Synthesis of hydrosilylboronates via the monoborylation of a dihydrosilane Si–H bond and their application for the generation of dialkylhydrosilyl anions

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1. Instrumentation and Chemicals

All reactions were performed in oven-dried glassware using conventional Schlenk techniques under a static pressure of nitrogen or argon. Materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and used as received unless otherwise noted. Dry solvents for the reactions were purchased from commercial suppliers, degassed via three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, and further dried over molecular sieves (MS4A) before use. [Ir(cod)Cl]₂ (>93%), Ni(cod)₂ (>97%), K(O-t-Bu) (>97%), ICy·HCl (>98.0%) and di-tert-butylsilane (1a) were purchased from TCI and used as received. Bis(pinacolato)diboron [B2(pin)2] was recrystallized prior to use. Silica Gel 60 N (40-100 µm, spherical, neutral) purchased from Kanto Chemical Co. was used as received. GLC analyses were conducted with a Shimadzu GC-2014 or GC-2025 equipped with ULBON HR-1 glass capillary column (Shinwa Chemical Industries) and an FID detector. $n-C_{13}H_{28}$ was used as an internal standard for determining GC yield. Recycle preparative gel chromatography (GPC) was conducted with JAILC-9101 using CHCl₃ as an eluent. NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL JNM-ECX400P, ECS-400 (1H: 400 MHz, 13C: 100 MHz, ²⁹Si: 79.5 MHz), JNM-ECA600, and ECZ600R/S3 (²⁹Si: 120 MHz). Tetramethylsilane ($\delta = 0.00$ ppm for ¹H-NMR and ²⁹Si-NMR) and CDCl₃ ($\delta = 77.0$ ppm for ¹³C-NMR) were employed as external standards, respectively. BF₃·Et₂O was used as an external standard for ¹¹B NMR analysis. Multiplicity was reported as follows: s = singlet, brs = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, sept = septet, m = multiplet. Highresolution mass spectra were recorded at the Global Facility Center for Instrumental Analysis, Hokkaido University. Single crystal X-ray structural analyses were carried out on a Rigaku XtaLAB AFC11 (RCD3) and XtaLAB PRO MM007 diffractometer using graphite monochromated Mo-Ka or Cu- Ka radiation. The structure was solved by direct methods and expanded using Fourier techniques. Non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Hydrogen atoms were refined using the riding model. All calculations were performed using the Olex2 crystallographic software package except for refinement, which was performed using SHELXL-2013.

2. Preparation Procedures of L3 and Substrates

Preparation of L3



This reaction was performed according to the literature procedure.¹ 2-Bromopyridine (1.00 mL, 10.0 mmol) was added dropwise to 1-isopropylimidazole (1.10 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 160 °C and stirred for 25 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was washed with hexane. The resulting solid was purified by recrystallization from $Et_2O/CHCl_3$ to afford the corresponding imidazolium salt L3 (0.718 g, 2.68 mmol, 27% yield) as a brown needle crystal.

¹H NMR (399 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.74 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 5.25 (sept, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (q, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (td, *J* = 1.6, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.48–8.55 (m, 1H), 8.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 12.02 (t, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 23.2 (*C*H₃), 54.1 (*C*H₂), 115.2 (*C*H), 119.0 (*C*H), 120.0 (*C*H), 125.0 (*C*H), 134.6 (*C*H), 140.5 (*C*H), 145.9 (*C*), 148.8 (*C*H). HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M–Br]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₄N₃, 188.1182; found 188.1184.

Preparation of 1b



The reactions were performed according to the literature procedure.² Cyclohexylmagnesium chloride (1.0 M in 2-MeTHF, 55.0 mL, 55.0 mmol, 2.20 equiv) was added dropwise to tetramethyl orthosilicate (3.83 g, 25.0 mmol) in toluene (55.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 17 h at 120 °C (reflux). After cooling to room temperature, the reaction was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl aqueous solution and extracted with Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under reduced pressure (36 Pa, bath temp. 130 °C) to afford dicyclohecyldimethoxysilane (5.68 g, 22.2 mmol, 88% yield) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (391 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.81–0.91 (m, 2H), 1.12–1.35 (m, 10H), 1.62–1.82 (m, 10H),

3.57 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 24.1 (*C*H), 26.9 (*C*H₂), 27.1 (*C*H₂), 27.9 (*C*H₂), 50.7 (*C*H₃). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₂₈O₃Si, 256.1859; found 256.1854.

Dicyclohexyldimethoxysilane (5.18 g, 20.0 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of LiAlH₄ (0.761 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in Et₂O (20.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature. Then, LiAlH₄ (0.286 g, 7.53 mmol, 0.375 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture in one portion. After stirring for 6 h, the reaction was quenched by water. The mixture was filtered through a celite pad. The resulting solution was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under reduced pressure (50 Pa, bath temp. 110 °C) to afford the corresponding silane **1b** (3.12 g, 15.9 mmol, 79% yield) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.82–0.98 (m, 2H), 1.13–1.34 (m, 10H), 1.60–1.81 (m, 10H), 3.38 (t, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 20.5 (*C*H), 26.7 (*C*H₂), 27.8 (*C*H₂), 29.6 (*C*H₂). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₂₄Si, 196.1647; found 196.1646.

Preparation of 1c



The reactions were performed using a modified literature procedure.³ *tert*-Butylmagnesium chloride (2.0 M in THF, 15.0 mL, 30.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture of *n*-octyltrichlorosilane (7.27 g, 29.4 mmol), copper(I) chloride (0.302 g, 3.05 mmol, 0.104 equiv), and lithium chloride (1.27 g, 30.0 mmol, 1.02 equiv) in THF (30.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction was stirred for 16 h at room temperature. Then, MeOH (5.00 mL, 120 mmol, 4.08 equiv) and Et₃N (8.50 mL, 60.0 mmol, 2.04 equiv) were added to the reaction mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred for 5 h at 85 °C (reflux). After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered and extracted with hexane three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under reduced pressure (63 Pa, bath temp. 130 °C) to afford *tert*-butyldimethoxy(octyl)silane (6.46 g, 24.8 mmol, 84% yield) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.63–0.69 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (s, 9H), 1.22–1.37 (m, 10 H), 1.38–1.48 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 10.1

(CH₂), 14.1 (CH₃), 19.2 (C), 22.7 (CH₂), 23.2 (CH₂), 26.4 (CH₃), 29.2 (CH₂), 29.3 (CH₂), 31.9 (CH₂), 33.8 (CH₂), 51.1 (CH₃). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–'Bu]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₂₃O₂Si, 203.1467; found 203.1463.

