

**Coordination Modes of Boron****Proton-Induced Change of the Coordination Mode of a Boron Group: Boryl Complexes  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)(\text{BH}_2\cdot\text{PMe}_3)]$  and Cationic Borane  $\sigma$  Complexes  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)(\eta^1\text{-BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3)]^{+**}$** 

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Protonation of hydrido complexes is one of the important synthetic methods in the chemistry of these interesting systems.<sup>[1-5]</sup> However, this methodology has been applied

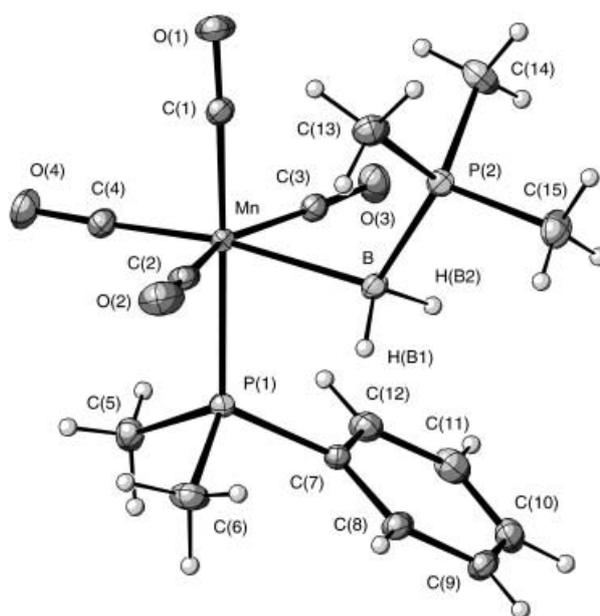
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[\*\*] ( $\text{PR}_3 = \text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}, \text{PEt}_3$ ).

sparingly in the preparation of other types of mononuclear  $\sigma$  complexes.<sup>[6]</sup> We have explored the coordination chemistry of  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$  and reported base-stabilized boryl complexes (e.g.,  $[\text{Cp}^*\text{M}(\text{CO})_3(\text{BH}_2\cdot\text{PMe}_3)]$  ( $\text{M}=\text{Mo}, \text{W}^{[7]}$ ) and  $[\text{Cp}^*\text{M}(\text{CO})_2(\text{BH}_2\cdot\text{PMe}_3)]$  ( $\text{M}=\text{Fe}, \text{Ru}^{[8]}$ ) and borane  $\sigma$  complexes (e.g.,  $[\text{M}(\text{CO})_5(\eta^1\text{-BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3)]$  ( $\text{M}=\text{Cr}, \text{Mo}, \text{W}^{[9]}$ ) and  $[\text{CpMn}(\text{CO})_2(\eta^1\text{-BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3)]^{[10]}$ ). Herein, we report new manganese–boryl complexes,  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)(\text{BH}_2\cdot\text{PMe}_3)]$  (**1**) and their protonation to produce cationic borane  $\sigma$  complexes,  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)(\eta^1\text{-BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3)]^+$  (**2**). Heterolytic cleavage of the metal-coordinated B–H bond of **2** is also described here.

