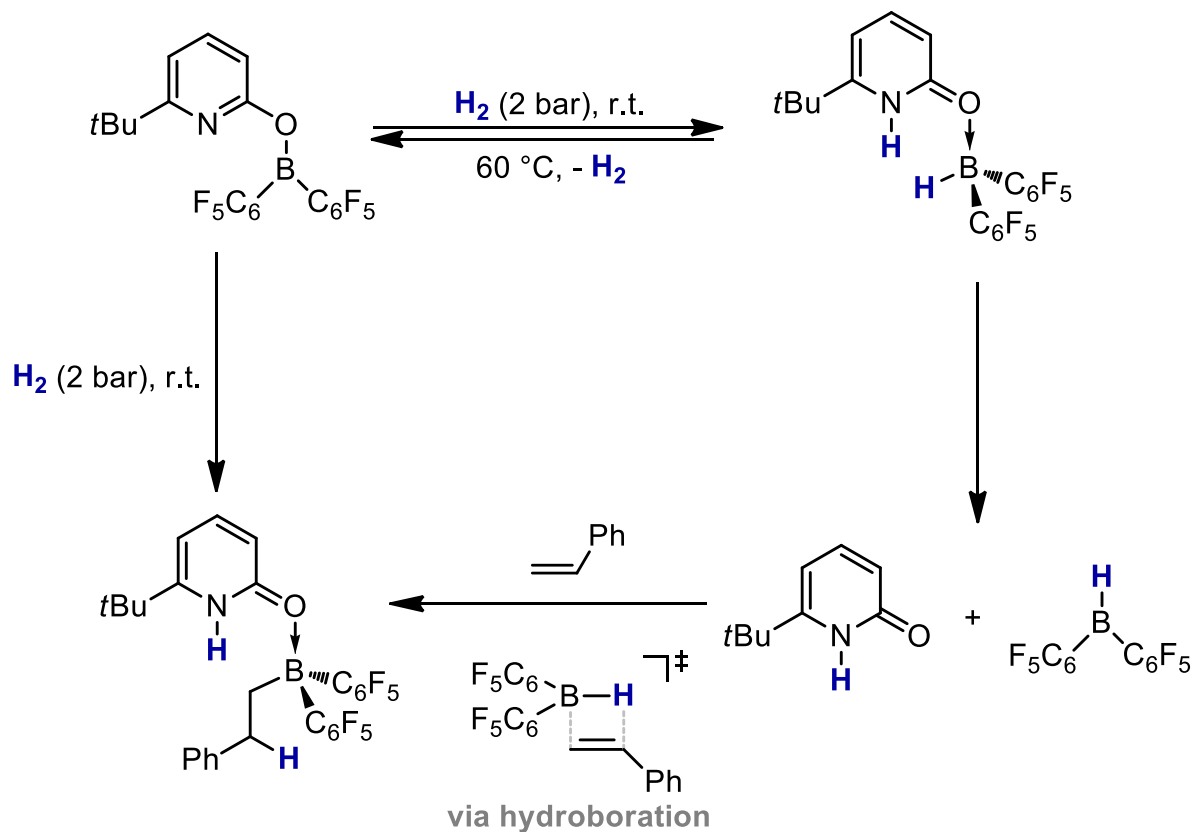
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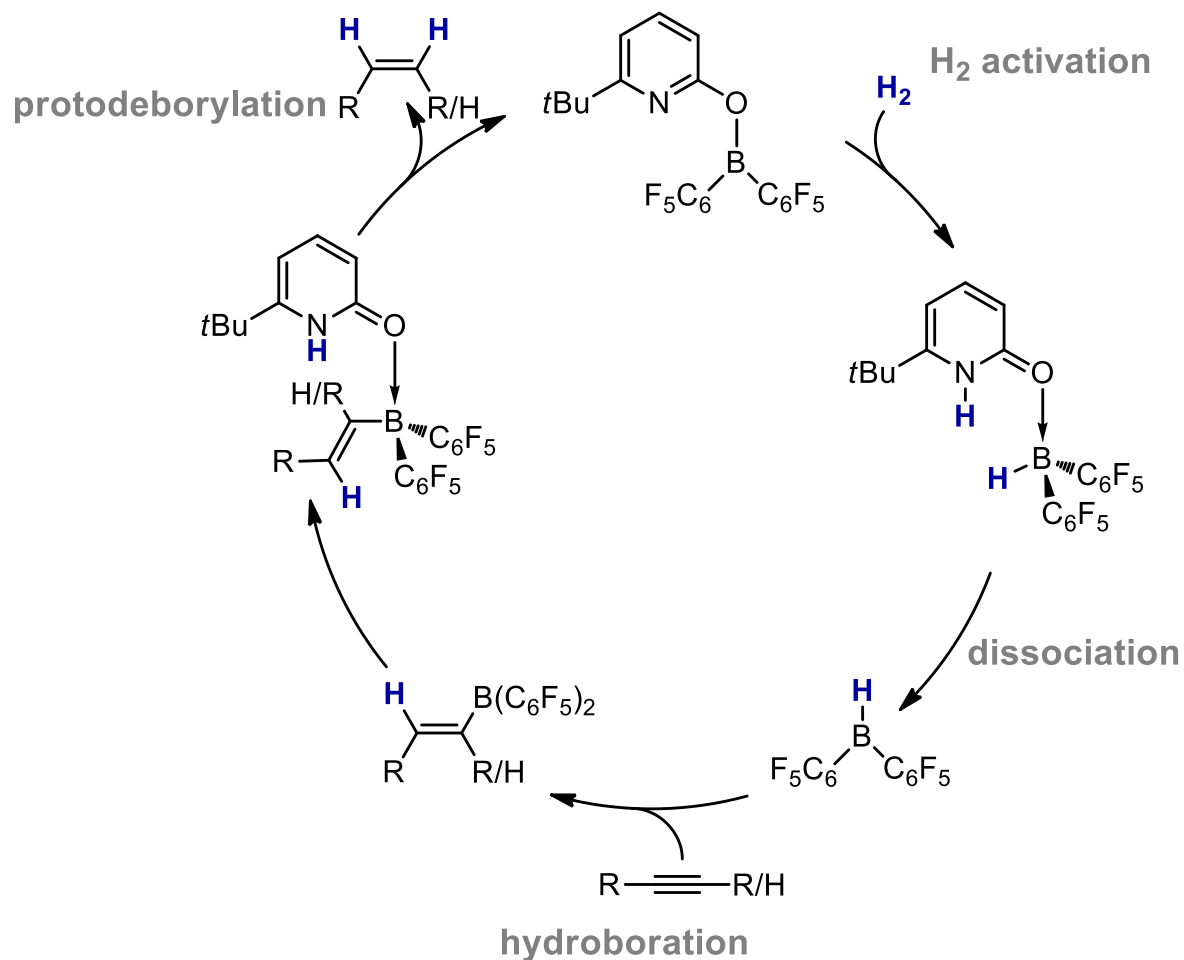