tert-Butyldimethoxy(octyl)silane (6.24 g, 24.0 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of LiAlH₄ (0.913 mg, 24.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in Et₂O (24.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature. Then, LiAlH₄ (0.452 mg, 12.0 mmol, 0.500 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture in one portion. After stirring for 6 h at 30 °C, the reaction was quenched by water. The mixture was filtered through a celite pad. The resulting solution was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was passed through silica-gel column chromatography (hexane as eluent). The crude product was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under a reduced pressure further purified by distillation (7.0 hPa, bath temp. 150 °C) to afford the corresponding silane **1c** (4.30 g, 21.2 mmol, 88% yield) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.64–0.72 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 1.20–1.46 (m, 12H), 3.51 (t, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.73 (*C*H₂), 14.2 (*C*H₃), 15.8 (*C*), 22.8 (*C*H₂), 25.7 (*C*H₂), 28.0 (*C*H₃), 29.3 (*C*H₂), 29.4 (*C*H₂), 32.0 (*C*H₂), 33.2 (*C*H₂). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₂₈Si, 200.1960; found 200.1954.

Preparation of 1d



n-Butyllithium (1.57 M in hexane, 16.0 mL, 25.1 mmol, 1.00 equiv) was added dropwise to a hexane solution (250 mL) of cyclohexyltrimethoxysilane (5.13 g, 25.1 mmol) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction was stirred for 18 h at room temperature. After the reaction was quenched by saturated NH₄Cl aqueous solution, the resulting mixture was extracted by hexane three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under reduced pressure (66 Pa, bath temp. 110 °C) to afford butyl(cyclohexyl)dimethoxysilane (5.44 g, 23.6 mmol, 94% yield) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.59–0.67 (m, 2H), 0.77–0.87 (m, 1H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.13–1.28 (m, 5H), 1.31–1.43 (m, 4H), 1.64–1.81 (m, 5H), 3.54 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 10.2 (*C*H₂), 13.6 (*C*H), 24.4 (*C*H₃), 25.0 (*C*H₂), 26.5 (*C*H₂), 26.7 (*C*H₂), 26.8

(CH₂), 27.8 (CH₂), 50.4 (CH₃). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₂₆O₂Si, 230.1702; found 230.1691.

Butyl(cyclohexyl)dimethoxysilane (4.60 g, 20.0 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of LiAlH₄ (0.762 g, 20.1 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in Et₂O (40.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature. After diluting with Et₂O, the reaction was quenched by MeOH. The resulting mixture was filtered through a celite pad, followed by evaporation. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under reduced pressure (60 Pa, bath temp. 100 °C) to afford the crude product. The crude product was passed through silicagel column chromatography (hexane as eluent) to afford the corresponding silane **1d** (1.43 g, 8.39 mmol, 42% yield) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.59–0.76 (m, 2H), 0.78–0.97 (m, 4H), 1.10–1.30 (m, 5H), 1.31–1.45 (m, 4H), 1.61–1.83 (m, 5H), 3.51 (quint, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.5 (*C*H₂), 13.8 (*C*H), 21.3 (*C*H₃), 26.0 (*C*H₂), 26.8 (*C*H₂), 27.8 (*C*H₂), 27.9 (*C*H₂), 29.3 (*C*H₂). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₂₂Si, 170.1491; found 170.1497.

Preparation of 1e



procedure.4 The reaction was performed according to the literature tert-Butyldichloro(phenyl)silane (1.02 g, 4.38 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of LiAlH4 (0.334 g, 8.80 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in Et₂O (40.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 h at room temperature. After diluting with Et₂O, the reaction mixture was quenched by MeOH. After the resulting mixture was filtered through a celite pad, the filtrate was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane as eluent) to afford the corresponding silane 1e (0.607 g, 3.69 mmol, 84% yield) as a colorless oil. The NMR spectra of 1e were in agreement with the literature.⁴

Preparation of 1f



The reaction was performed according to the literature procedure.⁵ Cyclohexylmagnesium chloride (1.0 M in 2-MeTHF, 10 mL, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of phenylsilane (1.09 g, 10.1 mmol) and lithium chloride (0.430 g, 10.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (20.0 mL) at -78 °C under nitrogen atmosphere, and stirred for 1 h. Then, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature slowly and stirred for 2 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane as eluent) to afford the corresponding silane **1f** (1.58 g, 8.31 mmol, 82%) as a colorless oil. The NMR spectra of **1f** were in agreement with the literature.⁶

Preparation of 1g



The reaction was performed according to the literature procedure.⁵ *n*-Butylmagnesium bromide (1.0 M in THF, 10.0 mL, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of phenylsilane (1.07 g, 9.92 mmol) and lithium chloride (0.443 g, 10.5 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in THF (20.0 mL) at -78 °C under nitrogen atmosphere, and stirred for 1 h. Then, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature slowly and stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane as eluent) to afford the corresponding silane **1g** (1.21 g, 7.37 mmol, 74%) as a colorless oil. The NMR spectra of **1g** were in agreement with the literature.⁷

Preparation of 1h



The reaction was performed according to the literature procedure.⁸ *n*-Butyllithium (1.57 M, 6.4 mL, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of 4-bromotoluene (1.73 g, 10.1 mmol) in Et₂O (14.0 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1 h. After cooling to -78 °C, the reaction mixture was added via cannula to the solution of tetraethyl orthosilicate (3.4 mL, 15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in Et₂O (14.0 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h. After warming to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched by a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under reduced pressure (50 Pa, bath temp. 125 °C) to afford triethoxy(*p*-tolyl)silane (1.93 g, 7.58 mmol, 76% yield) as a colorless oil.

The hydride reduction of triethoxy(*p*-tolyl)silane, followed by reaction with *t*-BuMgCl, were performed according to the literature procedure.^{5,9} Triethoxy(*p*-tolyl)silane (1.29 g, 5.07 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of LiAlH₄ (0.377 g, 9.9 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in Et₂O (10.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h at room temperature. After diluting with pentane (100 mL), the reaction mixture was filtered through a celite pad, followed by evaporation (150 hPa 0 °C). *Be careful with fires caused by the precipitated hydride species.* The residue was passed through a silica-gel column (Et₂O as an eluent), followed by evaporation (150 hPa, 0 °C). The crude mixture was employed for the next reaction without further purification.

