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SYNTHESIS OF B-ARYL BORON-SULPHUR HETEROCYCLES FROM ARYLBORONDIBROMIDES

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Abstract The synthesis and characterization of some aryl-substituted boron-sulphur heterocycles (Ar₂B₂S₃ and Ar₃B₃S₃) from ArBBr₂ (Ar = Ph, 2-MeC₆H₄, 3-MeC₆H₄, 4-MeC₆H₄, 4-EtC₆H₄, 3,5-Me₂C₆H₃, 2,4,6-Me₃C₆H₂) and sulphur containing reagents (Me₃C)₂S₂, (Me₃Si)₂S and HgS are described.

INTRODUCTION

We have become interested in the syntheses of B-aryl boron-sulphur heterocycles with the aim of exploring their coordination chemistry. The heterocyclic systems that interest us are 1,2,3-trithia-2,4,6-triborinanes (structure 1), 1,2,4-trithia-3,5-diborolanes (structure 2), and 1,2-dithia-2,4-diboretanes (structure 3). Literature reports 1,2 in this area are restricted to the B-phenyl derivatives (of structures 1, 2, and 3), the B-p-tolyl derivative (of structure 2), and to group 6 metal carbonyl complexes of Ph₃B₃S₃.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The syntheses of Ar₃B₃S₃ and Ar₂B₂S₃ (Ar = 2-MeC₆H₄, 3-MeC₆H₄, 4-MeC₆H₄, 4-EtC₆H₄, 3,5-Me₂C₆H₃, 2,4,6-Me₃C₆H₂) were achieved by methods reported^{3,4} for the phenyl derivatives by reaction of ArBBr₂ and either HgS or t Bu₂S₂ in refluxing

toluene respectively. ArBBr₂ derivatives were prepared by standard methods from either ArHgBr or ArSiMe₃ with BBr₃. Attempts to prepare the 4-membered ring derivatives, Ar₂B₂S₂, by a route reported⁵ for Ph₂B₂S₂ using (Me₃Si)₂S and ArBBr₂ were unsuccessful; however, these reactions cleanly yielded the corresponding Ar₃B₃S₃ 6-membered rings. The new heterocycles have been characterized by NMR (¹¹B, ¹H, ¹³C), IR and MS. Boron-11 chemical shift data are given in Table 1. Full details of the synthesis and characterization of these *B*-aryl boron-sulphur heterocycles are reported elsewhere.^{6,7}

TABLE I Boron-11 NMR data (δ/ppm, C₆D₆ solution) for triarylborthiins and diaryltrithiadiborolanes.

Aryl group	Ar ₃ B ₃ S ₃	$Ar_2B_2S_3$	
3-MeC ₆ H ₄	+60.4	+65.1	<u> </u>
$4-MeC_6H_4$	+59.9	+65.7	
4-EtC ₆ H ₄	+59.7	+66.1	
$3,5-Me_2C_6H_3$	+60.4	+65.4	
$2-MeC_6H_4$	+62.2	+64.8	
2,4,6-Me ₃ C ₆ H ₂	+65.4	+63.7	

The syntheses and characterization of these heterocyclic compounds has been hampered by their extreme water/air sensitivity, and in air all compounds are rapidly hydrolysed to the related boroxine/boronic acid. We are currently investigating the reactions of these diaryltrithiadiborolanes and triarylborthiins with the following transition metal reagents ($[M(CO)_3(C_7H_8)]$, M = Cr, Mo; $[Fe_2(CO)_9]$; $[Fe(CO)_3(PhCH:CHCOMe)]$; $[Pt(PPh_3)_n]$, n = 3, 4; $[Co_2(CO)_8]$; $[Co(CO)_2(C_5H_5)]$; $[Rh(COD)Cl\}_2]$; $[MCl(PPh_3)_3]$, M = Rh, Ir) and plan to report these results at a later date.

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