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# Regiodivergent hydrosilylation, hydrogenation, $[2\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloaddition and C-H borylation using counterion activated earth-abundant metal catalysis†

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The widespread adoption of earth-abundant metal catalysis lags behind that of the second- and third-row transition metals due to the often challenging practical requirements needed to generate the active low oxidation-state catalysts. Here we report the development of a single endogenous activation protocol across five reaction classes using both iron- and cobalt pre-catalysts. This simple catalytic manifold uses commercially available, bench-stable iron- or cobalt tetrafluoroborate salts to perform regiodivergent alkene and alkyne hydrosilylation, 1,3-diene hydrosilylation, hydrogenation,  $[2\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloaddition and C-H borylation. The activation protocol proceeds by fluoride dissociation from the counterion, *in situ* formation of a hydridic activator and generation of a low oxidation-state catalyst.

#### Introduction

The ubiquity of catalytic protocols using precious metals such as platinum, palladium and rhodium can be ascribed to the highly robust and reliable nature of these methods and widespread commercial availability of the catalyst precursors. Operational simplicity has made reaction screening and optimisation routine using these metals. However, beyond high value applications the low natural abundance, volatile cost and toxicity of these metals remains problematic. Earth-abundant transition metals offer an alternative, sustainable platform for catalysis, particularly for bulk and dispersive technologies, but are yet to achieve widespread adoption even though excellent catalytic activity has been achieved in exemplar industrial reactions. Thus, the operational simplicity of earth-abundant-metal-catalysed reactions must be addressed to enable the widespread use and development of these powerful methodologies.

The global silicone industry is forecast to be worth \$18.3 billion in 2021 and finds applications in areas as diverse as soft materials, cosmetics and food additives.<sup>2</sup> Alkene and alkyne hydrosilylation reactions underpin this industry and the homogenous nature of these processes results in the loss of over 5 tonnes of platinum annually.<sup>3</sup> Thus a transition to earth-

abundant metal catalysis would be beneficial both environmentally and economically. Seminal studies using isolated, low oxidation-state iron- and cobalt pre-catalysts have shown the potential of these metals for alkene hydrosilylation,4 and in situ activation of metal(II/III) pre-catalysts using organometallic reagents16,5 has decreased the operational barrier to use. Methods have also been developed using bench-stable reductants such as alkoxide reagents6 or amines7 (Scheme 1a). However, an additional, external reagent is still required for precatalyst activation. Iron- and cobalt carboxylate salts have been shown to act as pre-catalysts for alkene hydrosilylation that do not require an external activator (Scheme 1b).8 Similarly, Huang showed that a tridentate PNN-cobalt(II) dichloride pre-catalyst could be activated thermally for alkene hydrosilylation.5b However, these are limited to a single reaction class and the carboxylate counterions are pre-catalyst specific.

The alkoxide activation of iron- and cobalt pre-catalysts (Scheme 1a) was proposed to proceed by reaction of the alkoxide and silane to form a hydridic silicon 'ate' complex which reduces the pre-catalyst by a hydride transfer. In contrast, the carboxylate and thermal activation methods were proposed to proceed by a σ-bond metathesis reaction between the metal carboxylate and silane (Scheme 1b). We postulated that using a counterion which is known to dissociate a nucleophile would allow an activation method that combined the operational simplicity of carboxylate activation and the broad scope of alkoxide activation. The tetrafluoroborate counterion is known to dissociate to BF<sub>3</sub> and fluoride. The fluoride could react with the silane to give a hydridic silicon 'ate' complex, <sup>10</sup> and activate a pre-catalyst by hydride transfer (Scheme 1c). <sup>11</sup>

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Thermal activation

c) This Work: Endogenous Activation by [BF<sub>4</sub>] Counter-ion

Carboxylate activation

Scheme 1 Overview of prior alkene hydrosilylation reactions using iron- and cobalt catalysts. (a) Pre-catalyst activation using additives. (b) Catalyst activity facilitated by carboxylate ligands or thermal activation. (c) This work: catalyst activation through use of weakly coordinating tetrafluoroborate counterions.