The crude mixture of *p*-tolylsilane was added to the solution of lithium chloride (0.319 g, 7.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in THF (10.0 mL). After *tert*-butylmagnesium chloride (2.0 M, 3.8 mL, 7.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added, the reaction mixture was warmed to 80 °C (reflux) and stirred for 13 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched by a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was

purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane as eluent) to afford **1h** [0.495 g, 2.78 mmol, 55% (over two steps)] as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.00 (s, 9H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 4.12 (s, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 16.4 (*C*), 21.5 (*C*H₃), 27.4 (*C*H₃), 128.5 (*C*), 128.7 (*C*H), 135.9 (*C*H), 139.5 (*C*). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₈Si, 178.1178; found 178.1185.

Preparation of 1i



The reaction was performed according to the literature procedure.⁸ *n*-Butyllithium (1.57 M, 6.4 mL, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of 3-bromotoluene (1.72 g, 10.1 mmol) in Et₂O (14.0 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1 h. After cooling to -78 °C, the reaction mixture was added via cannula to the solution of tetraethyl orthosilicate (3.4 mL, 15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in Et₂O (14.0 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h. After warming to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched by a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under reduced pressure (31 Pa, bath temp. 160 °C) to afford triethoxy(*m*-tolyl)silane (1.46 g, 5.73 mmol, 57% yield) as a colorless oil.

The hydride reduction of triethoxy(*m*-tolyl)silane, followed by reaction with *t*-BuMgCl, were performed according to the literature procedure.^{5,9} Triethoxy(*m*-tolyl)silane (1.26 g, 4.97 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of LiAlH₄ (0.381 g, 10.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in Et₂O (10.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. After diluting with pentane (100 mL), the reaction mixture was filtered through a celite pad, followed by evaporation (150 hPa, 0 °C). *Be careful with fires caused by the precipitated hydride species*. The residue was passed through a silica-gel column (Et₂O as an eluent), followed by evaporation (150 hPa, 0 °C). The crude mixture was employed for the next reaction

without further purification.

The crude mixture of *m*-tolylsilane was added to the solution of lithium chloride (0.335 g, 7.9 mmol, 1.6 equiv) in THF (10.0 mL). After *tert*-butylmagnesium chloride (2.0 M, 3.8 mL, 7.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added, the reaction mixture was warmed to 80 °C (reflux) and stirred for 15 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched by a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane as eluent) to afford **1i** [0.546 g, 3.06 mmol, 62% (over two steps)] as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (399 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.02 (s, 9H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 4.13 (s, 2H), 7.20–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.35 –7.40 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 16.4 (*C*), 21.5 (*C*H₃), 27.5 (*C*H₃), 127.7 (*C*H), 130.3 (*C*H), 132.0 (*C*), 132.9 (*C*H), 136.6 (*C*H), 137.1 (*C*). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₈Si, 178.1178; found 178.1178.

Preparation of 1j



The reaction was performed according to the literature procedure.⁸ *n*-Butyllithium (1.57 M, 6.4 mL, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of 2-bromotoluene (1.73 g, 10.1 mmol) in Et₂O (14.0 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 1 h. After cool to -78 °C, the reaction mixture was added via cannula to the solution of tetraethyl orthosilicate (3.4 mL, 15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in Et₂O (14.0 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h. After warm to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched by a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under reduced pressure (35 Pa, bath temp. 110 °C) to afford triethoxy(*o*-tolyl)silane (1.46 g, 5.74 mmol, 57% yield) as a colorless oil.

The hydride reduction of triethoxy(o-tolyl)silane, followed by reaction with t-BuMgCl, were

performed according to the literature procedure.^{5,9} Triethoxy(*o*-tolyl)silane (1.27 g, 5.00 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of LiAlH₄ (0.382 g, 10.1 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in Et₂O (10.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h at room temperature. After dilut with pentane (100 mL), the reaction mixture was filtered through a celite pad, followed by evaporation (150 hPa, 0 °C). *Be careful with fires caused by the precipitated hydride species*. The residue was passed through a silica-gel column (Et₂O as an eluent), followed by evaporation (150 hPa, 0 °C). The crude mixture was employed for the next reaction without further purification.

The crude mixture of *o*-tolylsilane was added to the solution of lithium chloride (0.317 g, 7.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in THF (10.0 mL). After *tert*-butylmagnesium chloride (2.0 M, 3.8 mL, 7.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added, the reaction mixture was warmed to 80 °C (reflux) and stirred for 24 h. After cool to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched by a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane as eluent) to afford **1j** [0.594 g, 3.33 mmol, 67% (over two steps)] as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.03 (s, 9H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 4.22 (s, 2H), 7.14–7.21 (m, 2H), 7.30 (td, *J* = 1.6, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (dd = 1.4, 7.4 z, 1H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 17.2 (*C*), 23.4 (*C*H₃), 27.9 (*C*H₃), 124.8 (*C*H), 129.6 (*C*H), 130.0 (*C*H), 131.5 (*C*), 137.5 (*C*H), 144.1 (*C*). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₈Si, 178.1178; found 178.1174.



The reaction was performed according to the literature procedure.⁹ 4-bromoanisole (3.65 g, 19.5 mmol) was added to a mixture of Mg (0.732 g, 30.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv), LiCl (0.850 g, 20.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and THF (20.0 mL) at room temperature. After stirr for 1 h, the solution of the Grignard reagent was added dropwise via cannula to the solution of tetramethyl orthosilicate

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(8.9 mL, 60 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in THF (20.0 mL) at -30 °C. Then, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 16 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under reduced pressure (34 Pa, bath temp. 120 °C) to afford trimethoxy(4-methoxyphenyl)silane (2.67 g, 11.7 mmol, 60% yield) as a colorless oil.

The hydride reduction of triethoxy(*o*-tolyl)silane, followed by reaction with *t*-BuMgCl, were performed according to the literature procedure.^{5,9} Trimethoxy(4-methoxyphenyl)silane (1.14 g, 4.99 mmol) was added dropwise to a suspension of LiAlH₄ (0.381 g, 10.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in Et₂O (10.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h at room temperature. After diluting with pentane (100 mL), the reaction mixture was filtered through a celite pad, followed by evaporation (150 hPa, 0 °C). *Be careful with fires caused by the precipitated hydride species*. The residue was passed through a silica-gel column (Et₂O as an eluent), followed by evaporation (150 hPa, 0 °C). The crude mixture was employed for the next reaction without further purification.

