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Nanomolecules

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SINP Materials Science Seminar Series, March 22, 2022

Atomically Precise Clusters of Noble Metals: Emerging Link between Atoms and Nanoparticles

Indranath Chakraborty[†] and Thalappil Pradeep^{*†}

DST Unit of Nanoscience (DST UNS) and Thematic Unit of Excellence, Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai 600036, India

 Supporting Information

Citations: >1000

ABSTRACT: Atomically precise pieces of matter of nanometer dimensions composed of noble metals are new categories of materials with many unusual properties. Over 100 molecules of this kind with formulas such as $\text{Au}_{25}(\text{SR})_{18}$, $\text{Au}_{38}(\text{SR})_{24}$, and $\text{Au}_{102}(\text{SR})_{44}$ as well as $\text{Ag}_{25}(\text{SR})_{18}$, $\text{Ag}_{29}(\text{S}_2\text{R})_{12}$, and $\text{Ag}_{44}(\text{SR})_{30}$ (often with a few counterions to compensate charges) are known now. They can be made reproducibly with robust synthetic protocols, resulting in colored solutions, yielding powders or diffractable crystals. They are distinctly different from nanoparticles in their spectroscopic properties such as optical absorption and emission, showing well-defined features, just like molecules. They show isotopically resolved molecular ion peaks in mass spectra and provide diverse information when examined through multiple instrumental methods. Most important of these properties is luminescence, often in the visible–near-infrared window, useful in biological applications. Luminescence in the visible region, especially by clusters protected with proteins, with a large Stokes shift, has been used for various sensing applications, down to a few tens of molecules/ions, in air and water. Catalytic properties of clusters, especially oxidation of organic substrates, have been examined. Materials science of these systems presents numerous possibilities and is fast evolving. Computational insights have given reasons for their stability and unusual properties. The molecular nature of these materials is unequivocally manifested in a few recent studies such as intercluster reactions forming precise clusters. These systems manifest properties of the core, of the ligand shell, as well as that of the integrated system. They are better described as protected molecules or *aspicules*, where *aspis* means shield and *cules* refers to molecules, implying that they are “shielded molecules”. In order to understand their diverse properties, a nomenclature has been introduced with which it is possible to draw their structures with positional labels on paper, with some training. Research in this area is captured here, based on the publications available up to December 2016.



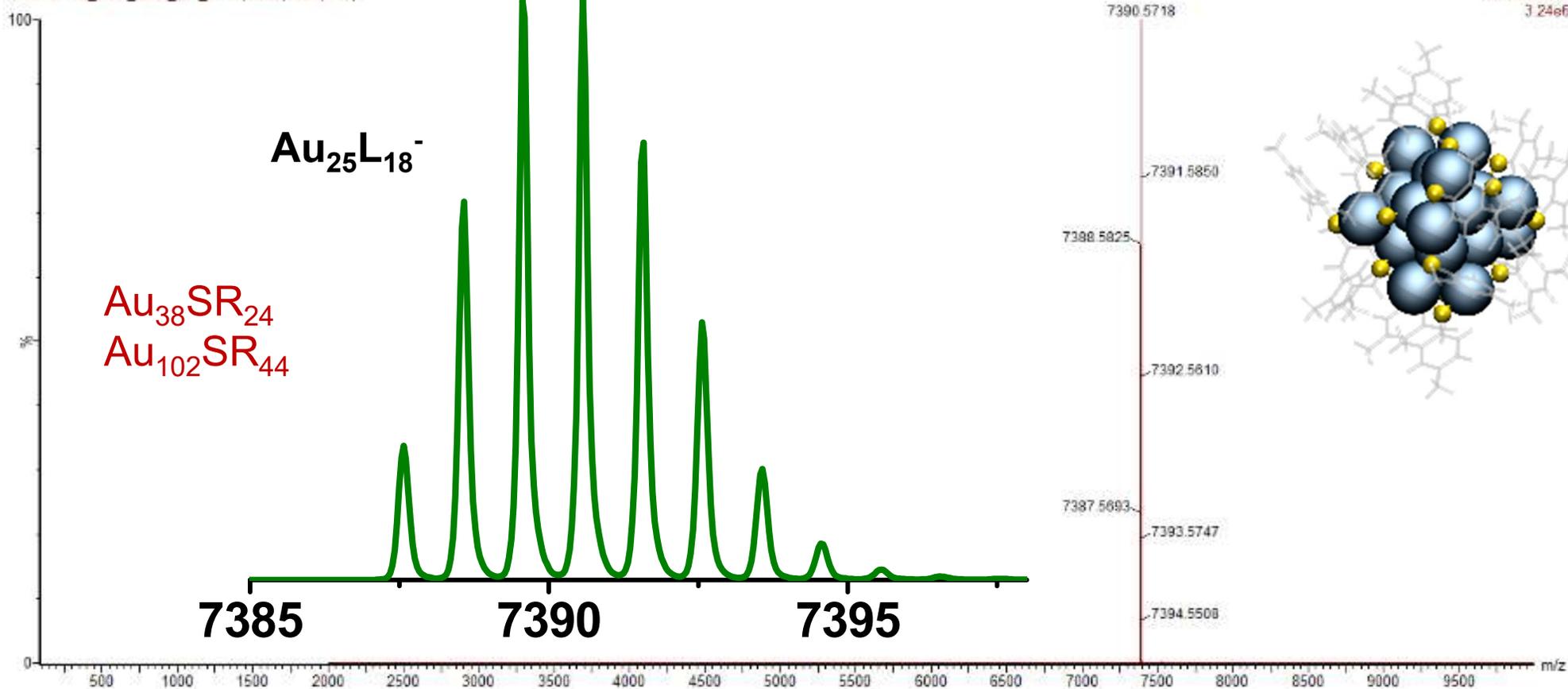
Also the pioneering work of R. W. Murray, Robert L. Whetten, Uzi Landman, Tatuya Tsukuda, Yuichi Negishi, Hannu Hakkinen, Rongchao Jin, Nanfeng Zheng, Terry Bigioni, Osman Bakr, Kornberg, Jianping Xie, C. M. Aikens, Thomas Buergi, Amala Dass, Ackerson, De-en Jiang, A. W. Castleman Jr., H. Schmidbauer, ...

Molecules and their properties

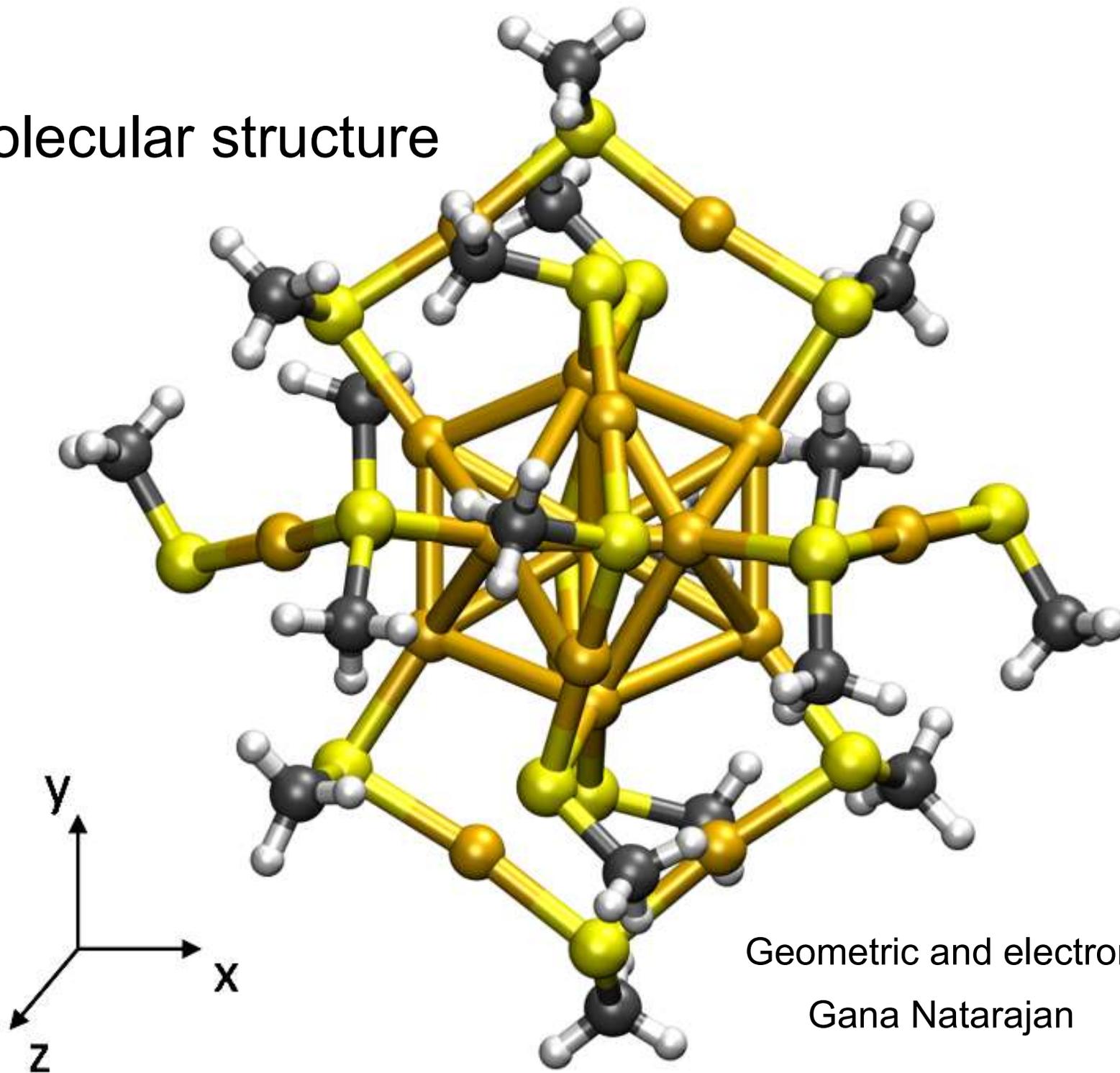
Chemical formula	H ₂ O
Molecular weight	18.0148
Critical temperature	373.91°C
Critical pressure	22.05 MPa
Critical density	315.0 kg/m ³
Triple point temperature	0.01°C
Triple point pressure	615.066 Pa
Normal boiling point	100.0°C
Normal freezing point	0.0°C
Density of ice at normal melting point	918.0 kg/m ³
Maximum density, 3.98°C	999.973 kg/m ³
Viscosity, 25°C	0.889 mN s/m ²
Surface tension, 25°C	72 mN/m
Heat Capacity, 25°C	4.1796 kJ/kg.K
Enthalpy of vaporisation, 100°C	2,257.7 kJ/kg
Enthalpy of fusion, 0°C	333.8 kJ/kg
Velocity of sound, 0°C	1.403 km/s
Dielectric constant, 25°C	78.40
Electrical conductivity, 25°C	8 μS/m
Refractive index, 25°C	1.333
Liquid compressibility, 10°C	480. × 10 ⁻¹² m ² /N
Coefficient of thermal expansion, 25°C	256.32 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
Thermal Conductivity, 25°C	0.608 W/m.K

Molecular formula, Molecular weight

AU25PET18_RES_NEG_MS_3 32 (0.558) Cm (5.80)

