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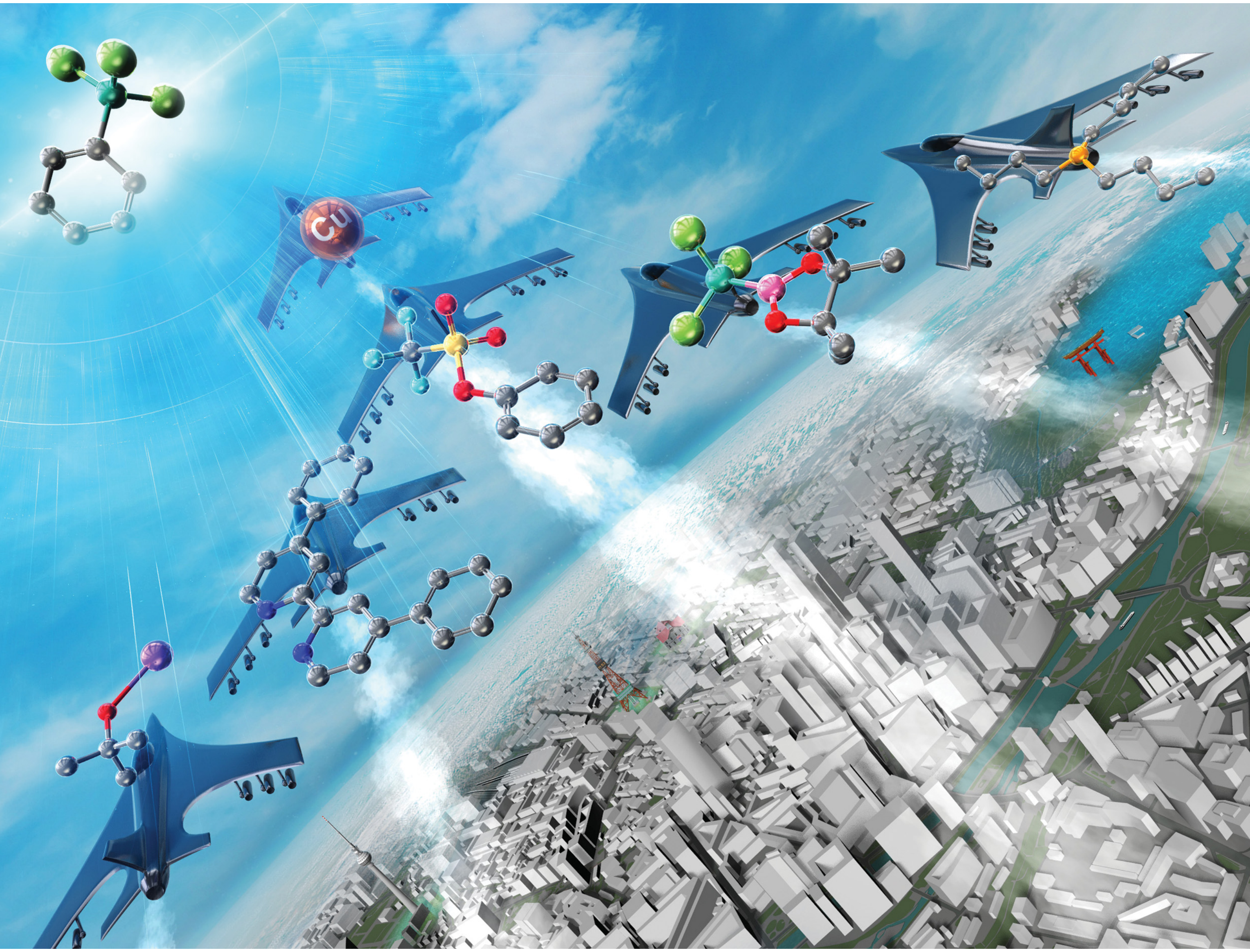

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Copper-catalyzed silylation of aryl and alkenyl triflates with silylboronic esters avoiding base-mediated borylation†