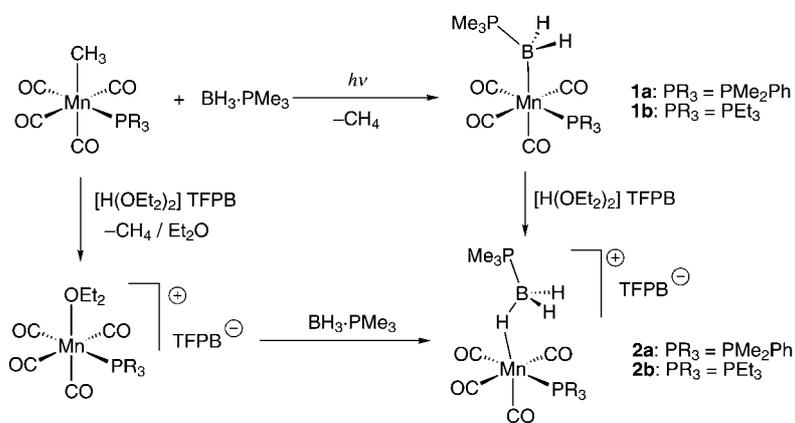
Photolysis of  $[\text{MnMe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)]$  with  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$  resulted in the evolution of methane and gave an orange solution, from which boryl complexes  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)(\text{BH}_2\cdot\text{PMe}_3)]$  (**1a**:  $\text{PR}_3=\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ ; **1b**:  $\text{PR}_3=\text{PEt}_3$ ) were isolated as pale yellow crystals in moderate yields (Scheme 1). The  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectra of complexes **1a** and **1b** display a boryl signal at lower field ( $\delta = -29.4$  and  $-29.6$  ppm, respectively) than that of  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$  ( $\delta = -37.0$  ppm). The IR spectra of **1** show carbonyl bands shifted to lower energy in comparison to those of the precursor  $[\text{MnMe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)]$ . These observations indicate polarization of the Mn–B bond in a Mn(–)–B(+) fashion and a resultant increase of electron density on the metal center. Similar polarization of the M–B bond has been found in phosphane-coordinated primary boryl complexes of Group 6 and 8 metals.<sup>[7,8]</sup> The solid-state structure of **1a** (Figure 1)<sup>[11]</sup> shows that this molecule adopts a highly distorted octahedral geometry. The phosphane ligand is located *cis* to the boryl group. The manganese–boron bond length (2.314(2) Å) is substantially longer than that in the catecholboryl complex  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\{\text{B}(1,2\text{-O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\}]$  (2.108(6) Å)<sup>[12]</sup> because of the absence of a vacant p orbital on the boron center that can be utilized for  $\pi$  interaction with the metal center. Two of the *cis*-carbonyl groups significantly tilt toward the boryl group. The C(2)–Mn–C(3) bond angle is  $154.62(6)^\circ$ . Owing to the pronounced Mn(–)–B(+) polarization mentioned above, the nature of compounds **1** closely resembles a contact ion pair composed of  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)]^-$  and  $[\text{BH}_2\cdot\text{PMe}_3]^+$ ; the anion-like manganese moiety is iso-electronic with  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ . Consequently, the geometry of the  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)]$  moiety approaches a trigonal bipyramid,



**Figure 1.** Structure of **1a** (ORTEP diagram; thermal ellipsoids at the 30% probability level). Selected interatomic distances [Å] and angles [°]: Mn–B 2.314(2), Mn–P(1) 2.302(1), B–P(2) 1.901(2), B–H(B1) 1.08(2), B–H(B2) 1.12(2), Mn–C(1) 1.792(2), Mn–C(2) 1.811(1), Mn–C(3) 1.814(1), Mn–C(4) 1.801(1); C(2)–Mn–C(3)  $154.62(6)^\circ$ , C(4)–Mn–B  $171.76(6)^\circ$ , Mn–B–P(2)  $114.99(9)^\circ$ .

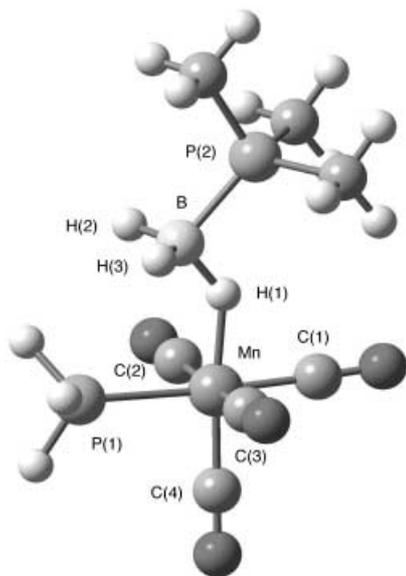
and the Mn–B bond becomes longer. Note that more  $\pi$ -acidic ligands prefer to be located at equatorial positions in trigonal-bipyramidal complexes. In the  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)]$  fragment,  $\pi$ -acidic carbonyl ligands occupy the equatorial positions, and a less  $\pi$ -acidic phosphane ligand is situated at an apical position, which is *cis* to the boryl group in **1**.

