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# N-methylacridinium Salts: Carbon Lewis Acids in Frustrated Lewis Pairs for $\sigma$ Bond Activation and Catalytic Reductions

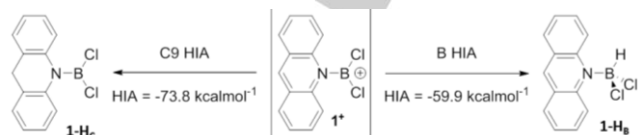
Ewan R Clark,<sup>[a]</sup> and Michael J Ingleson<sup>\*[a]</sup>

**Abstract:** N-methylacridinium salts are Lewis acids with high hydride ion affinity but low oxophilicity. The cation forms a Lewis adduct with 4-DMAP but a frustrated Lewis pair (FLP) with the weaker base 2,6-lutidine that activates H<sub>2</sub> even in the presence of H<sub>2</sub>O. Anion effects dominate reactivity, with both solubility and rate of H<sub>2</sub> cleavage showing marked anion dependency. With the optimal anion, a N-methylacridinium salt catalyzes the reductive transfer hydrogenation and hydrosilylation of aldimines by amine-boranes and silanes, respectively. Furthermore, the same salt is active for the catalytic dehydrosilylation of alcohols (1°, 2°, 3° and ArOH) by silanes with no over reduction to alkanes observed.

Frustrated Lewis pairs (FLPs), pioneered by Stephan and co-workers,<sup>[1]</sup> represent a versatile new method for small molecule activations, and have been successfully applied for the catalytic hydrogenation of a range of substrates.<sup>[2]</sup> Related systems also activate the Si-H bond in silanes, enabling catalytic (de)hydrosilylation.<sup>[3, 4]</sup> Fluoroaryl boranes, typified by B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, are the most commonly studied Lewis acids within the field. Despite their clear utility, these boranes are not without drawbacks, with the principal being cost and high oxophilicity which can limit their utility and stability in wet solvents and functional group tolerance.<sup>[5]</sup> Other main group Lewis acids, including aluminum,<sup>[6]</sup> silicon<sup>[7]</sup> and phosphorus<sup>[8]</sup> systems, have been exploited in FLPs, but these remain extremely oxophilic and in many cases the H<sub>2</sub> activation products are not amenable to further catalytic application. Thus there is a demand for cheaper, less oxophilic Lewis acids for FLP applications.

Softer carbon-centered Lewis acids were shown by Bertrand<sup>[9]</sup> and Arduengo<sup>[10]</sup> to be able to activate H<sub>2</sub>, but due to the high hydride ion affinity (HIA) of these compounds application in reduction processes are precluded. Alcarazo et al. have used electron deficient allenes as weaker carbon Lewis acids<sup>[11]</sup> which do activate RS-SR bonds but are incapable of H<sub>2</sub> activation. The realization of carbon Lewis acid based FLP catalyzed reduction was first reported by Stephan et al. using [((Ph<sub>2</sub>PC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>B(η<sup>6</sup>-Ph))RuCl][B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>4</sub>].<sup>[12]</sup> This compound whilst able to activate H<sub>2</sub> with an appropriate base still contains a precious metal. Thus the goal of utilizing a metal free, inexpensive carbon Lewis acid for FLP based reductions remains to be realized.

In our prior work, borocation **1**[AlCl<sub>4</sub>] (scheme 1 center) was found to act in a FLP as a Lewis acid at boron and at the C9 position of



the acridine moiety, depending upon reaction conditions.<sup>[13]</sup> Computational determination of HIA confirmed that

