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An orbitally adapted push-pull template for N₂ activation and reduction to diazene-diide†

David Specklin,^a Marie-Christine Boegli,^a Anaïs Coffinet,^a Léon Escomel,^a Laure Vendier,^a Mary Grellier^a and Antoine Simonneau^{*a}

A Lewis superacidic bis(borane) C₆F₅₂B(C₆F₅)₂ was reacted with tungsten N₂-complexes [W(N₂)₂(R₂PCH₂CH₂PR₂)₂] (R = Ph or Et), affording zwitterionic boryldiazenido W(II) complexes *trans*-[W(L)(R₂PCH₂CH₂PR₂)₂(N₂{B(C₆F₅)₂(C₆F₄B(C₆F₅)₂))}] (L = ∅, N₂ or THF). Those compounds feature only one N-B linkage of covalent type, as a result of intramolecular boron-to-boron C₆F₅ transfer. Complex *trans*-[W(THF)(Et₂PCH₂CH₂PEt₂)₂(N₂{B(C₆F₅)₂C₆F₄B(C₆F₅)₂})] (**5**) was shown to split H₂, leading to a seven-coordinate complex [W(H)₂(Et₂PCH₂CH₂PEt₂)₂(N₂{B(C₆F₅)₂C₆F₄B(C₆F₅)₂})] (**7**). Interestingly, hydride storage at the metal triggers backward C₆F₅ transfer. This reverts the bis(boron) moiety to its bis(borane) state, now doubly binding the distal N, with structural parameters and DFT computations pointing to dative N→B bonding. By comparison with an N₂ complex [W(H)₂(Et₂PCH₂CH₂PEt₂)₂(N₂{B(C₆F₅)₃})] (**10**) differing only by the Lewis acid (LA), namely B(C₆F₅)₃, coordinated to the distal N, we demonstrate that two-fold LA coordination imparts strong N₂ activation up to the diazene-diide (N₂²⁻) state. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example of a neutral LA coordination that induces reduction of N₂.

Introduction

Dinitrogen activation by transition-metals as a mean to transform this inert molecule under mild conditions have attracted the interest of chemists for almost 60 years.¹ Over the last five decades, dinitrogen complexes of the d-,¹ f-² and recently s-³ and p-⁴ block elements have been described in the literature, exhibiting a wealth of coordination modes, oxidation states and reactivity for the N₂ ligand. Some have shown potential as greener alternatives⁵ to the energy- and fossil fuel-intensive Haber-Bosch process,⁶ or for the synthesis of value-added (organo)nitrogen compounds.⁷ They can serve as models of the nitrogen-fixing enzymes, the nitrogenases, that feature an organometallic FeM (M = Mo, V or Fe) cofactor that can bind the diatomic.⁸ Interaction of dinitrogen with a transition metal is well described by the Chatt-Dewar-Duncanson model:⁹ the metal centre “pushes” its d-electrons into the antibonding orbitals of N₂. High activation may ultimately be reached in dinuclear edifices through “push-push” activation.^{1b,10} “Push-pull” activation of dinitrogen¹¹ remains less explored. It consists in enhancing the polarization of dinitrogen when coordinated to a metal centre through non-covalent interaction with an electron-deficient species,¹² mimicking to a certain extent the effect of secondary-sphere H-bonding between N₂ and the multiple acidic functions of nitrogenases’ active site.^{12f,i,13,14} Several groups have evidenced that a single non-covalent interaction of a neutral transition-metal^{12a} or main group^{12b-g,j} Lewis acid (LA), an alkali^{12f,h} or Au(I)⁺ cation^{12j} or a weak acid¹²ⁱ (neutral or charged) leads to enhance activation of the diatomic thanks to augmented charge transfer (Fig. 1). A parallel between push-pull activation and the chemistry of frustrated Lewis pairs (FLPs)¹⁵ can be drawn, since the reactivity thereof

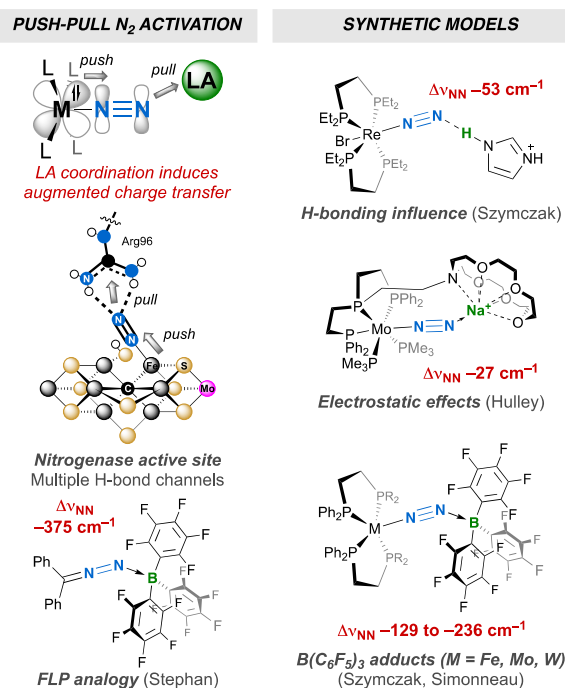


Fig. 1 N₂ push-pull activation: bioinorganic relevance, FLP analogy and synthetic models.