#### Results and discussion

In order to establish the utility of the tetrafluoroborate counterion for activation of iron(II) pre-catalysts we selected alkene hydrosilylation as a model reaction. Baseline reactivity was determined by the use of iron pre-catalysts bearing strongly coordinating chloride anions [EtBIPFeCl2] (Table 1, entry 1) and weakly coordinating triflate anions [EtBIPFe(OTf)2] (entry 2). Both reactions showed no catalytic activity. The tetrafluoroborate pre-catalyst, formed in situ by the reaction of the commercially available hydrate salt Fe(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O with bisiminopyridine ligand (EtBIP), showed excellent catalytic activity without an external activator, giving the linear silane product 2a in excellent yield and regioselectivity (Table 1, entry 3). Lower catalyst loadings showed good, but reduced, reactivity in the production of 2a (Table 1, entries 4-5). Using iron(II) tetrafluoroborate, with less hindered bisiminopyridine ligands (HBIP, MeBIP, MesBIP) led to low reactivity, with only the Nmesityl ligand giving good yield, with similar linear:branched selectivity to that observed with EtBIP, while the more hindered N-isopropyl ligand gave only trace reactivity (Table 1, entries 6-9). Control reactions showed the need for both iron and ligand to achieve catalysis (see ESI, Table SI 1.1†).

Having established the tetrafluoroborate activation for ironcatalysed hydrosilylation, we next attempted to apply the same protocol to cobalt-catalysed alkene hydrosilylation. Using commercially available cobalt(II) tetrafluoroborate and the Ndimethylphenyl bisiminopyridine ligand gave the linear silane 3a in excellent yield and good regioselectivity (Table 1, entry 11); the opposite to that observed under iron catalysis. Variation of the ligand N-aryl substituent showed that all cobalt catalysed systems selectively gave the branched silane, with the more hindered

Table 1 Reaction optimisation for iron- and cobalt-catalysed hydrosilylation using tetrafluoroborate pre-catalyst activation

Entry	[M]	Loading (mol%)	Ligand	Yield (%) (2a:3a)
1	$\mathrm{FeCl}_2$	2	EtBIP	0
2	$Fe(OTf)_2$	2	$^{\mathrm{Et}}\mathrm{BIP}$	0
3	Fe(BF <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O	2	EtBIP	87 (93:7)
4	Fe(BF <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5	$^{\mathrm{Et}}\mathrm{BIP}$	67
5	$Fe(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	1	$^{\mathrm{Et}}\mathrm{BIP}$	82
6	Fe(BF <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O	2	<sup>H</sup> BIP	0
7	$Fe(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	2	$^{\text{Me}}$ BIP	Trace
8	$Fe(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	2	Mes BIP	78 (>95:5)
9	$Fe(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	2	$^{\mathrm{iPr}}\mathrm{BIP}$	Trace
10	$Co(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	2	$^{\rm H}$ BIP	84 (86:14)
11	$Co(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	2	$^{\mathrm{Me}}\mathrm{BIP}$	72 (4:96)
12	$Co(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	2	MesBIP	68 (3:97)
13	$Co(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	2	$^{\mathrm{Et}}\mathrm{BIP}$	82 (5:95)
14	$Co(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	2	$^{\mathrm{iPr}}\mathrm{BIP}$	31 (16:84)
15	$Co(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	1	Et BIP	90 (8:92)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: 1-octene (1.00 equiv.), phenylsilane (1.10 equiv.) and metal tetrafluoroborate (n mol%), THF (1 M), r.t., 1 h. Yields determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard.

catalysts giving reduced yields of silane 3a (Table 1, entries 10-14). Notably, and to the best of our knowledge, this is the first example of a regiodivergent alkene hydrosilylation where high levels of regioselectivity are observed using an identical ligand and the same reaction conditions, but only varying the metal used. 5b Use of a lower catalyst loading of 1 mol% gave the branched silane product in excellent yield and selectivity (Table 1, entry 15).