The boryl complexes were protonated by treating **1** in  $[\text{D}_2]$ dichloromethane with the Brønsted acid  $[\text{H}(\text{OEt}_2)_2](\text{TFPB})$  ( $\text{TFPB} = [\text{B}\{3,5\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CF}_3)_2\}_4]$ ), which has a weakly coordinating anion.<sup>[13]</sup> The resulting pale yellow solutions showed a broad BH resonance signal around  $\delta = -4.5$  ppm in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra. The  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR spectrum of the product displayed a doublet of quartets at higher field ( $\delta = -40.3$  to  $-40.4$  ppm) than that of free  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$ . The appearance of these signals clearly shows the formation of borane  $\sigma$  complexes  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)(\eta^1\text{-BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3)](\text{TFPB})$  (**2**, see Scheme 1). The value of the chemical shift of the  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR signal falls in the range of those for  $\sigma$  complexes of  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$ .<sup>[9,10]</sup> The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR signal around  $\delta = -4.5$  ppm is assigned to the BH resonance; the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR signals of the metal-coordinated and terminal BH protons are averaged through fast site-exchange. This process was not frozen out even at  $-80^\circ\text{C}$ . Similar fluxional behavior has been found in other complexes of phosphaneboranes.<sup>[9,10,14,15]</sup> Complexes **2** were also generated by methyl abstraction from  $[\text{MnMe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)]$  using  $[\text{H}(\text{OEt}_2)_2](\text{TFPB})$ , followed by addition of  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$ . These complexes have a lifetime of a few days, and can be observed by spectroscopy; however, they could not be isolated in pure forms.



**Scheme 1.** Syntheses of complexes **1** and **2**.

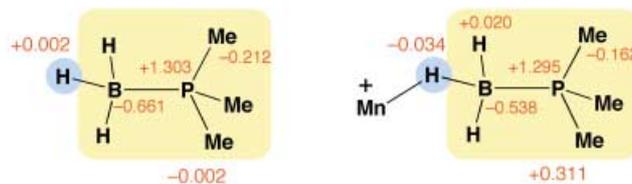
Figure 2 shows the DFT-optimized structure of the model compound  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PH}_3)(\eta^1\text{-BH}_3\text{-PMe}_3)]^+$  (**2c**).<sup>[16,17]</sup> It resembles the structure of  $[\text{M}(\text{CO})_5(\eta^1\text{-BH}_3\text{-PMe}_3)]$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Cr}, \text{W}$ ) except for the metal-coordinated phosphane ligand. The  $\text{Mn}\cdots\text{B}$  interatomic distance (2.780 Å) is far longer than that of **1a**, and the  $\text{Mn-H-B}$  bond angle is  $133.44^\circ$ . Thus, the mode of coordination for the borane ligand is essentially end-on. The  $\text{B-H}(1)$  bond length is 1.270 Å, and the  $\text{B-H}$   $\sigma$  bond is elongated by about 6% on coordination.



**Figure 2.** DFT-optimized structure of **2c**. Selected interatomic distances [Å] and angles [ $^\circ$ ]:  $\text{Mn}\cdots\text{B}$  2.780,  $\text{Mn-H}(1)$  1.753,  $\text{B-H}(1)$  1.270,  $\text{B-H}(2)$  1.200,  $\text{B-H}(3)$  1.200,  $\text{B-P}(2)$  1.950,  $\text{Mn-P}(1)$  2.380,  $\text{Mn-C}(1)$  1.840,  $\text{Mn-C}(2)$  1.880,  $\text{Mn-C}(3)$  1.880,  $\text{Mn-C}(4)$  1.840;  $\text{Mn-H}(1)\text{-B}$   $133.44$ ,  $\text{P}(1)\text{-Mn-C}(1)$   $176.80$ .