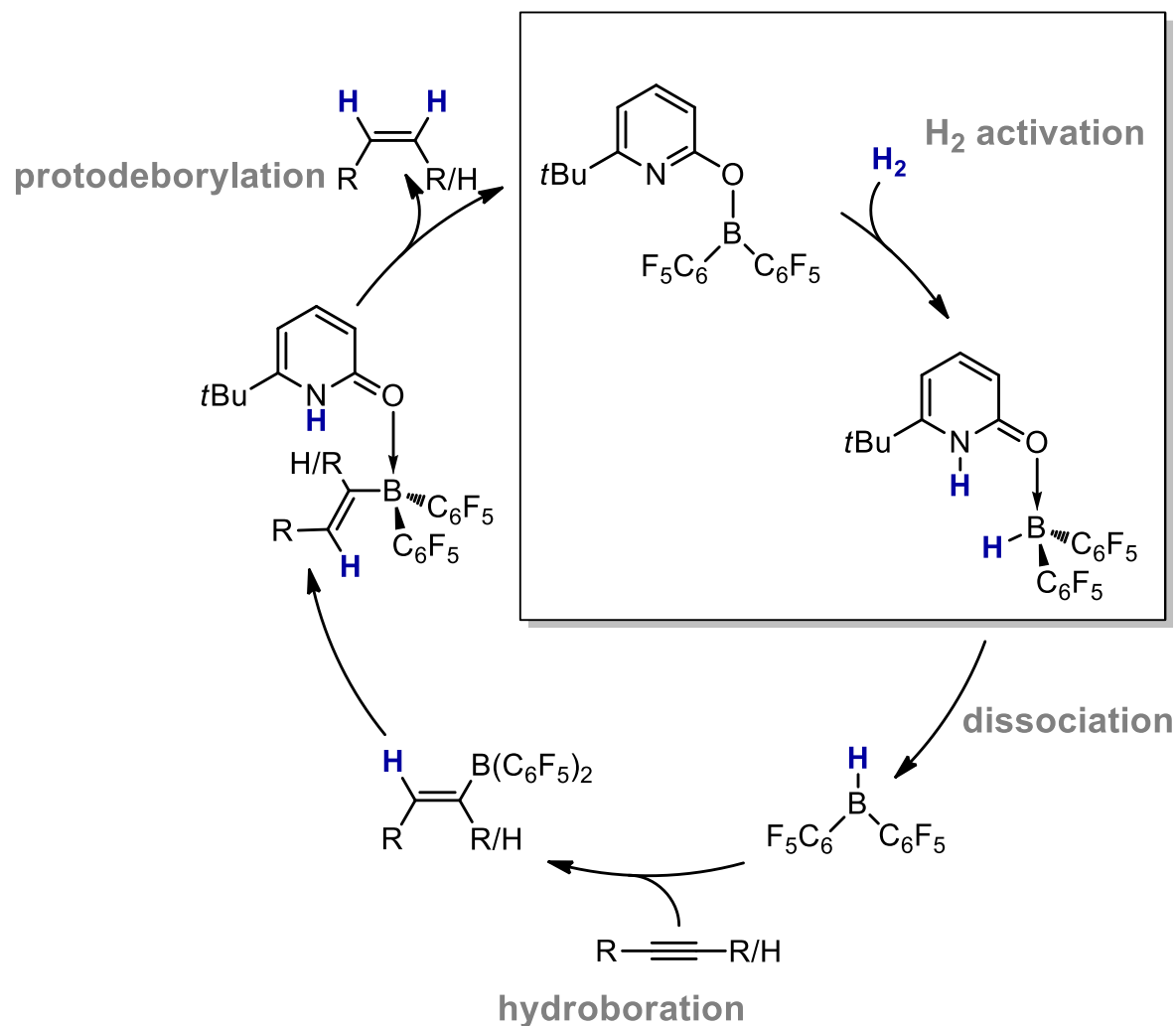
“The distinctive feature of dative bonds is that their minimum-energy rupture in the gas phase or in inert solvent follows the heterolytic bond cleavage path.”

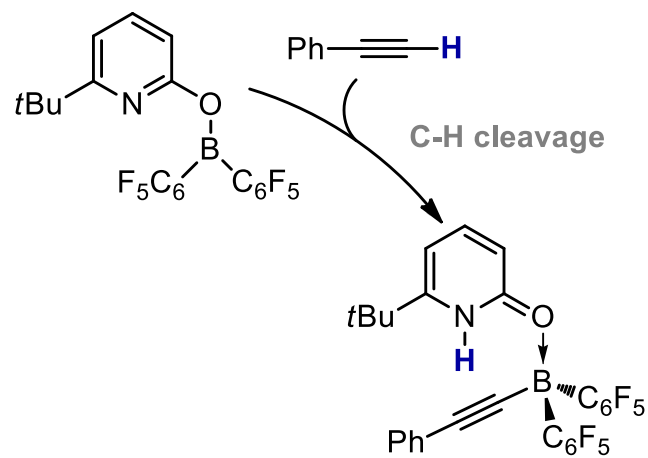


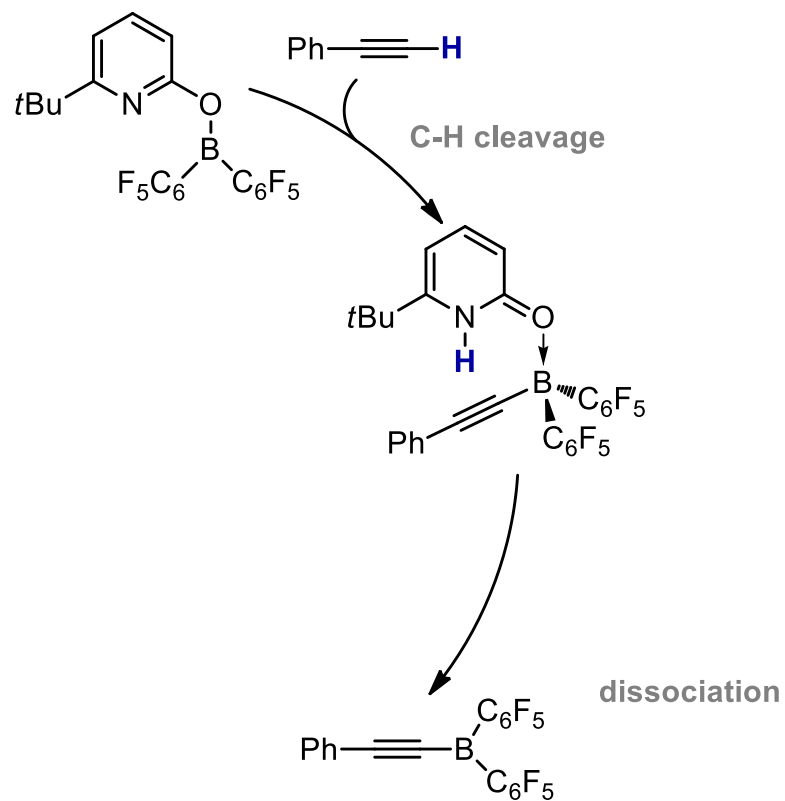
Boron-Ligand Cooperation using Aromatization

