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by the Action of Silent Electric Discharge.by Mercury-Photosensitized Photolyses.; from Bissilylmercury Compounds; by Thermolysis.; by Photolysis.; from Organosilanes and Silicon Halides by Hydrogenolysis.; from Silylenes; by Oligomerization.; by Insertions into Bonds of Silicon to Hydrogen, Oxygen and Silicon.; by Addition to Si = C.; in the Direct Reaction of Methyl Chloride with Silicon-Copper.; Formation of the Germanium-Germanium Bond; in Elemental Germanium; from Oxides.; from Sulfides.; by Other Syntheses.; Formation of High-Purity Germanium.; from Organogermanium Hydrides
by Reaction with Diorganomercury Compounds in the Presence of UV Radiation.by Hydrogermolysis Reaction.; by Germanium Hydride Decomposition.; from Ge(lV) Halides and Organogermanium(IV) Halides; by the Action of a Microwave Discharge of Ge(lV) Halides.; by Electrochemical Reduction.; by Halide Elimination with Active Metals.; by Reaction with Germyl-Metal Reagents.; by Reaction with Organometallic Reagents.; from Germanium(II) Halides; by Reactions with Germyl-Metal Reagents.; by Reaction with Organometallic Reagents.; from Germyl Compounds of Cadmium, Mercury, Thallium, Antimony and Bismuth
by Thermolysis or Photolysis.from Germylenes; by Oligomerization of Germylenes.; by Insertions into Bonds of Germanium to Hydrogen, Halogen, Carbon, Oxygen, Sulfur, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Germanium.; The Formation of the Tin-Tin Bond; in Elemental Tin; from Oxides.; from Sulfides.; by Other Syntheses.; Allotropy of Tin; from Organotin Hydrides; by Catalytic Hydrogen Elimination.; by Reaction with Organotin Halogen, Pseudohalogen, Chalcogen and Pnictogen Compounds.; by Reaction with Organometallic Compounds.; by Reaction with Reducible Organic Compounds.; from Organotin Halides by Electrochemical Reduction.

Sommario/riassunto

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