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Bare and ligand protected planar hexacoordinate silicon in $SiSb_3M_3^+$ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba) clusters†

Chen Chen,[a] Meng-hui Wang,[a] Lin-Yan Feng,[b] Lian-Qing Zhao,[b] Jin-Chang Guo,*[b] Hua-Jin Zhai,*[b] Zhong-hua Cui,*[a] Sudip Pan*[c] and Gabriel Merino*[d]

The occurrence of planar hexacoordination is very rare in main group elements. We report here a class of clusters containing a planar hexacoordinate silicon (phSi) atom with the formula $SiSb_3M_3^+$ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba), which have D_{3h} ($^1A_1'$) symmetry in their global minimum structure. The unique ability of heavier alkaline-earth atoms to use their vacant d atomic orbitals in bonding effectively stabilizes the peripheral ring and is responsible for covalent interaction with the Si center. Although the interaction between Si and Sb is significantly stronger than the Si–M one, sizable stabilization energies (−27.4 to −35.4 kcal mol^{-1}) also originated from the combined electrostatic and covalent attraction between Si and M centers. The lighter homologues, $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = N, P, As; M = Ca, Sr, Ba) clusters, also possess similar D_{3h} symmetric structures as the global minima. However, the repulsive electrostatic interaction between Si and M dominates over covalent attraction making the Si–M contacts repulsive in nature. Most interestingly, the planarity of the phSi core and the attractive nature of all the six contacts of phSi are maintained in N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) and benzene (Bz) bound $SiSb_3M_3(NHC)_6^+$ and $SiSb_3M_3(Bz)_6^+$ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba) complexes. Therefore, bare and ligand-protected $SiSb_3M_3^+$ clusters are suitable candidates for gas-phase detection and large-scale synthesis, respectively.

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Exploring the bonding capacity of main-group elements (such as carbon or silicon) beyond the traditional tetrahedral concept has been a fascinating subject in chemistry for five decades. The 1970 pioneering work of Hoffmann and coworkers[1] initiated the field of planar tetracoordinate carbons (ptCs), or more generally, planar hypercoordinate carbons. The past 50 years have witnessed the design and characterization of an array of ptC and planar pentacoordinate carbon (ppC) species.[2–14] However, it turned out to be rather challenging to go beyond ptC and ppC systems. The celebrated CB_6^{2-} cluster and relevant species[15,16] were merely model systems because C avoids planar hypercoordination in such systems.[17,18] In 2012, the first genuine global minimum D_{3h} $CO_3Li_3^+$ cluster was reported to have six interactions with carbon in planar form, although electrostatic repulsion between positively charged phC and Li centers and the absence of any significant orbital interaction between them make this hexacoordinate assignment questionable.[19] It was only very recently that a series of planar hexacoordinate carbon (phC) species, $CE_3M_3^+$ (E = S–Te; M = Li–Cs), were designed computationally by the groups of Tiznado and Merino (Fig. 1; left panel),[20] in which there exist pure electrostatic interactions between the negative $C^{\delta-}$ center and positive $M^{\delta+}$ ligands. These phC clusters were achieved following the so-called "proper polarization of ligand" strategy.

The concept of planar hypercoordinate carbons has been naturally extended to their next heavier congener, silicon-based systems. Although the steric repulsion between ligands decreases due to the larger size, the strength of π- and σ-bonding between the central atom and peripheral ligands dramatically decreases, which is crucial for stability. Planar tetracoordinate silicon (ptSi) was first experimentally observed in a pentaatomic C_{2v} $SiAl_4^-$ cluster by Wang and coworkers in 2000.[21] Very recently, this topic got a huge boost by the room-temperature, large-scale syntheses of complexes containing a ptSi unit.[22] A recent computational study also predicted the global minimum of $SiMg_4Y^-$ (Y = In, Tl) and $SiMg_3In_2$ to have unprecendented planar pentacoordinate Si (ppSi) units.[23] Planar hexacoordinate Si (phSi) systems seem to be even more difficult to stabilize. Previously, a C_{2v} symmetric Cu_6H_6Si cluster was predicted as the true minimum,[24] albeit its potential energy surface was not fully explored. A kinetically viable phSi $SiAl_3Mg_3H_2^+$ cluster cation was also predicted.[25] However, these phSi

[a]*Institute of Atomic and Molecular Physics, Key Laboratory of Physics and Technology for Advanced Batteries (Ministry of Education), Jilin University, Changchun 130021, China. E-mail: zcui@jlu.edu.cn*

