

## Unexplored features of cage silsesquioxane chemistry: synthesis of large T<sub>18</sub> POSS and fluxional Si...F interactions in T<sub>8</sub>-F cages

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The T<sub>n</sub> cage silsesquioxanes (also referred to as polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxanes, POSS) are a class of hybrid molecules with the formula (RSiO<sub>3/2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, with R being an organic group (e.g. chloropropyl, vinyl, phenyl, etc.).<sup>[1]</sup> Different cages have been reported, with the largest POSS previously isolated and fully characterized being a T<sub>14</sub> cage.<sup>[2]</sup> A variety of T<sub>8</sub> cages with fluoride encapsulated within the silsesquioxane core ( $T_8$ -F) have also been described.<sup>[3]</sup> Despite the variety of  $T_n$  cages known to date (particularly with n=6, 8, 10, and 12), most interest has been focused on  $T_8$ cages<sup>[1]</sup> for a wide range of applications including polymer hybrids, catalysis, photoluminescence, sensing, etc.

Here, we explore the properties of less common cade silsesquioxanes. Firstly, we report the isolation and characterization of an unprecedented T<sub>18</sub> cage silsesquioxane as a pure product.<sup>[4]</sup> The structure

of the T<sub>18</sub> cage is identified unambiguously







Styryl T<sub>8</sub>-F cage

among the nine possible isomers previously proposed for the T<sub>18</sub> system.<sup>[2]</sup> The structure

and properties of the compound are established by multinuclear NMR, mass spectrometry, etc. Secondly, we report the synthesis of a new styrylfunctionalized T<sub>8</sub>-F cage.<sup>[5]</sup> The interaction between the Si atoms and the F<sup>-</sup> ion is investigated through multinuclear and variable temperature NMR experiments. The latter evidenced the presence of fluxional covalent interactions between the encapsulated fluoride and the eight surrounding Si atoms. We also report the first successful functionalization of T<sub>8</sub>-F cages, involving the grafting of hydrolysable alkoxysilane groups onto each of the eight styryl arms. The subsequent incorporation of the precursors into materials via sol-gel processing will be discussed.

## References

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