**Scheme 1.** Hydride Ion Affinities of 1<sup>+</sup> (relative to Et<sub>3</sub>B)

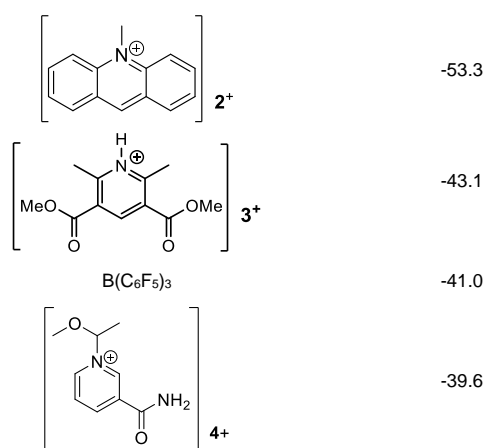
C-centered HIA is greater than that at boron by 13.9 kcalmol<sup>-1</sup>. The high HIA of 1<sup>+</sup> at carbon is not surprising, as N-alkyl acridinium species have been investigated as model compounds for the biological hydride transfer system NADH / NAD<sup>+</sup>.<sup>[14,15]</sup> N-Methylacridinium salts (2<sup>+</sup>) are particularly attractive Lewis acids as they; (i) are easy to synthesize, (ii) are indefinitely air and moisture stable<sup>[14]</sup> and (iii) show little propensity to coordinate H<sub>2</sub>O, indicating low oxophilicity. Herein we report the incorporation of 2<sup>+</sup> into FLPs which activate H-H, Si-H and B-H bonds and are catalysts for the reduction of imines, as well as the dehydrosilylation of alcohols.

Initially the HIA of the 2<sup>+</sup> ion was quantified<sup>[16]</sup> and computationally determined to be -53.3 kcalmol<sup>-1</sup> (Table 1), 20.5 kcalmol<sup>-1</sup> less than the C-centered value for 1<sup>+</sup>. The marked difference is ascribed to the additional stabilization afforded by significant B=N double bond character in 1-H<sub>c</sub>. The HIA of 2<sup>+</sup> was nevertheless found to exceed that of the model compounds of the conjugate Lewis acids of known hydride donors, Hantzsch ester, 3<sup>+</sup>, and NADH, 4<sup>+</sup>. Significantly, 2<sup>+</sup> has a considerably lower HIA than Ph<sub>3</sub>C<sup>+</sup> (consistent with the experimental observation of hydride abstraction from N-methylacridane by Ph<sub>3</sub>C<sup>+</sup>),<sup>[14b]</sup> essential for transferring a hydride to substrates post H<sub>2</sub> activation. It is however, still 12.3 kcalmol<sup>-1</sup> greater than that of B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, indicating that H<sub>2</sub> activation in a FLP with an appropriate base will be thermodynamically favored.<sup>[17]</sup>

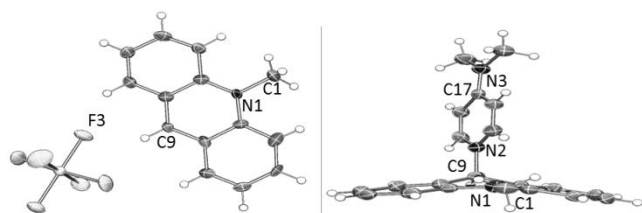
**Table 1.** HIAs (relative to Et<sub>3</sub>B) at the M06-2X/6-311G(d,p), PCM(DCM) level.

Lewis Acid	HIA / kcalmol <sup>-1</sup>
[Ph <sub>3</sub> C] <sup>+</sup>	-75.3

[a] Dr Ewan R Clark, Dr Michael J Ingleson  
School of Chemistry  
University of Manchester  
Oxford Road  
M13 9PL  
E-mail: Michael.ingleson@manchester.ac.uk



A range of  $[2]X$  salts ( $X = \text{I}, \text{SbF}_6, \text{BPh}_4, \text{tetra}(3,5\text{-dichlorophenyl})\text{borate}$  (hereafter  $\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$ )<sup>[18]</sup> were readily available in excellent yield by methylation of acridine with methyl iodide followed by anion exchange with the appropriate metathesis reagent.  $[2]\text{SbF}_6$ ,  $[2]\text{BPh}_4$  and  $[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$  were crystallographically characterized as well-separated ion pairs, and show good correlation with calculated structural metrics of  $2^+$ . The crystal structure of  $[2]\text{SbF}_6$  is shown in Figure 1 as exemplar.