resides in the synergistic action of a strong LA *pulling* electron density and a bulky Lewis base *pushing* its electron pair into antibonding orbitals of a substrate to activate. The chemistry of FLP still lacks a genuine N₂ capture example,¹⁶ but the group of Stephan has proposed the B(C₆F₅)₃ adduct of diphenyldiazomethane as a model thereof (Fig. 1).^{17,18} The above-mentioned body of work thus provides clues of what to expect from push-pull or FLP-related N₂ activation in terms of structure, whereas the higher polarization of the N₂ unit in those compounds may ultimately lead to the discovery of new reactivity.^{12f,19} Besides, the N≡N→LA linkage may show FLP-type reactivity, such as Si–H bond heterolytic splitting, resulting in N₂ silylation.^{12g,20} Of note, the analogous reaction employing H₂ for N–H bond formation²¹ remains to be achieved and is challenged by the propensity of H₂ to easily replace N₂.²²

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Alternatively, $[R_3XH]^+[R'_3BH]^-$ ($X = N$ or P) ion pairs delivered by FLP H_2 splitting²³ have been employed to protonate N_2 .^{24,25} Main-group Lewis acids interact with a molecular orbital of an N_2 complex that mixes a filled metal's d orbital and a π^* orbital of N_2 .^{12f,j,26} To the best of our knowledge, the two-fold coordination of a neutral LA to the distal N was never reported,^{27,28} although it would be interesting to judge how far the resulting push-pull effect affects the N_2 unit when compared to two-fold protonation^{24a,29} or functionalisation³⁰, without being altered by the association of the conjugated base or leaving group to the metal that generally takes place in the two former cases. Such an achievement would also complement previous works aimed at measuring the push-pull influence of monotopic LAs,¹² showing how multiple electron-deficient centres (as found in nitrogenases' active site) may synergistically enhance N_2 activation. To this end, we have explored the coordination of a strongly electrophilic bis(borane) to a terminal N_2 complex (Fig. 1) and endeavour to compare the push-pull effect with the one induced by $B(C_6F_5)_3$. We hoped that the two empty p orbitals of the tethered B atoms would spatially match with the two lobes of the distal N's p orbital. Such an "orbitally adapted" push-pull template should result in high N_2 activation and polarisation as a result of greater stabilization of the $d+\pi^*$ frontier orbital (Fig. 2). In this article, we show that some conditions should be met to observe two-fold coordination of the bis(borane). Indeed, hydride storage through H_2 oxidative addition at the metal- N_2 complex was key to achieve this goal, allowing us to discover that LA adducts of group 6 N_2 complexes may react with H_2 without N_2 loss (but not through FLP-type splitting). It is shown that two-fold LA coordination exerts a very strong influence on the diatomic, and comparison of structural, spectroscopic and computational data support its activation up to the 2- e^- reduced state.

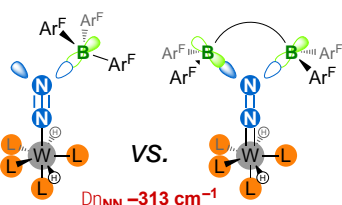
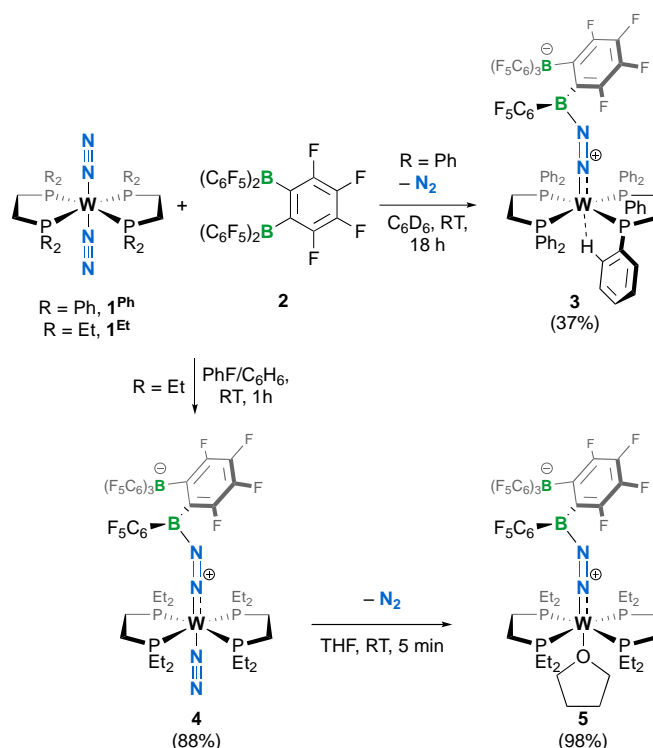


Fig. 2 This work: achievement of two-fold LA coordination on an N_2 ligand results in extreme push-pull effect. $Ar^F = C_6F_5$.