The crude mixture of (4-methoxyphenyl)silane was added to the solution of lithium chloride (0.323 g, 7.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in THF (10.0 mL). After *tert*-butylmagnesium chloride (2.0 M, 3.8 mL, 7.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added, the reaction mixture was warmed to 80 °C (reflux) and stirred for 20 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched by a saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The resulting mixture was extracted by Et₂O three times. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, followed by filtration and evaporation. The residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane as eluent) to afford **1k** [0.804 g, 4.14 mmol, 83% (over two steps)] as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.00 (s, 9H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 4.12 (s, 2H), 6.92 (dt, J = 2.1, 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (dt, J = 2.2, 8.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 16.4 (*C*), 27.4 (*C*H₃), 54.9 (*C*H₃), 113.6 (*C*H), 122.9 (*C*), 137.3 (*C*H), 160.8 (*C*). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₈OSi, 194.1127; found 194.1127.

3. General Procedures for Si-H Borylation

General Procedure for Iridium-Catalyzed Si–H Borylation of Dialkylsilanes: Procedure A



Bis(pinacolato)diboron **2** (507.1 mg, 2.00 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and **L3** (2.8 mg, 0.010 mmol, 1.0 mol%) were placed in a vial with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum under air. The vial was placed in a glove box under an argon atmosphere, and then [Ir(cod)Cl]₂ (3.4 mg, 0.0051 mmol, 0.51 mol%) and K(O-*t*-Bu) (2.3 mg, 0.020 mmol, 2.0 mol%) were added to the vial. After the reaction vial was sealed with the screw cap, it was removed from the glove box. Then, cyclohexane (2.0 mL) was added to the vial via a syringe. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm at 80 °C and stirred for 1 h. Then, di-*tert*-butylsilane **1a** (144.5 mg, 1.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) was added dropwise via a syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 24 h, the reaction mixture was analyzed by GC to determine the product's GC yield (71%). The mixture was directly filtered through a silica-gel pad with pentane/Et₂O (9:1) as an eluent, and then the resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 98:2) as an eluent to afford the corresponding product **3a** (171.1 mg, 0.633 mmol, 63% yield) as a colorless oil.

General Procedure for Nickel-Catalyzed Si–H Borylation: Procedure B



Bis(pinacolato)diboron 2 (254.5 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was placed in a vial with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum under air. The vial was placed in a glove box under an argon atmosphere, and then Ni(cod)₂ (6.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5.0 mol%), L2 (13.5 mg, 0.0502 mmol, 10.0 mol%), and K(O-*t*-Bu) (5.7 mg, 0.51 mmol, 10 mol%) were added to the vial. After the vial was sealed with the screw cap, it was removed from the glove box. Then, *n*-octane (1.0 mL) was added to the vial via a syringe. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm at 120 °C and stirred for 1 h. Then, di-*tert*-butylsilane **1a** (72.1 mg, 0.500 mmol, 1.00 equiv) was added dropwise via a syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 24 h, the

reaction mixture was analyzed by GC to determine the product's GC yield (59%). The mixture was directly filtered through a silica-gel pad with pentane/Et₂O (9:1) as an eluent, and then the resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 98:2) as an eluent to afford the corresponding product **3a** (66.8 mg, 0.247 mmol, 49% yield) as a colorless oil.

General Procedure for Iridium-Catalyzed Si–H Borylation of Alkylarylsilanes: Procedure C



Bis(pinacolato)diboron 2 (255.7 mg, 1.01 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and L1 (1.4 mg, 0.0052 mmol, 1.0 mol%) were placed in a vial with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum under air. The vial was placed in a glove box under an argon atmosphere, and then $[Ir(cod)Cl]_2$ (1.8 mg, 0.0027 mmol, 0.5 mol%) was added to the vial. After the reaction vial was sealed with the screw cap, it was removed from the glove box. Then, cyclohexane (1.0 mL) was added to the vial via a syringe. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm at 80 °C and stirred for 1 h. Then, *tert*-butylphenylsilane **1e** (82.0 mg, 0.499 mmol, 1.00 equiv) was added dropwise via a syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 24 h, the mixture was directly filtered through a silica-gel pad with pentane/Et₂O (9:1) as an eluent. The resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding product **3e** (81.9 mg, 0.282 mmol, 57% yield) as a colorless oil.

4. Details of Optimization Study

The nickel-catalyzed borylation reaction in cyclohexane at 80 °C afforded 3a in 50% yield (average of four runs, Table S1). However, the reproducibility of the reaction was unsatisfactory under these conditions. After an extensive screening of the reaction conditions, we found that when the reaction was carried out in *n*-octane at 120 °C, 3a was obtained in 54% yield (average of four runs, Table S1) with better reproducibility.

Table S1. Optimization on Reaction of 1a



The borylations using more bulky diborons (**B1** and **B2**) were carried out to improve the yield (Table S2). Although the iridium-based catalyst produced the borylated product, the nickelbased catalyst did not work well. Unfortunately, the yield was not satisfactory when other boron sources were used.



Table S2. Investigation of other boron sources

The monoborylation of **1e** was carried out under the developed conditions (Table S3). Although the Ir/**L3** catalytic system produced the desired product in low yield (11%, entry 1), the Ir/dtbpy (**L1**) catalytic system resulted in a good yield (57%, entry 2). The nickel-based catalyst also produced the borylated product (31%, entry 3).



Table S3. Investigation of the borylation of 1e

The borylation of diarylsilanes did not produce the desired silylboronates (Table S4). In the case of the iridium-based catalyst, dehydrogenative homo-coupling afforded oligosilanes. On the other hand, the reactions using the nickel-based catalyst resulted in the production of complex mixtures.

[Ir] or [Ni] conditions B(pin) 0.5 mmol 2.0 equiv t-B -Bu [Ir] conditions: [Ni] conditions: [lr(cod)Cl]₂ (2.5 mol%) **L1** (5.0 mol%) Ni(cod)₂ (5.0 mol%) L2 (10 mol%) cyclohexane, 80°C, 24 h L1 K(O-t-Bu) (10 mol%) L2 ICy•HCI dtbpy *n*-octane, 120°C, 24 h entry dihydrosilane conditions result oligosilanes [lr] ,H 1 `н complex mixture [Ni] oligosilanes [lr] 2 н complex mixture ۶H [Ni] Me oligosilanes [lr] 3 [Ni] complex mixture

Table S4. Investigation of the borylation of diarylsilanes

5. Characterization of Borylation Products 3a–3c, 3e, and 3h–3k Di-*tert*-butyl(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)silane (3a).



Procedure **A**: The reaction was performed with **1a** (144.5 mg, 1.00 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate **3a** in 63% isolated yield (171.1 mg, 0.633 mmol) as a colorless oil.