Borane  $\sigma$  complexes **2** are formally the conjugate acids of **1**. However, deprotonation from **2** did not occur even when they were treated with bases such as NaH and diazabicycloundecene. On the other hand, a solution of **2** decomposed in a few days at room temperature to give a mixture containing  $[\text{MnH}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)]$  and  $[\text{BH}_2\cdot 2\text{PMe}_3]^+$ , although the decomposition process was not very clean. This suggests the coordinated  $\text{B-H}$   $\sigma$  bond of complexes **2** cleaves heterolytically into  $\text{H}^-$  and  $[\text{BH}_2\cdot 2\text{PMe}_3]^+$ .<sup>[18]</sup> Recently, Kubas and co-workers reported similar heterolytic cleavage of  $\text{H}_2$  and silanes on the cationic manganese or rhenium fragments  $[\text{M}(\text{CO})_{5-n}(\text{PR}_3)_n]^+$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Mn}, \text{Re}, n = 1, 2$ ).<sup>[19]</sup> The electron-deficient metal centers undergo strong  $\sigma$  donation from the  $\text{H-H}$ ,  $\text{Si-H}$ , as well as  $\text{B-H}$   $\sigma$  orbitals, but backdonation into the corresponding  $\sigma^*$  orbitals hardly occurs. Therefore, the electron density of these  $\sigma$  ligands is significantly reduced and the metal-coordinated  $\sigma$  bond is activated heterolytically. The natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis based on the aforementioned DFT calculations on **2c** shows that the bridging hydrogen atom of the borane ligand becomes more hydridic on coordination to the cationic manganese center.<sup>[20]</sup> Its natural charge is  $-0.034$ , whereas that of the  $\text{B-H}$  hydrogen

atom of free  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$  is  $+0.002$ . At the same time, that of the “ $\text{BH}_2\cdot\text{PMe}_3$ ” group increases from  $-0.002$  to  $+0.311$  (Scheme 2). The electron density of the  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$  ligand is thus withdrawn toward the bridging hydrogen by the highly electrophilic  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)]^+$  ion in the cationic borane complexes.



**Scheme 2.** NBO charge distribution in free  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$  (left) and **2c** (right).

### Experimental Section

**1a:** A mixture of  $[\text{MnMe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})]$  (247 mg, 0.75 mmol) and  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$  (203 mg, 2.28 mmol) in hexane (10 mL) was photolyzed at  $3^\circ\text{C}$  for 90 min using a 450 W medium-pressure Hg arc lamp. The resulting solution was evaporated and evacuated for 1 h to remove excess  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$ . Recrystallization of the solid residue from hexane at  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  provided pale yellow crystals of **1a** (90 mg, 31%). Compound **1b** was obtained in an analogous manner in 15% yield.

Data for **1a**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $[\text{D}_6]$ benzene,  $23^\circ\text{C}$ , TMS):  $\delta = 0.88$  (d,  $^3J(\text{P,H}) = 10.0$  Hz, 9H;  $\text{PMe}_3$ ), 1.49 (d,  $^2J(\text{P,H}) = 8.5$  Hz, 6H;  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ ), 7.02, 7.09, 7.36 ppm (m, 5H;  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ ), the BH proton signals were too broad to be observed;  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR (160.4 MHz,  $[\text{D}_6]$ benzene,  $23^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ ):  $\delta = -29.4$  ppm (dt,  $^1J(\text{B,H}) = 105.3$  Hz,  $^1J(\text{B,P}) = 73.5$  Hz);  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (202.4 MHz,  $[\text{D}_6]$ benzene,  $23^\circ\text{C}$ , 85%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ):  $\delta = 27.3$  (br;  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ ), 0.9 ppm (br;  $\text{PMe}_3$ );  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125.7 MHz,  $[\text{D}_6]$ benzene,  $23^\circ\text{C}$ , TMS):  $\delta = 13.0$  (d,  $^1J(\text{C,P}) = 36.7$  Hz;  $\text{PMe}_3$ ), 16.6 (d,  $^1J(\text{C,P}) = 29.3$  Hz;  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ ), 129.0, 129.4 (d,  $^1J(\text{C,P}) = 7.3$  Hz), 140.7 (d,  $^1J(\text{C,P}) = 38.1$  Hz) (Ph), 219.9, 226.8, 227.9 ppm (CO); IR (KBr):  $\tilde{\nu} = 1893.8$  (vs), 1906.3 (vs), 1925.6 (vs), 2008.5 (s) (C=O), 2357 (w) (BH)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; MS (EI, 70 eV):  $m/z$  (%): 394 (12) [ $\text{M}^+$ ], 366 (89) [ $\text{M}^+ - \text{CO}$ ], 338 (24) [ $\text{M}^+ - 2\text{CO}$ ], 320 (60) [ $\text{M}^+ - \text{PMe}_3$ ], 310 (30) [ $\text{M}^+ - 3\text{CO}$ ], 282 (100) [ $\text{M}^+ - 4\text{CO}$ ]; elemental analysis (%) calcd for  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{BMnO}_4\text{P}_2$ : C 45.72, H 5.63; found: C 45.64; H 5.57.