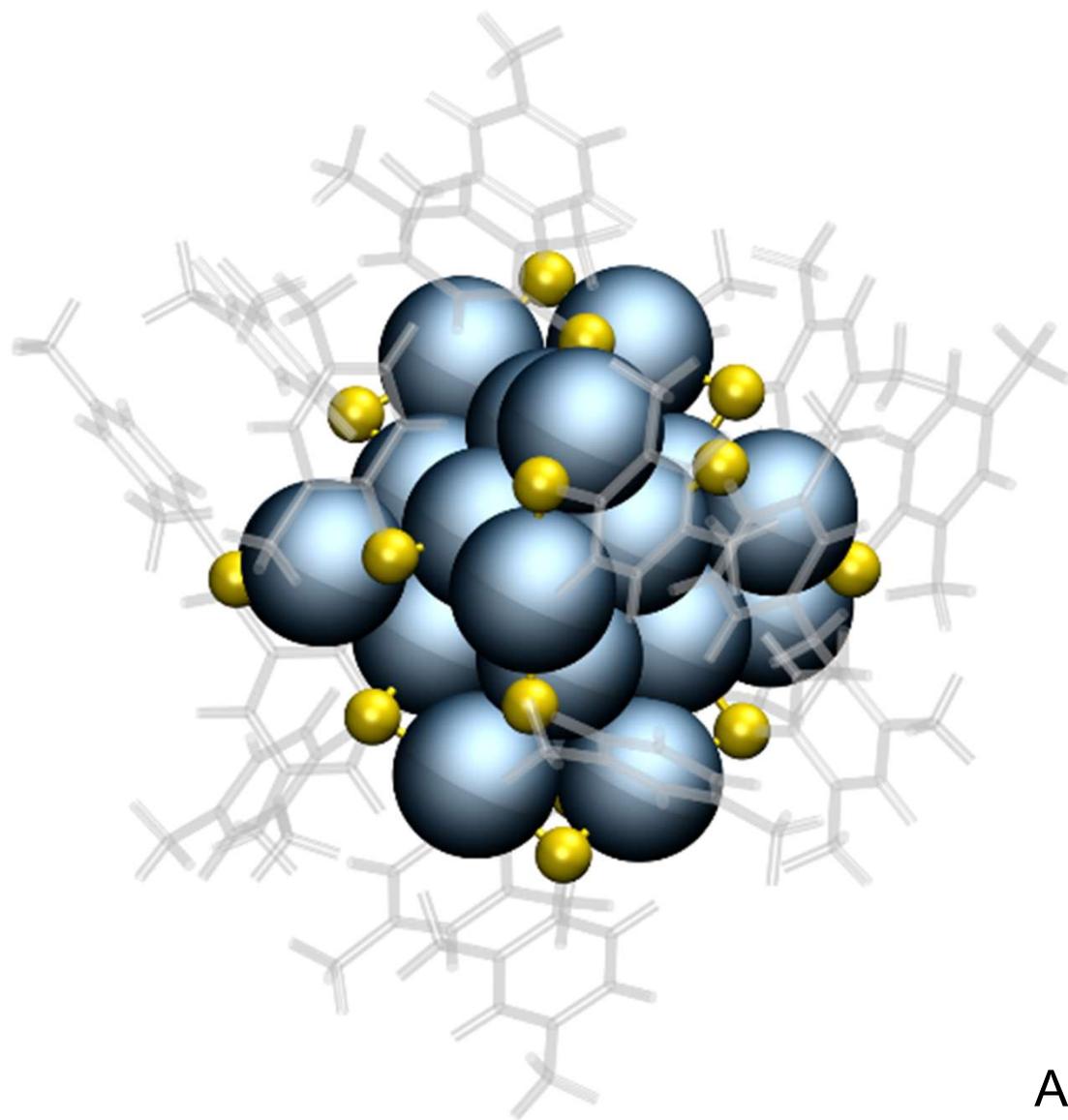


Molecular structure

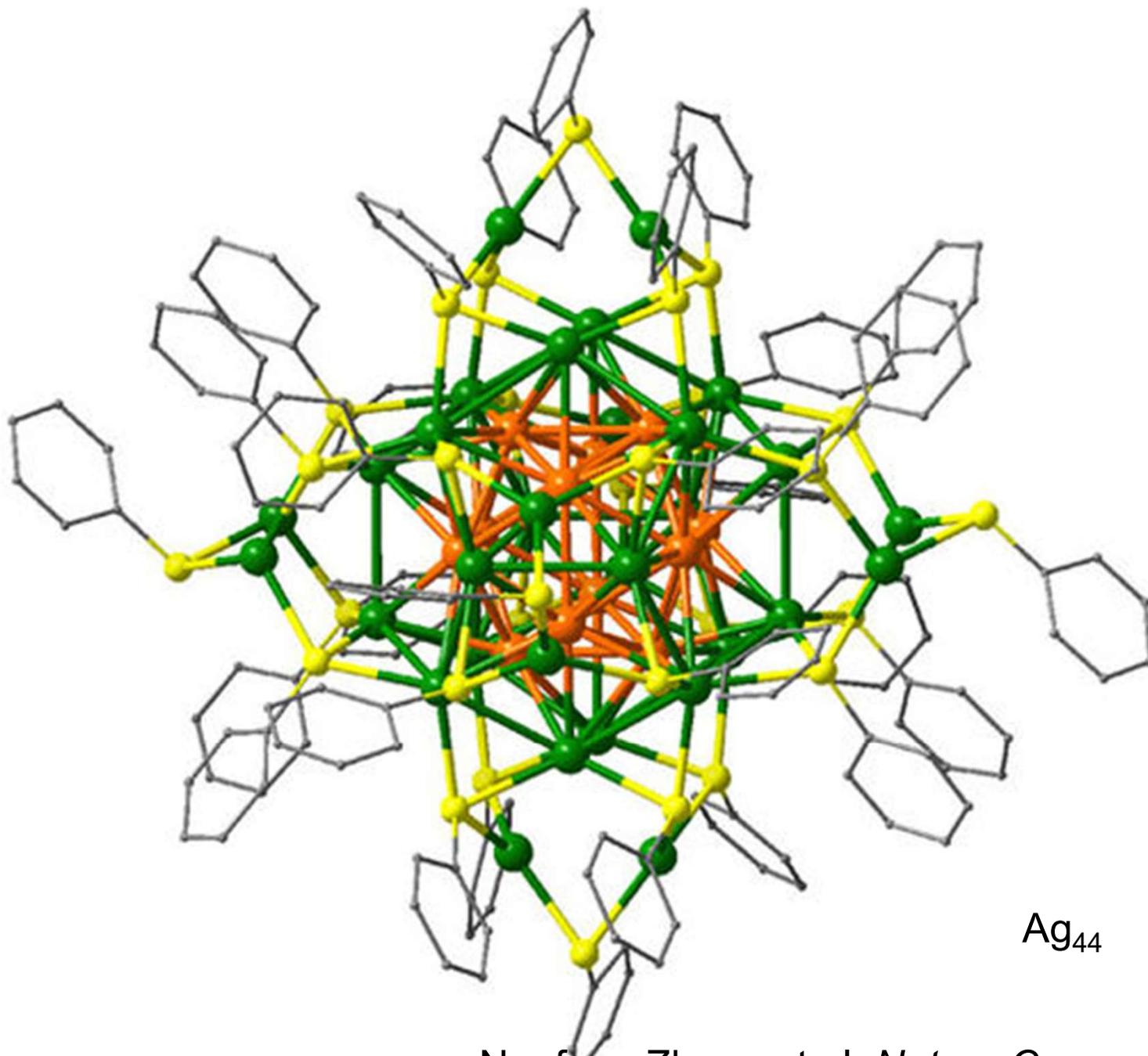


Geometric and electronic shells

Gana Natarajan



$\text{Au}_{25}, \text{Ag}_{25}, \text{Ag}_{29}$



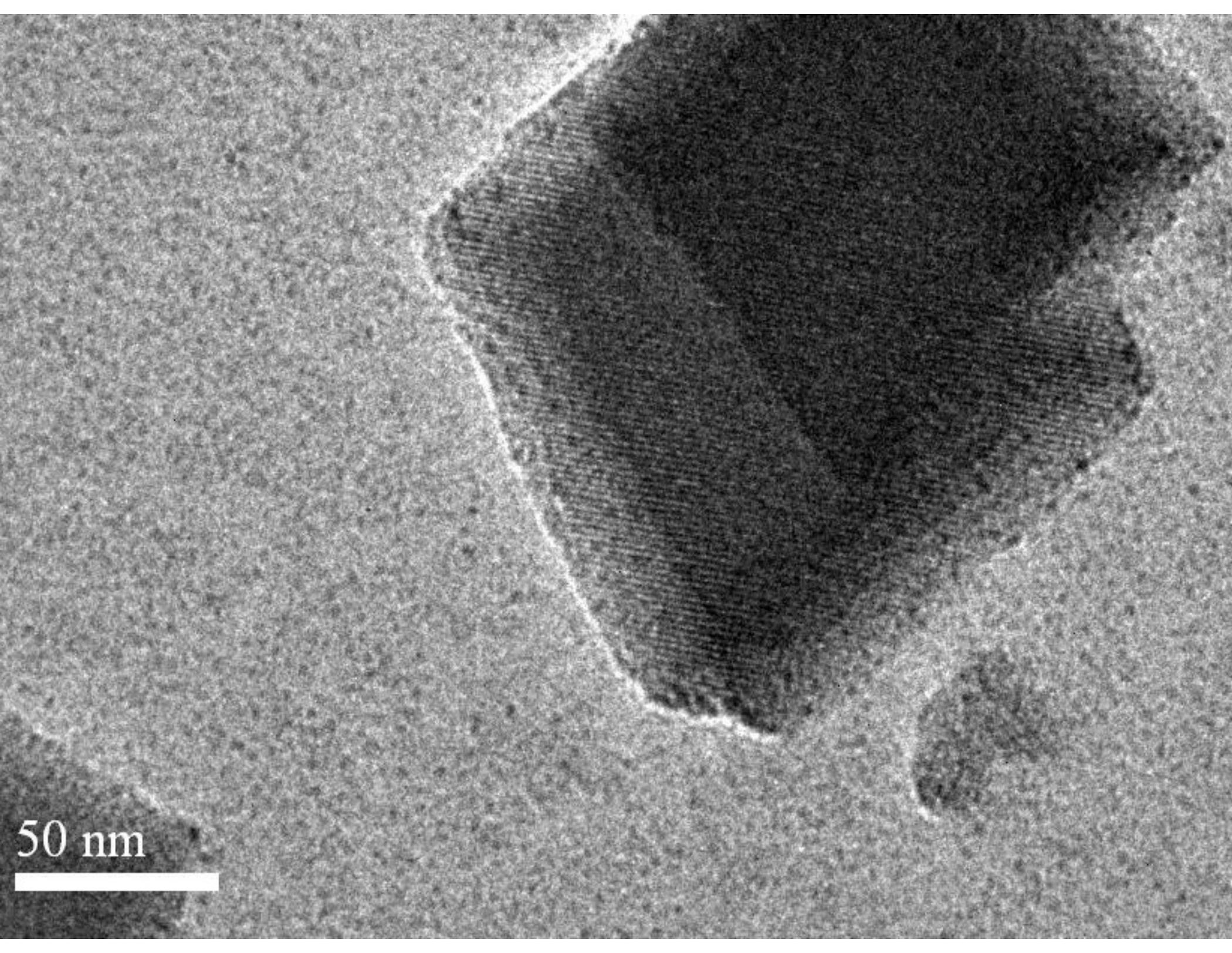
Ag_{44}

Nanfeng Zheng et al. *Nature Communications*, 2013
Terry Bigioni et al. *Nature* 2013

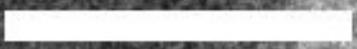
Many gaps remain

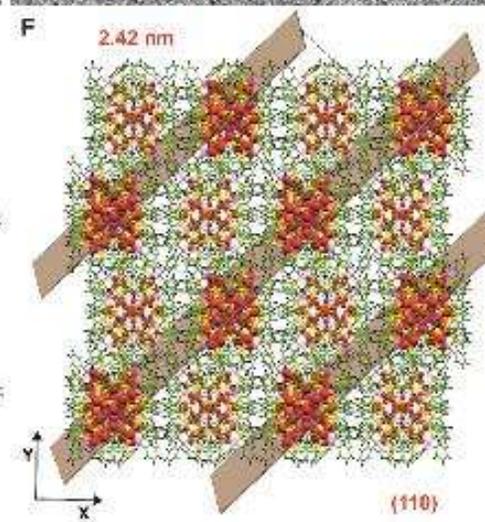
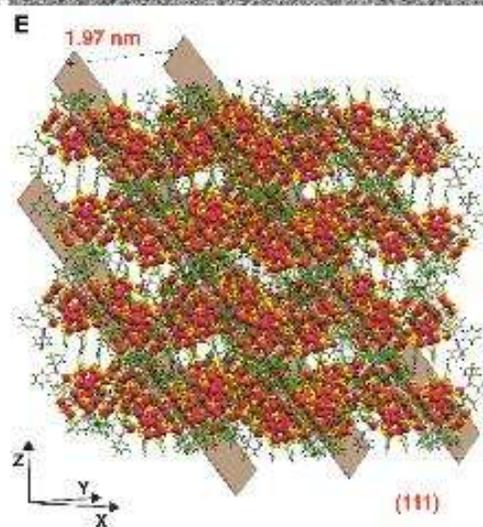
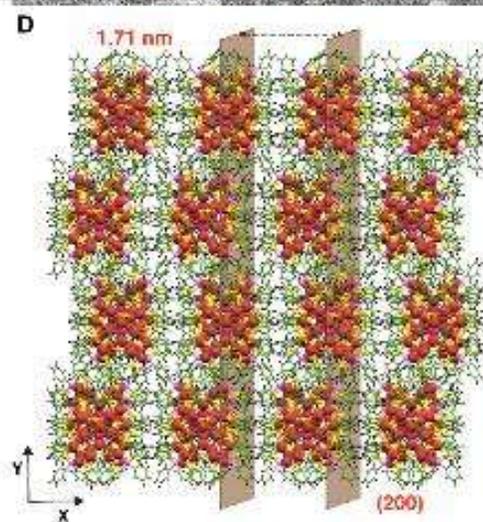
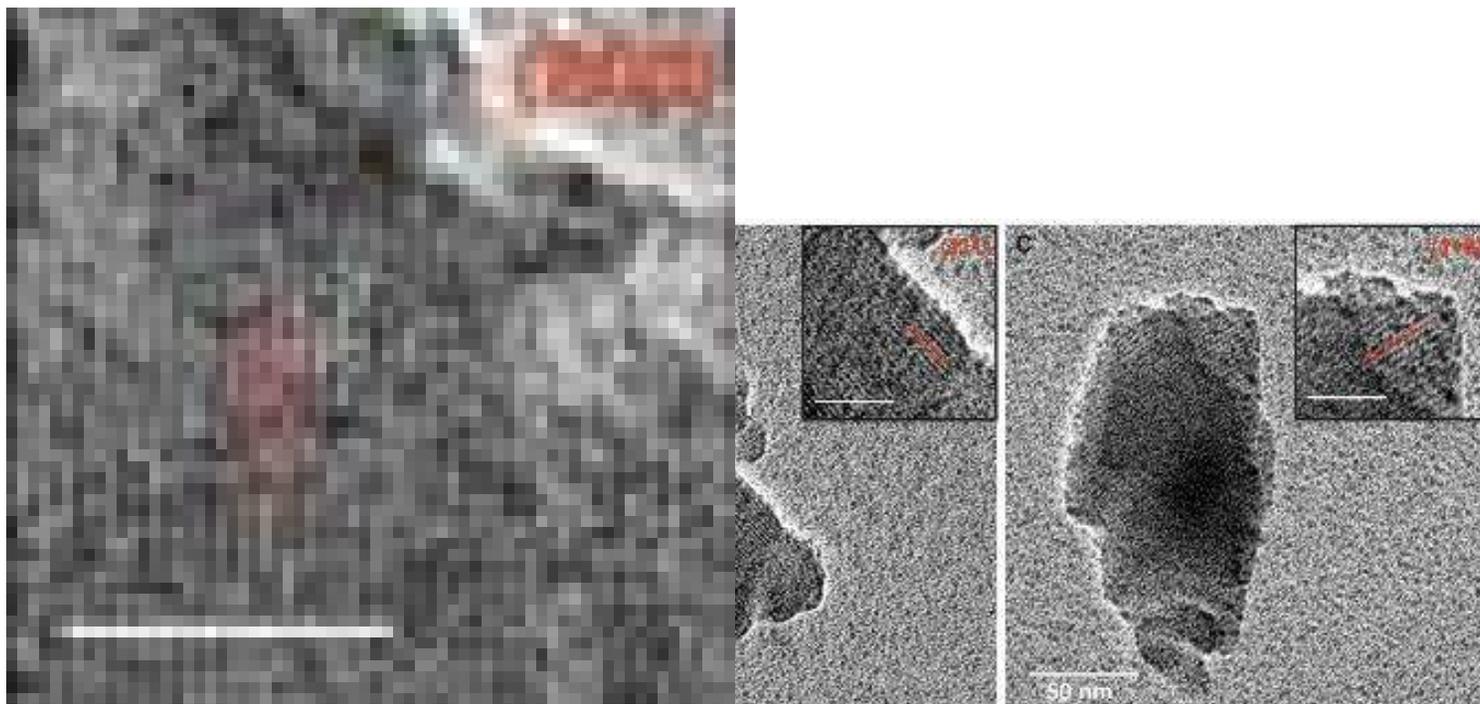
Ananthu Mahedranath et al. Unpublished





50 nm





Ananthu Mahendranath et al. Chem.Comm.2021

Molecular reactions



Reactions on clusters

Reactions between clusters

Inter-cluster reactions

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Article

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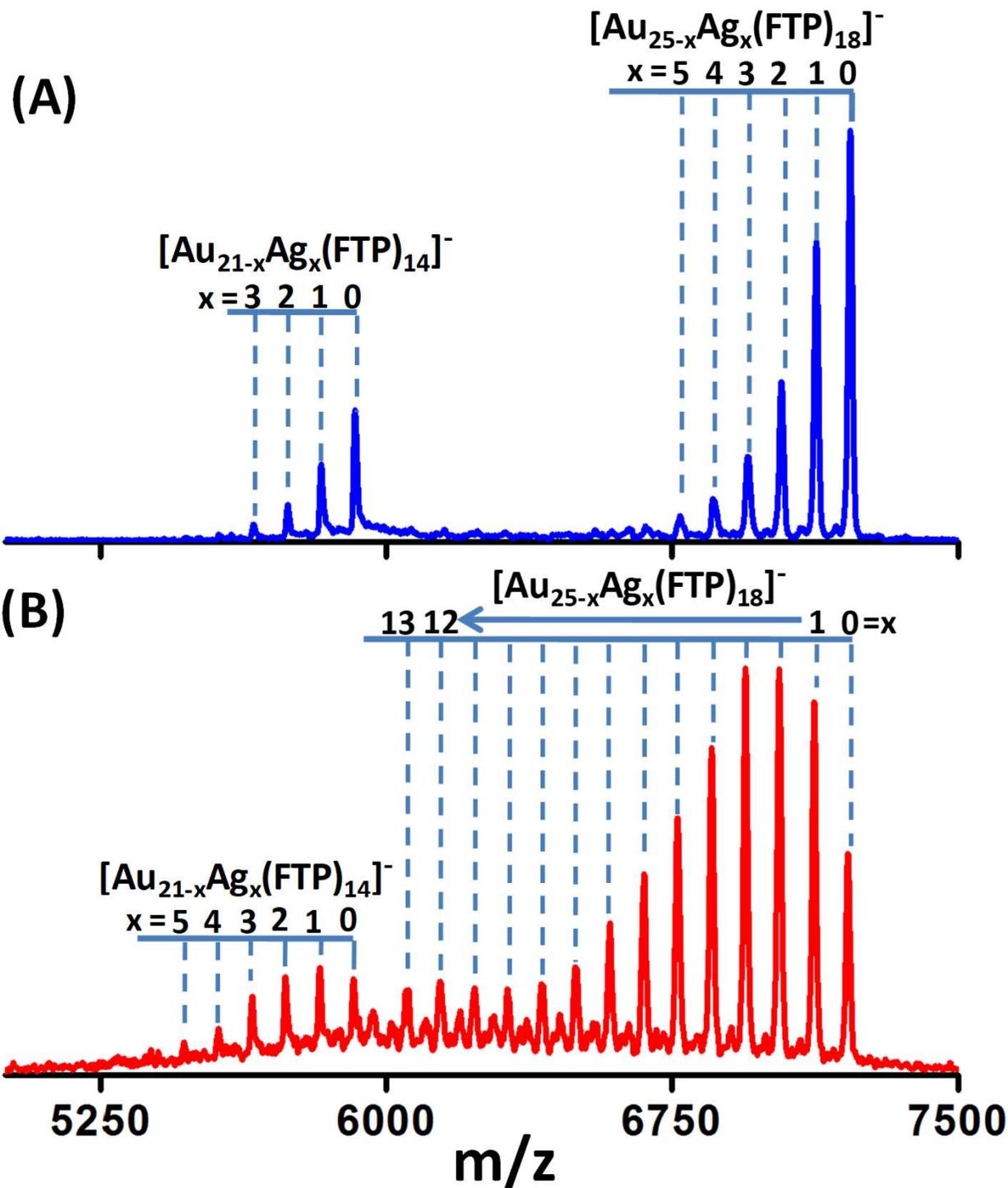
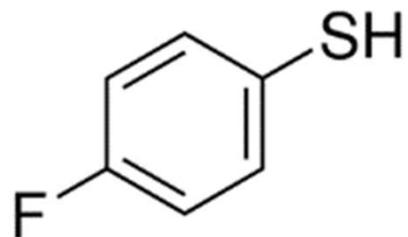
Intercluster Reactions between $\text{Au}_{25}(\text{SR})_{18}$ and $\text{Ag}_{44}(\text{SR})_{30}$