Procedure **B**: The reaction was performed with 1a (72.1 mg, 0.500 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate 3a in 49% isolated yield (66.8 mg, 0.247 mmol) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.06 (s, 18H), 1.25 (s, 12H), 3.25 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 18.4 (*C*), 24.9 (*C*H₃), 29.5 (*C*H₃), 83.1 (*C*). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 34.5. ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR (119 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -8.45 (brs). The broad signal of ²⁹Si was caused by the quadrupolar boron atom. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–Me]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₂₈¹¹BO₂Si, 255.1951; found 255.1954.

Dicyclohexyl(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)silane (3b).



Procedure A: The reaction was performed with **1b** (192.4 mg, 0.980 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate **3b** in 24% GC yield.

Procedure **B**: The reaction was performed with **1b** (99.7 mg, 0.508 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate **3b** in 29% isolated yield (48.0 mg, 0.149 mmol) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.87–1.04 (m, 2H), 1.13–1.34 (m, 22H), 1.62–1.84 (m, 10H), 3.21 (brs, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 20.9 (*C*H), 25.0 (*C*H₃), 26.8 (*C*H₂), 28.0 (*C*H₂), 29.8 (*C*H₂), 30.1 (*C*H₂), 83.2 (*C*). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (127 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 34.6. The signal derived from the silicon directly attached to the boron atom was not detected by ${}^{29}Si\{{}^{1}H\}$ NMR, which is likely due to quadrupolar relaxation. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–Me]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₃₂¹¹BO₂Si, 307.2273; found 307.2268.

tert-Butyl(octyl)(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)silane (3c).



Procedure **A**: The reaction was performed with 1c (200.7 mg, 1.00 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate 3c in 11% isolated yield (36.3 mg, 0.111 mmol) as a colorless oil.

Procedure **B**: The reaction was performed with **1c** (100.2 mg, 0.500 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate **3c** in 43% isolated yield (69.9 mg, 0.214 mmol) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.65–0.75 (m, 2H), 0.86 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (s, 9H), 1.20–1.45 (m, 24H), 3.35 (t, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.04 (CH₂), 14.1 (CH₃), 16.4 (C), 22.7 (CH₂), 25.0 (CH₃), 26.1 (CH₂), 28.5 (CH₃), 29.2 (CH₂), 29.3 (CH₂), 31.9 (CH₂), 33.3 (CH₂), 83.2 (C). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 34.7. ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR (119 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): –22.0 (brs). The broad signal of ²⁹Si was caused by the quadrupolar boron atom. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–Me]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₃₆¹¹BO₂Si, 311.2582; found 311.2581.

tert-Butyl(phenyl)(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)silane (3e).



Procedure C: The reaction was performed with 1e (82.0 mg, 0.499 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate 3e in 57% isolated yield (81.9 mg, 0.282 mmol) as a colorless oil.

Procedure **B**: The reaction was performed with 1e (82.0 mg, 0.499 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an

eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate **3e** in 31% isolated yield (45.1 mg, 0.155 mmol) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.00 (s, 9H), 1.28 (s, 12H), 3.98 (s, 1H), 7.29–7.39 (m, 3H), 7.60–7.69 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 17.1 (*C*), 25.0 (*C*H₃), 28.0 (*C*H₃), 83.6 (*C*), 127.5 (*C*H), 128.8 (*C*H), 133.8 (*C*), 136.4 (*C*H). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 34.0. The signal derived from the silicon directly attached to the boron atom was not detected by ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR, which is likely due to quadrupolar relaxation. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–Me]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₄¹¹BO₂Si, 275.1639; found 275.1632.

tert-Butyl(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)(p-tolyl)silane (3h).



Procedure C: The reaction was performed with **1h** (89.7 mg, 0.503 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate **3h** in 61% isolated yield (92.9 mg, 0.305 mmol) as a white solid.

Procedure **B**: The reaction was performed with **1h** (90.3 mg, 0.506 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate **3h** in 29% isolated yield (45.1 mg, 0.148 mmol) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.99 (s, 9H), 1.28 (s, 12H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 17.1 (*C*), 21.5 (*C*H₃), 25.0 (*C*H₃), 28.0 (*C*H₃), 83.6 (*C*), 128.4 (*C*H), 130.1 (*C*), 136.4 (*C*H), 138.7 (*C*). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 34.1. The signal derived from the silicon directly attached to the boron atom was not detected by ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR, which is likely due to quadrupolar relaxation. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–Me]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₆¹¹BO₂Si, 289.1795; found 289.1786. mp 50–58 °C.

tert-Butyl(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)(m-tolyl)silane (3i).



Procedure C: The reaction was performed with 1i (89.7 mg, 0.503 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an

eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate **3i** in 58% isolated yield (88.5 mg, 0.291 mmol) as a white solid.

Procedure **B**: The reaction was performed with **1i** (89.2 mg, 0.500 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate **3i** in 31% isolated yield (46.6 mg, 0.153 mmol) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.00 (s, 9H), 1.278 (s, 6H), 1.282 (s, 6H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 1H), 7.15–7.19 (m, 1H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.41–7.46 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 17.1 (*C*), 21.5 (*C*H₃), 25.0 (*C*H₃), 28.0 (*C*H₃), 83.6 (*C*), 127.5 (*C*H), 130.0 (*C*H), 133.4 (*C*H), 133.6 (*C*), 136.7 (*C*), 137.1 (*C*H). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 34.0. The signal derived from the silicon directly attached to the boron atom was not detected by ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR, which is likely due to quadrupolar relaxation. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–Me]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₆¹¹BO₂Si, 289.1795; found 289.1796. mp 40–45 °C.

tert-Butyl(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)(o-tolyl)silane (3j).



Procedure **B**: The reaction was performed with 1j (89.3 mg, 0.501 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate 3j in 59% isolated yield (89.7 mg, 0.295 mmol) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.03 (s, 9H), 1.27 (s, 6H), 1.28 (s, 6H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 4.16 (s, 1H), 7.11–7.19 (m, 2H), 7.25 (td, *J* = 1.6, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 18.0 (*C*), 23.8 (*C*H₃), 25.0 (*C*H₃), 28.4 (*C*H₃), 83.6 (*C*), 124.6 (*C*H), 129.2 (*C*H), 129.5 (*C*H), 132.9 (*C*), 137.9 (*C*H), 144.2 (*C*). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 34.2. The signal derived from the silicon directly attached to the boron atom was not detected by ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR, which is likely due to quadrupolar relaxation. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–Me]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₆¹¹BO₂Si, 289.1795; found 289.1794.

tert-Butyl(4-methoxyphenyl)(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)silane (3k).