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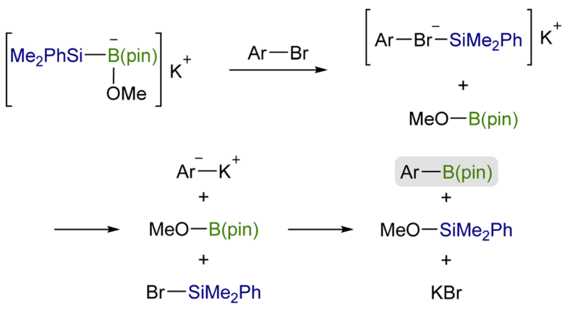
Silylation of aryl and alkenyl triflates is found to occur readily with silylboronic esters as a silicon source under copper catalysis. The silyl moieties are exclusively installed into the organic frameworks through the preferential generation of a silylcopper species, wherein base-mediated direct borylation is totally suppressed. The combined use of tri-*n*-butylphosphine and 4,4′-diphenyl-2,2′-bipyridine as a ligand combination turned out to be indispensable for achieving the high catalytic activity.

Silylboronic esters, versatile unsymmetrical bimetal reagents, play a pivotal role in modern synthetic organic chemistry, and have been demonstrated to be convertible into a variety of synthetically important organosilicon and -boron compounds.[1] The Si–B σ-bond is readily activated by transition metal catalysts; for instance, copper alkoxides undergo σ-bond metathesis to produce silylcopper species (Cu–Si),[2] where the selective interaction between the Lewis acidic boryl group and the alkoxy moiety determines the chemoselectivity. The Cu–Si species thus generated serves as a silicon nucleophile for addition reactions across C–C multiple bonds[3] as well as C=X bonds[4] and is a coupling partner in ionic and radical reactions with alkyl (pseudo)halides.[5] While the Cu–Si species have been well established to be coupled with sp^3 carbon electrophiles,[6,7] their coupling reaction with sp^2 counterparts, especially aryl/alkenyl halides, has continued to be a challenging subject. We inferred that the difficulties in the copper-catalyzed silylation of aryl/alkenyl halides with silylboronic esters should be mainly due to inevitable borylation that concomitantly takes place in the presence of a metal alkoxide, commonly used as a base in the above Cu-catalyzed silylations, giving aryl/alkenyl boron side-products as reported by the Ito group.[8] Because the base-mediated borylation was reported to facilely proceed even at 30 °C under transition metal-free conditions through a halogen–metal exchange pathway, where a halogenate-type intermediate is generated as a key intermediate (Scheme 1),[8] $C(sp^2)$–Br/I that can easily be converted into the respective hypervalent forms are basically unsuitable electrophiles for the selective silylation. Under these circumstances, aryl carboxylic acid derivatives and aryl aldehydes were reported to serve as $C(sp^2)$ electrophiles by use of Ni/Cu cooperative catalysts, undergoing decarbonylative silylation with silylboronic esters to give arylsilanes selectively (Scheme 2).[9] Herein, we disclose for the first time that silylboronic esters selectively act as silyl-installing reagents into $C(sp^2)$ frameworks under Cu-only catalysis by utilizing aryl and alkenyl triflates as electrophiles.

Trialkylsilylboronic esters employed in this study could readily be prepared according to our gram-scale synthesis, in which key trialkylsilyl lithium reagents were generated with the aid of less toxic tris(*N*,*N*-tetramethylene)phosphoric acid triamide (TPPA) (Scheme 3).[10] With Et_3Si–B(pin) thus prepared, our effort was initially focused on the investigation of a proper leaving group on the $C(sp^2)$ electrophiles that can avoid the



Scheme 1 Base-mediated, metal catalyst-free direct borylation of aryl bromides.