Having established optimal conditions for olefin hydrosilvlation, we set out to investigate the scope and limitations of these reactions (Scheme 2). A variety of alkyl- and alkoxysilane reagents were successfully used for alkene hydrosilylation with both iron- (anti-Markovnikov) and cobalt (Markovnikov) precatalysts providing the linear- 2a-p and branched alkyl silanes 3a-l in excellent yield and regioselectivity, respectively. Ironcatalysed hydrosilylation of 1-octene with a tertiary silane (triethoxysilane) gave the linear silane 2d with a turnover number of 425 and a turnover frequency of 5100  $h^{-1}$ . In the cobalt-catalysed system, using only 110 ppm cobalt with phenylsilane gave the branched silane 3a with an overall turnover number of 5940, and turnover frequency of 2970 h<sup>-1</sup>. As all reaction components are air- and moisture stable the reactions can be set up without the need for specialist equipment. Therefore the iron- and cobalt catalysed hydrosilylation of 1octene 1a was carried out in air with only a limited loss of catalyst activity and regioselectivity (Scheme 2, 2a and 3a). Alkyland aryl substituted alkenes underwent hydrosilylation in

2q: (79%) (E/Z 27:73)

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a) Hydrosilylation: anti-Markovnikov EtBIP (2 mol%) b) Hydrosilylation: Markovnikov EtBIP (2 mol%) Fe(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O (2 mol%) Co(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O (2 mol%) THF, r.t. 4 h THF, r.t. 4 h 3a-c 2a: [Si] = SiPhH2, (87%) (7:93 B:L) **3a**: [Si] = SiPhH<sub>2</sub>, >95% (86%) (92:8 B:L) under air: 84% (23:77) under air: 90% (95:5 B:L) **2b**: [Si] =  $Si(C_6H_{13})H_2$  96% (22:78 B:L) [Co] 110 ppm 3.4 g product TON = 5940,  $TOF = 2970 h^{-1}$ 2c: [Si] = SiPh(Me)H (74%) 72% (1:99 B:L) 3а-с **3b**: [Si] =  $Si(C_6H_{13})H_2$  (88%) (98:2 B:L) 2d: [Si] = Si(OEt)<sub>3</sub> (85%) (2:98 B:L) 3c: [Si] = SiPh(Me)H (50%) 66% (1:99 B:L) 7.5 g product TON = 425, TOF = 5100 h<sup>-1</sup> SiPhHa 2g: (77%) (13:87 B:L) 3d: 86% (78%) (>98:2 B:L) 3f: 88% (83%) (55:45 B:L' 2e: 65% (60%) 2f: >95% (72%) (7:93 B:L) 3e: (72%) (>98:2 B:L) SiPhHa SiPhH<sub>2</sub> (EtO)<sub>3</sub>Si 2h: 86% (85%) (>2:98 B:L) 2i: (79%) (>2:98 B:L) 3g: (83%) (~1:1 B:L) 3h: 95% (79%) (>98:2 B:L) 3i: 89% (72%) (90:10 B:L) 2j: (78%) (2:>98 B:L) 21: 82% (75%) (6:94 B:L) 2m: 82% (82%) 3k: 85% (67%) (95:5 B:L) 3I: (42%) (93:7 B:L) 2k: 38% (32%) (>2:98 B:L) 3j: 82% (78%) (94:6 B:L) 2n: 82% (58%) 2o: 82% (73%) 2p: 81% (71%)<sup>†</sup> 3m: (63%) (E/Z 83:17) 3n: 68% (60%) 3o: 72% (68%) (>98:2, 1,4/4,1) SiPhH SiPhHa c) Iterative hydrosilylation-hydrosilylation