Results and Discussion

When we reacted equimolar amounts of the dinitrogen complexes $[W\{R_2P(CH_2)_2PR_2\}_2(N_2)_2]$ (**1**^R with $R = Ph$ or Et , $Ph_2P(CH_2)_2PPh_2 = dppe$ and $Et_2P(CH_2)_2PEt_2 = depe$) with the Lewis superacidic³¹ bis(borane) $C_6F_4-1,2-B(C_6F_5)_2$ (**2**) reported by the group of Piers,³² the rapid crystallization at room temperature of a new species $[W(dppe)_2(N_2\{B(C_6F_5)_2C_6F_4B(C_6F_5)_3\})]$ **3** in moderate yield was observed (Scheme 1), whereas a depe analogue *trans*- $[W(N_2)(depe)_2(N_2\{B(C_6F_5)_2C_6F_4B(C_6F_5)_3\})]$ **4** was obtained in high yield



Scheme 1 Syntheses of complexes **3-5**, isolated yields between parentheses.

from a PhF / C_6H_6 mixture. Complexes **3** and **4** were found poorly soluble in toluene- d_8 or C_6D_6 and decomposed readily in CD_2Cl_2 or $PhCl-d_5$. When dissolved in THF- d_8 , complex **3** converted immediately to a mixture of compounds which identification was made difficult due to rapid polymerization of the medium. In the same solvent, **4** cleanly turns to a THF complex *trans*- $[W(THF)(depe)_2(N_2\{B(C_6F_5)_2C_6F_4B(C_6F_5)_3\})]$ (**5**) after N_2 substitution, as evidenced by visible gas evolution. The latter could be isolated in high yield after removal of solvent under vacuum. Generation of **5** in a 1:1 reaction of **2** and **1**^{Et} in THF was not optimal as THF polymerization occurred upon solvation of the reactants. Complex **5** has been characterized in solution by 1H , ^{31}P , ^{19}F and ^{11}B NMR spectroscopy. The 1H and ^{31}P NMR were diagnostic of two pairs of inequivalent phosphine ligands with two pseudo-singlets in $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR at 38.6 and 33.8 ppm, with $^2J_{PP}$ inferred by 2D experiments but too weak (< 1 Hz) to be resolved (Fig. S5). In ^{11}B NMR (Fig. S6), only a well resolved borate resonance was observed as a singlet at -15.05 ppm, indicating boron quaternarization. The other resonance could not be detected even at high concentrations, presumably as a consequence of quadrupolar coupling in an unfavourable electric field gradient situation that leads to fast relaxation of the nuclei.³³ In ^{19}F NMR, all fluorine atoms were found magnetically inequivalent (Fig. S8). We surmised that steric crowding of the bis(borane) moiety might result in hindered rotation of C_6F_5 substituents at the NMR time scale, thus differentiating the fluorine nuclei.

The crystalline materials afforded in the above-mentioned reactions could be analysed by single crystal X-Ray diffraction (sc-XRD), but the obtained structures for **5** were of too poor quality to be discussed. The solid-state structures of the