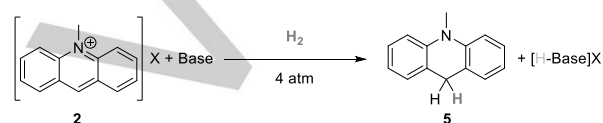


**Figure 1.** Left, molecular structure of  $[2]\text{SbF}_6$  and right molecular structure of  $[2-(4\text{-DMAP})]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$  (only one molecule from the asymmetric unit is shown, and counterions and disordered solvent are omitted for clarity). Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability. Selected bond lengths (Å): For  $[2]\text{SbF}_6$ : C(1)-N(1) 1.487(14), closest C—F distance C(9)—F(3) 3.348(15). For  $[2-(4\text{-DMAP})]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$ , **6**: C(1)-N(1) 1.471(4), C(9)-N(2) 1.525(4), C(17)-N(3) 1.335(3)

Experimental confirmation for the predicted higher HIA relative to  $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$  was obtained by the abstraction of hydride from  $[(2,6\text{-lutidine})\text{H}][\text{HB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3]$  by  $[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$  to yield the corresponding *N*-methylacridane, **5**, and  $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$ . On combination of 3 equivalents of  $[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$  with  $\text{Et}_3\text{PO}$ , to determine Lewis acidity by the Gutmann-Beckett method,<sup>[19]</sup> a  $\Delta\delta^{31}\text{P}$  of 4.3 ppm was determined, vastly lower than that of  $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$  (at  $\Delta\delta^{31}\text{P}$  26.8 ppm)<sup>[20]</sup>. The addition of crotonaldehyde to  $[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$  in DCM (the Childs' method for assessing Lewis acidity)<sup>[21]</sup> resulted in a minimal downfield shift of the H3 proton with a  $\Delta\delta^1\text{H}$  of 0.02 ppm). Thus  $2^+$  is a significantly weaker Lewis acid towards  $\text{Et}_3\text{PO}$  and crotonaldehyde than  $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$  in marked contrast to the ordering of the HIAs. These remarkable differences, coupled with the observations that  $[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$  exhibits no observable  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  coordination (by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy) and that the halide salts,  $[2]X$  ( $X = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$ ), exist as well separated ion pairs<sup>[21]</sup> (closest C9-X contact of 3.896(3) Å for  $[2]\text{Cl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), indicates that the Lewis acidity of these species may be regarded as soft and orbital controlled, and thus hydride selective.

$[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$  forms FLP systems with oxidation resistant nitrogen donor bases with moderate steric demand (e.g. 2,6-lutidine). In contrast, a 1 : 1 admixture of  $[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$  and 4-DMAP results in adduct formation between acid and base in solution, typified by the upfield shift of the *N*-methyl resonance in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra from  $\delta_{1\text{H}}$  4.50 ppm (for free acridinium cation) to  $\delta_{1\text{H}}$  3.67 ppm (*cf.*  $\delta_{1\text{H}} = 3.35$  ppm in **5**). The adduct  $[2-(4\text{-DMAP})]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$ , **6**, can be isolated in good yield and crystallizes with two metrically similar ion pairs in the asymmetric unit (thus only one is discussed herein). The C9 carbon in **6** is strongly pyramidalized (the sums of non-N bond angles about C9 are  $328.20^\circ$ ) and the acridinium moiety folds along the C(1)-N(1)-C(9) axis by  $20.99^\circ$  (*cf.* trans-annular folding of  $1.22^\circ$  in  $[2]\text{SbF}_6$ ). The donor-acceptor N-C bonds, are comparable to other alkylated 4-DMAP compounds consistent with strong dative bonding.<sup>[23]</sup>

**Table 2.** FLP Activation of  $\text{H}_2$ <sup>a</sup>



Entry	Lewis Acid	Lewis Base	Temp. / °C	Completion (time) <sup>b</sup>
1	$[2]\text{SbF}_6$	2,6-Lutidine	60 °C	13% (135h) <sup>f</sup>
2	$[2]\text{BPh}_4$	2,6-Lutidine	60 °C	92% (135h) <sup>g</sup>
3	$[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$	2,6-Lutidine	60 °C	97% (234h)
4	$[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$	2,6-Lutidine	100 °C <sup>d</sup>	98% (23h)
5	$[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$	2,6-Lutidine	100 °C <sup>e</sup>	62% (72h)
6	$[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$	<b>7</b>	100 °C <sup>d</sup>	25% (72h) <sup>h</sup>

[a] Reaction conditions: 0.1 mmol each of acid and base in  $0.8 \text{ cm}^3$  solvent sealed under ca. 4 atmospheres  $\text{H}_2$ . [b] Reaction progress assigned by relative intensities of acridinium to acridane *N*-methyl resonances by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy except where noted; no products were isolated. [c] Reaction performed in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . [d] Reaction performed in *o*DCB. [e] Reaction performed in undried, bench *o*DCB. [f] Anion degradation to intractable insoluble material. [g] Due to low solubility of  $[2]\text{BPh}_4$  in DCM, completion was assessed by relative intensity of the *N*-methylacridane resonance to that of lutidine. [h] Calculated by relative intensities of imine CH and amine  $\text{CH}_2$  resonances.