K. R. Krishnadas, Atanu Ghosh, Ananya Baksi, Indranath Chakraborty,[†] Ganapati Natarajan,
and Thalappil Pradeep*

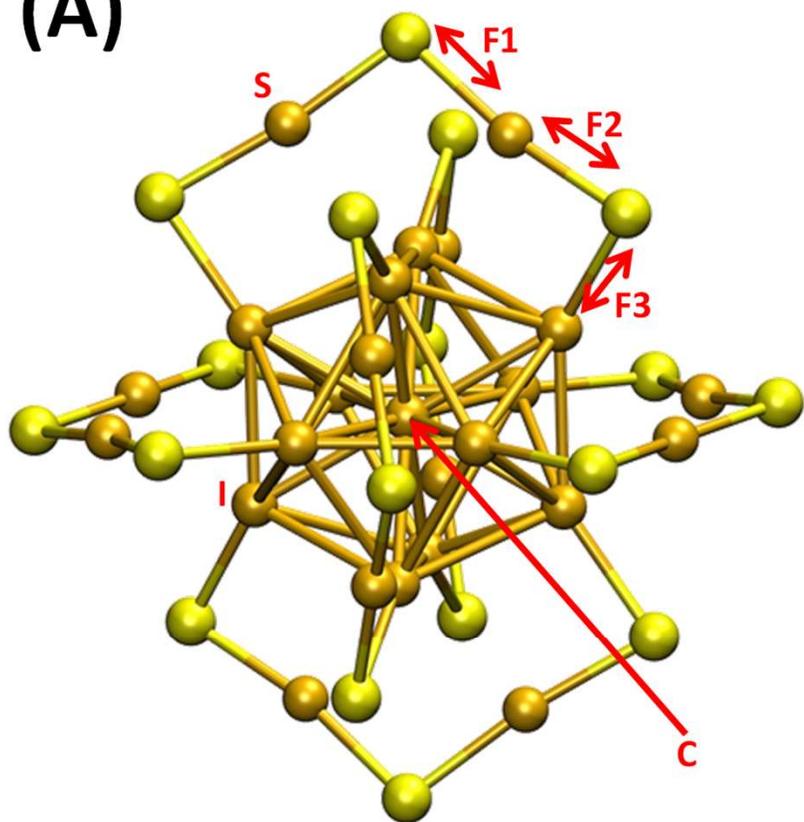
DST Unit of Nanoscience (DST UNS) and Thematic Unit of Excellence, Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology
Madras, Chennai, 600 036, India

 Supporting Information

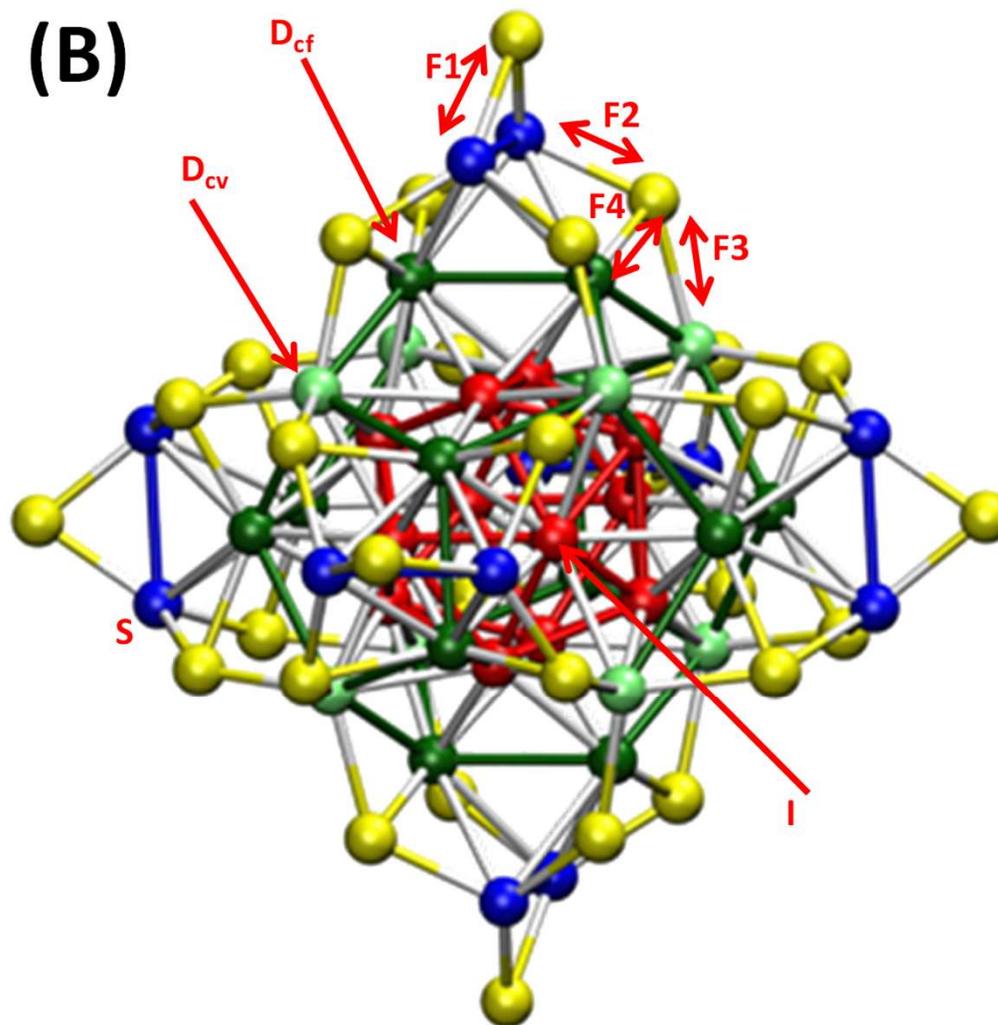




(A)



(B)



Energies for the substitution reaction of (A) Au in $\text{Ag}_{44}(\text{SR})_{30}$, (B) Ag in $\text{Au}_{25}(\text{SR})_{18}$ and (C) the overall reaction energies (in eV) as a function of their positions in product clusters, $\text{Au}_x\text{Ag}_{44-x}(\text{SR})_{30}$ and $\text{Au}_{25-x}\text{Ag}_x(\text{SR})_{18}$ for $x=1$

(A) Location of Au in $\text{Au}_x\text{Ag}_{44-x}(\text{SR})_{30}$

	$\Delta E/\text{eV}$
Icosahedron (I)	-0.72
Dodecahedron: cube vertex (D_{cv})	-0.14
Dodecahedron: cube face (D_{cf})	-0.32
Staples (S)	-0.48

(B) Location of Ag in $\text{Au}_{25-x}\text{Ag}_x(\text{SR})_{18}$

	$\Delta E/\text{eV}$
Central atom (C)	+0.71
Icosahedron (I)	+0.23
Staples (S)	+0.44

(C) Locations of Au in $\text{Au}_x\text{Ag}_{44-x}(\text{SR})_{30}$

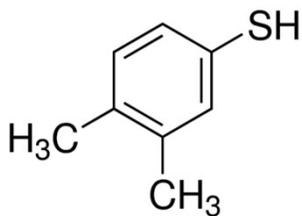
Location of Ag in $\text{Au}_{25-x}\text{Ag}_x(\text{SR})_{18}$	I	D_{cv}	D_{cf}	S
C	-0.015	+0.564	+0.388	+0.226
I	-0.486	+0.093	-0.083	-0.245
S	-0.276	+0.303	+0.127	-0.035

Ag₂₅-Au₂₅ experiments

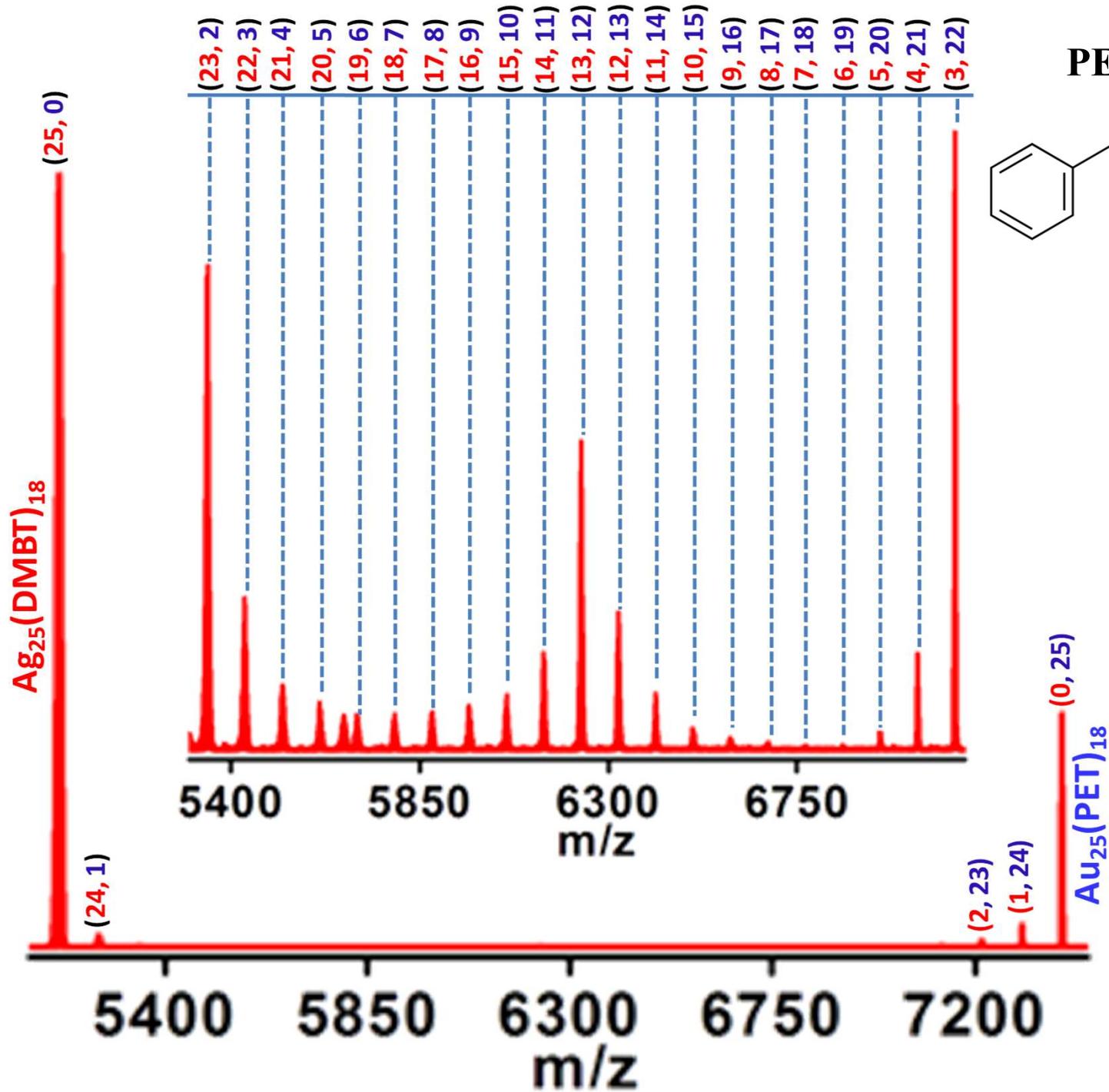
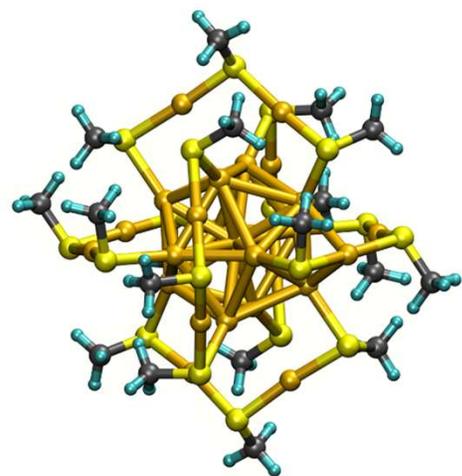
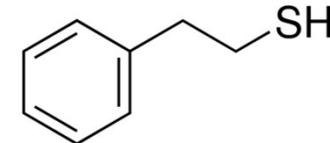
K. R. Krishnadas et al. *Nature Commun.* 2016

Reaction between $\text{Au}_{25}(\text{PET})_{18}$ and $\text{Ag}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18}$

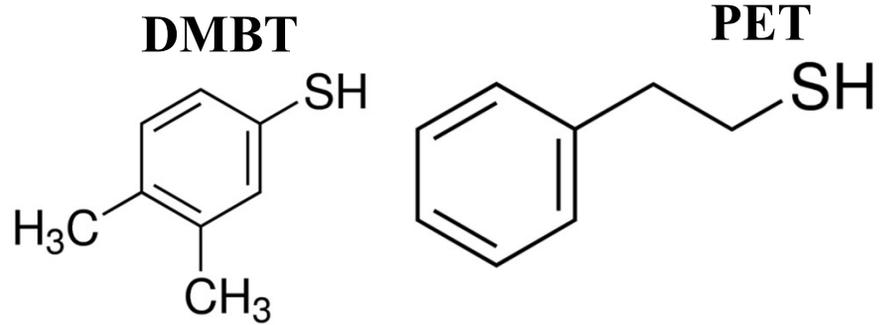
DMBT



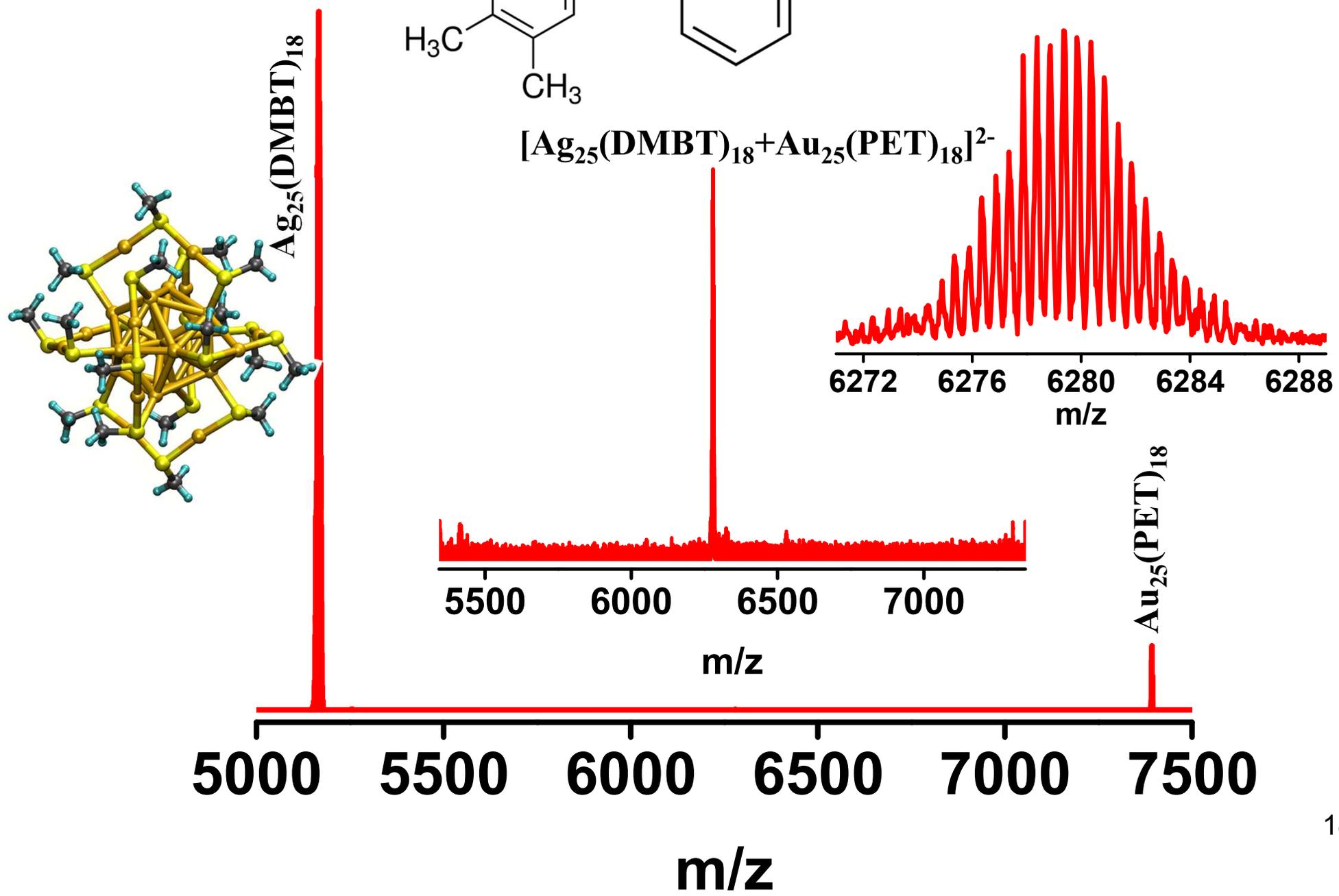
PET



$[\text{Ag}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18} + \text{Au}_{25}(\text{PET})_{18}]^{2-}$