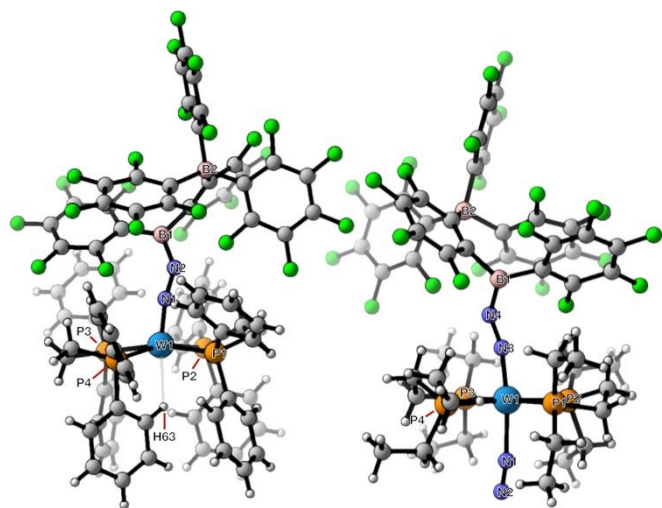
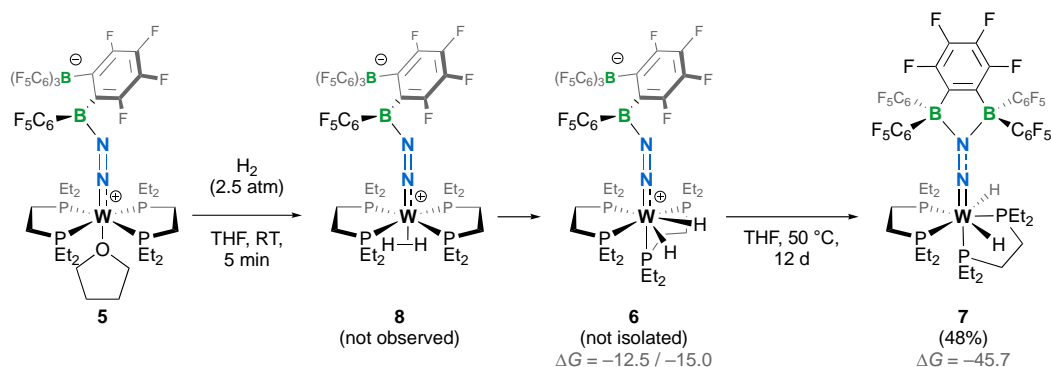


Fig. 3 Molecular structures of complexes **3** (left) and **4** (right) in the solid rendered with CYLview20.³⁶ Selected distances (Å) and angles (°): **3**: W1–H63 2.437, W1–N1 1.788(3), N1–N2 1.248(5), N2–B1 1.400(5), W1–N1–N2 168.9(3), N1–N2–B1 141.7(4); **4**: W1a–N1 2.155(7), N1–N2 1.117(11), W1a–N3 1.860(6), N3–N4 1.249(8), N4–B1 1.368(10), W1a–N1–N2 171.5(8), W1a–N3–N4 165.3(5), N3–N4–B1 143.9(6).

spectroscopically similar complexes **3** and **4** reveal that the bis(borane) moiety interacts with the terminal nitrogen *via* a single boryl centre through covalent, double B–N bonding (Fig. 3). These are the first examples of dinitrogen borylation where the BR₂ group is sourced from a triarylborane.^{34,35} The second boron atom is found as a tetraaryl borate centre, in agreement with boron NMR analysis. This κ^1B arrangement of the bis(boron) moiety results from a C₆F₅ transfer, similar to what was observed upon methyl abstraction on [Cp₂Zr(CH₃)₂] by **2** to form the anion [B(Me)(C₆F₅)(C₆F₄{B(C₆F₅)₃}]^{32c} and likely occurs as a mean to mitigate steric repulsion between the C₅F₆ groups and the phosphines' substituents. The boron atoms are essentially coplanar with the bridging C₆F₄ group, but steric tension in those edifices is revealed by the two boron centres being pushed away from each other, with C–C–B angles in the phenylene junctions approaching 130°. Meanwhile, the borate moiety significantly deviates from the ideal tetrahedral geometry. Short W–N distances (**3**: 1.788(3); **4**: 1.860(6) Å) and long N–N ones (**3**: 1.248(5); **4**: 1.249(8) Å) suggest a formal W=N=N motif, the trans effect from the second N₂ ligand in **4** likely being responsible for the elongated W–N distance compared to **3**. Whereas infrared spectroscopy did not allow us to clearly identify the boryldiazenido N–N bond stretches (see Figs. S1–3 and S9–10), which was not surprising given the elongated N₂ unit found in **3** and **4**, resonance Raman spectroscopy on **5** shows an intense line in the spectrum at 1364 cm^{–1} (Fig. S11). ¹⁵N isotopic enrichment shifts this line to 1343 cm^{–1} (Fig. S12). These frequencies agree with a N=N linkage as they compare with those of the ν_{NN} of azo-dyes (ca. 1400 cm^{–1}).³⁷ A weak band observed at 2220 cm^{–1} in the IR spectrum of **4** was attributed to the terminal N₂ ligand. The bent N–N–B angles (ca 140°) are typically found in other examples of boryldiazenido-tungsten complexes.^{12g,20a,b,28,33a,b,38} The B–N bonds are ca. 1.40 Å long, indicative of significant double B–N bonding. Collectively, these parameters point to a formal