Procedure C: The reaction was performed with 1k (97.3 mg, 0.501 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate 3k in 71% isolated yield (113.1 mg, 0.353 mmol) as a white solid.

Procedure **B**: The reaction was performed with 1k (97.2 mg, 0.500 mmol). The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 97:3) as an eluent to afford the corresponding silylboronate 3k in 29% isolated yield (45.8 mg, 0.143 mmol) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.98 (s, 9H), 1.28 (s, 12H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.00 (s, 1H), 6.90 (dt, J = 2.1, 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (dt, J = 2.2, 8.6 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 17.2 (C), 25.0 (CH₃), 27.9 (CH₃), 54.9 (CH₃), 83.5 (C), 113.4 (CH), 124.5 (C), 137.8 (CH), 160.4 (C). ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 34.1. The signal derived from the silicon directly attached to the boron atom was not detected by ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR, which is likely due to quadrupolar relaxation. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–Me]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₆¹¹BO₃Si, 305.1744; found 305.1747. mp 50–53 °C.

6. Procedure for Gram-Scale Synthesis of 3a



Bis(pinacolato)diboron **2** (3.56 g, 14.0 mmol, 2.00 equiv) and **L3** (18.8 mg, 0.0701 mmol, 1.00 mol%) were placed in a vial with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum under air. The vial was placed in a glove box under an argon atmosphere, and then $[Ir(cod)Cl]_2$ (23.5 mg, 0.0350 mmol, 0.500 mol%) and K(O-*t*-Bu) (15.7 mg, 0.140 mmol, 2.00 mol%) were added to the vial. After the vial was sealed with the screw cap, it was removed from the glove box. Then, cyclohexane (7.0 mL) was added to the vial via a syringe. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm at 80 °C and stirred for 1 h. Then, di-*tert*-butylsilane **1a** (1.01 g, 7.01 mmol, 1.00 equiv) was added dropwise via a syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 24 h, the reaction mixture was analyzed by GC to determined the GC yield of the product (73%). The mixture was directly filtered through a silica-gel pad with pentane/Et₂O (9:1) as an eluent, and then the resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/Et₂O (100:0 to 98:2) as an eluent to afford the corresponding product **3a** (1.33 g, 4.93 mmol, 70% yield) as a colorless oil.

7. Single Crystal X-ray Structural Analysis of 3a

The molecular structure of 3a was confirmed by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis (Figure S1). Although several conformers of 3a were observed in the disordered structure, the presence of a silicon-boron bond was confirmed unambiguously.



Figure S1. Molecular structure of **3a** with thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

e set Summary of A ray of Sumographic data for out			
CCDC	2065033		
Empirical formula	$C_{14}H_{31}BO_2Si$		
Formula weight	270.29		
Temperature/K	173		
Crystal system	orthorhombic		
Space group	Pnma		
<i>a</i> / Å	12.7304(6)		
<i>b</i> / Å	14.6636(6)		
<i>c</i> / Å	9.7331(4)		
$\alpha /^{\circ}$	90		
β /°	90		
$\gamma^{\prime \circ}$	90		
Volume/Å ³	1816.91(14)		
Ζ	4		
$ ho_{ m calc} m g/cm^3$	0.988		
μ/mm^{-1}	0.124		
F(000)	600.0		
Crystal size/mm ³	0.3×0.3×0.02		
Radiation	MoKa ($\lambda = 0.71073$)		
2θ range for data collection/°	5.268 to 58.418		
Index ranges	$-15 \le h \le 16, -19 \le k \le 19, -12 \le l \le 12$		
Reflections collected	25184		
Independent reflections	2333 [$R_{int} = 0.0841, R_{sigma} = 0.0524$]		
Data/restraints/parameters	2333/449/236		
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.043		
Final <i>R</i> indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0772, wR_2 = 0.2346$		
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0948, wR_2 = 0.2568$		
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å $^{-3}$	0.27/-0.59		

Table S5. Summary of X-ray crystallographic data for 3a.

8. Procedures for Organic Transformations of 3a

Copper-Catalyzed Conjugated Silylation



Copper(I) chloride (2.0 mg, 0.020 mmol, 10 mol %) and IMes·HCl (7.5 mg, 0.022 mmol, 11 mol %) were placed in a vial under air. The vial was placed in a glove box, and then Na(O-*t*-Bu) (4.5 mg, 0.048 mmol, 24 mol%) was added to the vial under an argon atmosphere. After the vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum, it was removed from the glove box. Then, THF (1.0 mL) and **3a** (54.8 mg, 0.203 mmol) were added to the vial via syringes. The resulting mixture was stirred for 10 min at room temperature, and then 2-cyclohexen-1-one (**4**) (38.0 μ L, 0.400 mmol, 2.00 equiv) and MeOH (16.0 μ L, 0.400 mmol, 2.00 equiv) were added dropwise to the vial. After the resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 20 h, the mixture was directly filtered through a silica-gel pad with Et₂O as an eluent. Then, the resultant solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane/ Et₂O (100:0 to 98:2) to give the corresponding product **5** (26.7 mg, 0.111 mmol, 56% yield) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.07 (s, 9H), 1.08 (s, 9H), 1.39–1.50 (m, 1H), 1.70 (qt, J = 4.1, 12.6 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (qd, J = 3.2, 12.9 Hz, 1H), 1.97–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.16–2.23 (m, 1H), 2.33 (td, J = 6.0, 13.3 Hz, 1H), 2.39–2.57 (m, 3H), 3.29 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 19.9 (*C*), 20.1 (*C*), 25.3 (*C*H), 28.9 (*C*H₂), 29.4 (*C*H₃), 29.5 (*C*H₃), 30.2 (*C*H₂), 42.0 (*C*H₂), 45.3 (*C*H₂), 211.9 (*C*). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–^{*I*}Bu]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₉OSi, 183.1205; found 183.1203.