The FLPs of  $[2]\text{[Anion]}$  and 2,6-lutidine were exposed to 4 atmospheres of  $\text{H}_2$  and slow  $\text{H}_2$  bond cleavage occurred at  $60^\circ\text{C}$ , with significant anion dependency upon rate of reaction observed (Table 2).  $[2]\text{SbF}_6$  was found to undergo minimal  $\text{H}_2$  activation (entry 1) due to anion decomposition, resulting in a complex and intractable mixture of degradation products. Whilst  $[2]\text{BPh}_4$  is almost completely insoluble in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , it nevertheless displayed the greatest rate of  $\text{H}_2$  activation at  $60^\circ\text{C}$  (entry 2), albeit still taking over five days to approach completion. From this we conclude that the rate of activation is in fact rapid compared to  $[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$  (entry 3), but severely solubility limited.  $[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$  was chosen for further experiments by virtue of its improved solubility, and overall anion and thermal stability. The carbon-centered Lewis acidity was unambiguously confirmed by studies with  $\text{D}_2$ , with incorporation of  $^2\text{D}$  into the C9 position of the resultant **6** by  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^2\text{D}$  NMR spectroscopy.  $\text{H}_2$  activation by  $[2]\text{BAR}^{\text{Cl}}$ / 2,6-lutidine proceeds

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more rapidly at 100°C in *ortho*-dichlorobenzene (oDCB, entry 4), indicating a significant kinetic barrier to H<sub>2</sub> bond cleavage which, in light of the anion dependence observed, is attributed to anion / cation interactions in solution. Importantly, there is no decomposition of [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> at 100°C after 2 days, precluding H<sub>2</sub> activation via a B(3,5-Cl<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> / 2,6-lutidine FLP.<sup>[24]</sup> Given the utility of *N*-alkyl acridinium salts as photo-redox catalysts in a wide range of transformations,<sup>[25]</sup> [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> / 2,6-lutidine was exposed to dihydrogen and heated in the absence of light, with dihydrogen activation still proceeding in the dark. Pleasingly, the FLP systems are stable to water at room temperature, although slow H<sub>2</sub>O activation is observed at raised temperatures (60°C) to form *N*-Me-9-OH acridane and the 2,6-lutidinium cation. Performing H<sub>2</sub> activation in wet oDCB with [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> / 2,6-lutidine (entry 5) remarkably still resulted in H<sub>2</sub> activation, however heterolytic O-H cleavage of H<sub>2</sub>O was also observed albeit as a minor product. With H<sub>2</sub> activation unequivocally demonstrated, the reduction of the unsaturated substrate *N*-benzylidene-*tert*-butylamine, **7**, was explored in a FLP with [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup>. This FLP slowly activated H<sub>2</sub> with reduction of the imine to the corresponding amine observed after heating to 100°C (Table 2, entry 6). To improve reduction kinetics the ability of 2<sup>+</sup> to activate the inexpensive dihydrogen surrogate Me<sub>2</sub>NHBH<sub>3</sub> was investigated for transfer hydrogenation applications. [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> reacts with Me<sub>2</sub>NH-BH<sub>3</sub> by rapid hydride transfer to generate **5** and cationic boron species. Repeating the reaction in the presence of imine **7**, resulted in formation of (Me<sub>2</sub>NBH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and protonated imine, [7H]<sup>+</sup>, which upon heating abstracted hydride from **5** to regenerate [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> and lead to overall reduction of imine to amine. The observation of **5** and [7H]<sup>+</sup> indicates that it is the hydride transfer step that is the rate limiting step. Catalyst free, direct reduction of **7** with Me<sub>2</sub>NH-BH<sub>3</sub> does occur,<sup>[26]</sup> but this background reaction is slow in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at 60°C, taking 69 h to reach only 78 % conversion. In comparison, a 5 % loading of [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> gave complete reduction of imine **7** in the presence of Me<sub>2</sub>NH-BH<sub>3</sub> after 18 hours at 60°C (Table 3, entry 1), confirming catalysis of the transfer hydrogenation by the carbon Lewis acid [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup>.