Scheme 2 Scope for iron- and cobalt-catalysed hydrosilylation reactions enabled by tetrafluoroborate activation. (a) Reaction conditions: olefin, PhSiH<sub>3</sub> (1.1 eq.),  $^{\text{Et}}$ BIP (2 mol%) and Fe(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O (2 mol%), THF, r.t., 4 h.  $^{\text{†Mes}}$ BIP (2 mol%) used. (b) Reaction conditions: olefin, PhSiH<sub>3</sub> (1.1 eq.),  $^{\text{Et}}$ BIP (2 mol%) and Co(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O (2 mol%), THF, r.t., 4 h. (c) Reaction conditions: alkene (1 equiv.), PhSiH<sub>3</sub> (1 equiv.) Fe(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O (2 mol%),  $^{\text{Et}}$ BIP (2 mol%), THF, r.t., 30 min then a second alkene (1 equiv.) added, 3 h. Yields determined by  $^{\text{1}}$ H NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard, isolated yields in parenthesis.

2s: (87%) (7:93 B:L)

excellent yield and regioselectivity for both the iron- 2e-p and cobalt-catalysed 3d-l systems. The iron-catalysed system was found to tolerate electron-withdrawing substituents 2k and substituted alkenes such as  $\beta$ -pinene 2m, norbornene 2n,  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene 2o and limonene 2p without detriment to yield or regioselectivity. The lower oxophilicity of cobalt was exemplified by chemoselective alkene hydrosilylation in the presence of ketone 3i, ester 3j, epoxy 3k and amido 3l functionalities. Divergent diastereoselectivity was observed for the hydrosilylation of terminal alkynes<sup>6 $\alpha$ </sup> with cobalt catalysis preferentially giving the (E)-alkenylsilane 3m and the iron-catalysed system giving the (Z)-alkenylsilane 2q.

2r: 42% (33%)

Both the iron and cobalt catalysts gave the (E)-alkenylsilane, the product of syn addition, in the hydrosilylation of 4-octyne  $2\mathbf{r}$  and  $3\mathbf{n}$ , respectively. Hydrosilylation of the 1,3-diene myrcene proceeded with 1,4-selectivity  $3\mathbf{o}$ .

The potential of the developed tetrafluoroborate activated hydrosilylations for polymer crosslinking and late-stage functionalisation was demonstrated by iterative homo- 2s and hetero- 2t bis-hydrosilylations using two alkenes. Beyond showing that the tetrafluoroborate activation strategy can be applied across a number of unique ligand classes and metal salts, these results also demonstrate how, as a tool for reaction screening, this method can provide a facile method for uncovering new and contrasting reactivity.

2t: (87%) (7:93 B:L)

To assess the generality of tetrafluoroborate iron- and cobalt-salts for hydrosilylation we opted to perform alkene hydrosilylation reactions with ligands distinct from bisiminopyridine. We initially selected bis-phosphine ligands, xantphos and dppf, as these had been used previously by Ge for cobalt-catalysed alkene hydrosilylation.  $^{12}$  Use of both of these ligands in combination with  $\text{Co}(\text{BF}_4)_2 \cdot \text{6H}_2\text{O}$  effectively catalysed the hydrosilylation of 1-octene 1a with phenylsilane to generate linear silane 2a in excellent yield as a single exclusive regioisomer (Scheme 3a). Adamantyl isocyanide as a ligand additionally proved effective for both iron- and cobalt-catalysed alkene hydrosilylation to generate 2u and 2v respectively (Scheme 3b). The bidentate iminopyridine ligand, used previously by Ritter for

f) C-H Borylation

LiOMe (1 equiv.)

B<sub>2</sub>pin<sub>2</sub> (1 equiv.)