description of these compounds as W(II)-boryldiazenido complexes. Interestingly, the main compositional difference between **3** and **4** is also found when comparing the adducts of B(C₆F₅)₃ with **1**^{Ph 12g} or **1**^{Et 12j}; in complex **3** the trans coordination site features an agostic interaction involving the *C*_{ortho}–H of a phenyl substituent of the dppe ligand, whereas the depe analogue **4** retains its second N₂ ligand. We believe the relative instability of **3** originates from the labile agostic bond that may expose the Lewis acidic, 16-electron tungsten centre to further reactivity. Because we failed to observe double coordination of the bis(borane) to the terminal N₂ ligand of complexes **1**^R, we briefly explored the reactivity of **5** (Scheme 2), the instability of **3** in common solvents precluding such study. Among the various tests we have carried out, the reaction with dihydrogen was particularly rewarding in view of our initial goal. Treating **5** with H₂ produced almost immediately a new complex [W(H)₂(depe)₂(N₂{B(C₆F₅)₂C₆F₄B(C₆F₅)₃})] (**6**) that readily decomposed upon attempting its isolation by concentration under vacuum. The ³¹P NMR points to the occurrence of two isomers for **6**, possibly due to a hindered free rotation induced by the bulkiness of the bis(boron) moiety (Fig. S14). Each show four similar signals, indicative of a dissymmetry of the first coordination sphere. The ¹¹B NMR spectrum is basically unchanged. Over the course of several days, **6** evolves upon heating into a new species [W(H)₂(depe)₂(N₂{B(C₆F₅)₂C₆F₄})] (**7**) for which the ¹¹B NMR spectrum shows significant change for the bis(boron) moiety (disappearance of the borate signal at δ = –15.1 ppm and a new, deshielded resonance at –3.4 ppm). Yellow crystals of **7** could be recovered and analysed by sc-XRD (Fig. 4), revealing oxidative addition of H₂ and the seven-coordinate nature of **7** with one isomerized depe ligand.³⁹ Remarkably, the bis(borane) pairs with the basic terminal N through two-fold single, dative-type bonding (B–N distances are ca. 1.61 vs. ca. 1.40 Å for **4**) of its two boron atoms after a backward C₆F₅ transfer. This results in augmented, push-pull type charge transfer to the N₂ ligand, as shown by the remarkably long N–N bond of 1.291(3) Å, going beyond the one of a N–N double bond.⁴⁰ As specific comparison, N–N bond lengths of two-fold 1,2-B(C₆F₅)₃ adducts of diazene (N₂H₂, 1.230(3) Å) and diazenide (N₂H[–], 1.2227(18) Å)⁴¹ or LA adducts of diazenes (1.227(2)–1.263(4) Å) are much shorter.⁴² To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example of a neutral adduct of an end-on N₂ ligand with a ditopic Lewis acid.

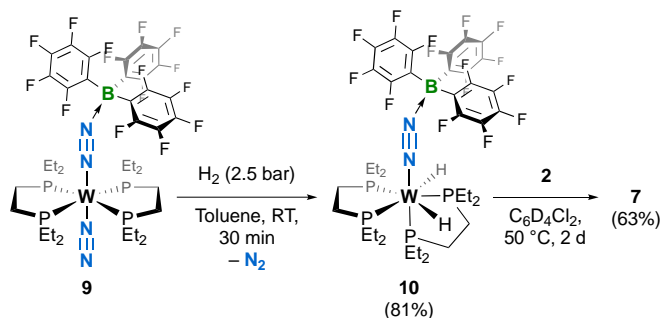
DFT calculations were conducted to shed light on this transformation (see Fig. S40). Structure optimization allowed us to locate a *trans*- σ -H₂ complex **8** and a more stable *cis*-dihydride that could well correspond to **6**. Two rotamers (**6** and **6'**) were found for the latter species, which energy difference matches well with the experimentally observed ratio. Isomer **7** was found more stable than **6** by 31 kJ mol^{–1}. Estimates of ¹H chemical shifts for the W-bound protons that we were not able to locate in the ¹H NMR spectra (see Figs. S13 and S18) were also computed. They fall within the alkyl protons' region and probably overlap with the resonances linked to the phosphine's substituents (see Plot S1), supporting the absence of resonances at higher fields.



Scheme 2 Reaction of **5** with dihydrogen leading to seven-coordinate complexes **7**. Isolated yields between parenthesis. ΔG (DFT, B3PW91-6-31G(d,p)) are given in kJ mol⁻¹.