**Table 3.** Catalytic reduction of aldimines.

Entry	Substrate	Reductant	Temp. / °C	Conv. (time)
1	<b>7</b>	Me <sub>2</sub> NHBH <sub>3</sub>	60	>99% (18h)
2 <sup>a</sup>	<b>7</b>	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	60	98% (296h)
3 <sup>a,b</sup>	<b>7</b>	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	100	>98 % (4h) <sup>c</sup>
4 <sup>a,b</sup>	<b>8</b>	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	100	>98% (4h) <sup>c</sup>
5 <sup>a,b</sup>	<b>9</b>	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	100	>98% (24h) <sup>d</sup>
6 <sup>a,b</sup>	<b>10</b>	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	100	45% (24h) <sup>d</sup>

[a] Reactions were performed on a 0.2 mmol scale with 50% excess silane in 0.8cm<sup>3</sup> dry DCM except where noted. [b] Reaction in oDCB [c] Calculated by <sup>1</sup>H NMR integration against cyclohexane as internal standard. [d] Consumption of starting imine by <sup>1</sup>H NMR integration against cyclohexane as internal standard. Concomitant trans-amination occurred under reaction conditions consuming BnN(SiMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)R to form a range of other amines, see SI for details.

The applicability of [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> for the activation of Si-H bonds was next investigated. The direct 1 : 1 combination of [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> and PhMe<sub>2</sub>SiH resulted in no observable reaction and no loss of <sup>4</sup>J<sub>Si-H</sub> coupling between the Si-H fragment and the adjacent methyl groups, as observed for analogous systems with B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.<sup>[3]</sup> Nevertheless, mixing Ph<sub>3</sub>SiH and Et<sub>3</sub>SiD with 5 % [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> resulted in H / D exchange at room temperature, confirming activation of the Si-H bond. Consistent with this, the hydrosilylation of a number of aldimines was achieved using catalytic [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup>. Whilst hydrosilylation of **7** is slow at 60°C it is complete within 4 h at 100°C giving the desired amine post hydrolysis. Hydrosilylation was also observed for the *N*-Ph and *N*-Bn imines, **8** and **9**, respectively (Table 3, entries 3 and 4). More remarkable, is the hydrosilylation of the unhindered *N*-Me imine **10**, catalyzed by [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> (entry 6). In contrast, imine **10** is incompatible with B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> catalyzed hydrosilylation due to the formation of a strong Lewis adduct.<sup>[3b, 27]</sup> [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> shows no significant propensity to bind **10** in DCM (the *N*-Me resonance of [2]<sup>+</sup> remains at δ<sub>1H</sub> = 4.50 ppm post addition of excess imine **10**). Finally, we investigated the utility of this species in other B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> catalyzed reactions. [2]BAR<sup>Cl</sup> catalyzes the dehydrosilylation of aromatic, 1°, 2° and 3° alcohols (Table 4). A range of silanes can be utilized as reductants, though steric bulk precludes the use of triisopropylsilane, whilst triphenylsilane causes anion degradation as a minor competitive pathway (entry 2). Dehydrosilylation proceeds unimpeded in the absence of light (entry 3 vs 4). The reaction evolves dihydrogen gas using R<sub>3</sub>SiH (observed via <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy). When Et<sub>3</sub>SiD is used, a mixture of H<sub>2</sub> and HD is evolved, with no <sup>2</sup>D incorporation into the product observed, demonstrating that no carbonyl intermediates derived from alcohol dehydrogenation are involved. This is further supported by the facility with which phenol is silylated, implicating an analogous mechanism to that with B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> involving heterolytic activation of Si-H to form **5** and [RO(H)SiR<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup> which undergoes dehydrocoupling to release H<sub>2</sub> (or mixtures of H<sub>2</sub> and HD when Et<sub>3</sub>SiD is used and **5**-D formed).<sup>[3]</sup> Unlike B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> catalyzed dehydrosilylation of alcohols,<sup>[3]</sup> no over-reduction to alkanes with concomitant siloxane formation is observed, even in the presence of large excess of silane and with prolonged heating, presumably as a result of the lower reducing power of *N*-methylacridane vs [HB(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sup>-</sup>. This allows the reaction to be performed under ambient atmosphere, with no need to pre-dry solvents; the catalyst rapidly converts H<sub>2</sub>O to the appropriate siloxane under reaction conditions (confirmed by deliberate siloxane synthesis), and any excess silane poses no threat of R<sub>3</sub>Si-OR' product over-reduction. This was demonstrated in a bulk synthesis of BnOSiPh<sub>3</sub> using unpurified solvents under air with 64% (unoptimised) conversion despite the use of the challenging silane Ph<sub>3</sub>SiH (due to anion decomposition side reactions).