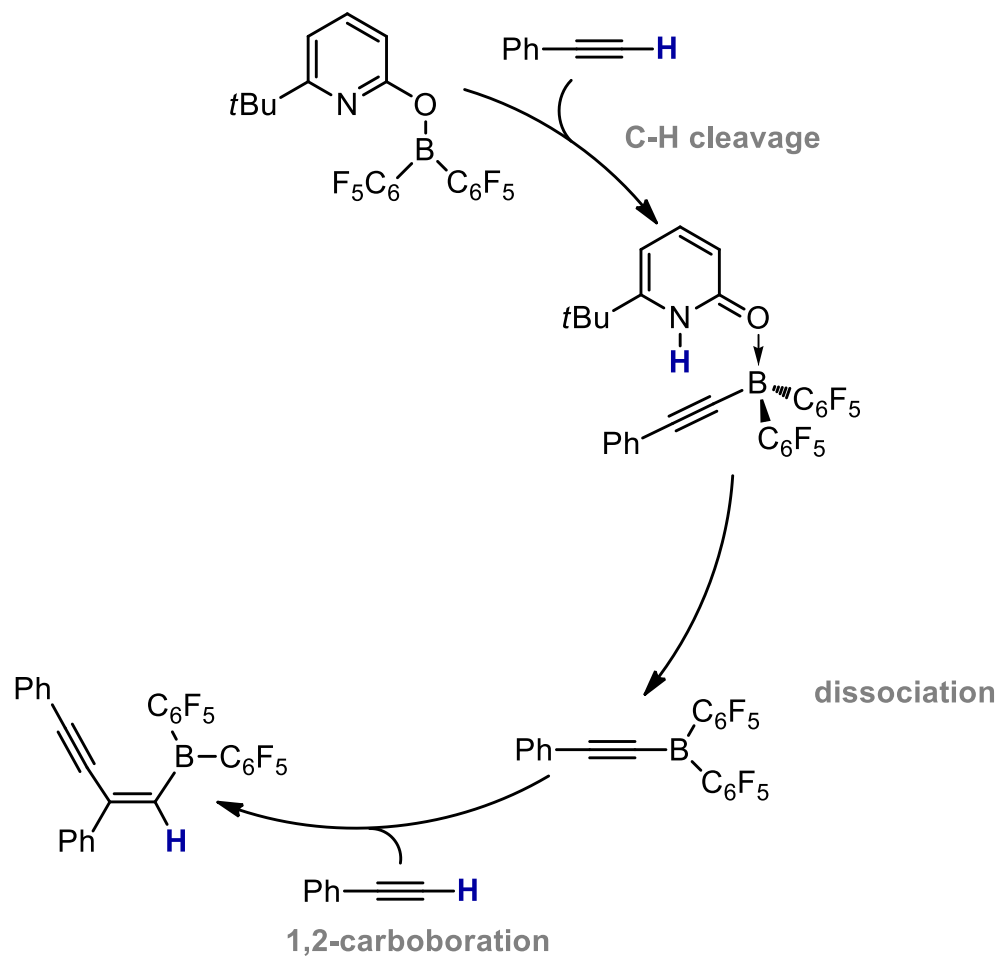




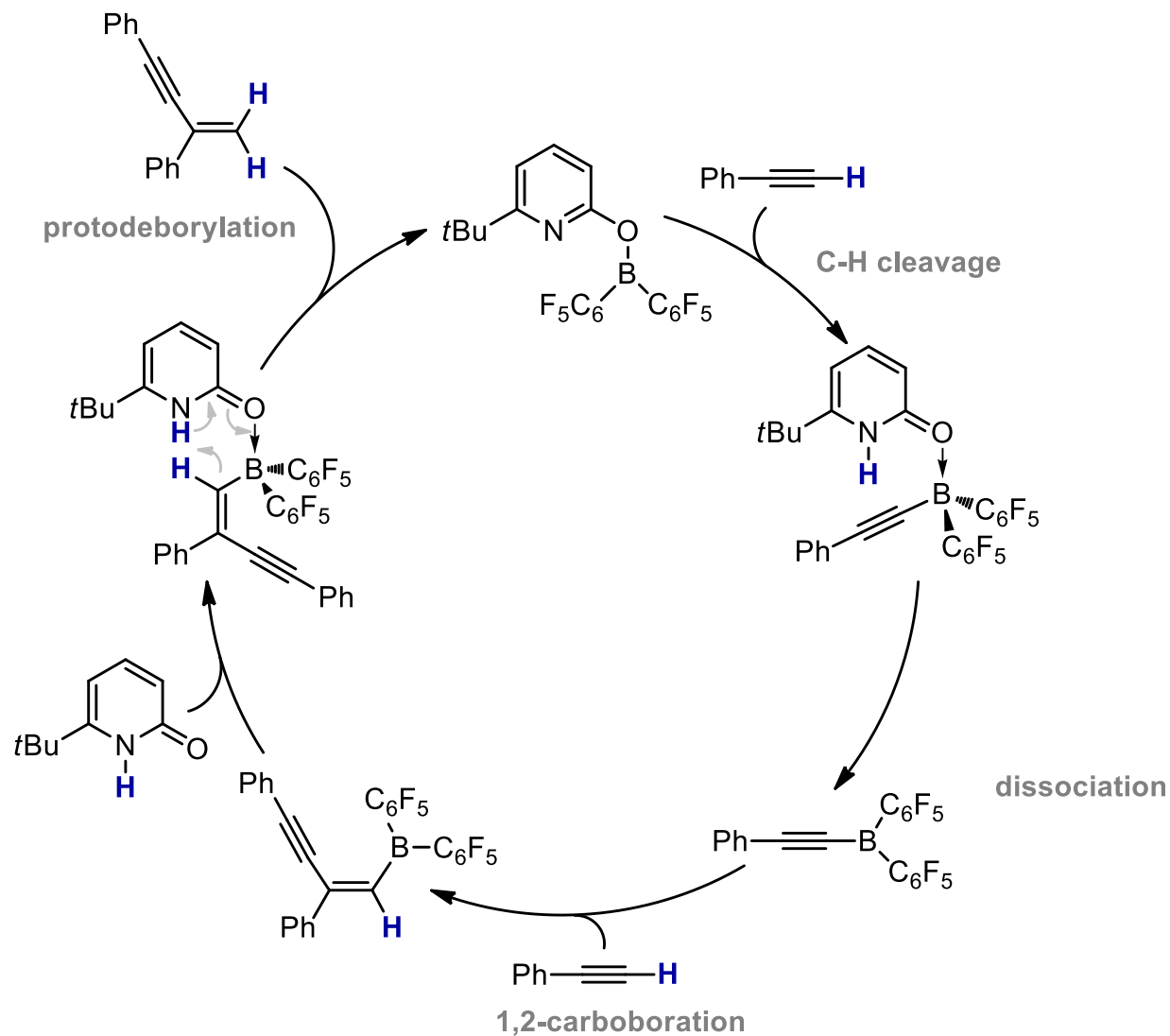


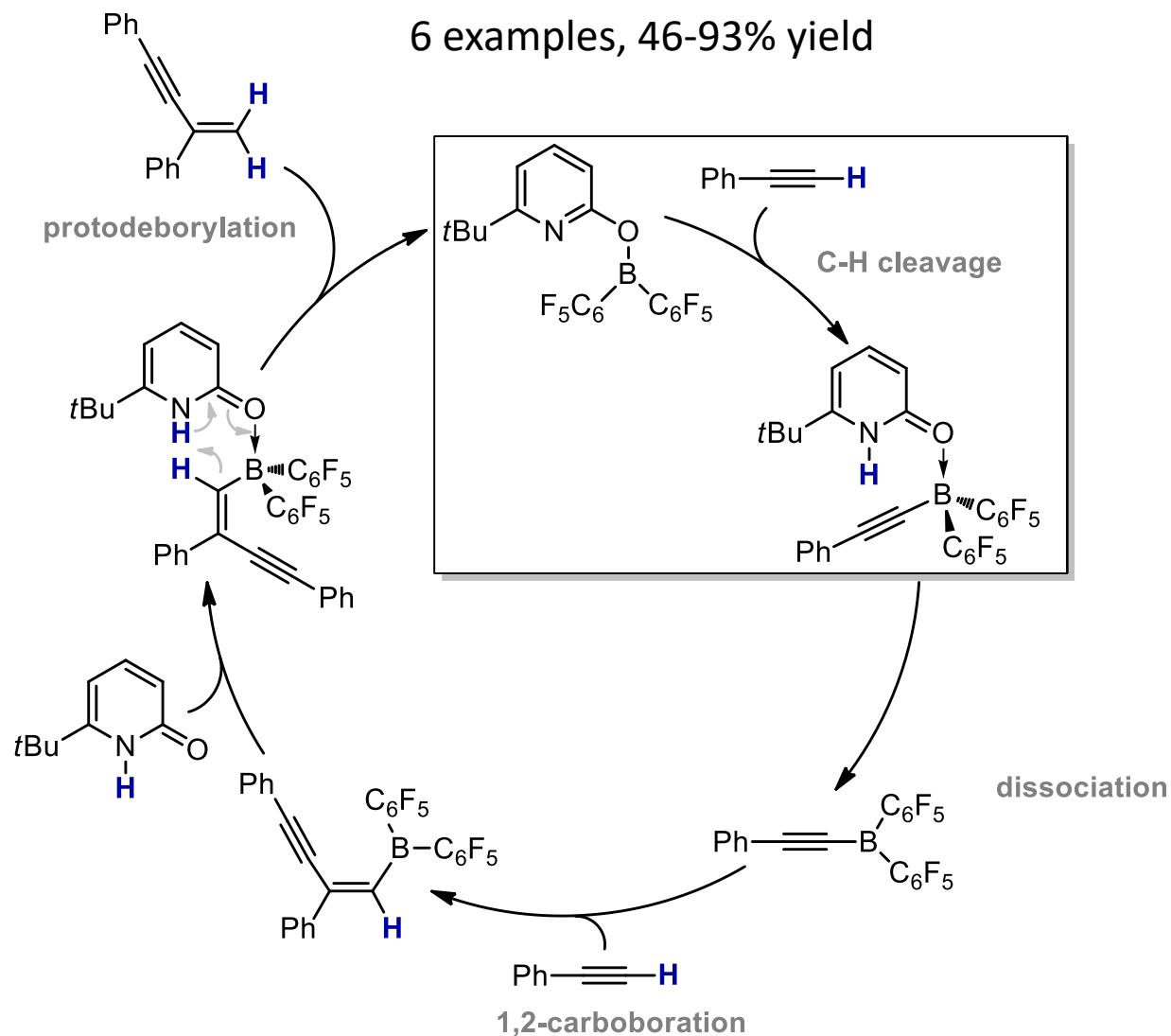




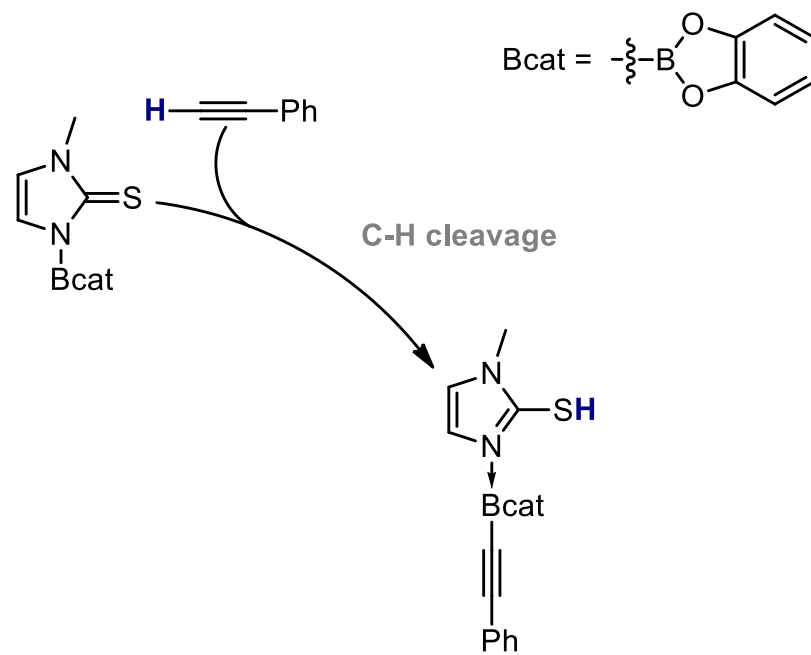