[b]*Nanocluster Laboratory, Institute of Molecular Science, Shanxi University, Taiyuan 030006, China. E-mail: guojc@sxu.edu.cn; hj.zhai@sxu.edu.cn*

[c]*Fachbereich Chemie, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Hans-Meerwein-Strasse 4, 35032 Marburg, Germany. E-mail: pans@chemie.uni-marburg.de*

[d]*Departamento de Física Aplicada, Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados, Unidad Mérida, km 6 Antigua carretera a Progreso, Apdo. Postal 73, Cordemex 97310, Mérida, Yuc., Mexico. E-mail: gmerino@cinvestav.mx*

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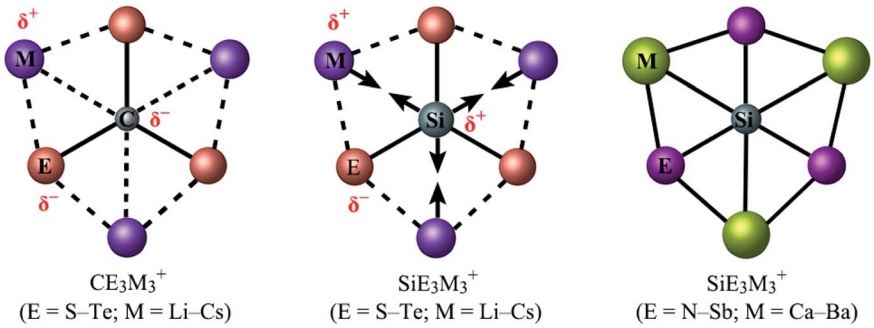

Fig. 1 The pictorial depiction of previously reported phC $CE_3M_3^+$ (E = S–Te; M = Li–Cs) clusters and the present $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = S–Te and N–Sb; M = Li–Cs and Ca–Ba) clusters. Herein the solid and dashed lines represent covalent and ionic bonding, respectively. The opposite double arrows illustrate electrostatic repulsion.

systems[24,25] are only local minima and not likely to be observed experimentally. In 2018, the group of Chen identified the $Ca_4Si_2^{2-}$ building block containing a ppSi center and constructed an infinite CaSi monolayer, which is essentially a two-dimensional lattice of the Ca_4Si_2 motif.[26] Thus, it is still an open question to achieve a phSi atom to date.

Herein we have tried to find the correct combination towards a phSi system as the most stable isomer. Gratifyingly, we found a series of clusters, $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = N, P, As, Sb; M = Ca, Sr, Ba), having planar D_{3h} symmetry with Si at the center of the six membered ring, as true global minimum forms. Si–E bonds are very strong in all the clusters, and alkaline-earth metals interact with the Si center by employing their d orbitals. However, electrostatic repulsion originated from the positively charged Si and M centers for E = N, P, and As dominates over attractive covalent interaction, making individual Si–M contacts repulsive in nature. This makes the assignment of $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = N, P, As; M = Ca, Sr, Ba) as genuine phSi somewhat skeptical. $SiSb_3M_3^+$ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba) clusters are the sole candidates which possess genuine phSi centers as both electrostatic and covalent interactions in Si–M bonds are attractive. The d orbitals of M ligands play a crucial role in stabilizing the ligand framework and forming covalent bonds with phSi. Such planar hypercoordinate atoms are, in general, susceptible to external perturbations. However, the present title clusters maintain the planarity and the attractive nature of the bonds even after multiple ligand binding at M centers in $SiSb_3M_3(NHC)_6^+$ and $SiSb_3M_3(Bz)_6^+$. This would open the door for large-scale synthesis of phSi as well.

