Supersilylated Tetrachlorodigermane (tBu$_3$Si)Cl$_2$GeGeCl$_2$(SitBu$_3$) and Trigermoxetane (tBu$_3$Si)$_3$Ge$_3$Cl$_3$O

Hans-Wolfram Lerner, Frauke Schödel, Inge Sänger, Matthias Wagner, and Michael Bolte *

Institut für Anorganische Chemie, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main, Marie-Curie-Straße 11, D-60439 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Reprint requests to Dr. Hans-Wolfram Lerner. E-mail: lerner@chemie.uni-frankfurt.de

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In contrast to the tetrachlorodigermane (tBu$_3$Si)Cl$_2$Ge-GeCl$_2$(SitBu$_3$), the *cis,trans*-cyclotrigermane (tBu$_3$SiGeCl)$_3$is sensitive to oxygen. Its treatment with O$_2$ at ambient temperature leads to the trigermoxetane (tBu$_3$Si)$_3$Ge$_3$Cl$_3$O. According to an X-ray structure analysis of single crystals consisting of cocrystallized (tBu$_3$Si)$_3$Ge$_3$Cl$_3$O and (tBu$_3$Si)Cl$_2$Ge-GeCl$_2$(SitBu$_3$) the trigermaoxetane contains an almost planar Ge$_3$O-ring while the tetrachlorodigermane (tBu$_3$Si)Cl$_2$Ge-GeCl$_2$(SitBu$_3$) possesses a Si-Ge-Ge-Si chain which is exactly all *trans*.

Key words: Supersilyl, Germane, Germoxane, X-Ray Structure Analysis