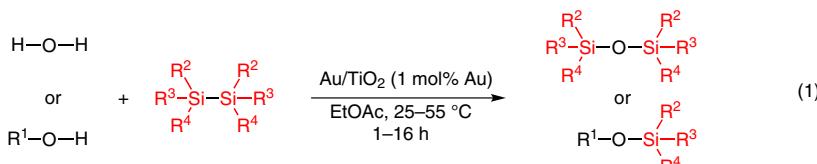


C. GRYPARIS, M. STRATAKIS* (UNIVERSITY OF CRETE, IRAKLION, GREECE)

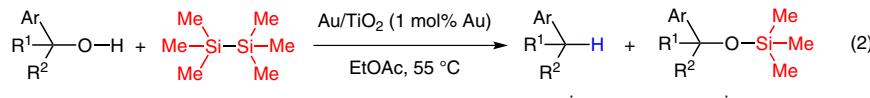
Gold Nanoparticles-Catalyzed Activation of 1,2-Disilanes: Hydrolysis, Silyl Protection of Alcohols and Reduction of *tert*-Benzyllic Alcohols*Chem. Commun.* 2012, 48, 10751–10753.

Silylation of Alcohol Derivatives with 1,2-Disilanes Catalyzed by Au/TiO₂



Typical results:

	1.5 h, 25 °C >99% yield		0.5 h, 25 °C 98% yield		1 h, 98 °C 98% yield
	1.5 h, 25 °C 97% yield		1 h, 25 °C 92% yield		1.5 h, 25 °C 93% yield
	1 h, 25 °C 96% yield		16 h, 25 °C 87% yield		3 h, 25 °C 96% yield
	3 h, 25 °C 93% yield		3 h, 25 °C 98% yield		4 h, 25 °C 98% yield
	4 h, 25 °C 97% yield		3 h, 55 °C 67% yield		



Typical results:

	+	1.5 h, 82% yield (75:25)		+	24 h, 95% yield (100:0)
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Significance: Gold nanoparticles supported on titanium dioxide (Au/TiO₂) catalyzed the silylation of water and primary, secondary, and tertiary aliphatic alcohols with 1,2-disilanes via Si–Si bond cleavage to give the corresponding silyl ethers in up to >99% yield (eq. 1). When tertiary benzyllic alcohols were used for the reaction, the reduction proceeded to afford the corresponding alkanes as the major products (eq. 2).

Comment: The authors previously reported the oxidative cycloaddition of 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane to alkynes catalyzed by Au/TiO₂ (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2011, 133, 10426). The catalytic activity of Au/TiO₂ for the silylation of water was superior to that of gold nanoparticles supported on other supports such as aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃) and zinc oxide (ZnO).

SYNFACTS Contributors: Yasuhiro Uozumi, Takao Osako

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