Nickel-Catalyzed Silylation of Ether



2-Methoxynaphthalene **6** (189.6 mg, 1.20 mmol, 2.00 equiv) was placed in a vial under air. The vial was placed in a glove box, and then Ni(cod)₂ (16.3 mg, 0.0593 mmol, 9.71 mol%) and K(O-*t*-Bu) (167.9 mg, 1.50 mmol, 2.45 equiv) were added to the vial under an argon atmosphere. After the vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum, it was removed from the glove box. Then, toluene (3.0 mL) and **3a** (165.6 mg, 0.613 mmol) were added to the vial via syringes. After the resulting mixture was stirred for 20 h at room

temperature, the mixture was directly filtered through a silica-gel pad with Et_2O as an eluent. Then the resultant solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane as eluent and GPC to give the corresponding product 7 (60.1 mg, 0.222 mmol, 36% yield) as a white solid

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.09 (s, 18H), 4.00 (s, 1H), 7.47–7.51 (m, 2H), 7.65 (dd, J = 1.2, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78–7.87 (m, 3H), 8.09 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 19.2 (*C*), 29.0 (*C*H₃), 125.8 (*C*H), 126.3 (*C*H), 126.5 (*C*H), 127.7 (*C*H), 128.1 (*C*H), 131.8 (*C*H), 132.8 (*C*), 133.2 (*C*), 133.6 (*C*), 136.8 (*C*H). HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₆Si, 270.1804; found 270.1798. mp 50–53 °C.

Chlorination of Si-H Bond



This reaction was performed according to the literature procedure.¹⁰ Trichloroisocyanuric acid **8** (763.6 mg, 3.29 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was placed in a vial under air. After the vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum, it was connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. CH_2Cl_2 (15.0 mL) was added to the vial via a syringe and allowed to cool at 0 °C. Then, **3a** (809.1 mg, 2.99 mmol) was added dropwise to the mixture via a syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C, the solution was filtered under a nitrogen atmosphere and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by Kugelrohr distillation under reduced pressure (87 Pa, bath temp. 125 °C to 145 °C) to afford the corresponding product **9** (695.9 mg, 2.28 mmol, 76% yield) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.09 (s, 18H), 1.27 (s, 12H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 21.6 (*C*), 24.9 (*C*H₃), 27.6 (*C*H₃), 84.0 (*C*). ¹¹B {¹H} NMR (127 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 33.0. ²⁹Si {¹H} NMR (79 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 24.1 (brs). The broad signal of ²⁹Si was caused by the quadrupolar boron atom. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–Me]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₂₇¹¹BClO₂Si, 289.1572; found 289.1565.

9. Procedure for Silicon-Silicon Coupling with 3a

2,2-Di-tert-butyl-1,1,1-triethyldisilane (10a).



The vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon®-coated rubber septum and connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. THF (2.0 mL) and **3a** (135.7 mg, 0.502 mmol) were added to the vial via syringes and allowed to cool at -78 °C. Then MeLi (1.16 M in Et₂O, 500 µL, 0.580 mmol, 1.16 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture via a syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C, triethylchlorosilane (125.0 µL, 0.750 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture and allowed to warm to room temperature slowly. After stirring for 1.5 h, the mixture was directly filtered through a silicagel pad with pentane as an eluent. Then, the resultant solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane as an eluent to afford the corresponding product **10a** (119.7 mg, 0.463 mmol, 92% yield) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.76 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 6H), 1.01 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 9H), 1.09 (s, 18H), 3.43 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 5.47 (*C*H₂), 8.32 (*C*H₃), 20.5 (*C*), 30.9 (*C*H₃). ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR (79 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -7.96, -5.89. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₃₄Si₂, 258.2199; found 258.2194.

1,1,3,3-Tetra-tert-butyl-2,2-diethyltrisilane (10b).



The vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum and connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. THF (2.0 mL) and **3a** (135.7 mg, 0.502 mmol) were added to the vial via syringes and allowed to cool at -78 °C. Then MeLi (1.16 M in Et₂O, 500 µL, 0.580 mmol, 1.16 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture via a syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C, diethyldichlorosilane (37.0

 μ L, 0.250 mmol, 0.500 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture and allowed to warm to room temperature slowly. After stirring for 1 h, the mixture was directly filtered through a silica-gel pad with pentane as an eluent. Then the resultant solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane as an eluent to afford the corresponding product **10b** (79.8 mg, 0.214 mmol, 85% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.02–1.17 (m, 46H), 3.64 (s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 4.35 (*C*H₂), 10.5 (*C*H₃), 21.9 (*C*), 31.1 (*C*H₃). ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR (79 MHz, CDCl₃, δ):–33.0, 3.74. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–′Bu]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₃₉Si₃, 315.2360; found 315.2350. mp 102–103 °C.

1,1,4,4-Tetra-tert-butyl-2,2,3,3-tetramethyltetrasilane (10c).



The vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum and connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. THF (2.0 mL) and **3a** (134.9 mg, 0.499 mmol) were added to the vial via syringes and allowed to cool at -78 °C. Then MeLi (1.16 M in Et₂O, 500 µL, 0.580 mmol, 1.16 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture via a syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C, 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetramethylsilane (46.0 µL, 0.250 mmol, 0.500 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture and allowed to warm to room temperature slowly. After stirring for 30 min, the mixture was directly filtered through a silica-gel pad with pentane as an eluent. Then the resultant solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography with hexane as an eluent to afford the corresponding product **10c** (76.5 mg, 0.190 mmol, 76% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.33 (s, 12 H), 1.09 (s, 36H), 3.55 (s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -1.38 (*C*H₃), 21.0 (*C*), 30.7 (*C*H₃). ²⁹Si{1H} NMR (79 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): - 42.9, -1.58. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M–^{*t*}Bu]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₄₁Si₄, 345.2285; found 345.2279. mp 108–110 °C.

10. Details of ²⁹Si NMR Experiments



The vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum and connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. THF (500 μ L) and **3a** (27.0 mg, 0.100 mmol) were added to the vial via syringes and allowed to cool at -78 °C. Then MeLi (1.16 M in Et₂O, 130 μ L, 0.151 mmol, 1.51 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture via a syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C and a further 1 h at room temperature, the resulting mixture was transferred to an NMR tube and analyzed by ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR spectroscopy (JEOL JNM-ECZ600R/S3) at room temperature.



Figure S2. ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR spectra of (*t*-Bu)₂HSiLi (11) at room temperature.

The vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon[®]-coated rubber septum and connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. THF (500 μ L) and **3a** (26.7 mg, 0.0988 mmol) were added to the vial via syringes and allowed to cool at -78 °C. Then MeLi (1.16 M in Et₂O, 130 μ L, 0.151 mmol, 1.53 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture via a

syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C, the resulting mixture was transferred to an NMR tube and analyzed by ²⁹Si{¹H} NMR spectroscopy (JEOL JNM-ECA600) at -95 °C.



Figure S3. ²⁹Si $\{^{1}H\}$ NMR spectra of (*t*-Bu)₂HSiLi (11) at -95°C.