Alternative ligands

Ligand (n mol%)

[Fe/Co(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O] (n mol%)

THF

a)

PPh<sub>3</sub>

PPh<sub>3</sub>

PPh<sub>3</sub>

PPh<sub>3</sub>

PPh<sub>3</sub>

PPh<sub>3</sub>

PPh<sub>3</sub>

PPh<sub>4</sub>

Fe
PPh<sub>2</sub>

Co(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O (1 mol%)

Co(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O (1 mol%)

Co(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O (5 mol%)

Fe(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O (5 mol%)

Product:

H

SiMe<sub>2</sub>Ph

SiMe<sub>2</sub>Ph

SiMe<sub>2</sub>Ph

SiMe<sub>2</sub>Ph

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82% (>99:1 L:B) 98% (>99:1 L:B) 51% (24:76, 1,4/4,1) Alternative reactions d) Hydrogenation [Fe/Co(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O] (0.5 mol%) PhSiH<sub>3</sub> (5 mol%), H<sub>2</sub> (20 bar) THE rt. 7 h 6a 91% (72%), 23%<sup>‡</sup> 6b 87% 6c 60%§ 6d 72% 6e 85% ε) [2π+2π] Cycloaddition EtBIPCo(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), PhSiH<sub>3</sub> (20 mol%)

Scheme 3 Application of tetrafluoroborate activation to other ligand classes for alkene hydrosilylation (top). Reaction conditions: (a) xantphos or dppf (1 mol%),  $Co(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (1 mol%), 1-octene (1 mmol), phenylsilane (1.1 mmol), THF (2 M), r.t., 4 h. (b) Adamantyl isocyanide (9 mol% [Co] or 6 mol% [Fe]), metal tetrafluoroborate (3 mol%),  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene ([Co], 1 mmol) or styrene ([Fe], 1 mmol), phenyldimethylsilane (1.3 mmol), THF (2 M), 80 °C, 3 h. (c)  $^{iPr}IP$  (5 mol%),  $Fe(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (5 mol%), myrcene (1 mmol), triethoxysilane (1.2 mmol), THF (2 M), r.t., 16 h. (d) Alkene (1 equiv.),  $Co(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (0.5 mol%),  $Po(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (2 mol%),  $Po(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (2 mol%),  $Po(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (2 mol%),  $Po(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (1 mol%) and  $Po(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (1 mol%). (e) 1,6-Diene (1 equiv.),  $Po(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (10 mol%) and  $Po(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (10 mol%),  $Po(BF_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  (10 mol

10 67%

terpyCo(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> =

F₄B

Ar = (4-NMe<sub>2</sub>)Ph

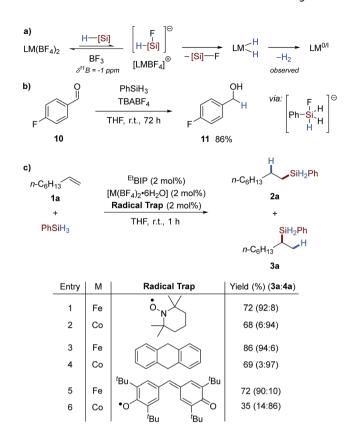
ArterpyCo(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%)

PhSiH<sub>3</sub> (10 mol%)

80 °C, 24 h

1,4-hydrosilylation of 1,3-dienes, <sup>14</sup> was effective using  $Fe(BF_4)_2$ - $\cdot 6H_2O$  to give allylic silane **2w** (Scheme 3c).

As we presumed the active hydrosilylation catalyst was a low oxidation-state metal species, we next explored the use of the tetrafluoroborate activation as a general platform to access these species. We postulated that mixing the tetrafluoroborate pre-catalysts with a substoichiometric amount of silane reagent would give a generic low oxidation-state catalyst that would be



Scheme 4 Proposed activation mechanism and mechanistic studies. (a) Metal tetrafluoroborate pre-catalyst activation strategy from reaction with silane reagents to generate a low oxidation-state active catalyst. (b) Interaction of tetrabutylammonium tetrafluoroborate and phenylsilane for the reduction of 4-fluorobenzaldehyde, suggestive of hydride formation. (c) Attempted radical inhibition experiments with radical trapping reagents.