The activation of dihydrogen by **5** pushed us to verify whether a simpler system, that is the adduct of B(C₆F₅)₃ with **1^{Et}**, *trans*-[W(N₂)(depe)₂(N₂[B(C₆F₅)₃])] (**9**), would react similarly — a positive result would also provide a comparison of the influence of a mono- vs. di-topic LA to N₂ activation. Gratifyingly, under an H₂ atmosphere, **9** evolved into the bis-hydride complex [W(H)₂(depe)₂(N₂[B(C₆F₅)₃])] (**10**) without N₂ loss. We were able to isolate it in high yields and carried out its full characterization. We could not evidence FLP-type heterolytic splitting of H₂ at the B–N linkage, similarly to what we observed when we reacted an adduct of **1^{Ph}** and B(C₆F₅)₃ with hydro-boranes and -silanes.^{12g} Here, dihydrogen privileged reactivity at the reduced metal centre. sc-XRD analysis of **10** revealed a similar first coordination sphere to the one of **7** (Fig. 4). The influence of dihydrogen oxidative addition on N₂ activation may be measured by comparing **10** with the adduct of B(C₆F₅)₃ with **1^{Et}** (**9**).^{12j} The two structures are rather similar (Table 1), with a slightly higher activation level for N₂ in **10** (1.196(2) vs. 1.179(9) Å for **9**). This is also reflected by the IR stretching frequencies (1767 cm⁻¹ for **9** vs. 1712 cm⁻¹ for **10**). The N–N–B angle is also more acute in **10**, which may be due to reduced steric hindrance of the isomerized first coordination sphere (Table 1). Interestingly, **7** could also be obtained from **10** in high yields by simply reacting it with one equivalent of bis(borane) **2** (Scheme 3), B(C₆F₅)₃ being displaced upon slight thermal activation.

Comparison of the structures of the N₂ complexes **7** and **10** supports the depiction of the N₂ unit in **7** as a diazene-diide (N₂²⁻) ligand (Table 1): as mentioned above, the N–N bond length (1.291(3) Å) goes beyond the one of standard N–N double bonds. The linearisation of the W–N–N array in **7** (177 vs. 167° for **10**), the significant shortening of the W–N bond (1.82 vs 1.88 Å for **10**) are also in line with the diatomic being an LX-type ligand. In addition, the smaller N–N–B angles point to a fully sp²-hybridized distal nitrogen, as expected for the N₂²⁻ dianion. ¹⁵N labelling of **7** and **10** allowed us to unambiguously locate N–N stretches in their IR spectra (Table 1, Figs. S22–23 and S31–32). Surprisingly, no shifting lines could be observed when comparing the Raman spectra of ¹⁴N- and ¹⁵N-**7** (Figs. S24–25), while in the case of **10**, a low-intensity line at 1714 cm⁻¹, shifted to 1664 cm⁻¹ for the ¹⁵N isotopologue, was observed (Figs. S33–34). The strong bathochromic shift recorded for the stretching



Scheme 3 Synthesis of bis-hydride **10** by the reaction of H₂ with the B(C₆F₅)₃ adduct of **1^{Et}**, **9**, and displacement of the borane by bis(borane) **2** to give **7**. Isolated yields between parenthesis.

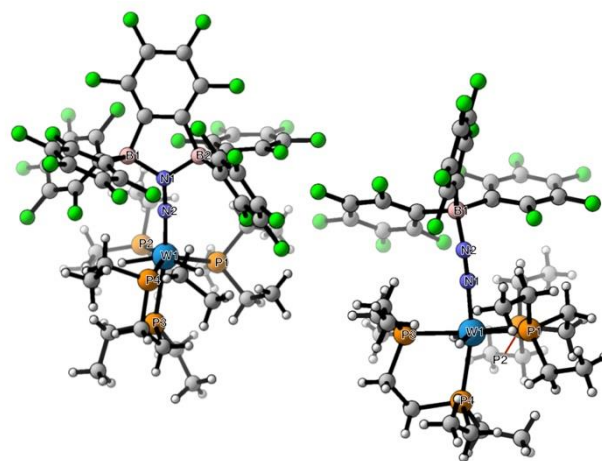


Fig. 4 Molecular structures of complexes **7** (left) and **10** (right) in the solid state. Selected distances (Å) and angles (°): **7**: W1–P1 2.559(1), W1–P2 2.516(1), W1–P3 2.651(1), W1–P4 2.475(1), W1–N2 1.825(2), N1–N2 1.291(3), N1–B1 1.615(3), N1–B2 1.614(3), W1–H100 1.66(3), W1–H200 1.62(2), W1–N2–N1 177.0(2), N2–N1–B1 125.0(2), N2–N1–B2 121.8(2), B1–N1–B2 113.3(2). **10**: W1–P1 2.4813(5), W1–P2 2.4792(5), W1–P3 2.4300(5), W1–P4 2.5214(5), W1–N1 1.8826(17), N1–N2 1.193(2), N1–B1 1.562(3), W1–H1 1.71(3), W1–H2 1.70(3), W1–N1–N2 167.21(15), N1–N2–B1 139.13(18).

Table 1 Comparison of pertinent structural parameters, NN stretching frequencies. Values in parentheses were calculated by DFT (B3PW91, 6-31G(d,p), D3BJ). Computed infrared frequencies were corrected with a scaling factor = 0.958. n. a. = not applicable. n. d. = not determined. as = asymmetric. s = symmetric.