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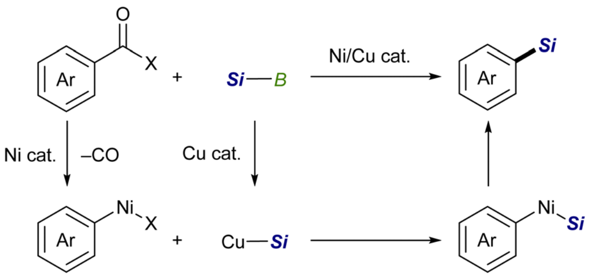
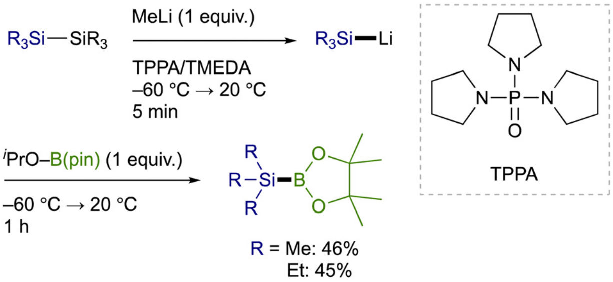


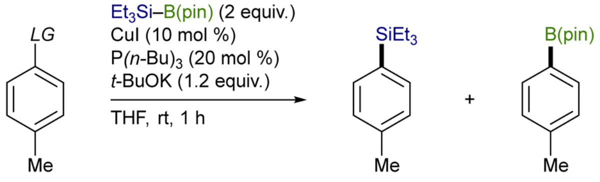
Scheme 2 Cooperative catalytic silylation of aryl electrophiles.



Scheme 3 Synthesis of trialkylsilylboronic esters *via* TPPA-assisted generation of trialkylsilyl lithium reagents.

base-mediated borylation while exhibiting enough reactivity toward a Cu–Si species. As was expected, the reactions of *p*-tolyl bromide/iodide with Et$_3$Si–B(pin) in the presence of CuI–P(n-Bu)$_3$ as a catalyst afforded *p*-tolyl–B(pin) (**2a**) as the major product, showing that chemoselective installation of a silicon functionality is indeed difficult with C(sp^2)–Br/I bonds even under copper catalysis (Table 1, entries 1 and 2). On the other hand, the borylation was completely suppressed with *N*-hydroxyphthalimide ester (COONPth) or such pseudohalides as mesylate (OMs) and chloromethane sulfonate (OMc: OSO$_2$-CH$_2$Cl), but the silylation did not take place either (entries 3–5).

Table 1 Investigation of a leaving group



1a **2a**

Entry	LG	**1a**[a] (%)	**2a**[a] (%)
1	I	13	28
2	Br	15	38
3	COONPth	0	0
4	OMs	0	0
5	OMc	0	0
6	OTs	18	0
7	OTf	34[b]	0

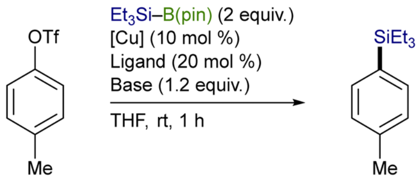
[a] GC yield. [b] Isolated yield. Conditions: substrate (0.3 mmol), Et$_3$Si–B(pin) (0.6 mmol), CuI (0.03 mmol), P(n-Bu)$_3$ (0.06 mmol), *t*-BuOK (0.36 mmol), THF (1 mL), rt, 1 h.

Finally, the desired silylation was found to proceed exclusively by employing tosylate (OTs) or triflate (OTf) as leaving groups to provide **1a** in 18% and 34% yield, respectively (entries 6 and 7).

Using an OTf moiety as the better leaving group, we next carried out the silylation with various copper salts in the presence of *t*-BuOK (base) and P(n-Bu)$_3$ (ligand) and found that CuI was optimal (Table 2, entries 1–7). The use of *t*-BuOK turned out to be indispensable for the silylation, and thus reactions with other alkoxides of lower basicity were totally unsuccessful (entries 8–11). Among the ligands surveyed, the combined use of P(n-Bu)$_3$ (10 mol%) and 4,4′-diphenyl-2,2′-bipyridine (4,4′-Phbpy) (10 mol%) proved to be the most effective as was the case of our previously reported Cu-catalyzed silylation of C(sp^3)–COONPth (entry 12).[7b,11] No desired product was obtained in the absence of the ligands and/or CuI, verifying the necessity of the copper catalysis together with the ligand system for the smooth silylation (entries 13 and 14).