Boron-Ligand Cooperation: Carboboration

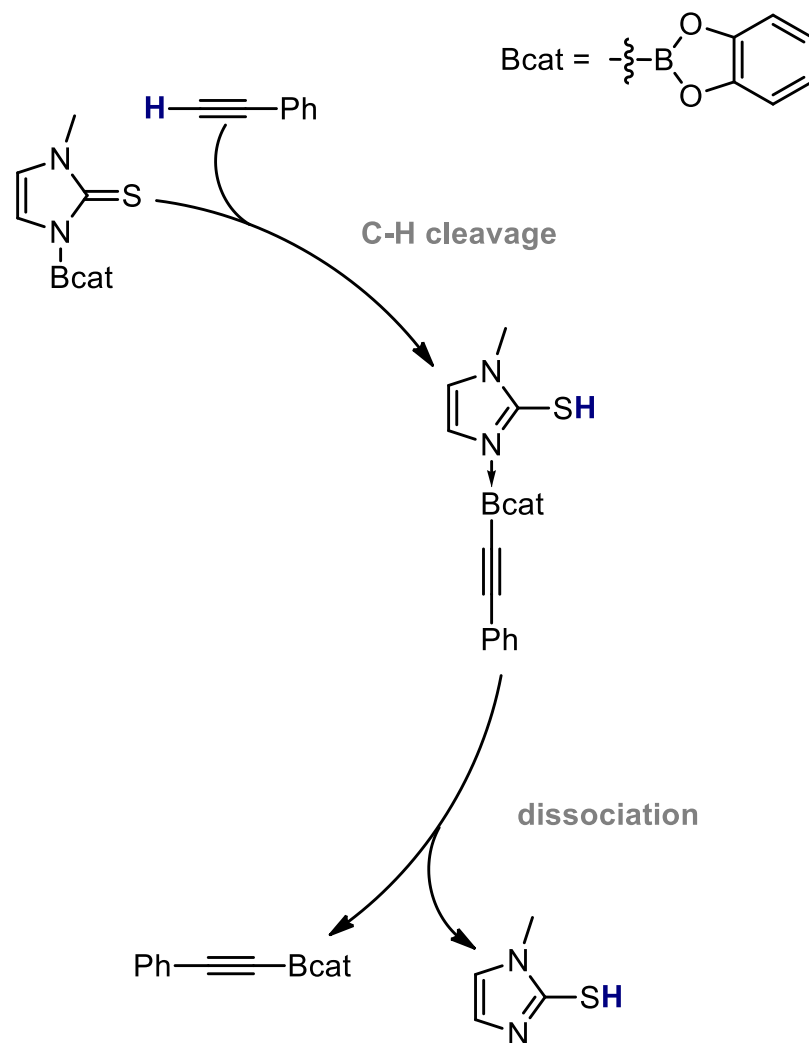




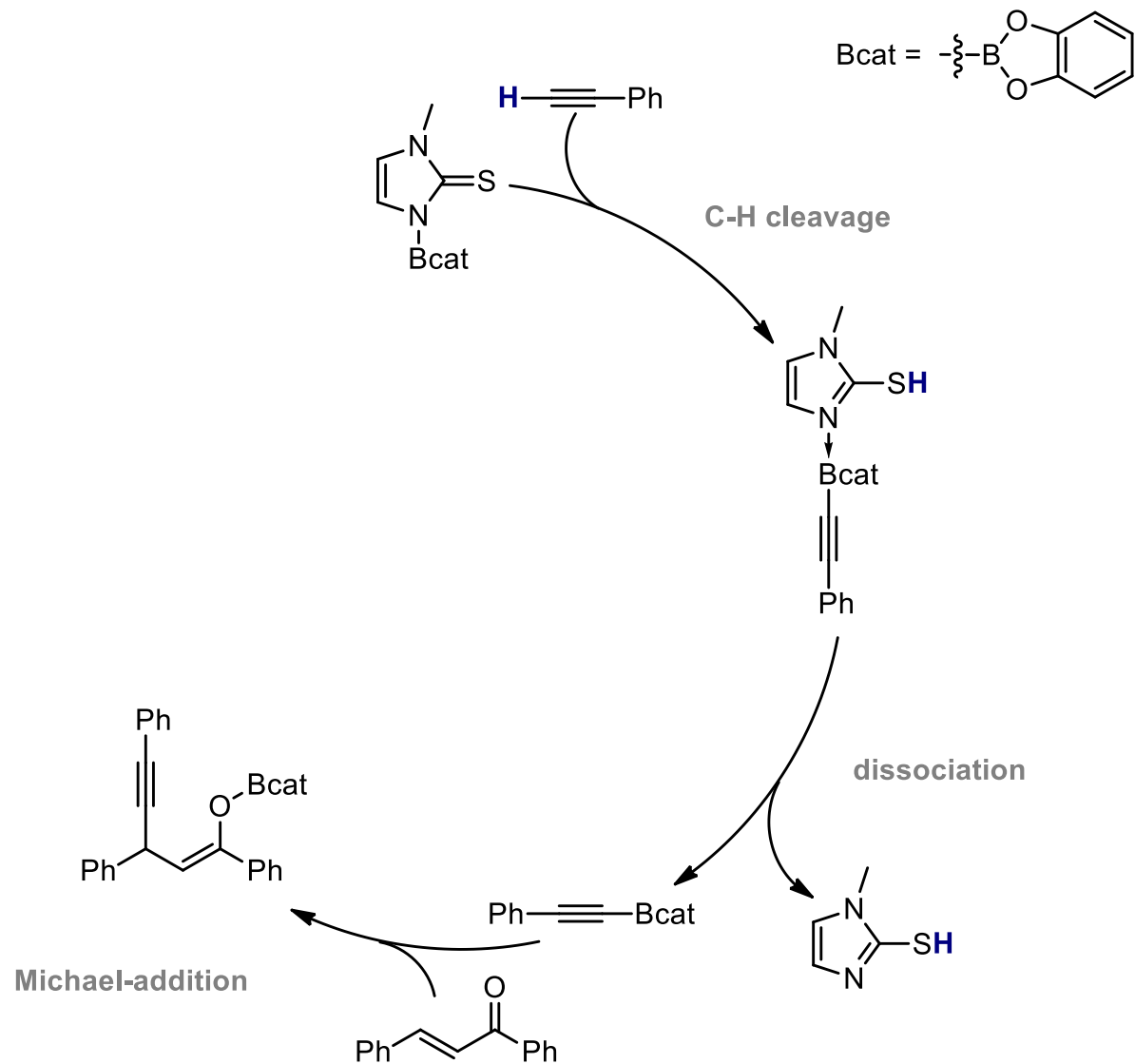
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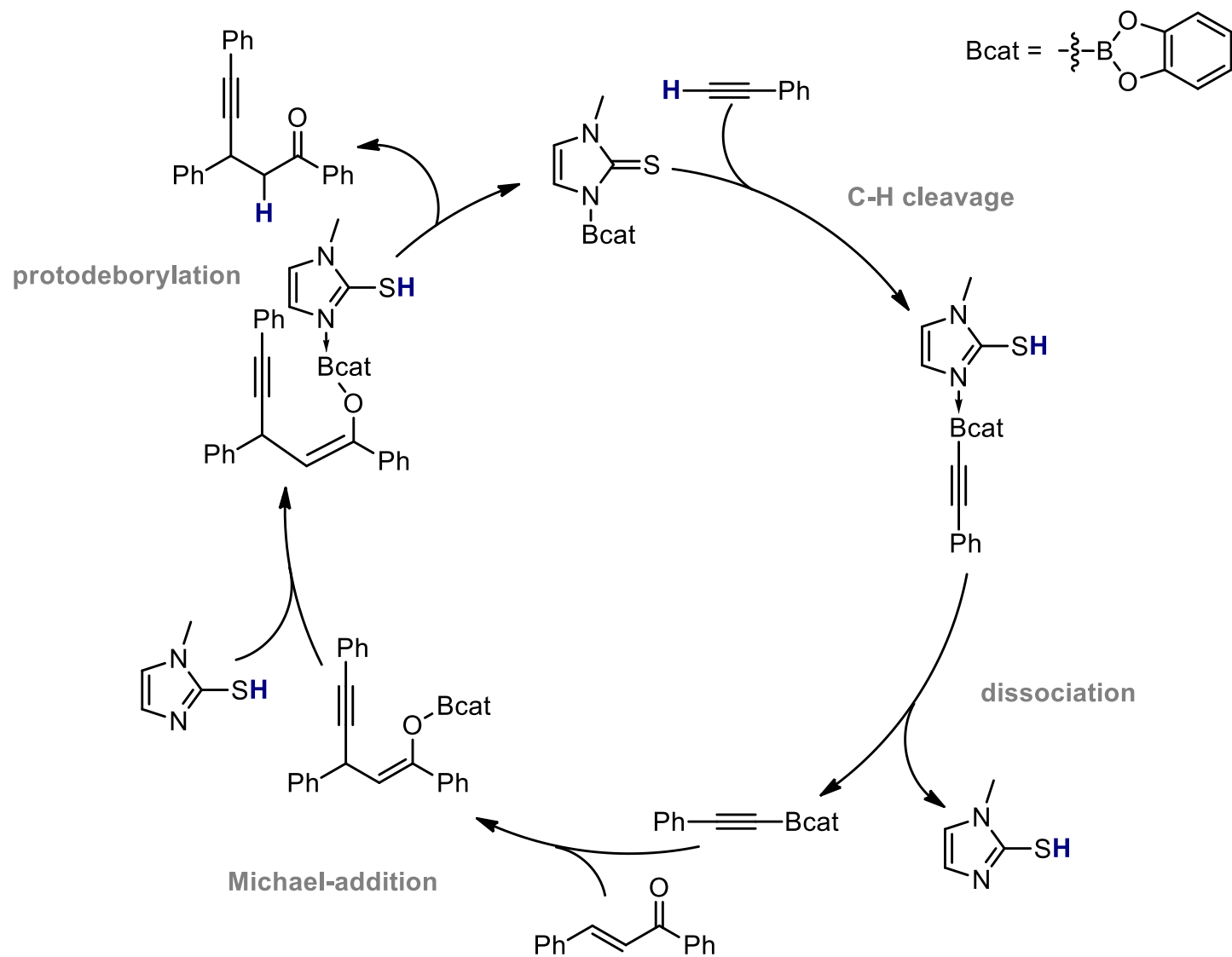