Two major computational efforts were made before reaching our title phSi clusters. The first one is to examine $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = S–Po; M = Li–Cs) clusters, which adopt D_{3h} or C_{3v} structures as true minima (see Table S1 in ESI†), being isoelectronic to the previous phC $CE_3M_3^+$ (E = S–Po; M = Li–Cs) clusters. In the $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = S–Po; M = Li–Cs) clusters, the Si center always carries a positive charge ranging from 0.01 to +1.03|*e*|, in contrast to the corresponding phC species (see Fig. 1). Thus, electrostatic interactions between the $Si^{\delta+}$ and $M^{\delta+}$ centers would be repulsive (Fig. 1). Given that the possibility of covalent interaction with an alkali metal is minimal, it would be a matter of debate whether they could be called true coordination. A second effort is to tune the electronegativity difference between Si and M centers so that the covalent contribution in Si–M bonding becomes substantial. Along this line, we consider the combinations of $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = N, P, As, Sb; M = Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba). The results in Fig. S1† show that for E = Be and Mg, the phSi geometry has a large out-of-plane imaginary frequency mode, which indicates a size mismatch between the Si center and peripheral E_3M_3 (E = N–Bi; M = Be, Mg) ring. On the other hand, the use of larger M = Ca, Sr, Ba atoms effectively expands the size of the cavity and eventually leads to perfect planar geometry with Si atoms at the center as minima. In the case of $SiBi_3M_3^+$, the planar isomer possesses a small imaginary frequency for M = Ca. Although planar $SiBi_3Sr_3^+$ and $SiBi_3Ba_3^+$ are true minima, they are 2.2 and 2.5 kcal mol^{-1} higher in energy than the lowest energy isomer, respectively (Fig. S2†). Fig. 2 displays some selected low-lying isomers of $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E

Table 1 Bond distances (*r*, in Å), different bond orders (WBIs) {MBOs} [WBI in orthogonalized basis], and natural atomic charges (*q*, in |*e*|) of $SiE_3Ca_3^+$ (E = N, P, As, Sb) clusters at the PBE0/def2-TZVP level

	r_{Si-E}	r_{Si-Ca}	r_{E-Ca}	q_{Si}	q_E	q_{Ca}
E = N	1.669	2.555	2.246	1.57	−1.93	1.74
	(1.14) {1.23} [1.84]	(0.02) {0.13} [0.51]	(0.22) {0.67} [0.84]			
E = P	2.180	2.935	2.640	0.25	−1.42	1.67
	(1.34) {1.11} [1.52]	(0.03) {0.14} [0.54]	(0.27) {0.74} [1.05]			
E = As	2.301	3.004	2.721	0.07	−1.34	1.65
	(1.33) {1.10} [1.45]	(0.03) {0.15} [0.55]	(0.29) {0.71} [1.12]			
E = Sb	2.538	3.155	2.896	−0.39	−1.16	1.62
	(1.29) {1.01} [1.33]	(0.04) {0.18} [0.48]	(0.30) {0.78} [1.14]			

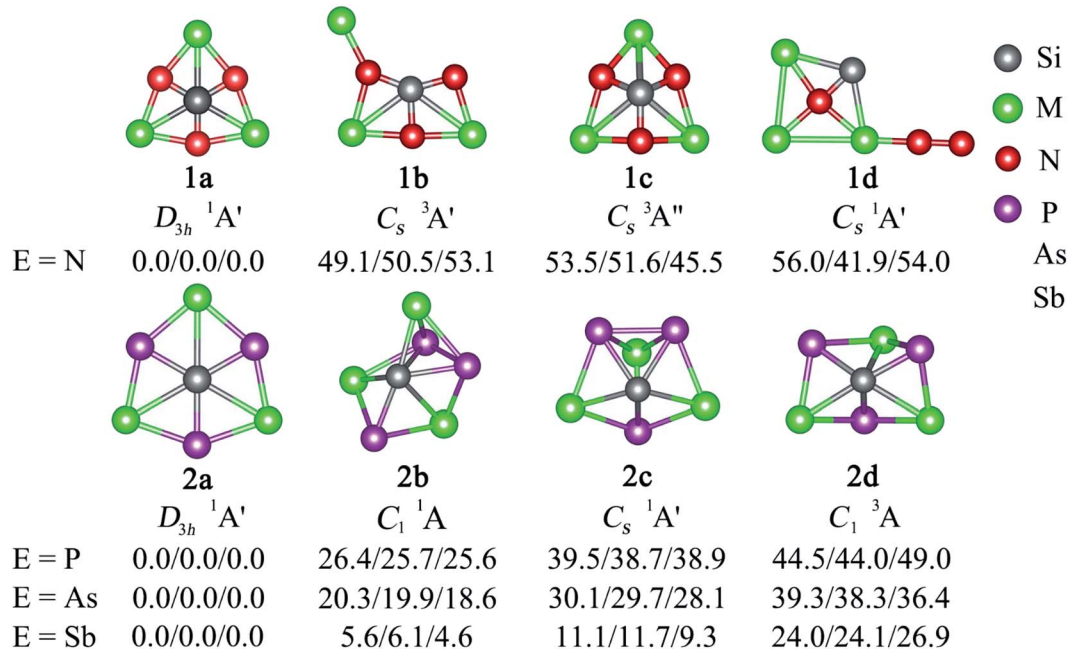

Fig. 2 The structures of low-lying isomers of $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = N, P, As, Sb; M = Ca, Sr, Ba) clusters. Relative energies (in kcal mol^{-1}) are shown at the single-point CCSD(T)/def2-TZVP//PBE0/def2-TZVP level, followed by a zero-energy correction at PBE0. The values from left to right refer to Ca, Sr, and Ba in sequence. The group symmetries and electronic states are also given.