A variety of aryl triflates bearing an electron-donating group could facilely undergo the silylation under the optimum conditions to furnish the respective aryl silanes (**1a–1h**) with exclusive chemoselectivity, and borylation-based side-products were not generated at all (Scheme 4). In addition, the reaction of naphthyl and biphenyl triflates also took place to afford the corresponding arylsilanes (**1i–1k**) in moderate to good yields. Although the silylation of functionalized aryl triflates with Cl, B(dan) (dan: naphthalene-1,8-diaminato), and B(pin) (pin: pinacolato) also proceeded under the present reaction conditions, the yield became somewhat lower (**1l–1n**). The reaction was applicable to a bis-triflate, whose C–OTf bonds could both be transformed into C–SiEt$_3$ bonds to give **1o**. Furthermore,

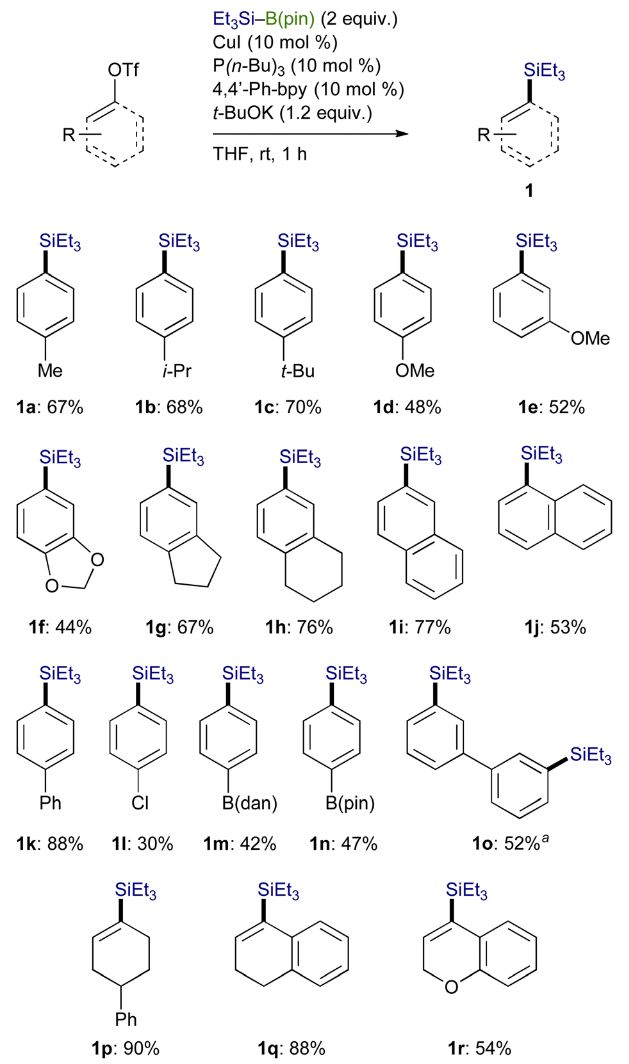
Table 2 Optimization of the reaction conditions