Data for **1b**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $[\text{D}_6]$ benzene,  $23^\circ\text{C}$ , TMS):  $\delta = 0.91$  (dt,  $^3J(\text{H,H}) = 7.5$  Hz,  $^3J(\text{P,H}) = 15.5$  Hz, 9H;  $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_3$ ), 0.92 (d,  $^2J(\text{P,H}) = 10.5$  Hz, 9H;  $\text{PMe}_3$ ), 1.59 ppm (dq,  $^3J(\text{H,H}) \approx ^2J(\text{P,H}) = 7.5$  Hz, 6H;  $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_3$ ), the BH proton signals were too broad to be observed;  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR (160.4 MHz,  $[\text{D}_6]$ benzene,  $23^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ ):  $\delta = -29.6$  ppm (dt,  $^1J(\text{B,H}) = 106.3$  Hz,  $^1J(\text{B,P}) = 71.2$  Hz);  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (202.4 MHz,  $[\text{D}_6]$ benzene,  $23^\circ\text{C}$ , 85%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ):  $\delta = 43.0$  (br;  $\text{PEt}_3$ ), 0.7 ppm (br;  $\text{PMe}_3$ );  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125.7 MHz,  $[\text{D}_6]$ benzene,  $23^\circ\text{C}$ , TMS):  $\delta = 7.5$  ( $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_3$ ), 12.9 (d,  $^1J(\text{C,P}) = 37.1$  Hz;  $\text{PMe}_3$ ), 19.0 (d,  $^1J(\text{C,P}) = 24.6$  Hz;  $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_3$ ), 129.0, 129.4 (d,  $^1J(\text{C,P}) = 7.3$  Hz), 140.7 (d,  $^1J(\text{C,P}) = 38.1$  Hz) (Ph), 220.5, 227.8, 228.0 ppm (br; CO); IR (KBr):  $\tilde{\nu} = 1889$  (vs), 1910 (vs), 2004 (vs) (C=O), 2357 (w) (BH)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; MS (EI, 70 eV):  $m/z$  (%): 374 (5) [ $\text{M}^+$ ], 346 (24) [ $\text{M}^+ - \text{CO}$ ], 318 (5) [ $\text{M}^+ - 2\text{CO}$ ], 290 (3) [ $\text{M}^+ - 3\text{CO}$ ], 262 (100) [ $\text{M}^+ - 4\text{CO}$ ], 173 (27) [ $\text{Mn}(\text{PEt}_3)^+$ ], 144 (60) [ $\text{Mn}(\text{BH}_2\cdot\text{PMe}_3)^+$ ]; elemental analysis (%) calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{26}\text{BMnO}_4\text{P}_2$ : C 41.74, H 7.01; found: C 41.57, H 6.85.

**2a:** Compound **1a** (41 mg, 0.10 mmol) and  $[\text{H}(\text{OEt})_2](\text{TfPB})$  (362 mg, 0.36 mmol) were combined in dichloromethane (10 mL) under vacuum. After the mixture had been stirred for 3 h, volatiles were evaporated to dryness. The  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{11}\text{B}$ , and  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectra of the resulting yellow residue indicated complete consumption of **1a** and

displayed new signals assignable to **2a**. Alternatively, **2a** was cleanly generated by addition of  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{PMe}_3$  to a solution of  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{OEt}_2)]^+$ , which was produced by the reaction of  $[\text{MnMe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})]$  with  $[\text{H}(\text{OEt}_2)_2](\text{TFPB})$  in diethyl ether. The  $\text{PEt}_3$  derivative **2b** was prepared by similar methods.