= N, P, As, Sb; M = Ca, Sr, Ba) clusters (see Fig. S3–S6† for additional isomers). The global minimum structure is a D_{3h} symmetric phSi with an $^1A_1'$ electronic state for all the twelve cases. The second lowest energy isomer, a ppSi, is located more than 49 kcal mol^{-1} above phSi for E = N. This relative energy between the most stable and nearest energy isomer gradually decreases upon moving from N to Sb. In the case of $SiSb_3M_3^+$ clusters, the second-lowest energy isomer is 4.6–6.1 kcal mol^{-1} higher in energy than phSi. The nearest triplet state isomer is very high in energy (by 36–53 kcal mol^{-1}, Fig. S3–S6†) with respect to the global minimum.

Born–Oppenheimer molecular dynamics (BOMD) simulations at room temperature (298 K), taking $SiE_3Ca_3^+$ clusters as case studies, were also performed. The results are displayed in Fig. S7.† All trajectories show no isomerization or other structural alterations during the simulation time, as indicated by the small root mean square deviation (RMSD) values. The BOMD data suggest that the global minimum also has reasonable kinetic stability against isomerization and decomposition.

The bond distances, natural atomic charges, and bond indices for $SiE_3Ca_3^+$ clusters are given in Table 1 (see also Tables S2–S5† for M = Sr, Ba). The Si–E bond distances are shorter than the typical Si–E single bond distance computed using the self-consistent covalent radii proposed by Pyykkö.[27] In contrast, the Si–M bond distance is almost equal to the single bond distance. This gives the first hint of the presence of covalent bonding therein. However, the Wiberg bond indices (WBIs) for the Si–M links are surprisingly low (0.02–0.04). We then checked

Table 2 The EDA-NOCV results of the $SiE_3Ca_3^+$ cluster using Ca^+ (D, $4s^1$) + SiE_3Ca_2 (D) as interacting fragments at the PBE0/TZ2P-ZORA//PBE0/def2-TZVP level. All energy values are in kcal mol^{-1}

Energy term	Interaction	Ca^+ (D, $4s^1$) + SiN_3Ca_2 (D)	Ca^+ (D, $4s^1$) + SiP_3Ca_2 (D)	Ca^+ (D, $4s^1$) + $SiAs_3Ca_2$ (D)	Ca^+ (D, $4s^1$) + $SiSb_3Ca_2$ (D)
ΔE_{int}		−192.9	−153.0	−144.9	−129.9
ΔE_{Pauli}		139.8	115.2	115.7	110.9
ΔE_{elstat} [a]		−162.0 (48.7%)	−116.4 (43.4%)	−113.0 (43.4%)	−100.9 (41.9%)
ΔE_{orb} [a]		−170.7 (51.3%)	−151.8 (56.6%)	−147.6 (56.6%)	−140.0 (58.1%)
$\Delta E_{orb(1)}$ [b]	SiE_3Ca_2–Ca^+(s) electron-sharing σ-bond	−89.2 (52.3%)	−79.4 (52.3%)	−74.3 (50.3%)	−66.9 (47.8%)
$\Delta E_{orb(2)}$ [b]	$SiE_3Ca_2 \rightarrow Ca^+$(d) π‖-donation	−32.9 (19.3%)	−32.0 (21.1%)	−31.8 (21.5%)	−30.8 (22.0%)
$\Delta E_{orb(3)}$ [b]	$SiE_3Ca_2 \rightarrow Ca^+$(d) σ-donation	−13.1 (7.7%)	−11.9 (7.8%)	−12.0 (8.1%)	−11.9 (8.5%)
$\Delta E_{orb(4)}$ [b]	$SiE_3Ca_2 \rightarrow Ca^+$(d) $\pi_\perp$-donation	−12.3 (7.2%)	−12.2 (8.0%)	−12.5 (8.5%)	−12.5 (8.9%)
$\Delta E_{orb(5)}$ [b]	$SiE_3Ca_2 \rightarrow Ca^+$(d) δ-donation	−8.1 (4.7%)	−9.9 (6.5%)	−10.9 (7.4%)	−11.8 (8.4%)
$\Delta E_{orb(rest)}$ [b]		−15.1 (8.8%)	−6.4 (4.2%)	−6.1 (4.1%)	−6.1 (4.4%)