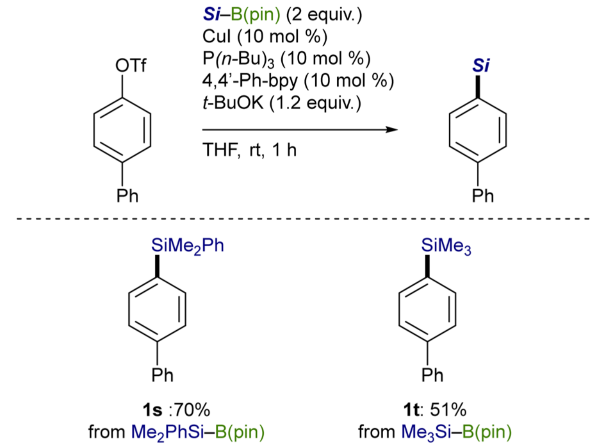
1a

Entry	[Cu]	Ligand	Base	GC yield (%)
1	CuI	P(n-Bu)$_3$	*t*-BuOK	34[a]
2	CuCl	P(n-Bu)$_3$	*t*-BuOK	29
3	CuBr·SMe$_2$	P(n-Bu)$_3$	*t*-BuOK	27
4	CuTc	P(n-Bu)$_3$	*t*-BuOK	9
5	CuSCN	P(n-Bu)$_3$	*t*-BuOK	10
6	Cu(MeCN)$_4$·PF$_6$	P(n-Bu)$_3$	*t*-BuOK	7
7	Cu(MeCN)$_4$·BF$_4$	P(n-Bu)$_3$	*t*-BuOK	26
8	CuI	P(n-Bu)$_3$	MeONa	0
9	CuI	P(n-Bu)$_3$	MeOK	0
10	CuI	P(n-Bu)$_3$	*t*-BuOLi	0
11	CuI	P(n-Bu)$_3$	*t*-BuONa	Trace
12	CuI	P(n-Bu)$_3$/4,4′-Phbpy	*t*-BuOK	67[a]
13	CuI	None	*t*-BuOK	0
14	None	None	*t*-BuOK	0

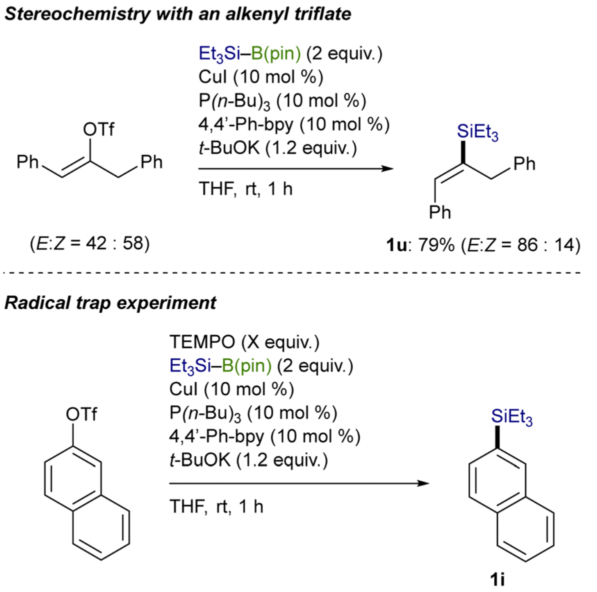
[a] Isolated yield. Conditions: *p*-tolyl–OTf (0.3 mmol), Et$_3$Si–B(pin) (0.6 mmol), copper salt (0.03 mmol), ligand (0.06 mmol), base (0.36 mmol), THF (1 mL), rt, 1 h.



Scheme 4 Substrate scope on triflates. Conditions: triflate (0.3 mmol), Et_3Si–B(pin) (0.6 mmol), CuI (0.03 mmol), P(n-Bu$)_3$ (0.03 mmol), 4,4′-Phbpy (0.03 mmol), t-BuOK (0.36 mmol), THF (1 mL), rt, 1 h. [a] Reaction was carried out with a ditriflate (0.15 mmol).



Scheme 5 Silylation with other silylboronic esters. Conditions: biphenyl–OTf (0.3 mmol), silylboronic ester (0.6 mmol), CuI (0.03 mmol), P(n-Bu$)_3$ (0.03 mmol), 4,4′-Phbpy (0.03 mmol), t-BuOK (0.36 mmol), THF (1 mL), rt, 1 h.