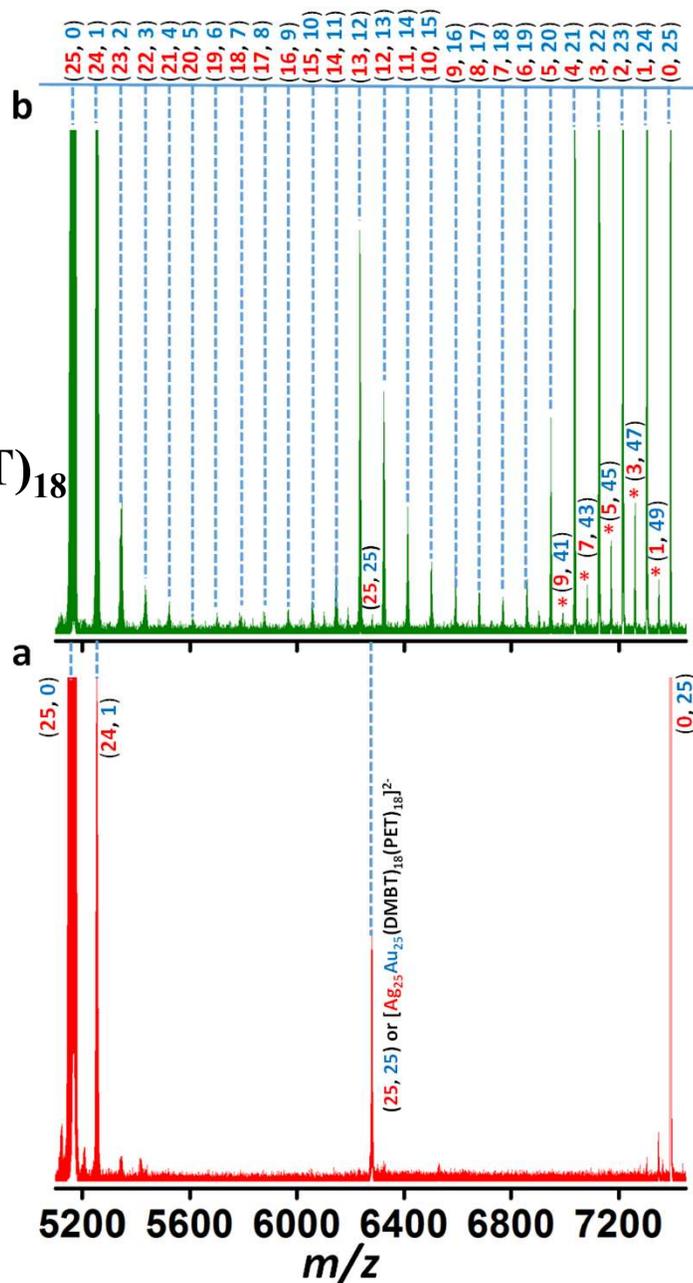


$[\text{Ag}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18} + \text{Au}_{25}(\text{PET})_{18}]^{2-}$



Evolution of alloy clusters from the dianionic adduct, $[\text{Ag}_{25}\text{Au}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18}(\text{PET})_{18}]^{2-}$

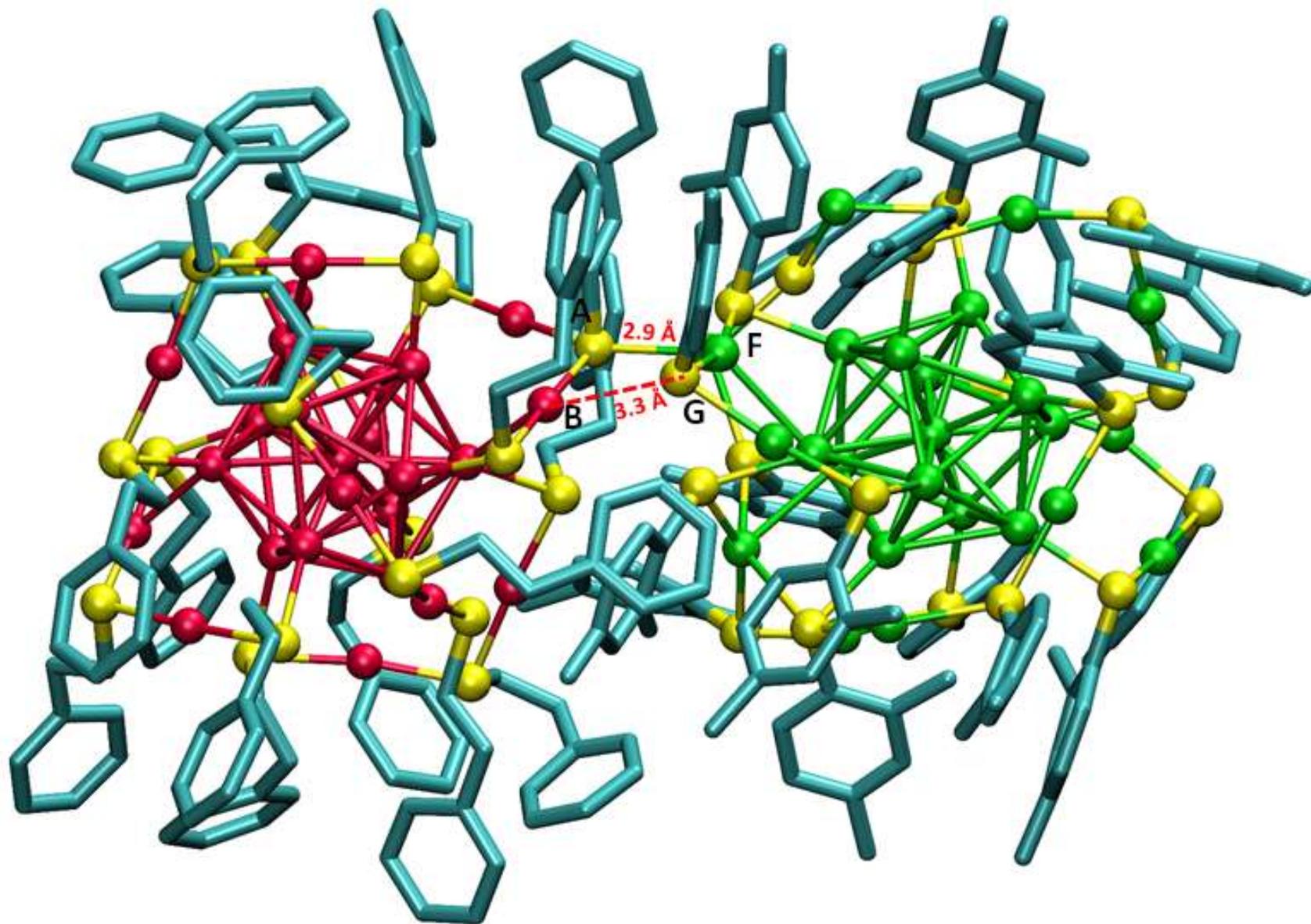
$\text{Ag}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18}:\text{Au}_{25}(\text{PET})_{18}$
 0.3:1.0

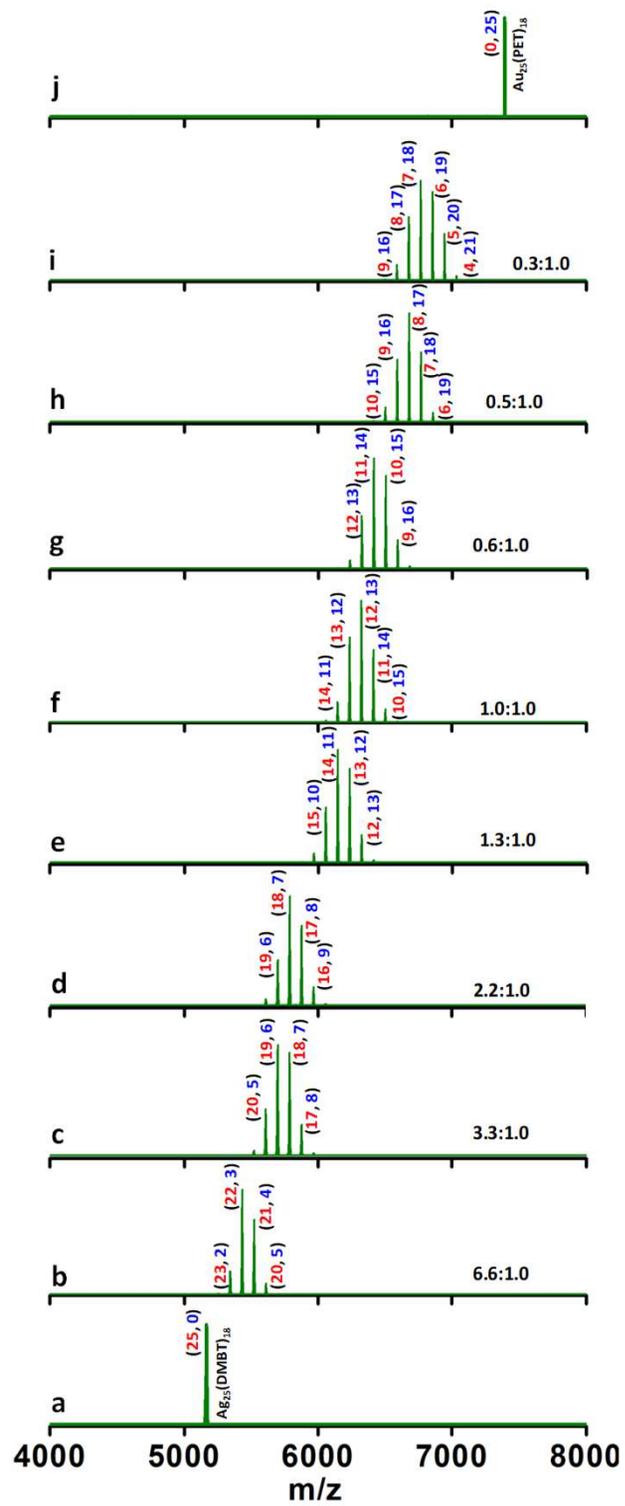


within 5 min

within 2 min

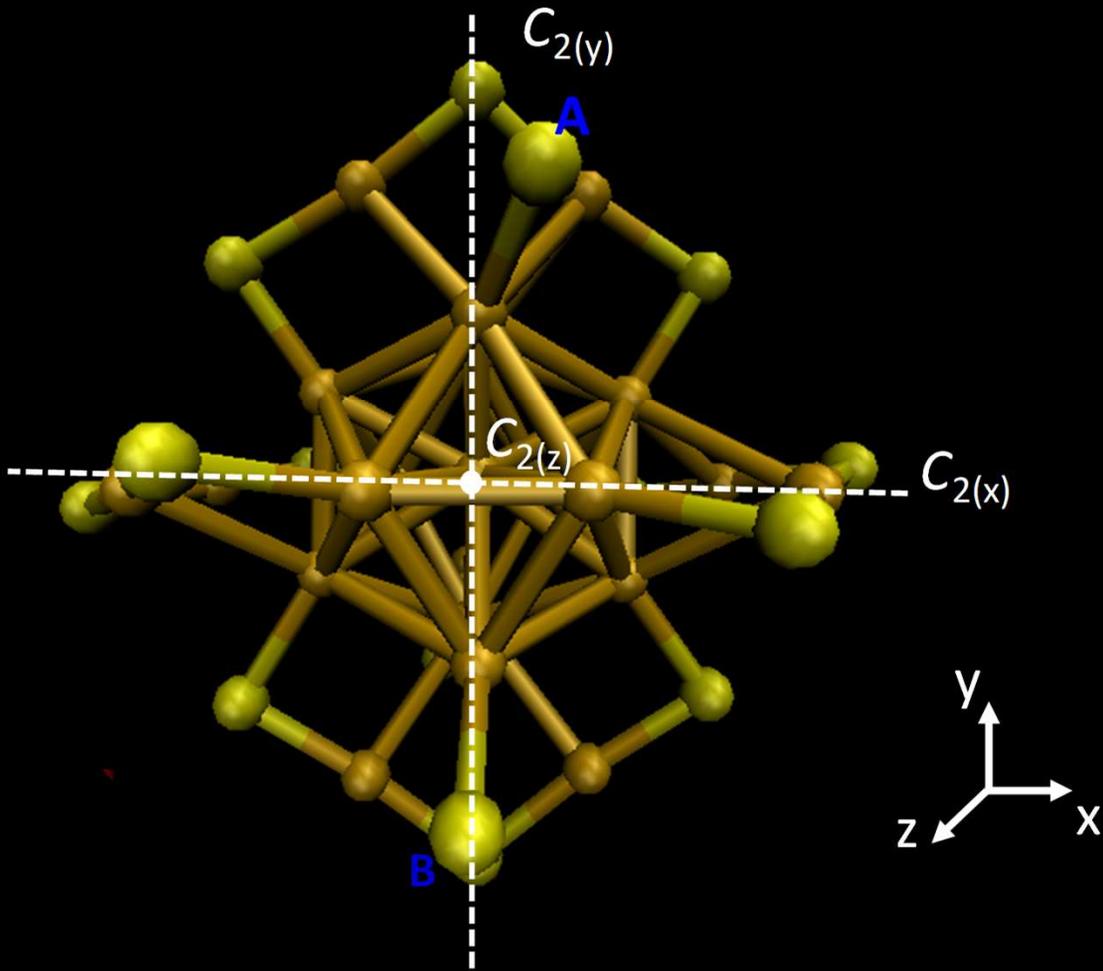
DFT-optimized structure of $[\text{Ag}_{25}\text{Au}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18}(\text{PET})_{18}]^{2-}$



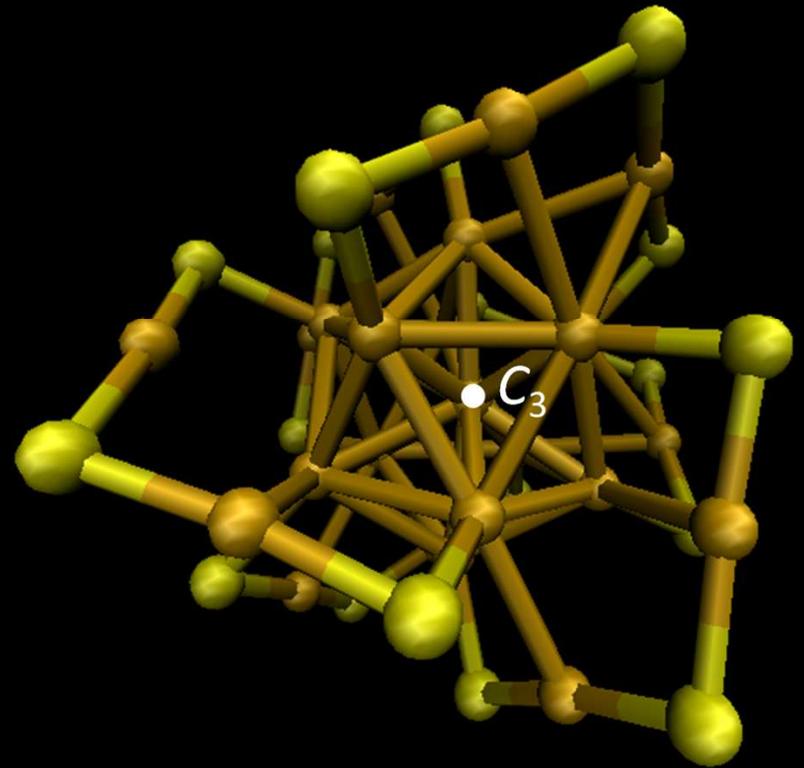


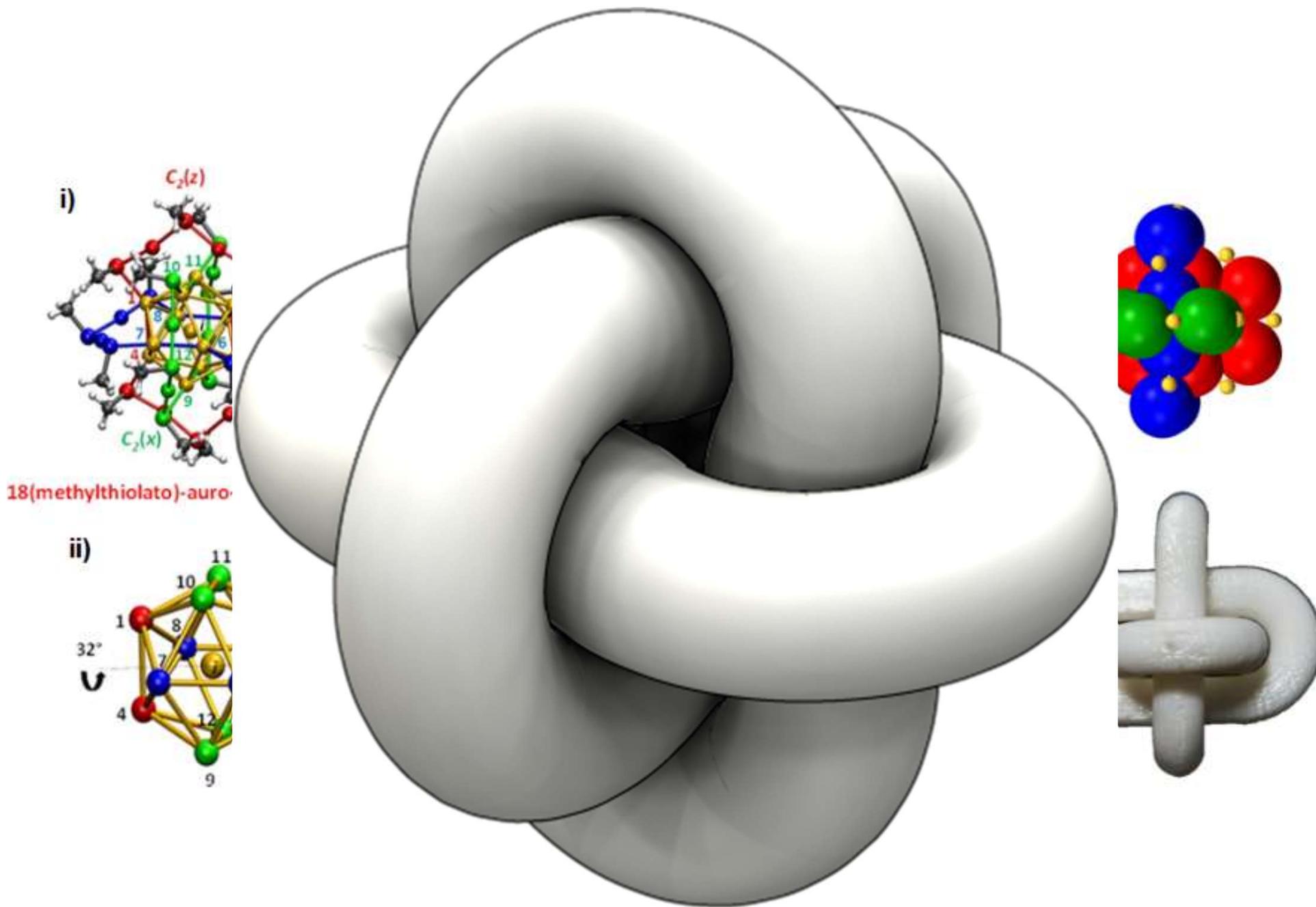
How do we comprehend this?