[a] The values in parentheses are the percentage contributions to total attractive interactions (ΔE_{elstat} + ΔE_{orb}). [b] The values in parentheses are the percentage contributions to the total orbital interaction ΔE_{orb}.

the Mayer bond order (MBO), which can be seen as a generalization of WBIs and is more acceptable since the approach of WBI calculations assumes orthonormal conditions of basis functions while the MBO considers an overlap matrix. The MBO values for the Si–M links are now sizable (0.13–0.18). These values are reasonable considering the large difference in electronegativity between Si and M, and, therefore, only a very polar bond is expected between them. In fact, the calculations of WBIs after orthogonalization of basis functions by the Löwdin method gives significantly large bond orders (0.48–0.55), which is known to overestimate the bond orders somewhat. The above results indicate that the presence of covalent bonding cannot be ruled out only by looking at WBI values.

Our following argument regarding the presence of covalent Si–M bonding is based on energy decomposition analysis (EDA) in combination with natural orbital for chemical valence (NOCV) theory. We first performed EDA by taking Ca and SiE_3Ca_2 in different charge and electronic states as interacting fragments to get the optimum fragmentation scheme that suits the best to describe the bonding situation (see Tables S6–S9†). The size of orbital interaction (ΔE_{orb}) is used as a probe.[28] For all cases, Ca^+ (D, $4s^1$) and SiE_3Ca_2 (D) in their doublet spin states turn out to be the best schemes, which give the lowest ΔE_{orb} value. Table 2 shows the numerical results of EDA-NOCV calculations. The relative contribution of electrostatic and orbital terms shows that the interaction between Ca^+ and SiE_3Ca_2 is a bit more covalent in nature than electrostatic. The intrinsic interaction energy (ΔE_{int}) between the two fragments gradually diminishes upon moving from E = N to its heavier homologues. Both decreased electrostatic and orbital interactions are responsible for such a reduction in ΔE_{int}.

The decomposition of ΔE_{orb} into pair-wise orbital interaction $\Delta E_{orb(n)}$ in Table 2 and the corresponding deformation densities $\Delta\rho_{(n)}$ provide us with the most important information about

