Reactivity of (dibromoboryl)arenes toward triethylsilane



Facile access to boron-bridged π -electron systems

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Introduction

Organoboranes have received increasing interest during the last years due to a great variety of applications as catalysts, sensor systems, and luminescent materials.^[1-3] This property spectrum can be expanded even further by the incorporation of transition metal ions into the boron-containing framework.

Previous project:





In cooperation with F. Jäkle, our group has recently developed a novel synthetic route to boron-bridged poly(ferrocenylene)s **B** via a triethylsilane-induced condensation reaction starting from 1,1'bis(dibromoboryl)ferrocene A.^[4-6] We are currently examining the scope of the reaction by trying to couple a broad selection of (hetero)arylboranes **C** to di((hetero)aryl)boranes **D**.

Different reaction pathways

Depending on the temperature and the amount of triethylsilane employed, the reaction of PhBBr₂ **1** can be driven to give either $[PhBH_{2}]_{2}$ (2)₂, or Ph₂BBr 3, or Ph₃B 4.^[7]



Mechanism and regioselectivity

An investigation of the potential energy surface by DFT calculations shows that the key step following hydride transfer is the formation of the $(\mu$ -H)- $(\mu$ -C)-bridged intermediate **6**.



4-(TMS)phenyl 3-(TMS)phenyl, Using 2-(Me)phenyl, and substituents, it has been shown that the coupling reaction proceeds with perfect regioselectivity.

The advantages of the triethylsilane-induced coupling reaction are:

- use of non-donor solvents
- one-step reaction
- volatile by-products
- smooth reaction

Scope

We found that various other (dibromoboryl)arenes also undergo the condensation reaction. Br

NH₄PF₆

Ar[^]

2,2'-bipy











 \succ It is possible to synthesize triarylboranes of the type $Ar_{2}Ar'B$ starting from $Ar_{2}BBr$ and Ar'-M (M = Cu, Li, MgBr).



 PF_6

Ar = e.g., 2-thienyl; 1-naphthyl; 2-naphthyl

HSiEt₃



Ar[^]

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Ar = $4 - (Me_3Si)$ phenyl; $3 - (Me_3Si)$ phenyl; 2 - (Me) phenyl Ar' = 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl