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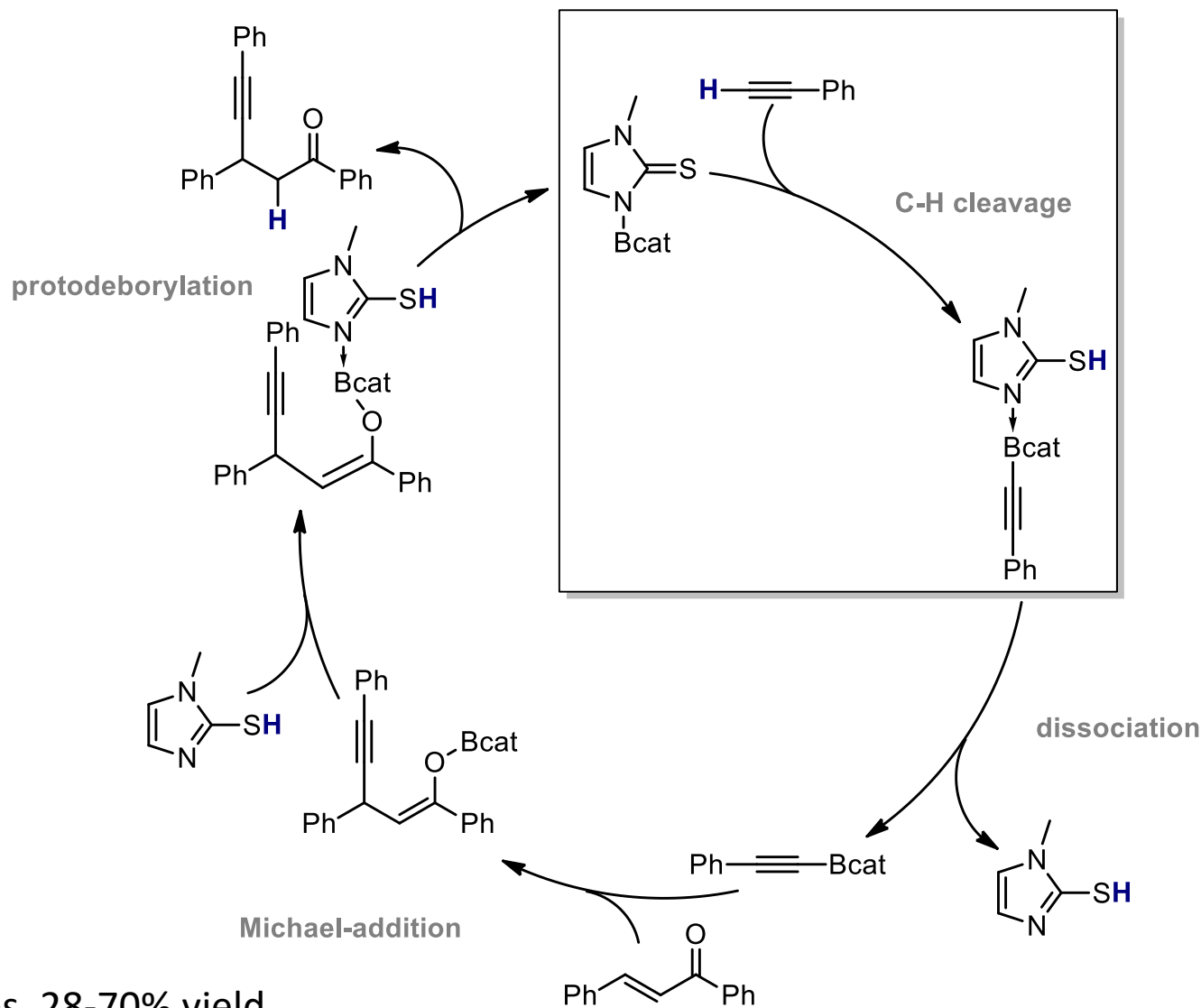
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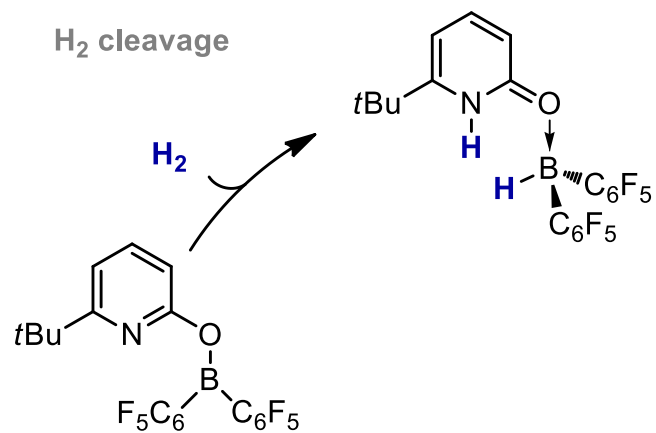


