

SHORT COMMUNICATION

## SUBBORIC ACID ADDUCTS $R_4NOH \cdot 2B_2(OH)_4$ (R= Me, Et): SYNTHESIS AND INFRARED CHARACTERIZATION

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**Abstract:** On allowing  $Me_4NOH$  as a methanolic solution or  $Et_4NOH$  as an ethanolic solution to react with  $BO_3H_3$  in ethanol,  $R_4NOH \cdot 2B_2(OH)_4$  (R = Me, Et) are obtained and characterized by infrared. The subboric acid  $B_2(OH)_4$  has been obtained *in situ*. An infinite chain structure has been suggested on the basis of infrared data. When  $OH \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds are considered, supramolecular architectures are obtained.

**Keywords:** *OH, subboric acid, tetrahedral boron*

## INTRODUCTION

Boric acid is known to react with  $\text{OH}^-$  as Lewis acid to give  $[\text{B}(\text{OH})_4]^-$  complex-anion [1, 2]. Subboric acid  $\text{B}_2(\text{OH})_4$  is known to be obtained by acidic hydrolysis of  $\text{B}_2(\text{NMe}_2)_4$  [3]. A solid-state NMR study of boric acid doped in poly(vinyl alcohol) and a study on the effect of  $\text{MgF}_2\text{-H}_3\text{BO}_3$  flux on the properties of  $(\text{Ce,Tb})\text{MgAl}_{11}\text{O}_{19}$  phosphor have been reported [4, 5].

On allowing  $\text{Me}_4\text{NOH}$  in methanolic media or  $\text{Et}_4\text{NOH}$  in ethanolic media to react with boric acid in ethanol, subboric acid adducts were obtained. The obtained adducts were studied by infrared analysis and then the structures were suggested on the basis of infrared data.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

When  $\text{Me}_4\text{NOH}$  in methanol is mixed with  $\text{BO}_3\text{H}_3$  in ethanol or when  $\text{Et}_4\text{NOH}$  and  $\text{BO}_3\text{H}_3$  are mixed in ethanol, powders are obtained by slow solvent evaporation.

Elemental analyses [% calculated (% found)] (Table 1), have allowed to suggest  $\text{Me}_4\text{NOH}\cdot 2\text{B}_2(\text{OH})_4$  and  $\text{Et}_4\text{NOH}\cdot 2\text{B}_2(\text{OH})_4$  as formulae.

*Table 1. Results of the elemental analyses*

Compound	Elemental analysis (%)					
	C		H		N	
	calc.	found	calc.	found	calc.	found
<b>A</b>	17.10	17.76	6.88	7.83	4.82	5.18
<b>B</b>	28.78	29.42	8.04	8.83	4.13	4.49

The elemental analyses were performed at the “Service Central d’Analyses” – C.N.R.S. – Vernaison – France. The infrared spectra were performed at the University of Padova – Italy-by means of a PerkinElmer spectrometer type the sample being as Nujol mull using CsI optical windows.

Infrared abbreviations: (vs) very strong, (s) strong, (m) medium, (w) weak, (vw) very weak. The chemicals were purchased from Aldrich on Merck companies and used as such.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

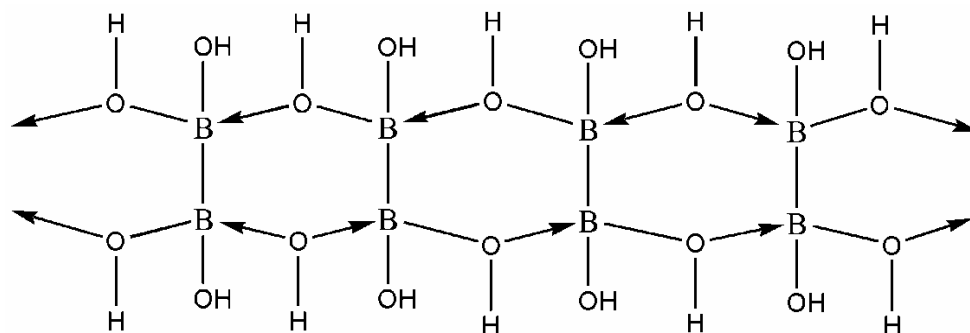
Let us consider the infrared data ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):

**[A]:**  $\nu(\text{OH})$ : 3300s;  $\nu_{\text{as}}\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$ : 1300s;  $\nu_{\text{s}}\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$ : 1150s;  $\nu(\text{B-B})$ : 1010m;  $\delta_{\text{as}}(\text{BOH})$ : 840m, 770s, 700s;  $\delta_{\text{s}}(\text{BOH})$ : 525s, 475vs, 390s

**[B]:**  $\nu(\text{OH})$ : 3300s;  $\nu_{\text{as}}\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$ : 1490s, 1418s, 1307s;  $\nu_{\text{s}}\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$ : 1120s;  $\nu(\text{B-B})$ : 1010m;  $\delta_{\text{as}}(\text{BOH})$ : 808sh, 771s, 739s, 706s;  $\delta_{\text{s}}(\text{BOH})$ : 659sh, 461s

The structure suggested for the subboric adducts while considering the complex-anion  $[\text{OH}\cdot 2\text{B}_2(\text{OH})_4]^-$  is an infinite chain with four coordinated boron (Figure 1) with the

presence of B-B bonds. While considering  $OH \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds, a supramolecular architecture is obtained.



**Figure 1**

## CONCLUSION

The subboric acid adducts studied here have an infinite chain structure, the environment around the boron being tetrahedral. When  $OH \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds are considered, a supramolecular architecture is obtained.

## REFERENCES

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