1) Edge projection



2) Face Projection





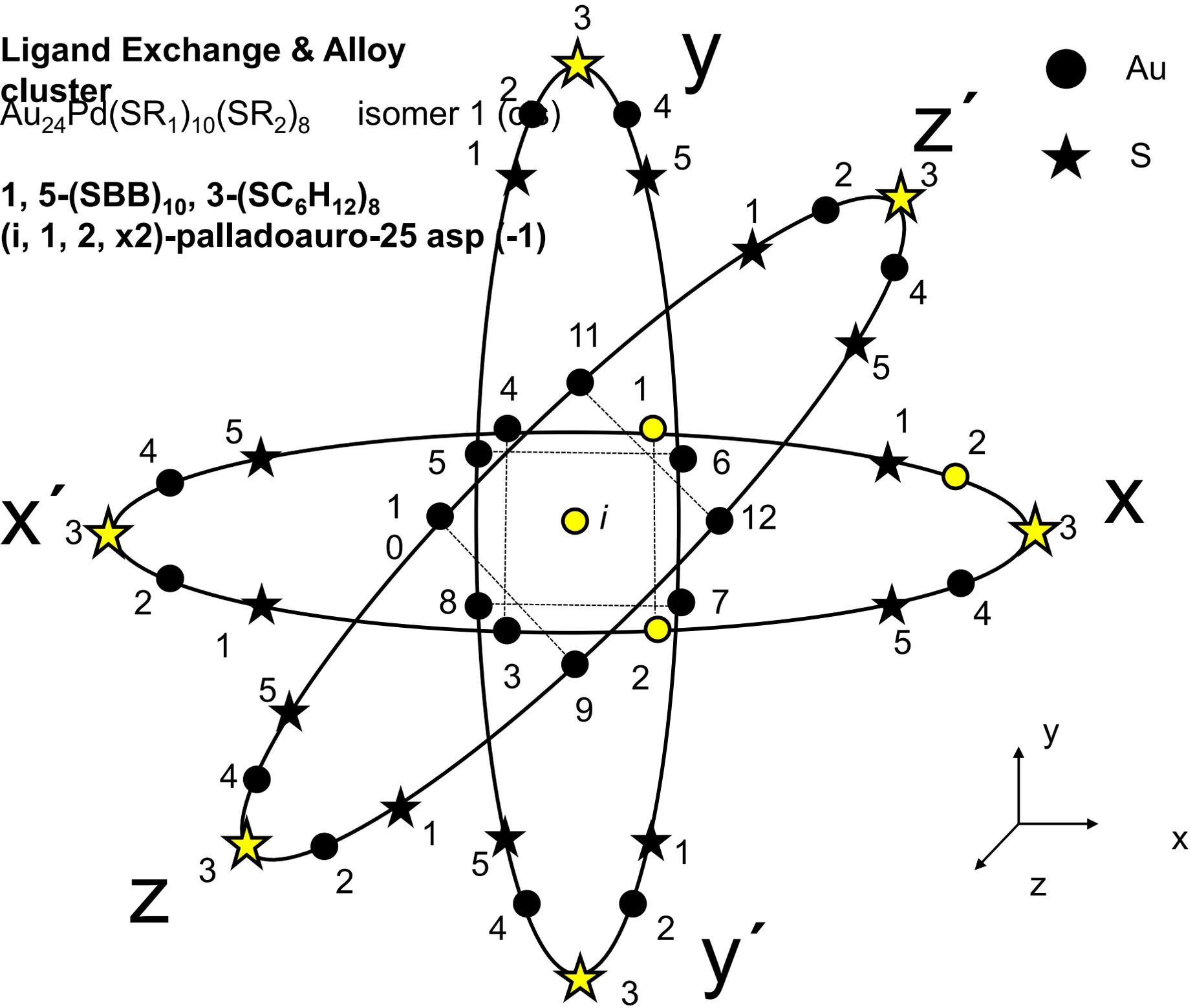
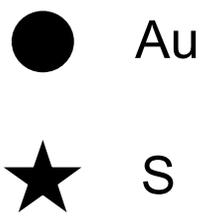
Aspicules

(D1-3,D2-3)-di(2-phenylethylthiolato), 16(methylthiolato)-auro-25 aspicule(1-)
(D1-3,D2-3)-(PET)₂,(SMe)₁₆-auro-25 aspicule(1-)

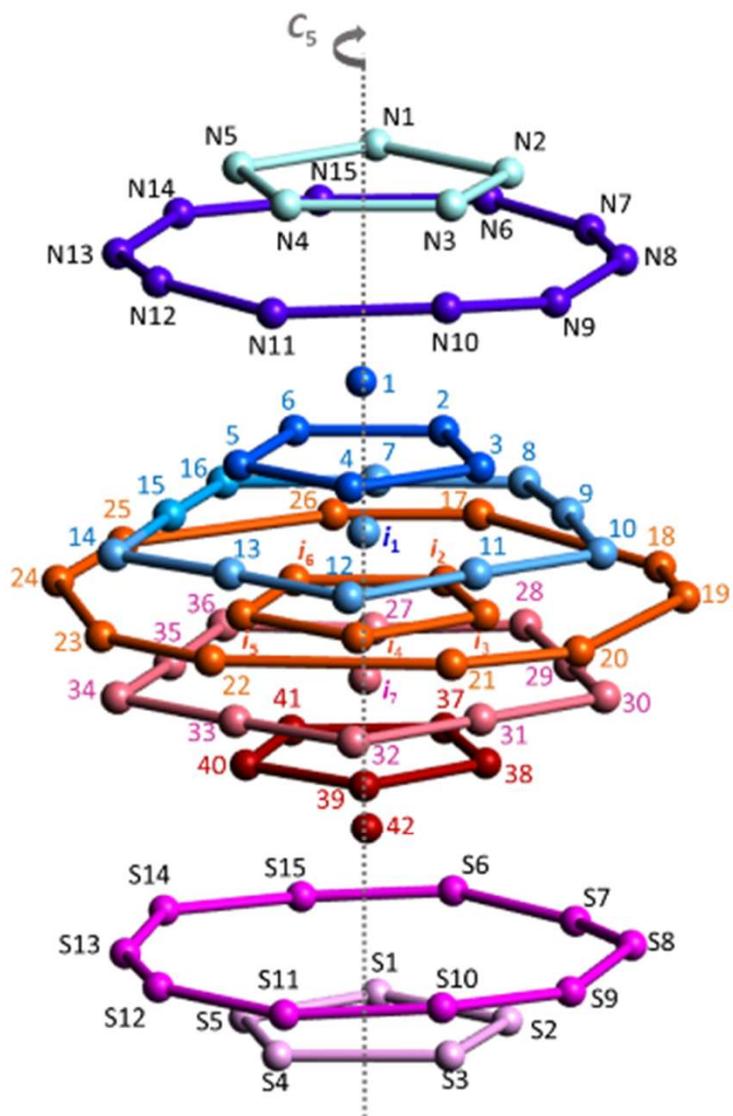
Ligand Exchange & Alloy

cluster
 $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Pd}(\text{SR}_1)_{10}(\text{SR}_2)_8$ isomer 1 (c)

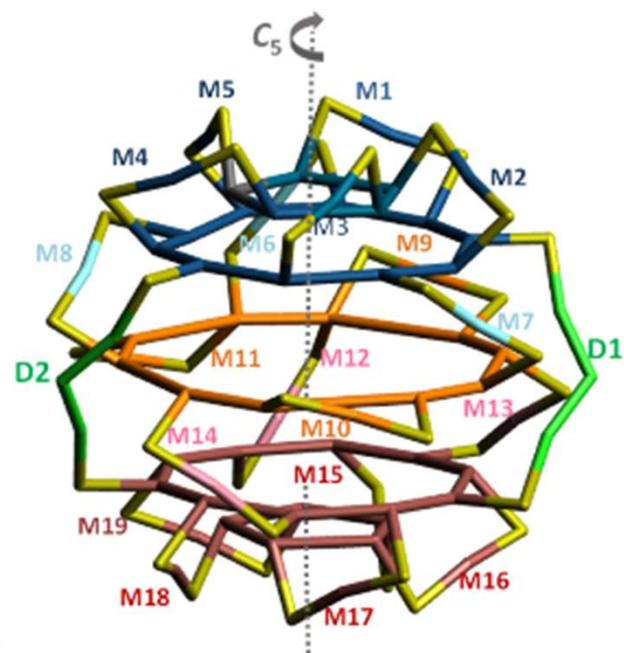
1, 5-(SBB)₁₀, 3-(SC₆H₁₂)₈
(i, 1, 2, x2)-palladoauro-25 asp (-1)



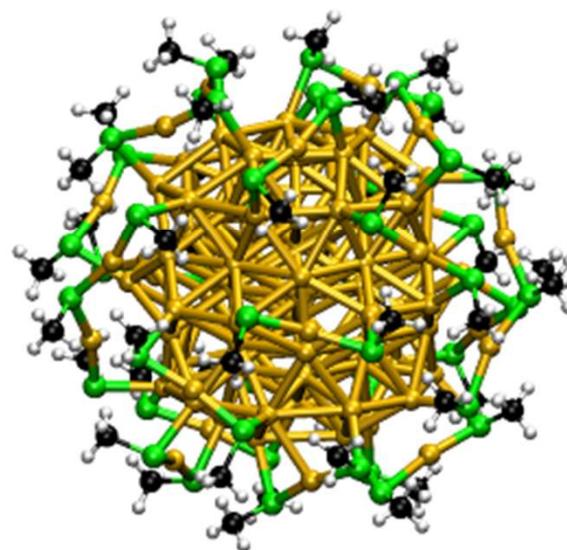
(A)



(B)



(C)

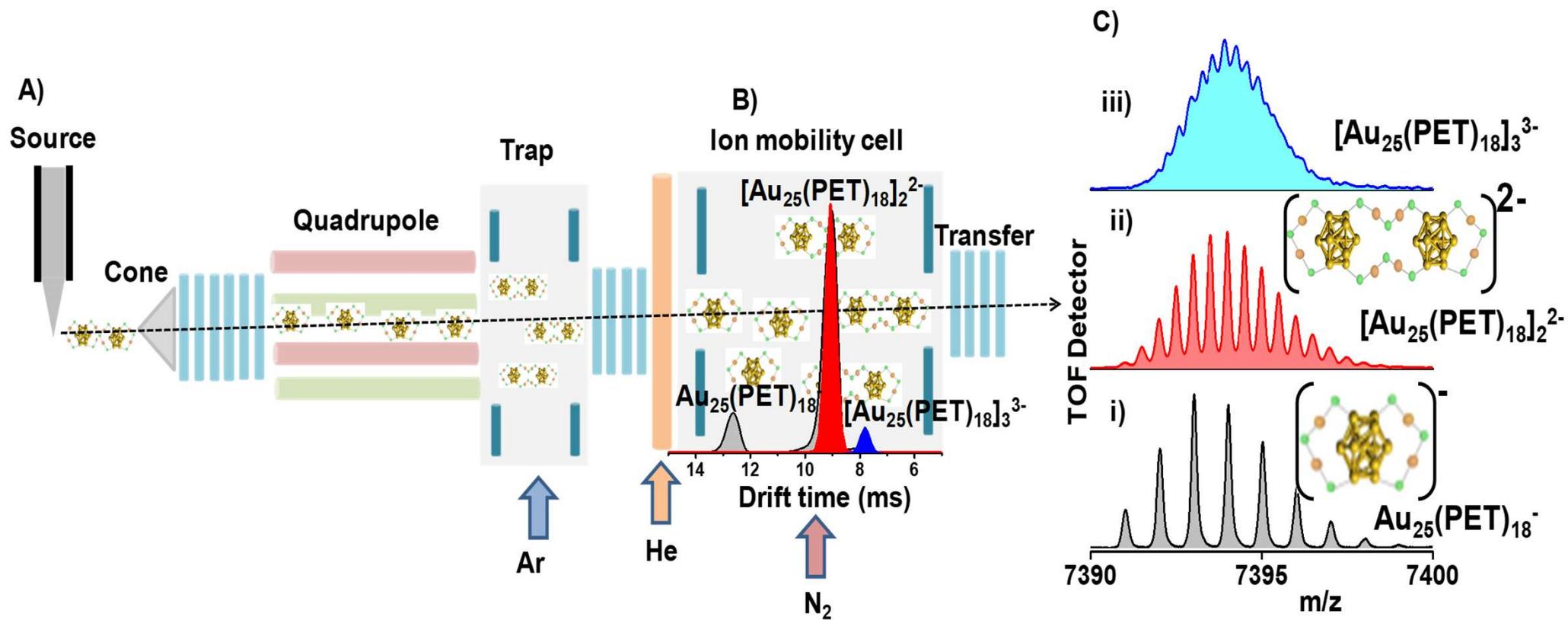


R-44(methylthiolato)-auro-102 aspicule(0)

