## Iridium Catalyzed Hydrosilane-Directed ortho-Borylation

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A direct route to aryl boronic esters has been developed that occurs by metal catalyzed functionalization of aromatic C-H bonds with bis(pinacolato)diboron (B<sub>2</sub>pin<sub>2</sub>). The most efficient catalyst for this transformation is generated from the combination of 4,4'-di-tert-butylbipyridine (dtbpy) and [Ir(cod)Cl]<sub>2</sub>. In general, the regioselectivity of the catalytic borylation of arenes is governed by steric factors; functionalization occurs at the least hindered position of the arene ring. We now describe a strategy to overcome this bias that makes use of a new substituent for ortho-functionalization. We show that arenes containing hydrosilyl substituents undergo ortho-borylation. This transformation is amenable to a one-pot directed borylation of free phenols and mono-protected anilines to form amino- and alkoxy-substituted organoboron derivatives.

$$R \xrightarrow{\text{[Ir(cod)Cl]}_2, \text{ dtbpy}} R \xrightarrow{\text{B}_2 \text{pin}_2, 80 \text{ °C}} R \xrightarrow{\text{II}} SiMe_2H$$

$$R \xrightarrow{\text{II}} XH \xrightarrow{\text{B}_2 \text{pin}_2, 80 \text{ °C}} R \xrightarrow{\text{II}} SiMe_2H$$

$$2. [Ir(cod)Cl]_2, Et_2SiH_2$$

$$2. [Ir(cod)Cl]_2, dtbpy$$

$$B_2 \text{pin}_2, 80 \text{ °C}$$

$$3. \text{ KHF}_2, \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

$$X = \text{O}, \text{NR}$$