

# A simple and convenient method for the preparation of diborane from tetrabutylammonium borohydride and benzyl chloride for application in organic synthesis

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**Abstract**—Diborane is readily generated in situ at 25 °C in toluene using the  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{I}_2$  reagent systems. The reagent prepared in this way is used for the reduction of carbonyl compounds and hydroboration–oxidation of olefins to obtain the corresponding alcohols in good yields.

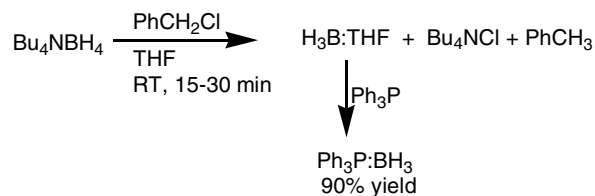
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The reactive forms of reducing agents such as  $\text{LiBH}_4$  and diborane require solvents like THF, dioxane and diglyme.<sup>1–4</sup> However, these solvents have a high tendency to form peroxides. Also, it is difficult to recover these solvents after aqueous work-up. Aqueous or alcoholic solvents can be used in the case of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  but there are some limitations. Raber and Guida<sup>5</sup> reported the reduction of carbonyl compounds by tetrabutylammonium borohydride ( $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4$ ) in dichloromethane. However, an excess of reagent and a long reaction time was required for the completion of the reduction. Recently, it was reported from this laboratory that the CBS (Corey, Bakshi, Shibata) oxazaborolidine catalyst could be easily prepared from borane generated using  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  and  $\alpha,\alpha$ -diphenyl-2-pyrrolidine methanol (DPPM) in THF.<sup>6</sup> We have examined the use of other alkyl halides for the generation of diborane from  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4$ , since methyl iodide is toxic. Accordingly, we carried out the reaction of  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4$  with benzyl chloride or iodine in toluene and diborane was readily generated in >90% yield in this way. We report here the reduction of aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, acid chlorides and esters to the corresponding alcohols in good yields using these reagent systems. Also, the  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl}$  reagent system is useful for the

hydroboration–oxidation of olefins to give the corresponding alcohols in good yields.

The tetraalkylammonium borohydrides are readily soluble in organic solvents and they have low reactivity as reducing agents. It is considerably easier to handle these reagents compared to other metal borohydrides. For instance, they can be recrystallized from ethyl acetate.<sup>7</sup> We have observed that the addition of benzyl chloride to tetrabutylammonium borohydride in THF at 25 °C for 30 min followed by addition of  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}$  gives  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}:\text{BH}_3$  ( $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR:  $\delta$  –37.6 ppm) in 90% yield. This indicates the formation of borane in the reaction of  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4$  with  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl}$  (Scheme 1).

The  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl}$  system also provides a convenient source of diborane gas. This method can be used for preparing various Lewis acid– $\text{BH}_3$  complexes. For example,  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}:\text{BH}_3$  can be prepared in 90% yield by passing  $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6$ , generated by  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl}$  in toluene, through a solution of  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}$  in THF. We have also observed that the diborane generated in this way



Scheme 1.

**Keywords:** Tetrabutylammonium borohydride; Reduction; Hydroboration; Oxidation.

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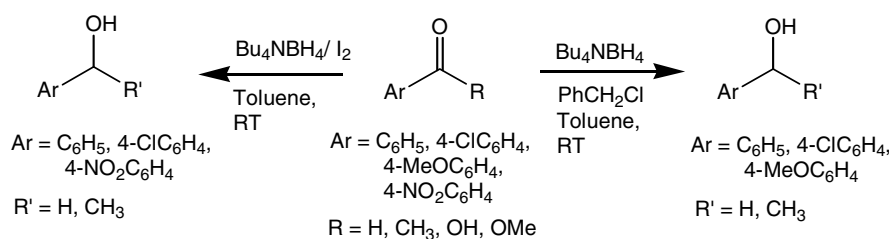
effectively reduces various functional groups such as aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids and acid chlorides readily at 25 °C (Scheme 2, Tables 1 and 2). However, esters required 12 h for completion of the reaction. The process is simple and amenable to scale-up.

We also observed that addition of a small amount of THF (2 mL) was advantageous. It is also very important to note that the tetraalkylammonium halide by-product can be readily removed and recovered from the reaction products. The recovered tetraalkylammonium halide can be used directly for the preparation of tetraalkylammonium borohydride, which makes this method economical.

Diverse hydroborating agents such as  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{THF}$ ,  $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{S}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ , 9-BBN and tetrabutylborane are available

commercially. However, each has limitations and all are air sensitive.<sup>11</sup> Previously, hydroboration of olefins has been reported using tetrabutylammonium borohydride in chloroform under refluxing conditions.<sup>12</sup> The  $\text{R}_4\text{N}^+\text{BH}_4^-/\text{Me}_3\text{SiCl}$  system has been used for the conversion of olefins to alcohols without any oxidizing agent.<sup>13</sup> We have observed that the  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl}$  reagent system can be used for hydroborating olefins under ambient conditions in toluene/THF mixture and the corresponding alcohols were obtained in good yields after  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-$  oxidation (Scheme 3, Table 3).

In conclusion, the  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{I}_2$  reagent systems were used for reduction of various carbonyl compounds to the corresponding alcohols under mild conditions and in good yields (82–94%). These reagents are also useful for the hydroboration of



**Scheme 2.** Reduction of representative carbonyl compounds with  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{I}_2$ .

**Table 1.** Reduction of representative carbonyl compounds with  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl}$ <sup>8</sup>

| Entry | Substrate <sup>a</sup> |           | Time (min) | Product <sup>b</sup> |           | Yield <sup>c</sup> (%) |
|-------|------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1     |                        | <b>1a</b> | 15         |                      | <b>6a</b> | 86                     |
| 2     |                        | <b>1b</b> | 15         |                      | <b>6b</b> | 92                     |
| 3     |                        | <b>1c</b> | 30         |                      | <b>6c</b> | 91                     |
| 4     |                        | <b>2a</b> | 15         |                      | <b>7a</b> | 91                     |
| 5     |                        | <b>2b</b> | 15         |                      | <b>7b</b> | 94                     |
| 6     |                        | <b>2c</b> | 90         |                      | <b>7c</b> | 82                     |
| 7     |                        | <b>3</b>  | 120        |                      | <b>6a</b> | 89                     |
| 8     |                        | <b>4</b>  | 15         |                      | <b>8</b>  | 90                     |
| 9     |                        | <b>5</b>  | 720        |                      | <b>8</b>  | 82                     |

<sup>a</sup> All the reactions were carried out on 5 mmol scale with 7 mmol of the  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NBH}_4/\text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl}$  reagent.

<sup>b</sup> Products were characterized by IR,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR and by comparison with reported data.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>c</sup> Yields of isolated products.

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