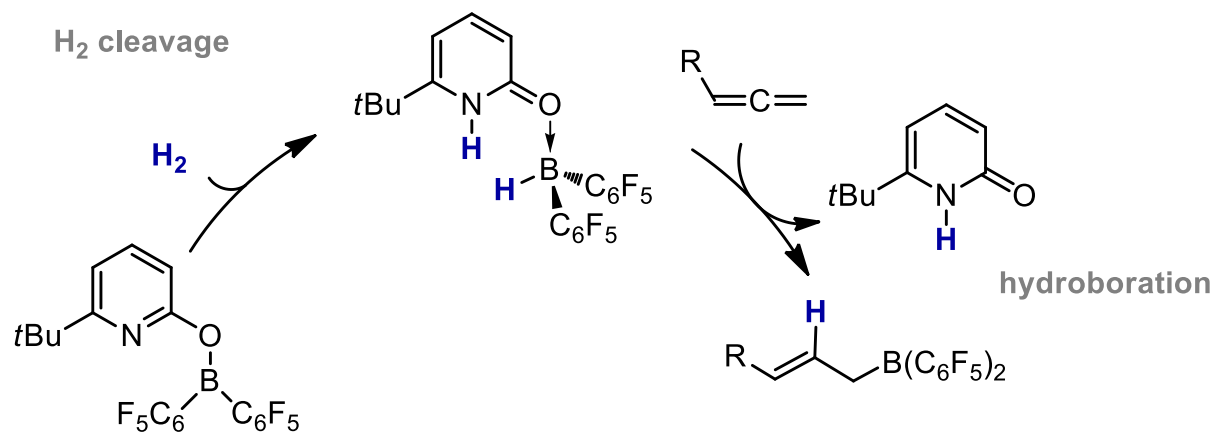
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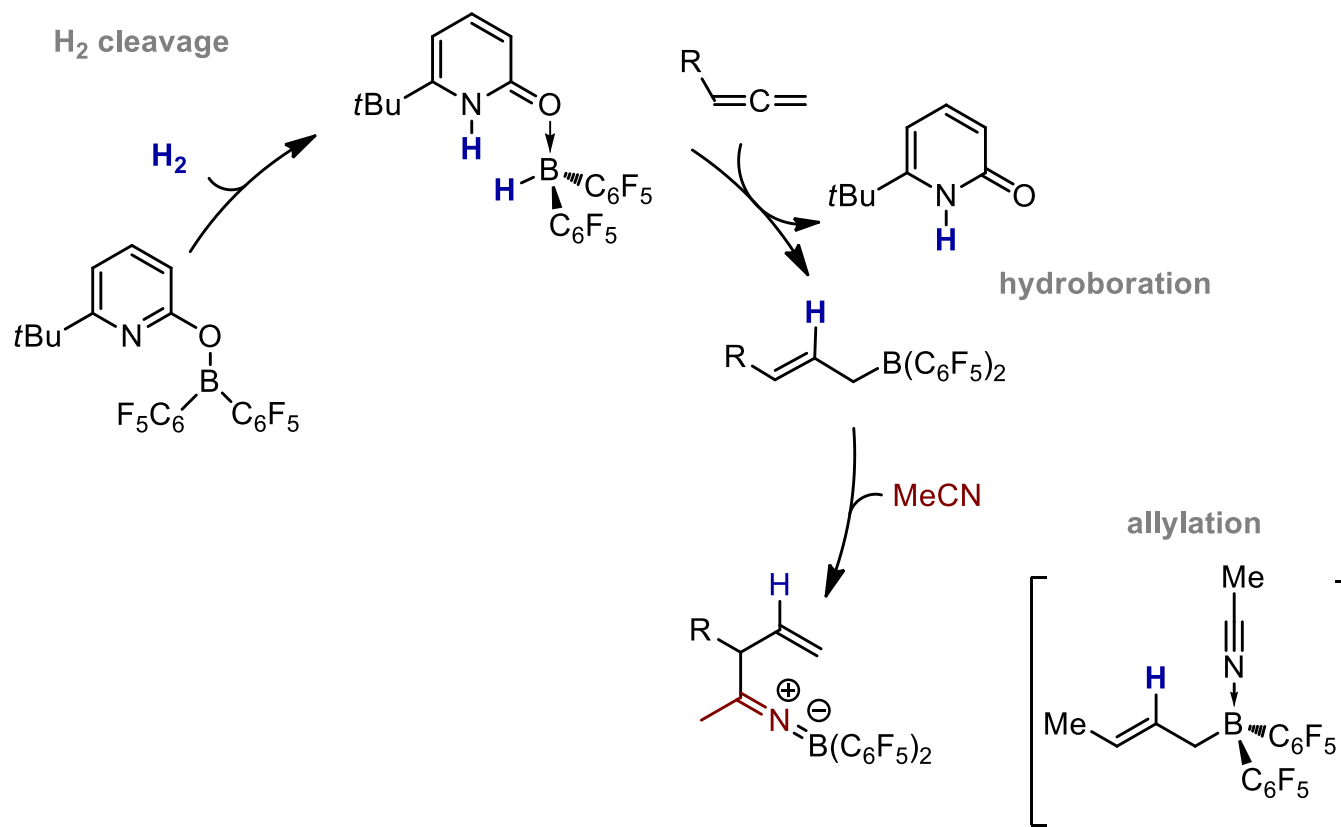