R-(SMe)₄₄-auro-102 aspicule(0) and L-(SMe)₄₄-auro-102 aspicule(0) ²⁸

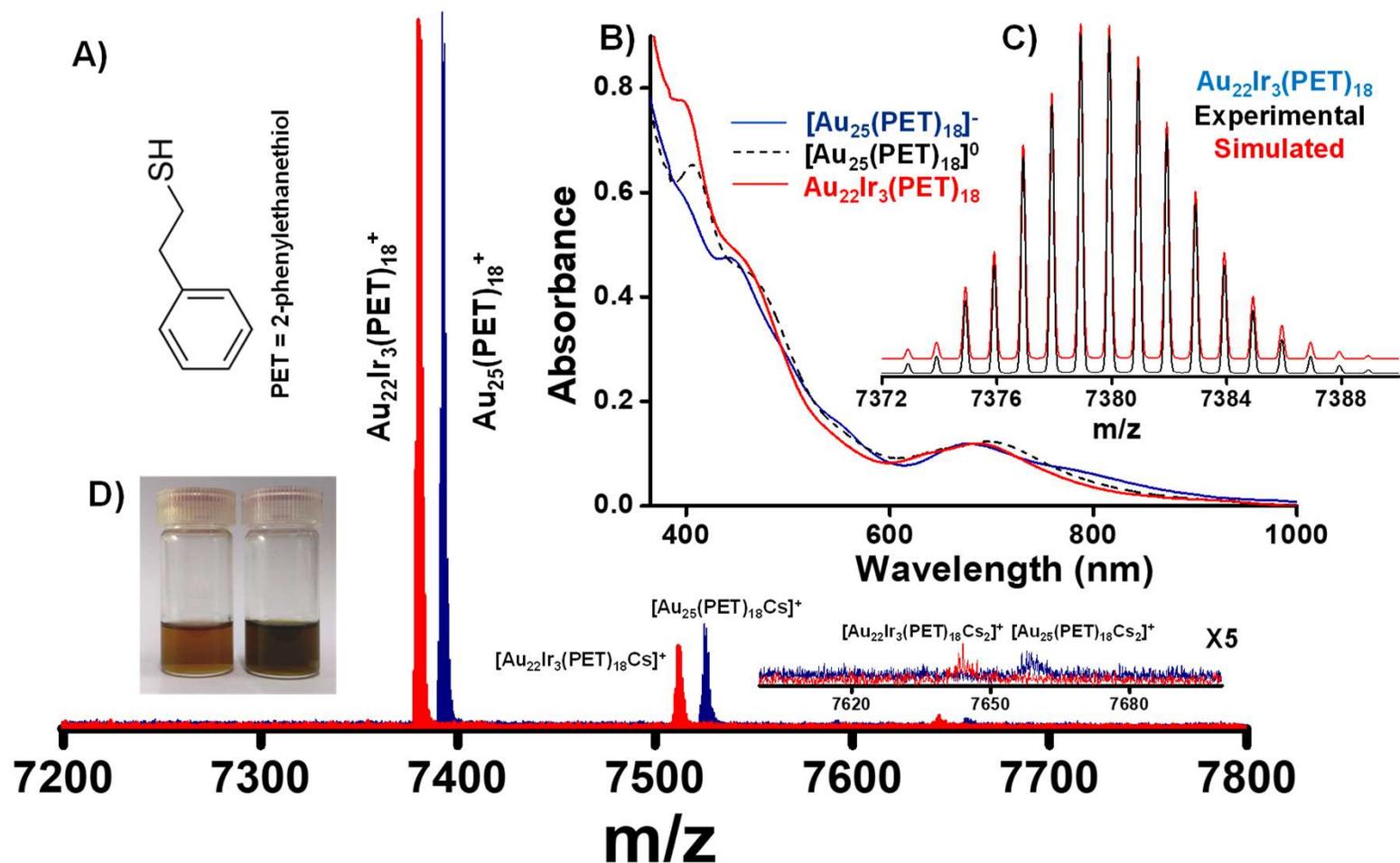
Cluster dimers

Cluster dimers



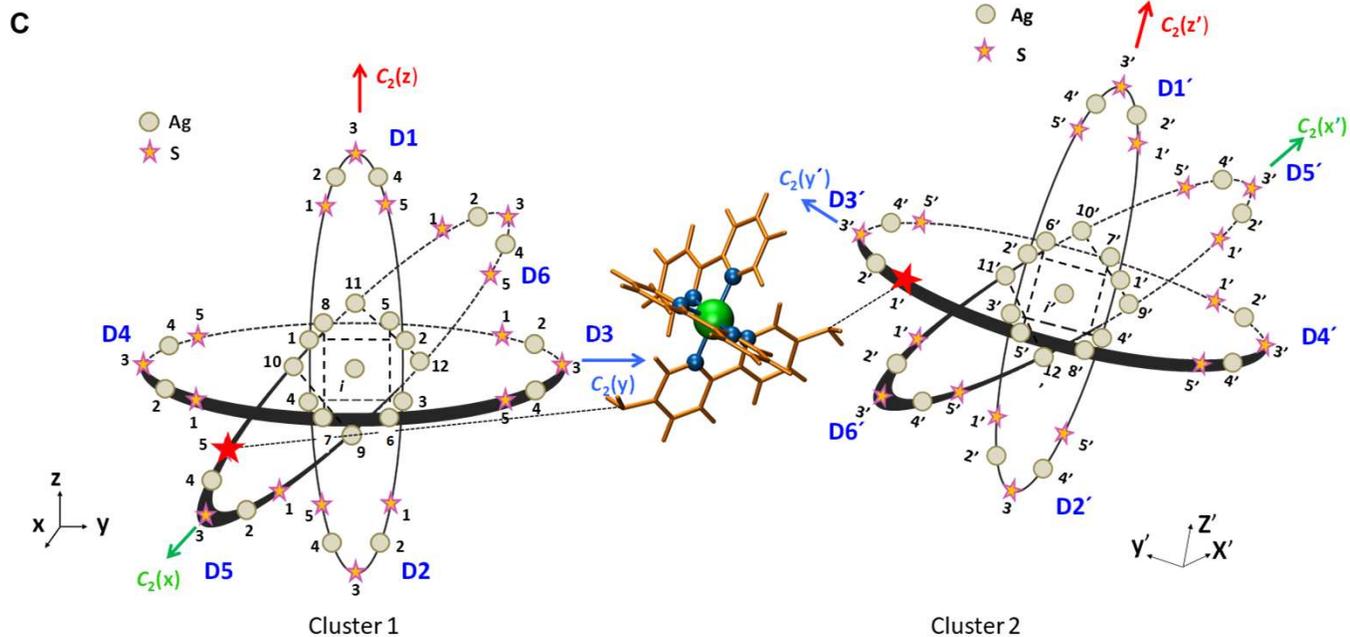
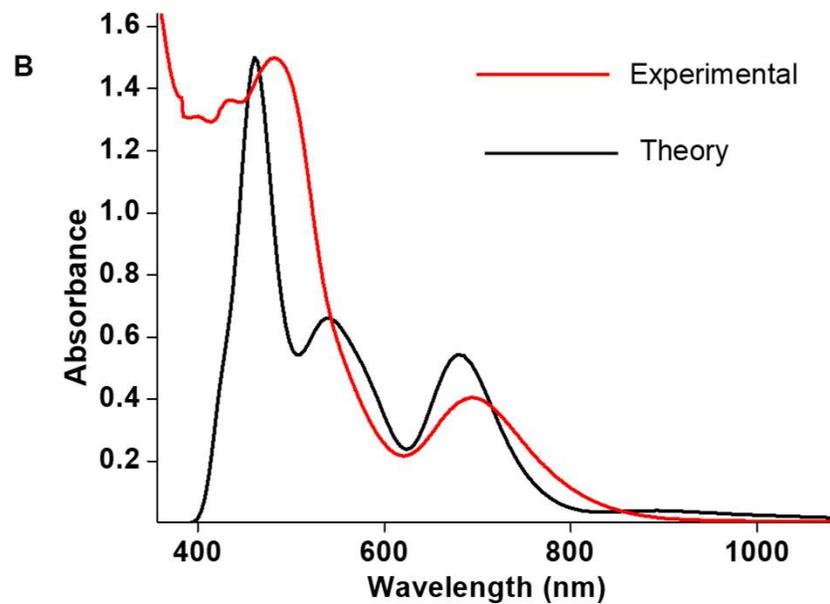
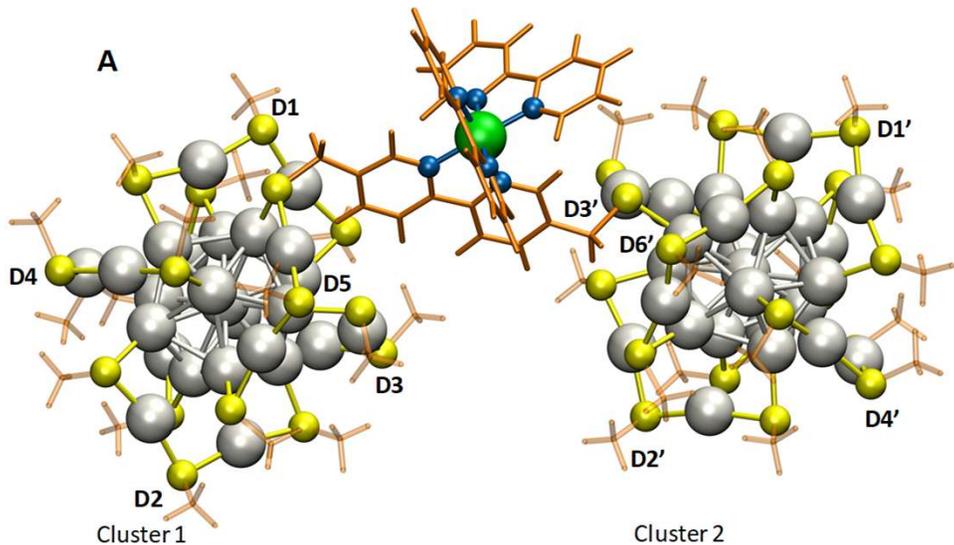
Ananya Bakshi et al. *Chem. Commun.* 2016

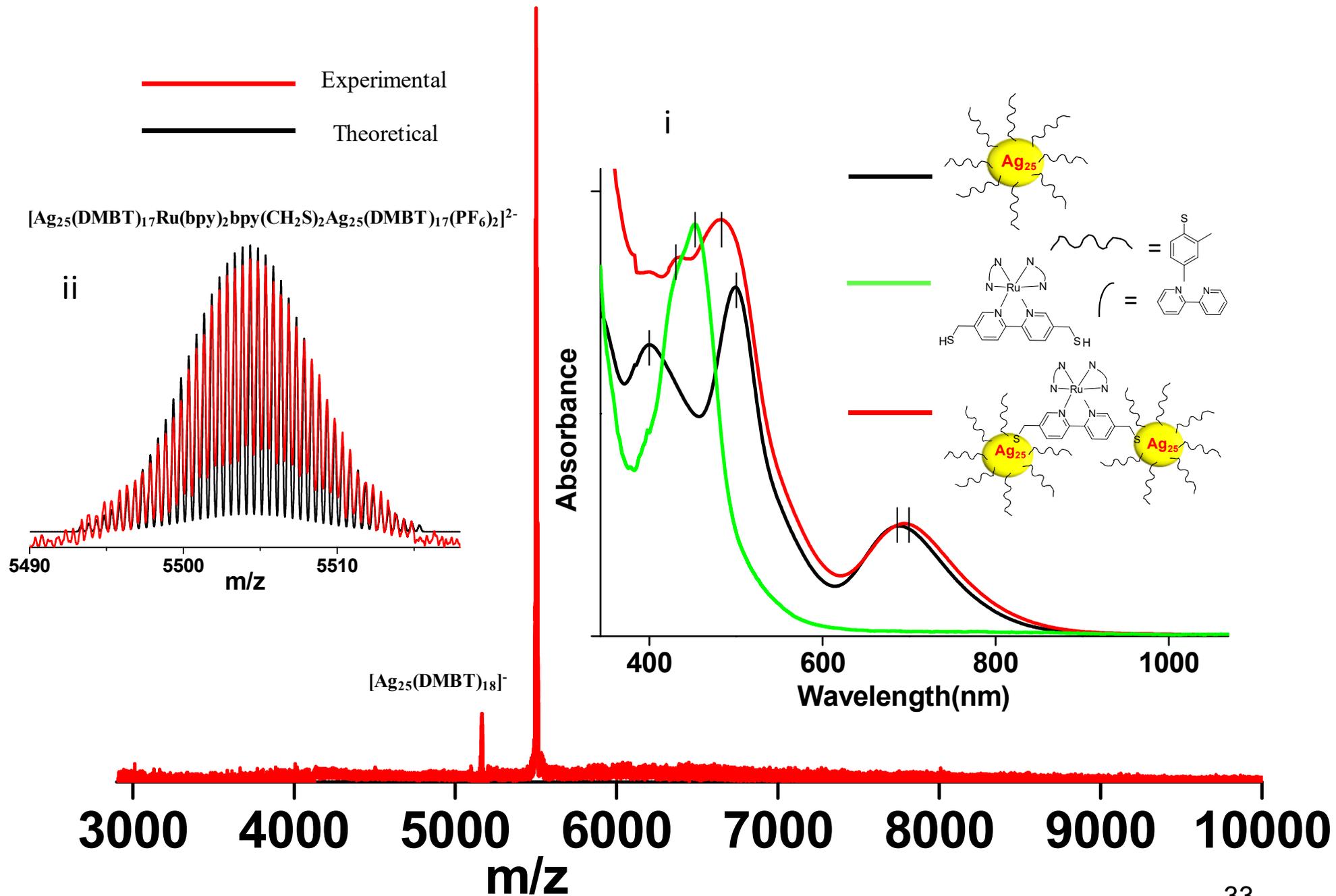
Precision alloys



Shridevi Bhat et. al. *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* (2017)

A covalently linked dimer of $[Ag_{25}(DMBT)_{18}]^-$

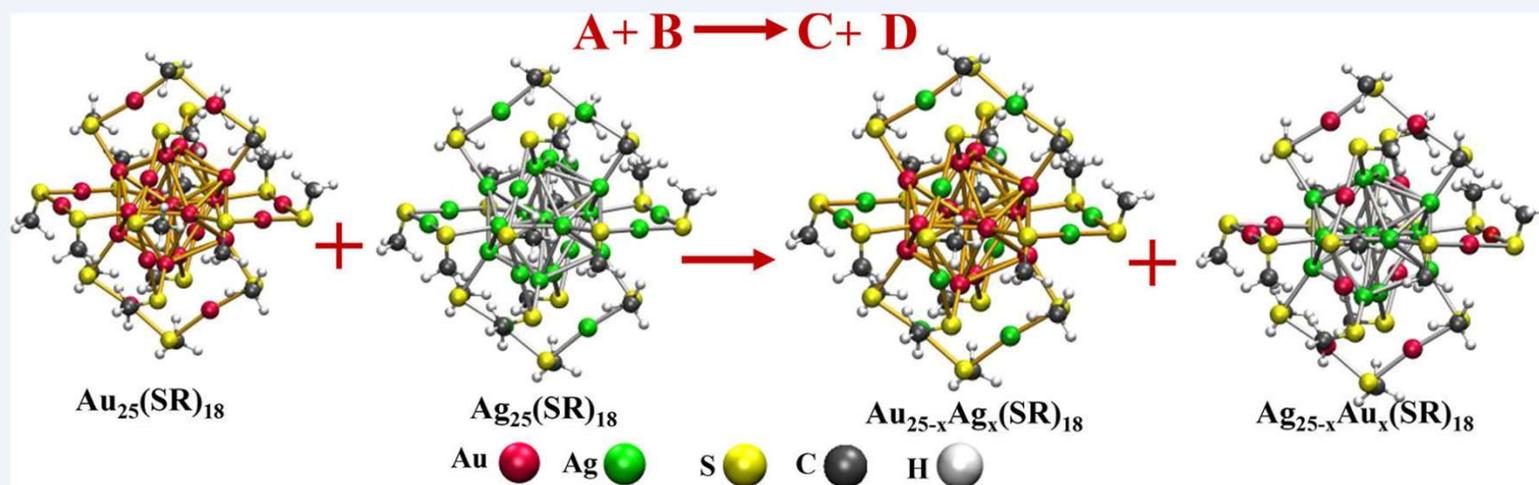




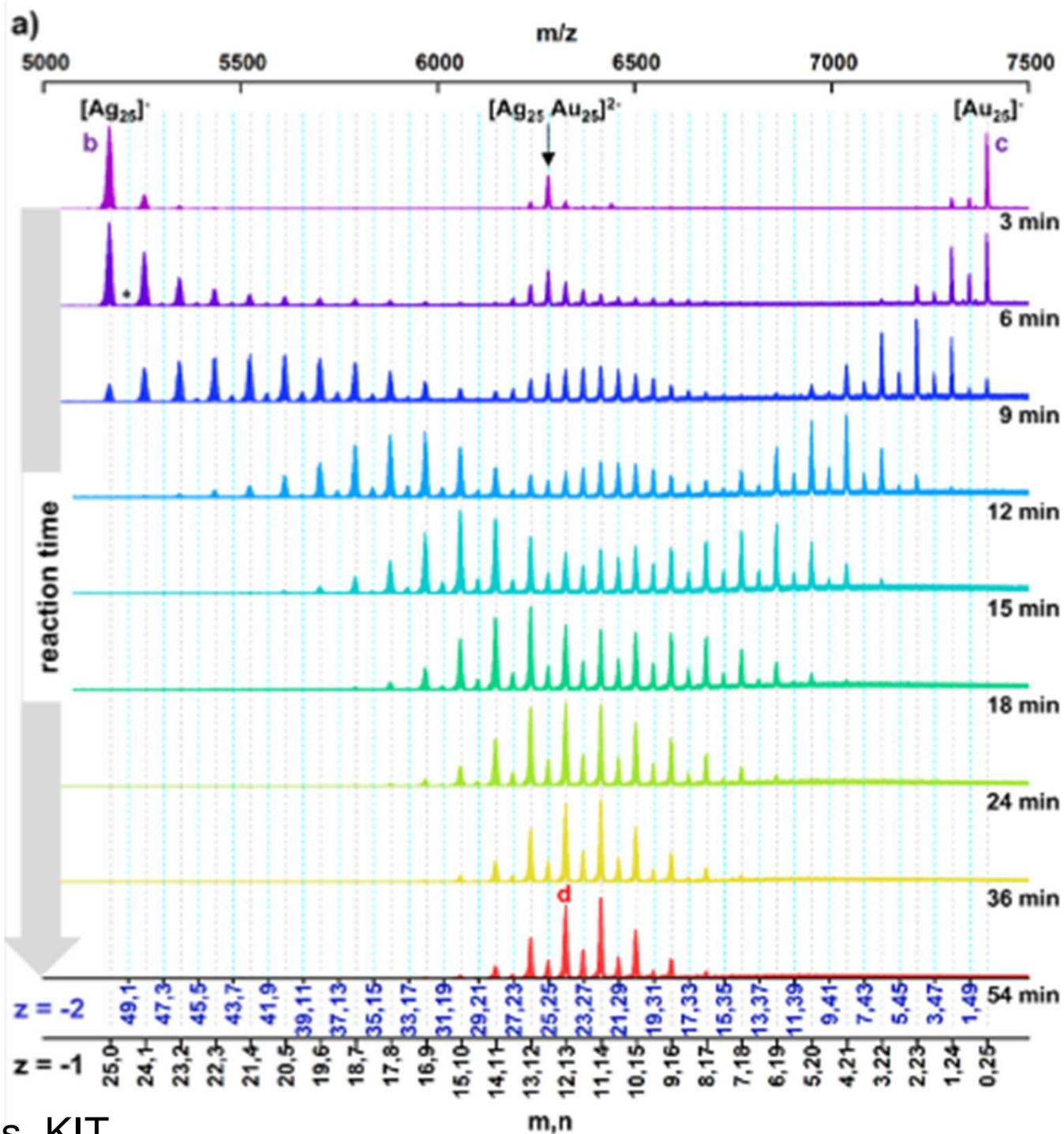
Interparticle Reactions: An Emerging Direction in Nanomaterials Chemistry