²⁹Si{¹H} NMR analysis revealed that **11** was generated in the reaction mixture (Figure S2 and S3). Signals derived from the corresponding borate and hydrolyzed dihydrosilane **1a** were also observed at -95° C (Figure S3).

11. References

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S34



S35

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S36


















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4.0		PROCESSING PARAMETERS dc_balance(0, FALSE) sexp(2.0[Hz], 0.0[s]) trapezoid(0[%],0[%], 80[%], 100[%]) zerofill(1) fft(1, TRUE, TRUE) machinephase ppm 以下に由来:: 3a-13C_Carbon-1-1.jdf
	Si H ¹³ C NMR	Filename = 3a-13C_Carbon-1-2.jdf Author = element Experiment = carbon.jxp Sample_Id = TKT-994-13C Solvent = CHLOROFORM-D Actual_Start_Time = 5-FEB-2021 14:49:35 Revision_Time = 1-MAR-2021 17:24:50
3.0	7 brok Brok Ba	Comment= single pulse decoupled gaData_Format= 1D COMPLEXDim_Size= 26214X_Domain= CarbonDim_Title= Carbon13Dim_Units= [ppm]Dimensions= XSpectrometer= DELTA2_NMR
2.0		<pre>Field_Strength = 9.4073814[T] (400[MHz]) X_Acq_Duration = 1.03809024[s] X_Domain = 13C X_Freq = 100.71389092[MHz] X_Offset = 100[ppm] X_Points = 32768 X_Prescans = 4 X_Resolution = 0.96330739[Hz] X_Sweep = 31.56565657[kHz] X_Sweep Clipped = 25.252525[kHz]</pre>
1.0		Irr_Domain= ProtonIrr_Freq= 400.53219825[MHz]Irr_Offset= 5[ppm]Clipped= FALSEScans= 128Total_Scans= 128Relaxation_Delay= 2[s]
abundance 0		Recvi_dain = 50 Temp_Get = 18[dC] X_90_Width = 10.9[us] X_Acq_Time = 1.03809024[s] X_Angle = 30[deg] X_Atn = 4[dB] X_Pulse = 3.6333333[us] Irr_Atn_Dec = 26.45[dB] Irr_Noise = WALTZ
	170.0 160.0 150.0 140.0 130.0 120.0 110.0 100.0 90.0 80.0 70.0 60.0 50.0 40.0 30.0 20.0 10.0 0 $X: parts per Million : Carbon13$ \Im \emptyset <	<pre>Irr_Pwidth = 0.115[ms] Decoupling = TRUE Initial_Wait = 1[s] Noe = TRUE Noe_Time = 2[s] Repetition_Time = 3.03809024[s]</pre>



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2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6		PROCESSING PARAMETERS dc_balance(0, FALSE) sexp(2.0[Hz], 0.0[s]) trapezoid3(0[%], 80[%], 100[%]) zerofill(1) fft(1, TRUE, TRUE) machinephase ppm Derived from: TKT-927-13C-1.jdf
.7 1.8 1.9 2.0	¹³ C NMR	Filename= TKT-927-13C-2.jdfAuthor= elementExperiment= single_pulse_decSample_Id= 1Solvent= CHLOROFORM-DActual_Start_Time= 29-JAN-2021Revision_Time= 1-FEB-202115:37:13
1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Comment= single pulse decoupled gaData_Format= 1D COMPLEXDim_Size= 26214X_Domain= 13CDim_Title= 13CDim_Units= [ppm]Dimensions= XSite= ECX 400PSpectrometer= DELTA2_NMR
5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2		Field_Strength = 9.2982153[T] (400[MHz]) X_Acq_Duration = 1.048576[s] X_Domain = 13C X_Freq = 99.54517646[MHz] X_Offset = 100[ppm] X_Points = 32768 X_Prescans = 4 X_Resolution = 0.95367432[Hz] X_Sweep = 31.25[kHz] Irr_Domain = 1H Irr_Offset = 5[ppm] Clipped = FALSE Scans = 256
bundance 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.		Relaxation_Delay = 2[s] Recvr_Gain = 50 Temp_Get = 22.2[dC] X_90_Width = 9.8[us] X_Acq_Time = 1.048576[s] X_Angle = 30[deg] X_Atn = 3.4[dB] X_Pulse = 3.26666667[us] Irr_Atn_Dec = 22.71[dB] Irr_Atn_Noe = 22.71[dB] Irr_Noise = WALTZ
	170.0 160.0 150.0 140.0 130.0 120.0 110.0 100.0 90.0 80.0 70.0 60.0 50.0 40.0 30.0 20.0 10.0 0 $\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	<pre>F Decoupling = TRUE Initial_Wait = 1[s] Noe = TRUE Noe_Time = 2[s] Repetition_Time = 3.048576[s]</pre>















		PROCESSING PARAMETERS c_balance(0, FALSE) exp(2.0[HZ], 0.0[s]) rapezoid3(0[%], 80[%], 100[%]) erofill(1) ft(1, TRUE, TRUE) achinephase pm hase(68.91786, 0, 50[%]) erived from: TKT-932-29Si-2.jdf
0.2	29SiNMR 4, 4 , 4 , 4 , 4 , 4 , 4 , 4 ,	ilename = TKT-932-29Si-3.jdf uthor = element xperiment = single_pulse_dec ample_Id = 2 olvent = CHLOROFORM-D ctual_Start_Time = 27.JAN-2021 09:52:12 evision_Time = 27.JAN-2021 13:05:36
	$H = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s_2 \\ s_1 & s_2 \\ s_1 & s_2 \\ h & s_1 \\ h \\ h $	omment= single pulse decoupled gaata_Format= 1D COMPLEXim_Size= 52428Domain= 2951im_Title= 2951im_Units= [ppm]imensions= Xite= BCX 400Ppectrometer= DELTA2 NMR
0.1		jettiometer = Disiniz_max 'ield_Strength = 9.2982153[T] (400[MHz]) _Acq_Duration = 1.33169152[s] _Domain = 29Si _Freq = 78.65103134[MHz] _Offset = 0[ppm] _Points = 65536 _Prescans = 4
		Lesolution = 0.75092465[Hz] Sweep = 49.21259843[kHz] rr_Domain = 1H rr_Freq = 395.88430144[MHz] rr_offset = 5[ppm] clipped = FALSE ccans = 1024
nce		Relaxation_Delay = 10[s] Recvr_Gain = 56 Semp_Get = 23.2[dC] (290_Width = 16.3[us] (Acq_Time = 1.33169152[s] (Angle = 30[deg] (Atn = 7.2[dB] (Atn = 5.4333333[ue]
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