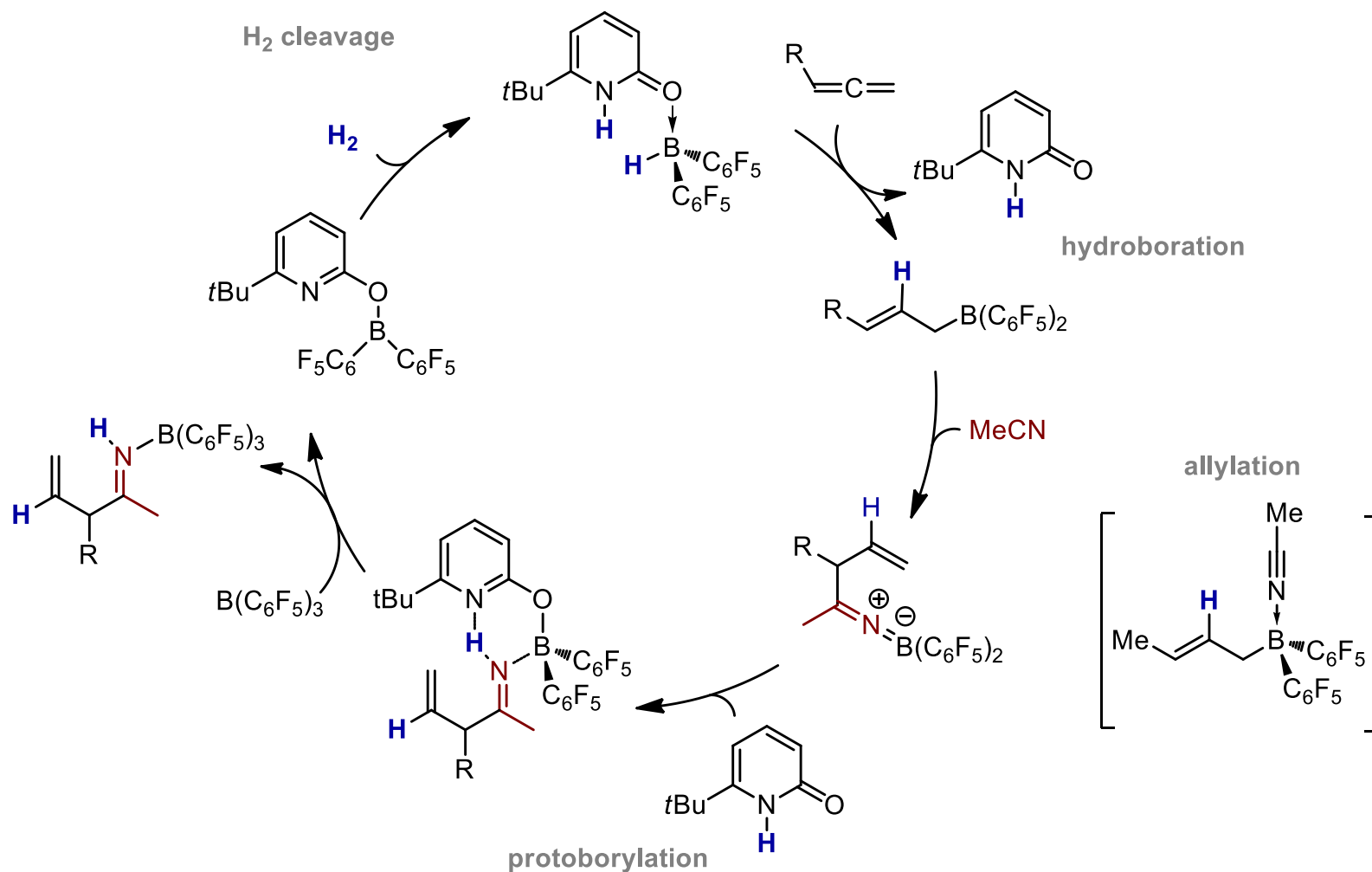
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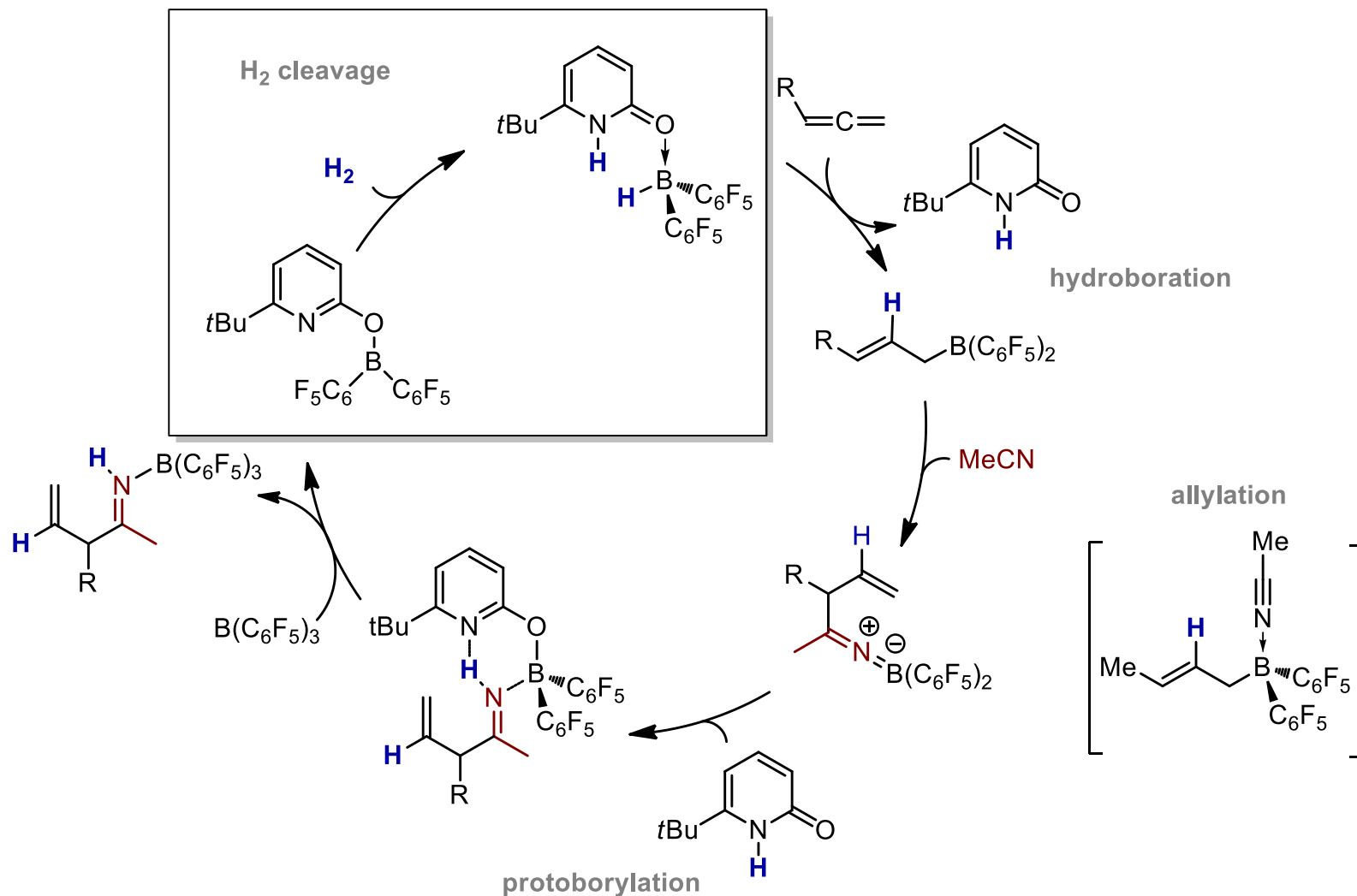