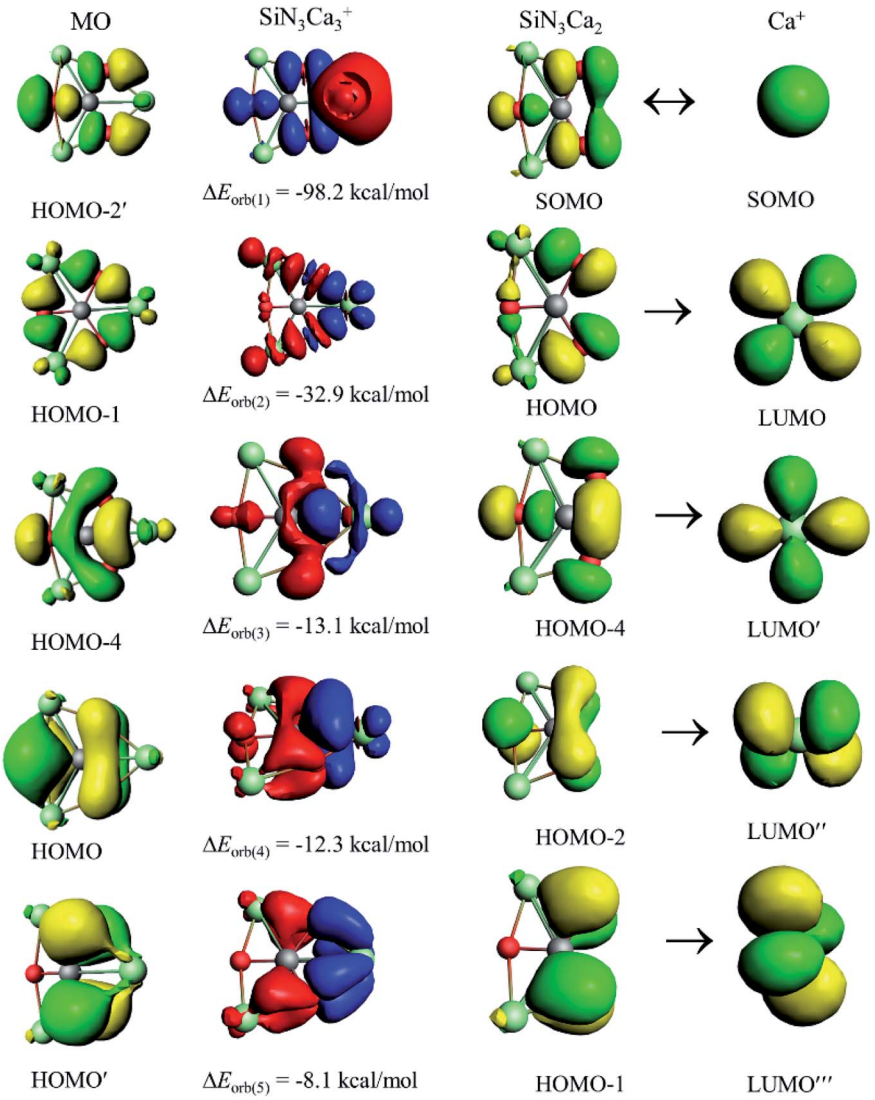

Fig. 3 Plot of the deformation densities, $\Delta\rho_{(1)-(5)}$ corresponding to $\Delta E_{orb(1)-(5)}$ and the related interacting orbitals of the fragments in the $SiN_3Ca_3^+$ cluster at the PBE0/TZ2P-ZORA//PBE0/def2-TZVP level. The orbital energy values are in kcal mol^{-1}. The charge flow of the deformation densities is from red to blue. The isovalue for $\Delta\rho_{(1)}$ is 0.001 au and for the rest is 0.0005 au.

bonding. The strongest orbital contribution, $\Delta E_{orb(1)}$, which accounts for 48–52% of the total covalent interaction, originates from the coupling of unpaired electrons of Ca^+ and SiE_3Ca_2. The remaining orbital terms, $\Delta E_{orb(2)-(5)}$, mainly come from the donation of electron density from SiE_3Ca_2 to vacant atomic orbitals (AOs) of Ca^+. The inspection of the shape of $\Delta\rho_{(n)}$ and the related orbitals of the fragments (Fig. 3) helps us to identify the Si–Ca covalent bond and the orbitals involved in the pairwise interactions. The s orbital of Ca^+ takes part in the electron-sharing σ-bond formation with SiE_3Ca_2, whereas vacant d AOs of Ca^+ act as acceptor orbitals in the dative interactions, $\Delta E_{orb(2)-(5)}$. Therefore, d AOs of Ca^+ are responsible for 39–48% of the total orbital interaction. The present results further strengthen the proposal[29–33] that heavier alkaline-earth elements (Ca, Sr, and Ba) should be classified as transition metals rather than main-group elements. Furthermore, a careful look at the $\Delta\rho_{(n)}$ plots shows that in $\Delta E_{orb(1)}$ and $\Delta E_{orb(2)}$ only peripheral atoms are involved, but in $\Delta E_{orb(3)-(5)}$ there is direct covalent interaction between Si and Ca centers. To correlate with the molecular orbitals (MOs) of the $SiE_3Ca_3^+$ cluster, the related MOs for 24 valence electrons are given in Fig. S8.† $\Delta\rho_{(3)-(5)}$ can be correlated with HOMO-4, the HOMO and the HOMO′, respectively. Therefore, although the MO coefficient of Ca centers is small, they should not be neglected as the energy stabilization coming from them is significant. Si and M centers are only connected through delocalized bonds which is the reason for not having any gradient path between them as is indicated in the electron density analysis. Instead, there is a ring critical point at the center of the SiE_2M ring (see Fig. S9†). The results of adaptive natural density partitioning (AdNDP) analysis also corroborate this, where M centers are connected with the Si center through 7c–2e π-bonds (see Fig. S10†).