Data for **2a**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $[\text{D}_2]$ dichloromethane, 23 °C, TMS):  $\delta = -4.48$  (br, 3H; BH), 1.32 (d,  $^2J(\text{P,H}) = 11.5$  Hz, 9H;  $\text{PMe}_3$ ), 1.98 (d,  $^2J(\text{P,H}) = 9.0$  Hz, 6H;  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ ), 7.57, 7.72 ppm (s, 1H, 2H;  $[\text{B}\{\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CF}_3)_2\}_4]$ );  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR (160.4 MHz,  $[\text{D}_2]$ dichloromethane, 23 °C,  $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ ):  $\delta = -40.4$  (dq,  $^1J(\text{B,H}) = 81$  Hz,  $^1J(\text{B,P}) = 70$  Hz;  $\text{BH}_2\cdot\text{PMe}_3$ ),  $-6.7$  ppm (s; TFPB);  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (202.4 MHz,  $[\text{D}_2]$ dichloromethane, 23 °C, 85%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ):  $\delta = -4.0$  (br;  $\text{PMe}_3$ ), 15.0 ppm (br;  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ ); MS (FAB, sulfolane):  $m/z$  (%): 367 (10)  $[\text{M}^+ - \text{CO}]$ , 193 (100)  $[\text{Mn}(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})^+]$ , 139 (43)  $[\text{PHMe}_2\text{Ph}^+]$ .

Data for **2b**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $[\text{D}_2]$ dichloromethane, 23 °C, TMS):  $\delta = -4.43$  (br, 3H; BH), 1.10–1.22 (m, 9H;  $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_3$ ), 1.35 (d,  $^2J(\text{P,H}) = 11.5$  Hz, 9H;  $\text{PMe}_3$ ), 1.72–1.80 (m, 6H;  $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_3$ ), 7.57, 7.72 ppm (s, 1H, 2H;  $[\text{B}\{\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CF}_3)_2\}_4]$ );  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR (160.4 MHz,  $[\text{D}_2]$ dichloromethane, 23 °C,  $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ ):  $\delta = -40.3$  (br),  $-6.7$  ppm (s; TFPB);  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (202.4 MHz,  $[\text{D}_2]$ dichloromethane, 23 °C, 85%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ):  $\delta = -5.3$  (br;  $\text{PMe}_3$ ), 48.7 ppm (br;  $\text{PEt}_3$ ); MS (FAB, sulfolane):  $m/z$  (%): 173 (100)  $[\text{Mn}(\text{PEt}_3)^+]$ , 120 (28)  $[\text{PHEt}_3^+]$ .

Received: August 19, 2002

Revised: December 3, 2002 [Z19992]

**Keywords:** boranes · boron · coordination modes · manganese · protonation

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- [11] Crystal data for **1a**: pale yellow crystals, triclinic, space group  $P\bar{1}$  (no. 2);  $T = 150$  K;  $a = 10.5746(8)$ ,  $b = 10.6779(9)$ ,  $c = 9.0029(7)$  Å;  $\alpha = 109.026(2)$ ,  $\beta = 96.043(3)$ ,  $\gamma = 88.092(2)^\circ$ ;  $V = 955.69(13)$  Å<sup>3</sup>;  $Z = 2$ ,  $R = 0.024$ ,  $wR2 = 0.060$  for 4070 reflections with  $|F_o| > 3\sigma(F_o)$ , 296 parameters,  $\text{GoF} = 1.110$ . The boron-attached hydrogen atoms were found by the difference Fourier syntheses and their positions were refined. CCDC-190001 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge via [www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html](http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html) (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB21EZ, UK; fax: (+44)1223-336-033; or deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).
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