Bonds (Å) / Angles (°) / ν (cm ⁻¹)	1 ^{Et a}	9 ^a	10	7
W–N (<i>theor.</i>)	2.016	1.908(6)	1.883(2) (1.873)	1.825(2) (1.831)
N–N (<i>theor.</i>)	1.123(2)	1.179(9); 1.08(1)	1.193(2) (1.184)	1.291(3) (1.243)
N–B (<i>theor.</i>)	n. a.	1.55(1)	1.562(3) (1.556)	1.615(1) (1.626[0]) ^b
W–P _{trans} (<i>theor.</i>)	n. a.	n. a.	2.5214(5) (2.512)	2.651(1) (2.609)
W–N–N (<i>theor.</i>)	178.6(1)	169.0(6)	167.2(2) (166.8)	177.0(2) (175.9)
N–N–B (<i>theor.</i>)	n. a.	148.4(7)	139.1(2) (135.3)	123.4(23) (123.6[18]) ^b
av. N–W–P _{eq} ^b	90.0(9)	91(4)	89(4)	99(6)
ν_{NN} ¹⁴ N (<i>theor.</i>) / ¹⁵ N ^c	1890 / 1830 (as)	1767	1712 (1827) / 1659	1399 (1548) / 1338
ν_{NN} ¹⁴ N / ¹⁵ N ^d	1968 / 1903 ^e (s)	n. d.	1714 / 1664	not observed

^a Taken from reference^{12j}. ^b Averaged data, standard deviation calculated from the measurement set and are not the average of the standard deviation of individual measurements. ^c FT-ATR infrared spectroscopy. ^d Resonance Raman spectroscopy. ^e Taken from reference⁴³.

frequency of **7** (1399 vs. 1712 cm⁻¹ for **10**) and the structural data indeed support the N=N²⁻ depiction.^{37,40-42} The reaction of **10** with **2** points to diborane coordination-triggered 2-e⁻ reduction of N₂, and somewhat recalls the evolution of the N–N bond upon the two-fold protonation of related group 6 N₂ complexes affording hydrazido complexes.²⁹ The resulting positively charged compounds show N–N bond lengths ranging 1.30–1.37 Å depending on the trans ligand and H-bonding in the lattice. Interestingly, the group of Schrock was, to the best of our knowledge, the sole to report structural data for both a Mo-diazenido and a Mo-hydrazido complexes, the latter being obtained by protonation of the former. Surprisingly, the N–N bond lengths are equal for those two compounds (1.302(13) vs. 1.304(6), respectively). Although this single point of comparison prevents from drawing a general conclusion, it is remarkable that in our case, the effect of incremental LA coordination is much more pronounced. Unfortunately, comparison of ¹⁵N NMR chemical shifts could not be performed since despite several hours of acquisition, we were not able to detect resonances for **7** (see Figs. S7, S17 and S29 for the ¹⁵N NMR spectra of **5**, **6** and **10**, respectively).

DFT calculations including dispersion (D3BJ) were run on **7** and **10** (see SI for details and atomic coordinates of the computed structures). Key metrical parameters were found close to those experimentally determined or within the margin of error of DFT (Table 1). Comparison of the atomic charges issued by a Natural Population analysis (NPA) evidences that the negative charge carried by the N₂ unit in **7** (–0.46) is 1.5 times higher than the one found in **10** (–0.30). In both cases, it is almost totally localized on the distal nitrogen, in agreement with previous observations,^{12f} and the N–N bond in **7** is significantly more polarised. A much higher negative charge is carried by the metal atom in **10**, in line with a diminished metal-to-N₂ charge transfer and a lower formal oxidation state attributed to its W centre. Wiberg bond indices (WBI) also reflect the trends revealed by

the structures of **7** and **10**: a higher N–N WBI is found in **10** (1.94 vs. 1.57 in **7**, Fig. 5), but a lower W–N one (1.23 vs. 1.50 in **7**). As far as the B–N bonds are concerned, a smaller N–B WBI in **7** parallels the longer N–B distances found in its crystal structure (Table 1). Analysis of the Natural Bonding Orbitals (NBOs) further differentiates **7** and **10**. In **10**, the W–N bonding requisitions mainly atomic orbitals of σ symmetry, while for **7** it is computed to rest on π -symmetric orbitals exclusively (see Figs. S51–S53 for visualization of key pNBOs and Natural Localized Molecular Orbitals [NLMOs] of **7** and **10**). In both cases, the W–N NBO is polarized towards the nitrogen atom. Interestingly, a lone pair is found on the proximal nitrogen of **7**, which undergoes significant stabilizing donor-acceptor interactions with the W–P_{trans} antibond. That is where lies the W–N σ -symmetric bonding, and explains why in **7** the W–P_{trans} bond is significantly elongated compared to **10** (Table 1). In other terms, it translates the stronger trans influence of the diazene-diide ligand. Conversely, **10** carries a lone pair of pure d character on W for which second-order perturbation theory estimates an important stabilization by a donor-acceptor interaction with a