**Table 4.** Catalytic Dehydrosilylation of alcohols <sup>a</sup>

Entry	Substrate	Silane	Catalyst Loading	Time / h	Conv.
$\text{ROH} + \text{R}'_3\text{SiH} \xrightarrow[\text{[2]BAR}^{\text{Cl}}]{\text{cat.}} \text{ROSiR}'_3 + \text{H-H}$					

1	<sup>i</sup> PrOH	Et <sub>3</sub> SiH	5%	>1	86% <sup>b</sup>
2	<sup>i</sup> PrOH	Ph <sub>3</sub> SiH	10%	16	75% <sup>c</sup>
3	BnOH	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	5%	<1	>99%
4	BnOH	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	5%	<1	>99% <sup>d</sup>
5	BnOH	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	0.5%	72	80%
6	BnOH	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	0.5%	2	93 <sup>e</sup>
7	CyOH	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	5%	<1	>99%
8	1-AdOH <sup>f</sup>	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	5%	<1	>99%
9	Phenol	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	5%	<1	>99%

[a] Reactions were performed at room temperature on 0.2 mmol scale with 5% excess silane in 0.8 cm<sup>3</sup> dry DCM except where noted. Yields assessed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy. [b] Total consumption of silane observed, but competitive siloxane formation due to H<sub>2</sub>O present in <sup>i</sup>PrOH. [c] Heated to 60 °C for reaction duration; total decomposition of anion observed. [d] Identical conditions to entry 4 but performed in total darkness. [e] heated to 60 °C. [f] 1-Ad = 1-adamantyl.

In summary, *N*-alkylated acridinium salts are introduced as simple carbon Lewis acids for FLP based sigma bond activations. They were shown computationally and experimentally to have an appropriate HIA to be useful carbocationic Lewis acids in FLPs for H<sub>2</sub> activation and for reduction (hydride transfer) chemistry. The former was confirmed by *N*-methylacridinium salts being effective in H<sub>2</sub> activation, dehydrogenation of amine-boranes and silane activation, subject to anion dependence upon reactivity. Their application in proof-of-concept catalytic transfer hydrogenation and catalytic hydrosilylation of imines has been demonstrated. Furthermore, the low Lewis acidity of [2]<sup>+</sup> towards hard Lewis bases enables the catalytic hydrosilylation of unhindered imines that are incompatible with hydrogenation / hydrosilylation catalyzed by B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. [2]BAr<sup>Cl</sup> is also a cheap, air and moisture stable catalyst for the dehydrosilylation of alcohols, functioning with excellent turnover and good (unoptimized) yield in bench-grade solvents. Current work is extending this family of carbon Lewis acids by developing FLPs containing other *N*-alkylated pyridinium salts with lower HIA and different anionic components.

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**Keywords:** Lewis acids • reduction • frustrated Lewis pairs • dehydrosilylation

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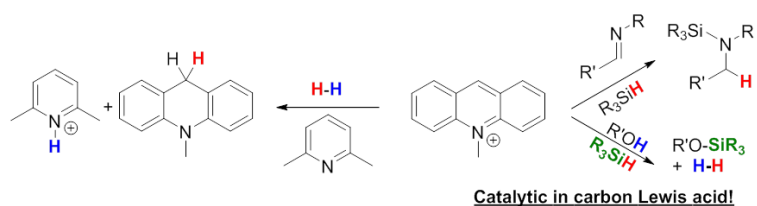
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## COMMUNICATION



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*Dr Ewan R Clark, Dr Michael J Ingleson\**

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Lewis Acids in Frustrated Lewis Pairs  
for  $\sigma$  Bond Activation and Catalytic  
Reductions**