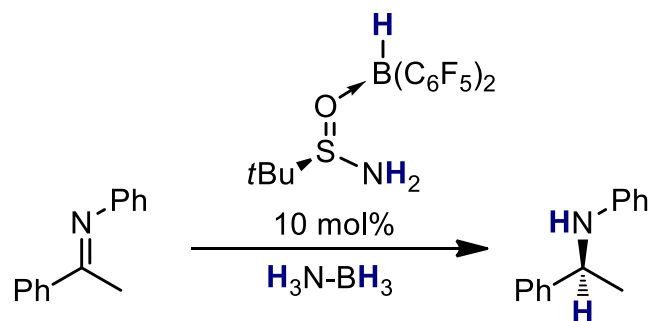




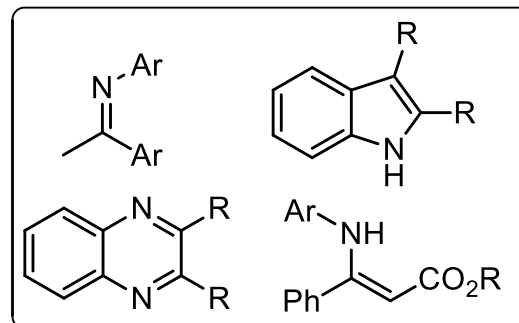




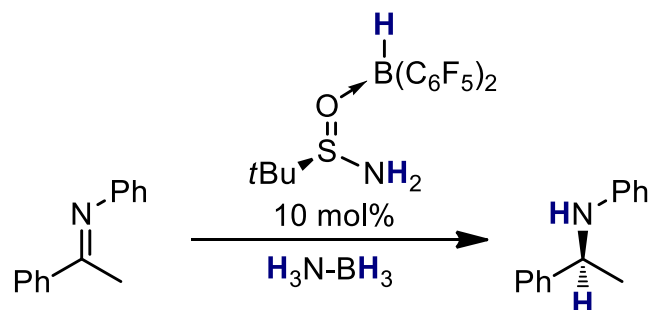
7 examples, 49-90% yield



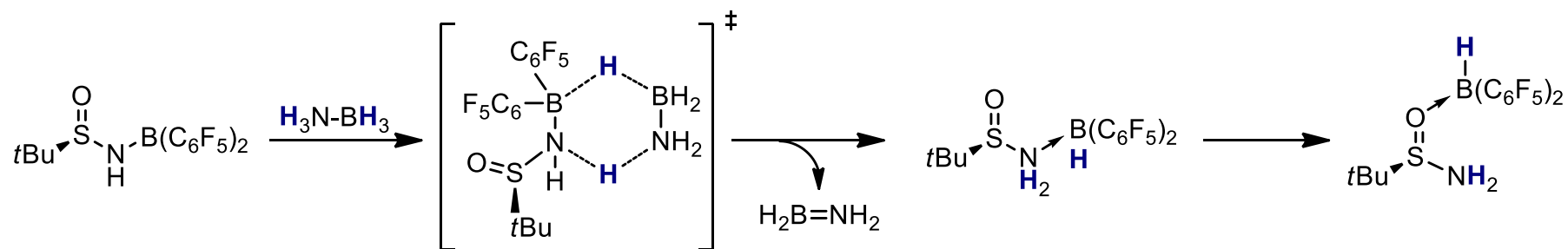
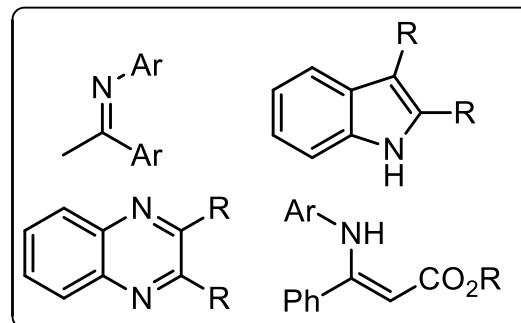
Suitable substrates



Boron-Ligand Cooperation: Transferhydrogenation



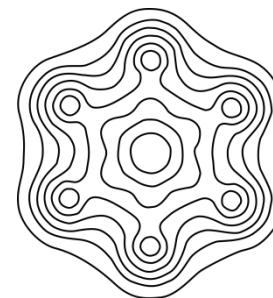
Suitable substrates



Acknowledgement



- Dr. Urs Gellrich
- Prof. Dr. Schreiner
- Dr. Hausmann, Dr. Gerbig and the analytics team
- Gellrich Group
- Organic Chemistry Department



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