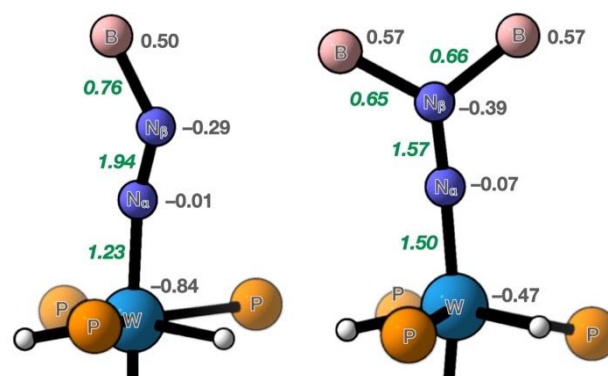


Fig. 5 Summary of key parameters from theoretical calculations run on **7** (right) and **10** (left). Grey figures are NPA charges and green italic ones, Wiberg bond indices.

π^* of N_2 , thus embodying π back-donation. Moving to the N–N linkage, a single π bond is found for **7** along the σ component, whereas **10** has two, indicating an intact triple N–N linkage, unlike **7**. N–B NBOs are polarised towards nitrogen to the same extent in both compounds (ca. 75%), yet the natural atomic hybrids on nitrogen differ significantly from **7** to **10**, reflecting sp^2 and sp hybridization, respectively (see Table S7–8 for a summary of pertinent values issued by NBO analysis). Collectively, these computational observations also support a $2e^-$ reduced N_2 unit, stabilised by a W(IV) centre through σ and π donation from the nitrogen ligand, as well as by two-fold dative $N \rightarrow B$ bonding in **7**.

Conclusions

We have explored the coordination of the strongly electrophilic bis(borane) **2** to terminal dinitrogen complexes $[W\{R_2P(CH_2)_2PR_2\}_2(N_2)_2]$ (**1^R**) with the hope to observe κ^2B coordination to the distal nitrogen, thus building an orbitally adapted push-pull template for N_2 activation. The reaction with either **1^{Ph}** or **1^{Et}** did not furnish the expected outcome with formation of covalent N–B bonds in complexes *trans*- $[W(L)(R_2PCH_2CH_2PR_2)_2(N_2\{B(C_6F_5)_2(C_6F_4B(C_6F_5)_3)\})]$ ($L = \emptyset$, N_2 or THF) (**3–5**) after boron-to-boron C_6F_5 transfer. The reactivity of *trans*- $[W(THF)(depe)_2(N_2\{B(C_6F_5)_2C_6F_4B(C_6F_5)_3\})]$ (**5**) with dihydrogen was then explored. It triggered backward C_6F_5 transfer upon oxidative addition of H_2 , without N_2 loss, and afforded complex $[W(H)_2(depe)_2(N_2\{B(C_6F_5)_2C_6F_4\})]$ (**7**) having the bis(borane) coordinating the distal nitrogen via two-fold dative bonding. Its especially long N–N bond (1.29 Å) goes beyond reference N=N distances (1.21–1.25 Å). The $B(C_6F_5)_3$ analogue of **7**, complex $[W(H)_2(depe)_2(N_2\{B(C_6F_5)_3\})]$ (**10**), could be prepared by oxidative addition of H_2 on adduct $[W(N_2)(depe)_2(N_2\{B(C_6F_5)_3\})]$ **9**. In **10**, $B(C_6F_5)_3$ can be displaced by bis(borane) **2** to furnish **7**. Comparison of **7** with **10** led us to propose that the N_2 ligand underwent $2e^-$ reduction upon coordination of the bis(borane), due to an extreme push-pull effect. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example of LA-coordination-induced reduction of an N_2 ligand, a transformation that is commonly observed upon protonation or functionalisation.^{29,30} This points to a possible strong influence of the multiple H-bonding channel when N_2 is coordinated to the FeMo cofactor of the nitrogenases. Guidelines for future N_2 fixation FLP systems may also be drawn from our study as we demonstrate bis(borane) can trigger reduction of the diatomic when combined to an electron-rich species, a reactivity commonly observed in small molecule activation by FLPs. Future work will focus on the reactivity of **7** and **10**, new complexes that have the rare but remarkable ability to activate N_2 and H_2 at a single metal centre;^{22d,44} promoting N–H bond formation in such species should be facilitated by the proximity of the two hydrides with the N_2 ligand.⁴⁵

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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