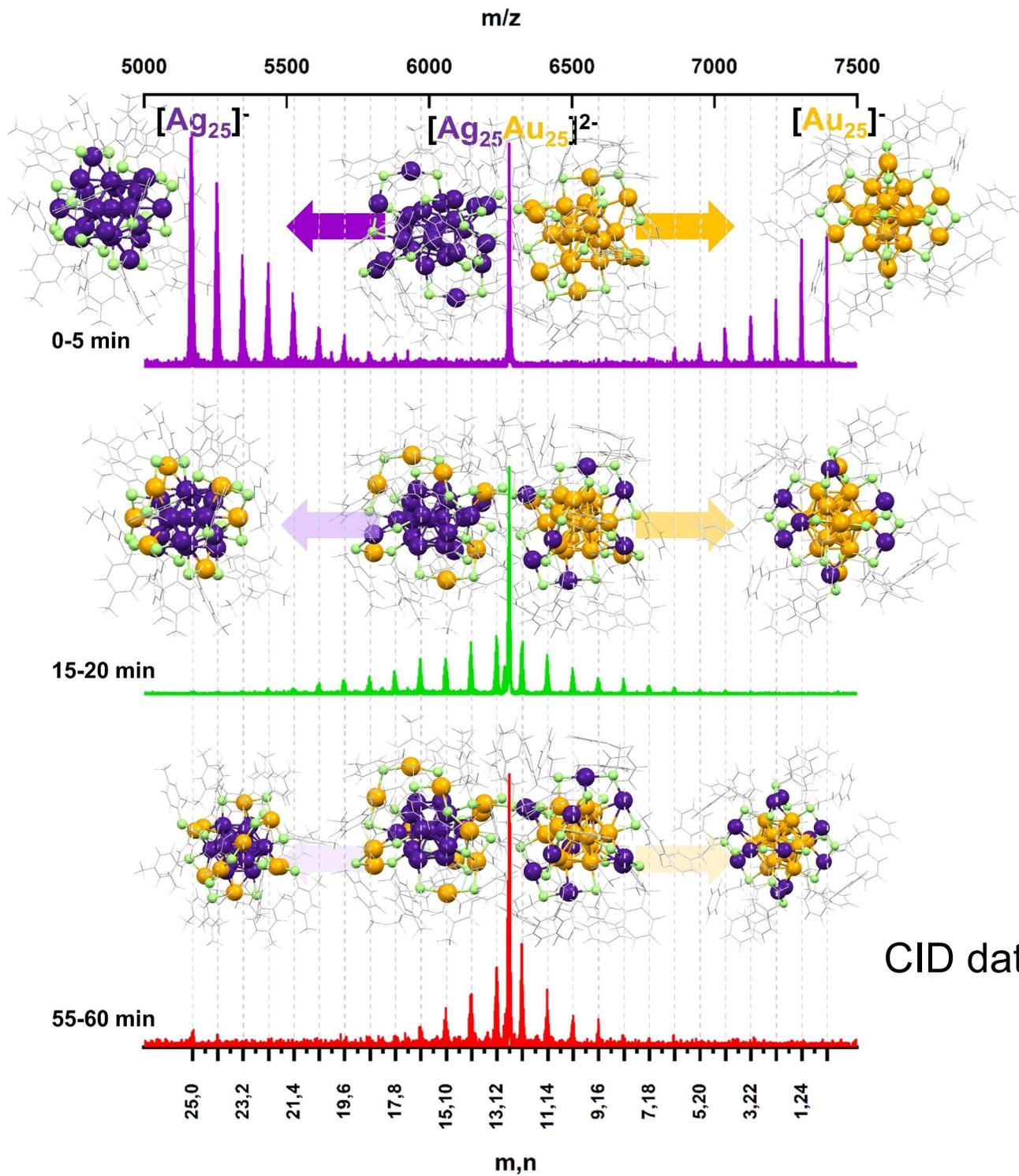
K. R. Krishnadas, Ananya Bakshi,[†] Atanu Ghosh, Ganapati Natarajan, Anirban Som, and Thalappil Pradeep*^{ID}

Department of Chemistry, DST Unit of Nanoscience (DST UNS) and Thematic Unit of Excellence (TUE) Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai 600 036, India



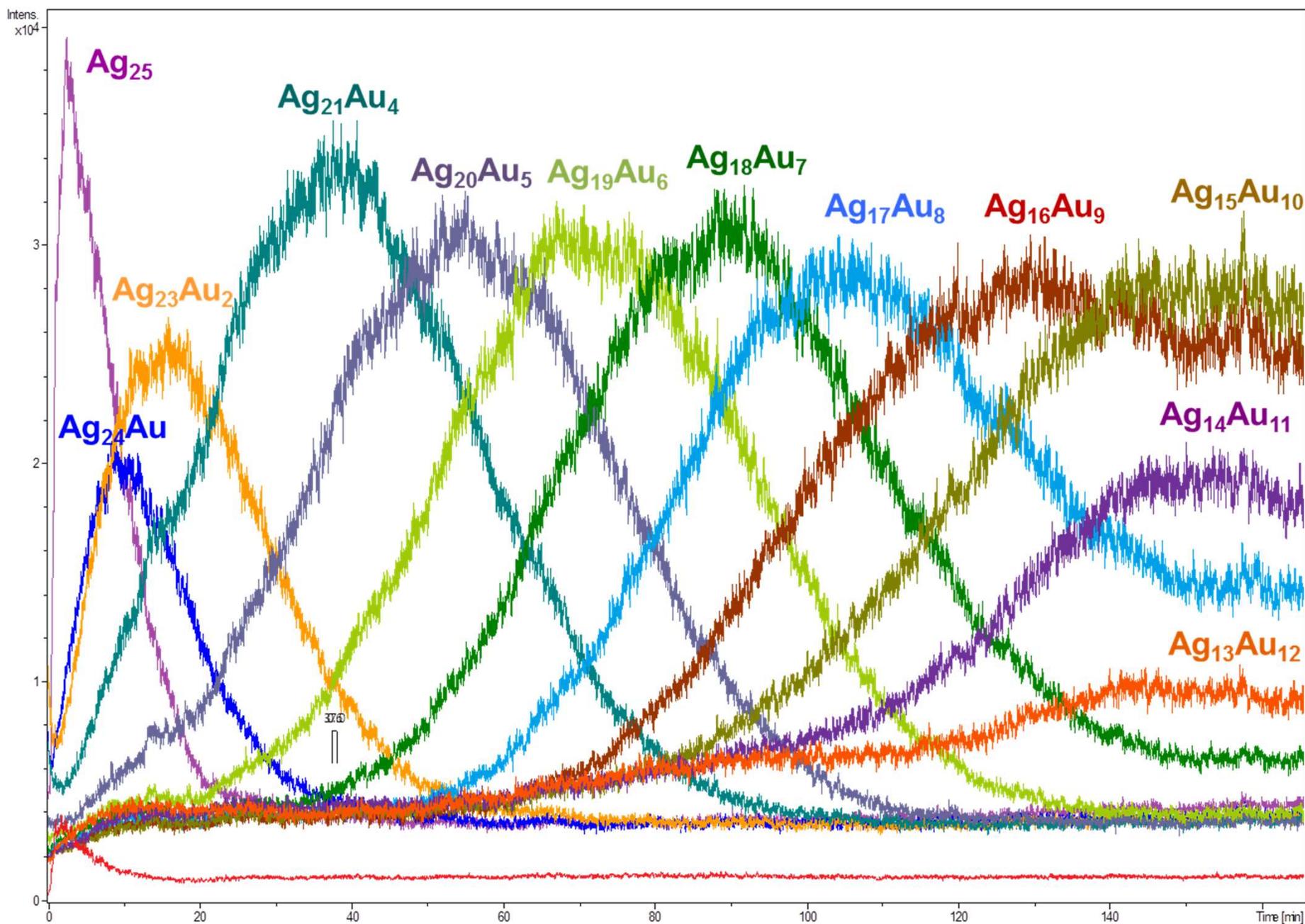
CONSPECTUS: Nanoparticles exhibit a rich variety in terms of structure, composition, and properties. However, reactions between them remain largely unexplored. In this *Account*, we discuss an emerging aspect of nanomaterials chemistry, namely, interparticle reactions in solution phase, similar to reactions between molecules, involving atomically precise noble metal clusters.





CID data of [Au₂₅Ag₂₅]²⁻

Kinetics of the exchange (monitored on the Ag_{25} side)



Cluster dynamics



They are indeed molecules!

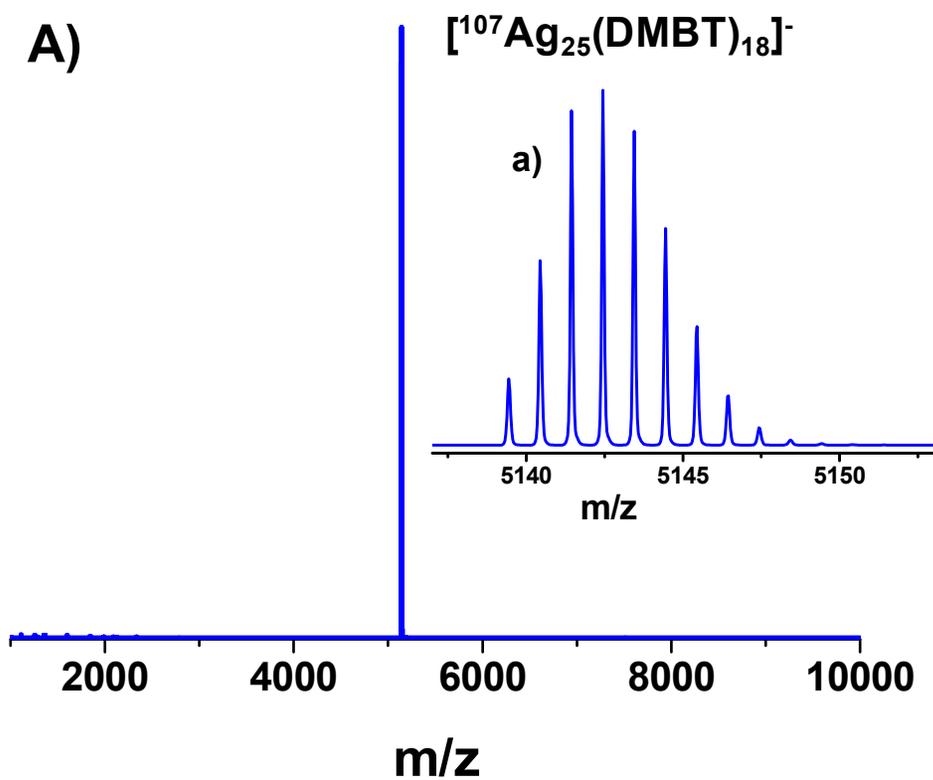
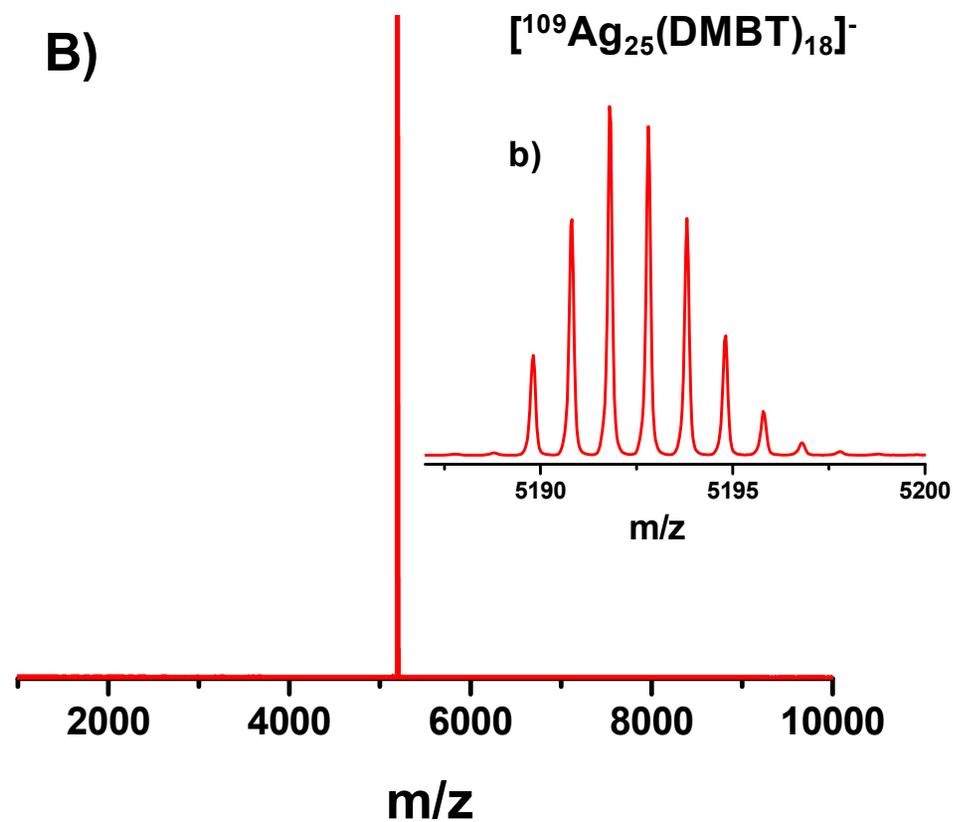
CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS

Rapid isotopic exchange in nanoparticles

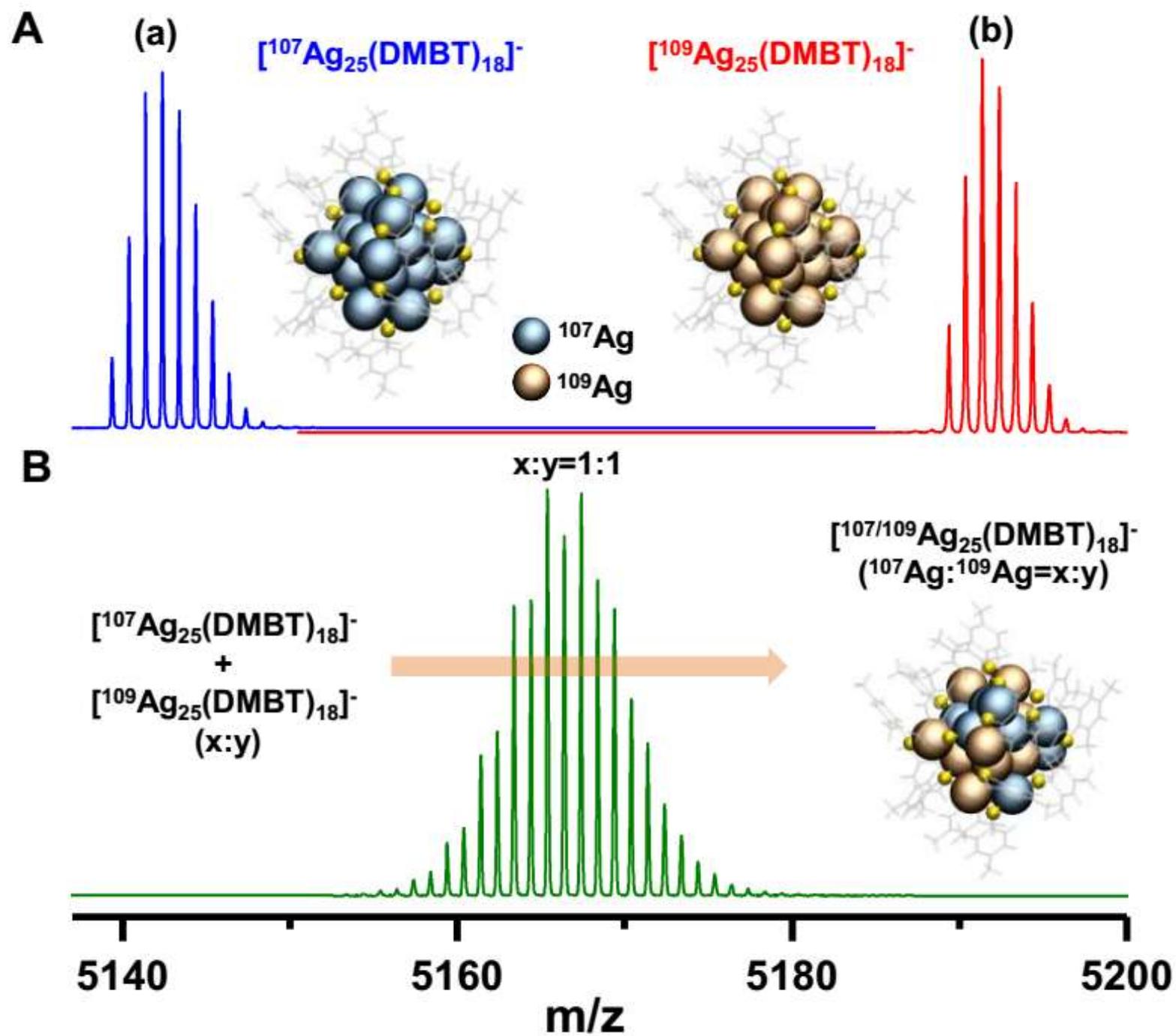
Papri Chakraborty¹, Abhijit Nag¹, Ganapati Natarajan¹, Nayanika Bandyopadhyay¹, Ganesan Paramasivam¹, Manoj Kumar Panwar¹, Jaydeb Chakrabarti², Thalappil Pradeep^{1*}

