

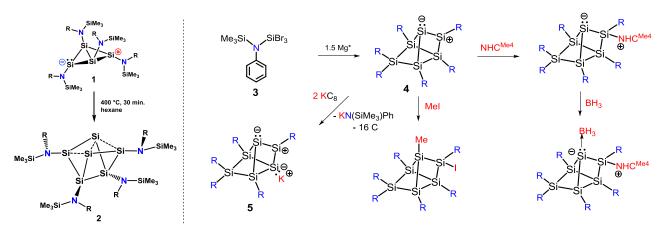
## Amido-Substituted, Unsaturated Silicon Clusters

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Unsaturated silicon clusters with unsubstituted silicon atoms - named as siliconoids - stimulate research due to their unusual bonding situations and peculiar electronic situations.<sup>[1]</sup> The configuration of the ligand-free silicon atoms was discussed as inverted tetrahedral<sup>[2]</sup> and hemispheroidal.<sup>[3]</sup> The latter classification resulted in the introduction of the hemispheroidality parameter.<sup>[4]</sup> Furthermore, anionic derivatives of siliconoids can be easily functionalized with different groups such as boryl, silyl and phosphanyl.<sup>[5]</sup>

My group found access to two different amido-substituted siliconoid clusters. Cluster **2** was obtained by thermolysis of the bicyclic silicon(I) ring compound  $\mathbf{1}^{[6]}$  and represents the silicon version of a butalene.<sup>[7]</sup> In solution, two isomers of **2** are present in a 2:1 ration due to either different orientation of the amido substituents or due to a molecular dynamics in the Si<sub>6</sub> cluster core. The second cluster **4** was obtained from the tribromosilane **3** by reductive debromination with activated magnesium. Cluster **4** represents an unusual isomer of hexasilabenzene and includes a highly twisted Si=Si bond with a pyramidal and a trigonal planar Si atom.<sup>[8]</sup> This gives **4** zwitterionic character that can be exploited in reactions with Lewis acids and bases, methyliodide and iodine.<sup>[8]</sup> Cluster **4** can be transformed into an anionic derivative upon cleavage of one amido substitutent with KC<sub>8</sub>. The electronic structure and the reactivity of the resulting cluster [Si<sub>6</sub>{N(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)Ph}<sub>5</sub>]<sup>-</sup> **5** will be presented and discussed.



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