Another aspect is to check the nature of electrostatic interaction between Si and M. The natural charges in Table 1 shows significant electron transfer from M to E centers that imposes a positive partial charge of $1.7|e|$. The E centers possess large negative charges (ranging from -1.2 to $-1.9|e|$), which decrease with the reduction in electronegativity of E. For a given M, with the variation of E, a drastic change in partial charge on Si is noted. For E = N, the Si center carries a high positive charge ($1.6|e|$), which is greatly reduced upon moving to E = P ($0.3|e|$). For E = As, the Si center becomes almost neutral, and eventually, it possesses a negative charge for E = Sb. Therefore, the electrostatic repulsion between Si and M should be largely reduced from N to As, and finally for $SiSb_3M_3^+$, the electrostatic interaction between Si and M should be attractive. Note that the energy partitioning scheme in EDA-NOCV taking $Ca^+ + SiE_3Ca_2$ provides combined energy contributions for one M–Si contact and two M–E contacts. This argument based on point charges is further verified by the energy components obtained in interacting quantum atom (IQA) analysis, which shows that the covalent (V_{Coval}) part of the Si–Ca interaction is attractive (ranging between -4.6 and -11.6 kcal mol^{-1}) in all cases. However, the electrostatic (ionic, V_{Ionic}) part is highly repulsive for E = N, P, As, making the overall interaction repulsive. Such electrostatic repulsion is sharply reduced in moving from N to

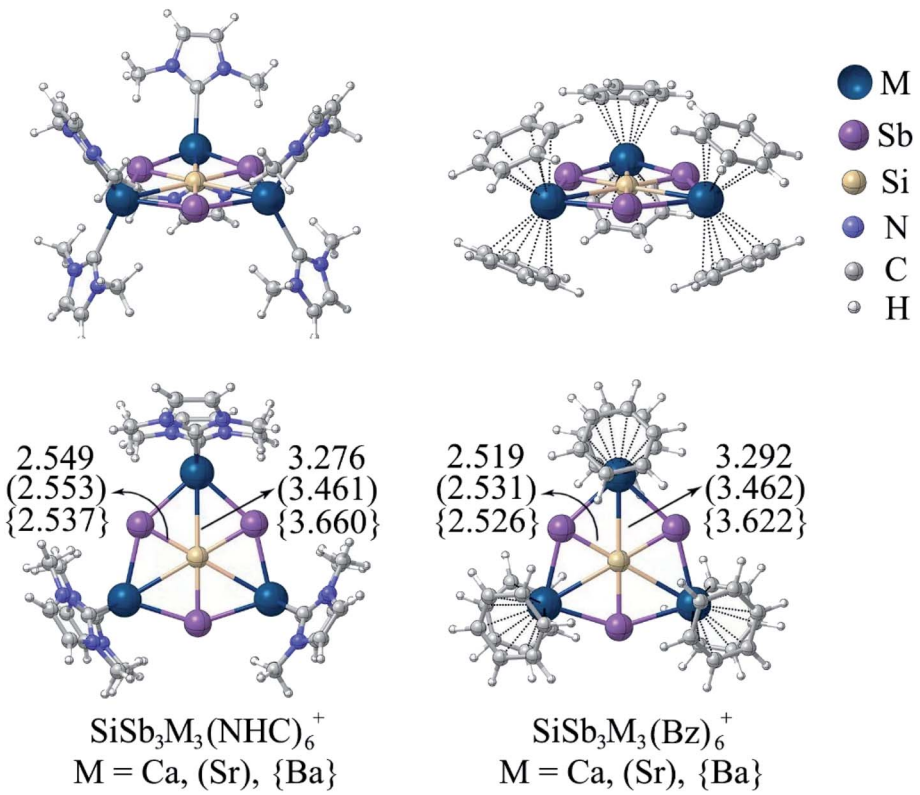

Fig. 4 The minimum energy geometries of $SiSb_3M_3(NHC)_6^+$ and $SiSb_3M_3(Bz)_6^+$ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba) complexes at the PBE0-D3(BJ)/def2-TZVP level.

As, and finally, for E = Sb, it becomes attractive (see Tables S10–S12†). Thus, the $SiSb_3M_3^+$ cluster presents a case in which covalent bonding is robust and ionic interaction between Si and M centers is attractive in nature. If we look at the interatomic interaction energies (V_{Total}) for Si–M bonds and M–E bonds, it can be understood that the repulsive energy in Si–M bonds is largely overcompensated by two M–E bonds, even for E = N. This is the reason why electrostatic repulsion between Si and M centers does not result in a very large Si–M bond distance. Nevertheless, repulsive Si–M contacts in $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = N, P, As) make hexacoordination assignment skeptical. $SiSb_3M_3^+$ clusters should be considered to possess phSi convincingly. Note that the IUPAC definition of coordination number only demands "the number of other atoms directly linked to that specified atom",[34] but does not say about the overall nature of interaction between them. In $SiSb_3M_3^+$, phSi is linked to three Sb atoms through strong covalent bonds and is bound to three M atoms through ionic interaction in combination with a weaker covalent interaction. These clusters are only weakly aromatic because of such polar electronic distribution (see Fig. S11†).