X	Yield of **1i** (%)
0	77
1.5	52
3.0	39

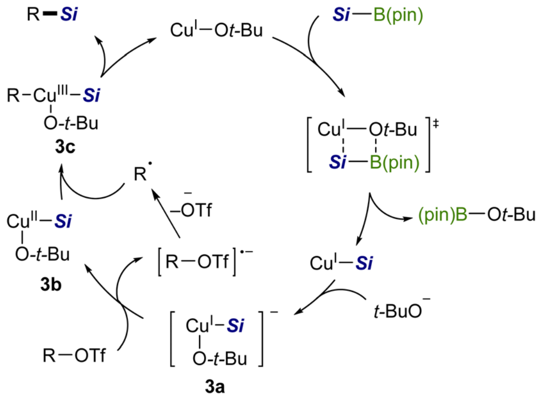
Scheme 6 Control experiments.

alkenyl triflates, readily prepared from the respective ketones, could also participate in the present reaction, providing good yields of various alkenylsilanes (**1p–1r**).

The catalytic silylation was also applicable to Me_2PhSi–B(pin), giving an arylsilane (**1s**) in 70% yield (Scheme 5). It should be noted that Me_3Si–B(pin), which can practically be prepared by our method (Scheme 3, *vide supra*), has proven to be convertible into the corresponding product (**1t**) in a straightforward manner, providing an alternative approach for the Me_3Si-installing process.[12]

As depicted in Scheme 6, control experiments were conducted to gain mechanistic insights into the C(sp^2)–Si bond-forming process. The stereochemical outcome with an acyclic alkenyl triflate (isomeric ratio = 58 : 42) indicates that a radical pathway would be operative in the present substitution: (E)-alkenylsilane (**1u**) became enriched through a stereoconvergent pathway, where an alkenyl radical intermediate rapidly isomerized before the silylation.[13] Besides, the addition of 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl (TEMPO), a radical scavenger, to the reaction of 2-naphthyl triflate reduced the yields of **1i** as the amount of TEMPO increased, which also supports the possibility of the radical pathway.[14]

Based on the above results, the silylation would be triggered by the generation of a Cu^I–Si species *via* σ-bond metathesis between a copper alkoxide [Cu^I–Ot-Bu] and a silyboronic ester (Scheme 7).[7a] Then t-BuO$^-$ coordinates to Cu^I–Si to provide an



Scheme 7 A proposed catalytic cycle.

electron-rich silylcuprate species [t-BuO–Cu^{I}–Si]$^{-}$ (**3a**), which may serve as a single-electron reductant for an aryl/alkenyl triflate. The resulting radical anion then releases TfO^{-} of good leaving ability to generate an isomerizable free radical (*cf.* Scheme 6), which readily recombines with [t-BuO–Cu^{II}–Si] (**3b**), affording a Cu^{III} complex (**3c**).[15] Finally, **3c** undergoes reductive elimination to provide a C(sp^{2})–Si product with the regeneration of the copper alkoxide.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated for the first time that C(sp^{2}) electrophiles undergo selective silylation with silylboronic esters under copper-only catalysis by using a triflate moiety as an optimal leaving group, which leads to the exclusive formation of various aryl/alkenyl–silanes with complete suppression of undesired base-mediated borylation. Moreover, the mechanistic studies suggested that the present silylation may involve a radical pathway. A similar silylation of aryl and alkenyl carbamates under iron catalysis was reported by the Feng group;[12e] however, the present silylation is a meaningful expansion of the reactivity as this proceeds under milder conditions and permits the use of easily accessible triflates as substrates. Further studies on the catalytic utilization of silylboronic esters as well as on details of the reaction mechanism are in progress.

S. K., M. O, and H. Y. designed the study. M. N. and T. Y. aided in interpreting the results. H. Y. supervised the project. S. K. collected all data and wrote the manuscript with support from M. O. and H. Y. All authors have approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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13 Less steric repulsion between a Ph group of the *cis*-alkenyl radical and an incoming **3b** may determine the stereoselectivity.

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