

# Triethylborane: An “Old” Reagent with New Functions.

## 1,2-Hydroboration

Bernd Wrackmeyer<sup>a</sup>, Ezzat Khan<sup>a</sup>, Stefan Bayer<sup>a</sup>, and Khadija Shahid<sup>a, b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Anorganische Chemie II, Universität Bayreuth, D-95440 Bayreuth, Germany

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan

Reprint requests to Prof. Dr. B. Wrackmeyer. E-mail: b.wrack@uni-bayreuth.de

*Z. Naturforsch.* **2007**, 62b, 1174 – 1182; received January 29, 2007

In contrast with previous findings, triethylborane,  $\text{BEt}_3$ , can act as a hydroborating reagent. Thus, the reactions of  $\text{BEt}_3$  with alkyn-1-yl(trichloro)silanes, di(alkyn-1-yl)dichlorosilanes, alkyn-1-yl(dichloro)vinylsilanes, trichloro(vinyl)silane, and dichloro(methyl)vinylsilane for several days in excess  $\text{BEt}_3$  as the solvent at 100–120 °C were found to give exclusively products of 1,2-hydroboration. This unexpected behaviour was compared with that of tri-*n*-propylborane,  $\text{B}^n\text{Pr}_3$ , and 9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane, 9-BBN in analogous reactions, 9-BBN being a well established hydroborating reagent. All products were characterised by a consistent set of NMR data ( $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{11}\text{B}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{29}\text{Si}$  NMR).

*Key words:* Alkynes, Alkenes, Triethylborane, Silanes, Hydroboration, NMR