The next challenge is to protect the reactive centers of phSi clusters with bulky ligands, which is required for large scale synthesis. This is not an easy task since slight external perturbation of most of the planar hypercoordinate atom species could result in a loss in planarity. Few years ago, the groups of Ding and Merino[35] reported CAl_4MX_2 (M = Zr, Hf; X = F–I, C_5H_5) where ppC is sandwiched and protected by a metallocene framework. Therefore, the presence of X groups is mandatory to provide the electronic stabilization in ppC. In the present cases, surprisingly, $SiSb_3M_3^+$ clusters are found to maintain the planarity around hexagons even after the coordination of M centers with six N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) and benzene (Bz) ligands forming $SiSb_3M_3(NHC)_6^+$ and $SiSb_3M_3(Bz)_6^+$ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba) complexes, respectively (see Fig. 4). These complexes are highly stable against ligand dissociation as reflected by the high bond dissociation energy (D_e = 236.1 (Ca), 203.9 (Sr) and 171.3 (Ba) kcal mol^{-1}) for $SiSb_3M_3(NHC)_6^+ \rightarrow SiSb_3M_3^+ + 6NHC$ and D_e = 153.8 (Ca), 128.0 (Sr) and 114.0 (Ba) kcal mol^{-1} for $SiSb_3M_3(Bz)_6^+ \rightarrow SiSb_3M_3^+ + 6Bz$. The Si–M bond distances are slightly elongated because of coordination with the ligands. But the results of IQA given in Table S13† show that Si–M bonds have attractive interaction energies ranging between −20.0 and −32.4 kcal mol^{-1}. Therefore, the planarity of the phSi core and the attractive nature of all the six contacts of phSi are maintained in ligand-bound $SiSb_3M_3(NHC)_6^+$ and $SiSb_3M_3(Bz)_6^+$ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba) complexes.

In summary, we have theoretically achieved the first series of planar hexacoordinate silicon (phSi) clusters, $SiSb_3M_3^+$ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba), by exploring their potential energy surfaces. These phSi systems are both thermodynamically and kinetically stable. The global minimum structures of $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = N, P, As, Sb) clusters have a D_{3h} symmetry with the $^1A_1'$ electronic state. The ability of the heavier alkaline-earth metals (Ca–Ba) to utilize their d orbitals in chemical bonding is a key factor that underlies the stability of these systems. The Ca–Ba ligands form weak covalent bonding with Si centers through their d orbitals, mimicking transition metals. The electronic charge distribution and IQA analysis show that electrostatic interaction in the Si–Ca links is essentially repulsive in $SiN_3M_3^+$, but it sharply reduces with the decrease in electronegativity of E. Eventually, a sizable electrostatic attractive interaction exists between Si and M centers in $SiSb_3M_3^+$, leading to a truly unprecedented phSi bonding motif that is held together by both covalent bonding and attractive ionic interaction. For $SiE_3M_3^+$ (E = N, P, As) clusters, the electrostatic repulsion between Si and M dominates over covalent interaction, making Si–M contacts repulsive in nature. Most interestingly, the planarity of the phSi core and the attractive nature of all the six contacts of phSi are maintained in N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) and benzene (Bz) bound $SiSb_3M_3(NHC)_6^+$ and $SiSb_3M_3(Bz)_6^+$ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba) complexes. Therefore, such clusters protected by bulky ligands would be suitable candidates for large scale synthesis in the presence of bulky counter-ions. Recent experimental reports on ptSi systems have already stimulated much curiosity within the community, and the present results would undoubtedly act as a stimulus to it.

Data availability

Computational details, extra data and the Cartesian coordinates for all compounds are provided in the ESI† accompanying this paper.

Author contributions

JCG, H-JZ, Z-hC, SP, and GM designed the works and concepts, analyzed the data, wrote the draft, and finalized it. CC and M-hW performed the global minima searching. L-YF and L-QZ performed NBO and IQA. SP performed EDA-NOCV. All authors took part in the discussions and approved the final version.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

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