applicable to transformations beyond hydrosilylation. This would negate the need to isolate a catalyst with limited stability or use pyrophoric reagents in low oxidation-state iron- and cobalt catalysis.<sup>6a</sup>

The first reaction tested was hydrogenation of alkenes, an industrially important transformation. <sup>15,16</sup> Using 0.5 mol% of the iron- or cobalt tetrafluoroborate salts and the Mes BIP ligand in combination with substoichiometric phenylsilane gave an active catalyst for alkene reduction in both cases (Scheme 3d). 4-Phenyl-1-butene underwent hydrogenation to the alkene 6a in good yield under cobalt catalysis and reduced yield with the analogous iron system. The cobalt-catalysed hydrogenation was found to be successful for 1,1-disubstituted alkenes 6b and 6c, 1,2-disubstituted alkenes 6d and allyl silane 6e (Scheme 3d).

Another example of a reaction which has been catalysed by low oxidation-state species is the intramolecular  $[2\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloaddition of 1,6-dienes to give [3.2.0] bicyclic systems.<sup>17</sup> In this case, *N*-benzyl-*N*,*N*-diallylamine 7a was converted into *N*-benzyl-3-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane 8a in good yield and *N*-4-fluorophenyl-*N*,*N*-diallyl amine 7b cyclised to give bicyclic 8b in excellent yield (Scheme 3e). A number of procedures have been developed for cobalt-catalysed C-H borylation, and cobalt(1)

boryl complexes have been proposed to be the key catalytic intermediate. <sup>18</sup> In order to apply tetrafluoroborate activation to a range of mechanistically distinct reactions, C–H borylation of 2-methylfuran **9** was carried out using a cobalt-terpyridine tetrafluoroborate pre-catalyst, to give the boronic ester **10** in 67% yield (Scheme 3f).

The facile activation observed using this protocol was thought to result from pre-catalyst reduction by an in situ formed hydridic silicon 'ate'; formed by reaction of the silane reagent with fluoride dissociated from the counterion. This putative 'ate' complex then transfers hydride to the pre-catalyst, facilitating reductive elimination of dihydrogen (Scheme 4a).4b Silane reagents have been shown to be hydridic reagents in the presence of suitable nucleophiles, such as fluoride, and this has been applied in the reduction of carbonyls. 10 To examine whether similar reactivity could be obtained in this case, nbutylammonium tetrafluoroborate (TBABF<sub>4</sub>) was reacted with phenylsilane in the presence of 4-fluorobenzaldehyde 10 to give the primary alcohol reduction product 11 in excellent yield (Scheme 4b). This underlines the possibility of pre-catalyst reduction by a hydridic silicon 'ate' complex6a formed by reaction of fluoride and phenylsilane.11 Although the exact nature of the active catalyst is not known, the reaction was tested in the presence of radical inhibitors and was unaffected (Scheme 4c and Table SI 10†), suggesting that reduction occurs by a twoelectron mechanism.4b

#### Conclusions

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A procedure for the regiodivergent hydrosilylation of olefins, a highly valuable industrial reaction, has been developed using iron- and cobalt tetrafluoroborate catalysts without the need for an external activator or the use of isolated low oxidation-state complexes. This has been used as an activation platform to access the low oxidation-state catalysts in a range of iron- and cobalt-catalysed reactions including hydrosilylation, 1,3-diene hydrosilylation, alkene hydrogenation,  $[2\pi + 2\pi]$ -cycloaddition and C–H borylation. The developed tetrafluoroborate activation represents a versatile platform for activation, and serves as a generic strategy for accessing low oxidation-state reactivity with both iron and cobalt. It is hoped that this work will streamline the discovery of new reactivity, development of novel synthetic methodology and, ultimately, the replacement of precious metals with their earth-abundant counterparts.

#### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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