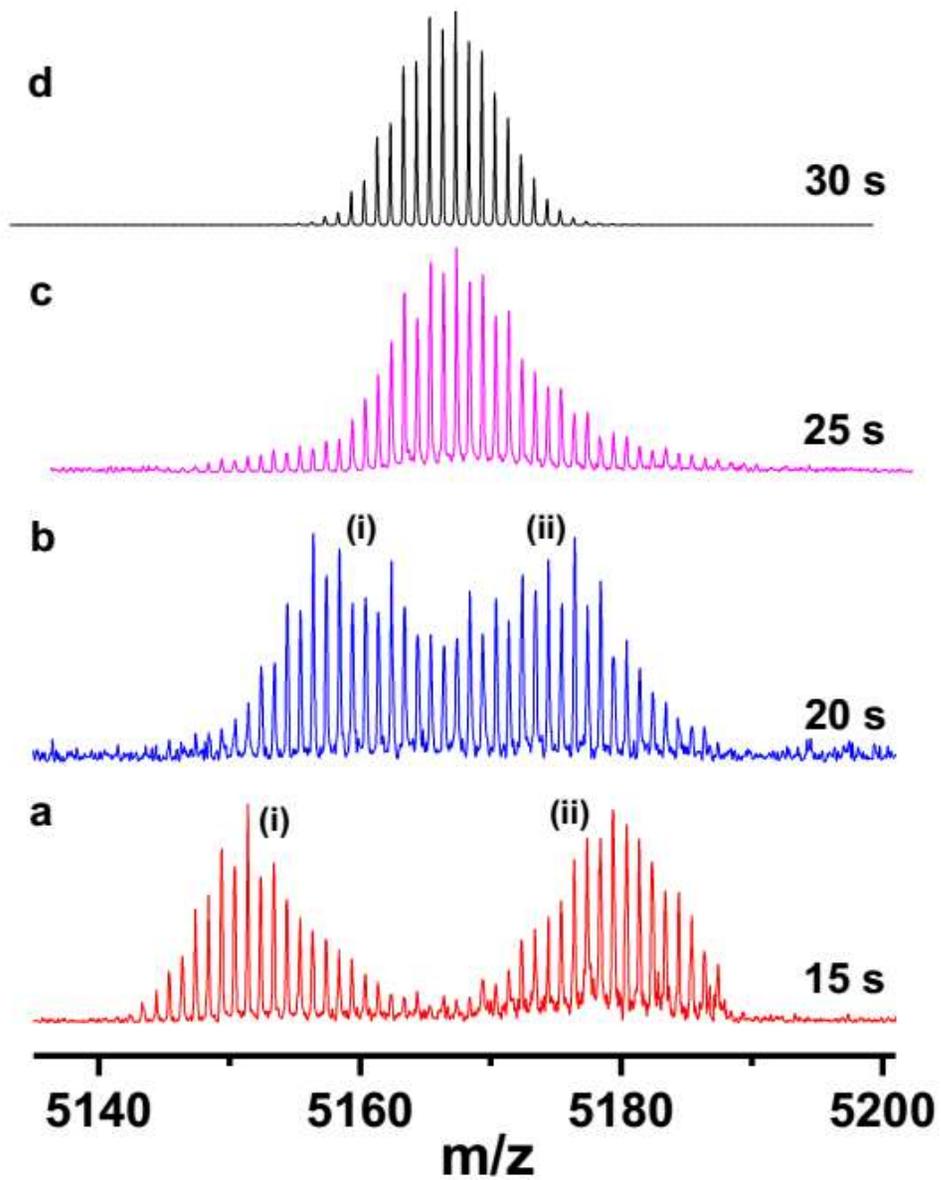
Rapid solution-state exchange dynamics in nanoscale pieces of matter is revealed, taking isotopically pure atomically precise clusters as examples. As two isotopically pure silver clusters made of ^{107}Ag and ^{109}Ag are mixed, an isotopically mixed cluster of the same entity results, similar to the formation of HDO, from H_2O and D_2O . This spontaneous process is driven by the entropy of mixing and involves events at multiple time scales.

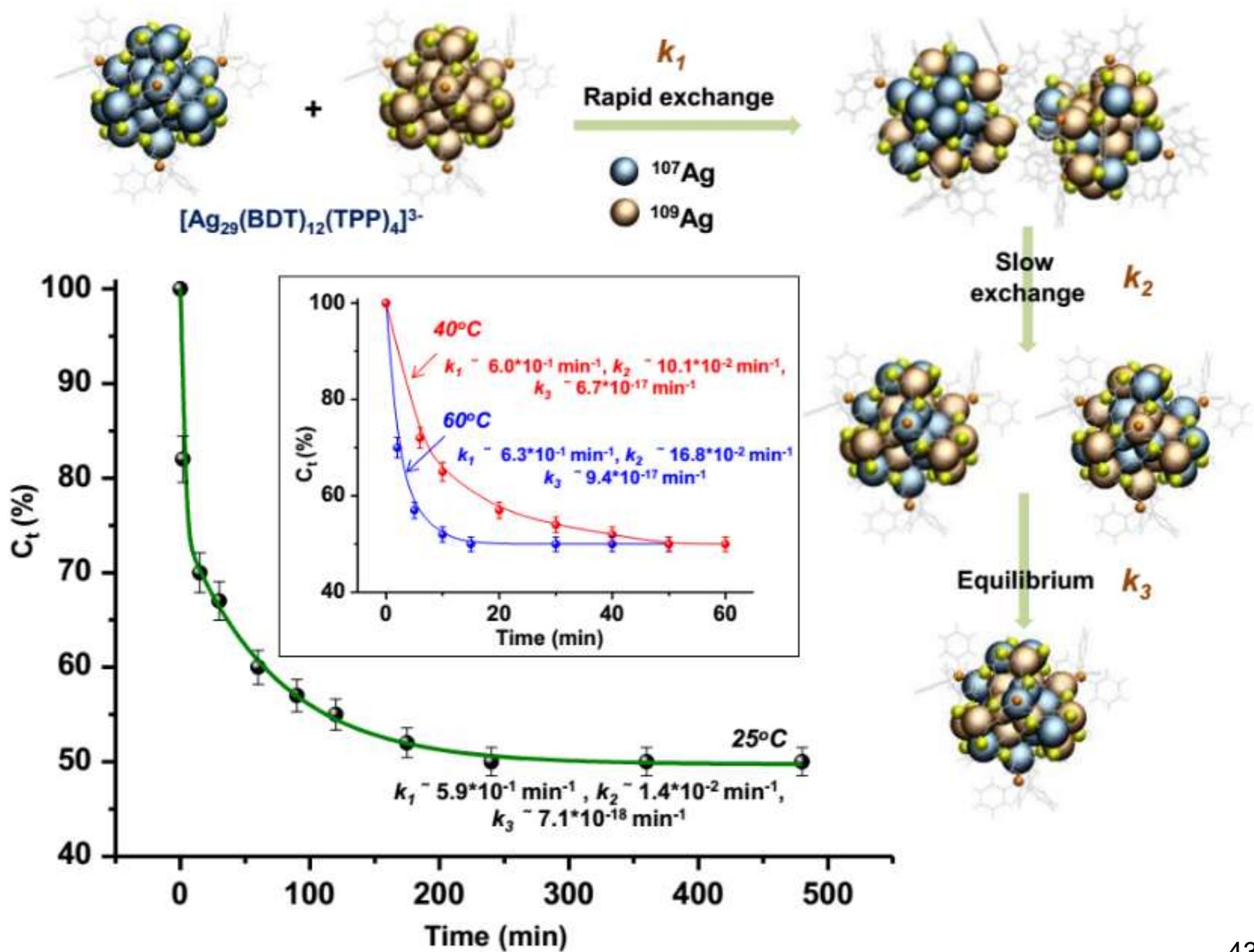
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A)**B)**

ESI MS of **A)** $^{107}\text{Ag}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18}$ and **B)** $^{109}\text{Ag}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18}$. Insets shows the respective isotope patterns.







Expanding reactions

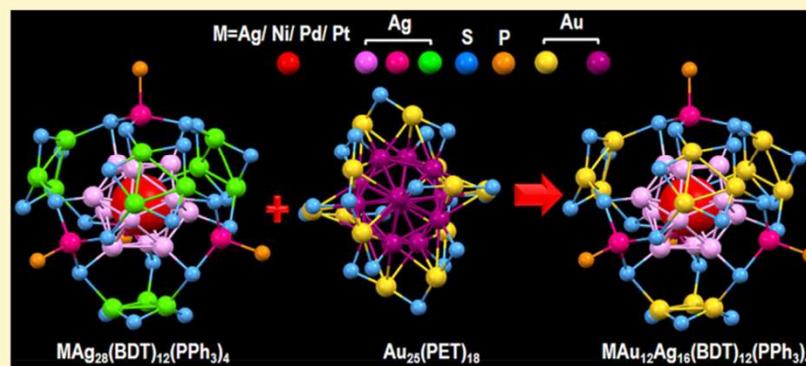
Intercluster Reactions Resulting in Silver-Rich Trimetallic Nanoclusters

Esma Khatun, Papri Chakraborty, Betsy Rachel Jacob, Ganesan Paramasivam, Mohammad Bodiuzzaman, Wakeel Ahmed Dar, and Thalappil Pradeep*^{1b}

Department of Chemistry, DST Unit of Nanoscience (DST UNS) and Thematic Unit of Excellence (TUE), Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai 600036, India

S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Herein, we present an intercluster reaction leading to new trimetallic nanoclusters (NCs) using bimetallic and monometallic NCs as reactants. Dithiol protected bimetallic $\text{MAg}_{28}(\text{BDT})_{12}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (BDT = 1,3-benzenedithiol and $M = \text{Ni}, \text{Pd},$ or Pt) and monothiol protected $\text{Au}_{25}(\text{PET})_{18}$ (PET = 2-phenylethanethiol) were used as model NCs. A mixture of trimetallic $\text{MAu}_x\text{Ag}_{28-x}(\text{BDT})_{12}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ ($x = 1-12$) and bimetallic $\text{Ag}_x\text{Au}_{25-x}(\text{PET})_{18}$ ($x = 1-7$) NCs were formed during the reaction as understood from time-dependent electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI MS). Detailed studies of intercluster reaction between $\text{Ag}_{29}(\text{BDT})_{12}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ and $\text{Au}_{25}(\text{PET})_{18}$ were also performed. Although both $\text{MAg}_{28}(\text{BDT})_{12}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ ($M = \text{Ag}, \text{Ni}, \text{Pd},$ or Pt) and $\text{Au}_{25}(\text{PET})_{18}$ contain 13 atoms icosahedral core, only a maximum of 12 Au doped NCs were formed for the former as a major product and not the 13 Au doped one, unlike the previous reports of intercluster reaction. The transfer of Ni, Pd, or Pt atom from the center of icosahedron of $\text{MAg}_{28}(\text{BDT})_{12}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ to $\text{Au}_{25}(\text{PET})_{18}$ was not observed, which suggests that the central atom is not involved in the reaction. Density functional theory (DFT) calculations were performed to know structures



Interparticle Reactions Forming Product Co-Crystals

ACS NANO

Cite This: *ACS Nano* 2019, 13, 13365–13373

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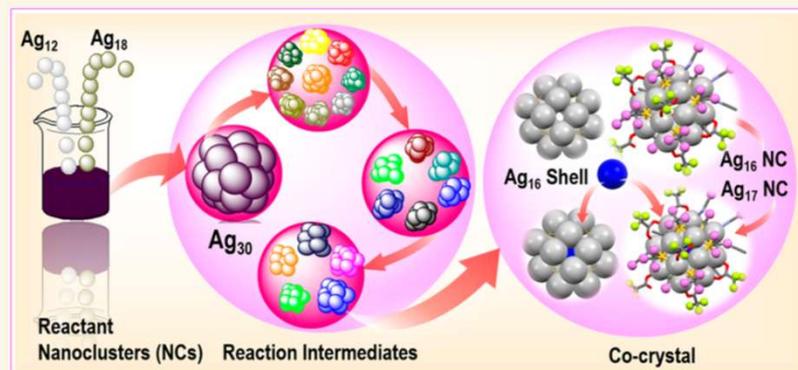
Interparticle Reactions between Silver Nanoclusters Leading to Product Cocystals by Selective Cocrystallization

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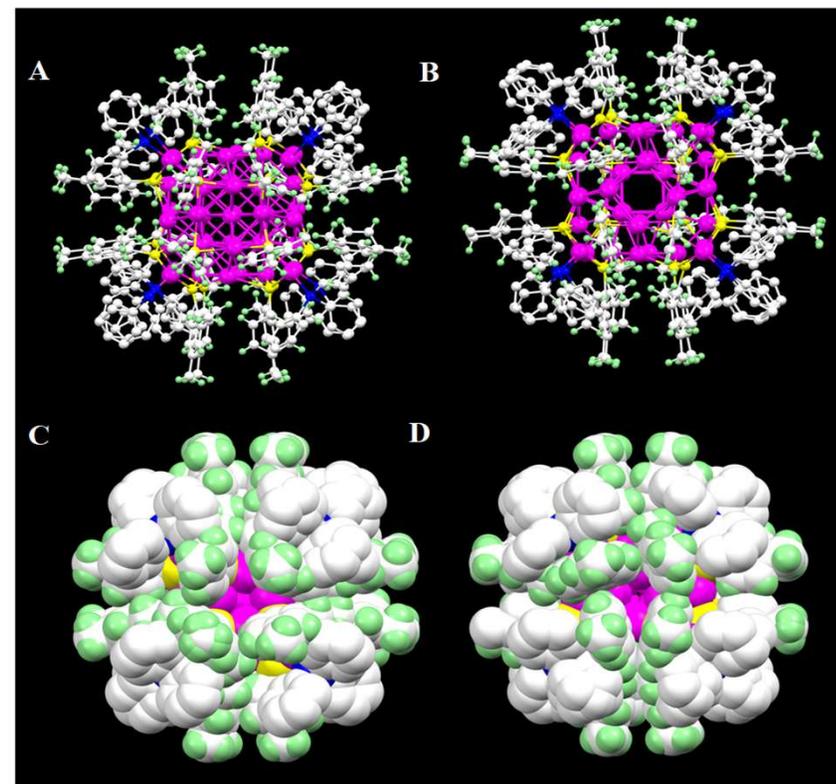
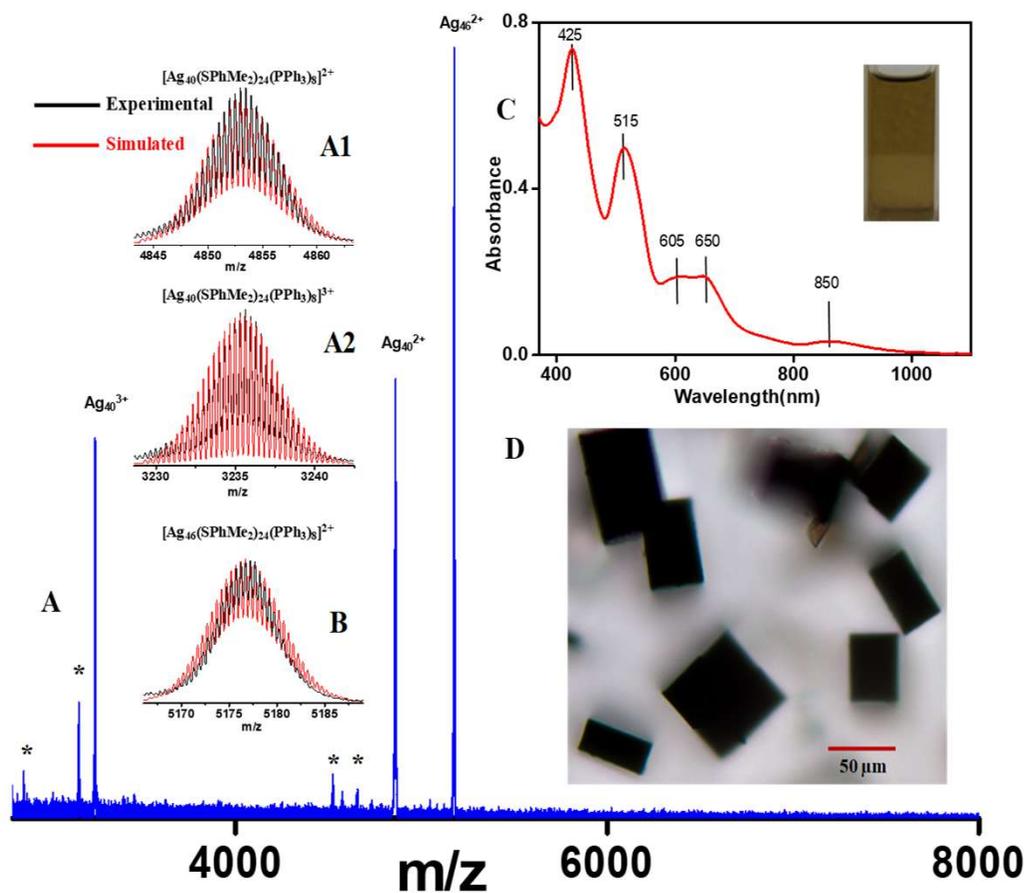
S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: We present an example of an interparticle reaction between atomically precise nanoclusters (NCs) of the same metal, resulting in entirely different clusters. In detail, the clusters $[\text{Ag}_{12}(\text{TBT})_8(\text{TFA})_5(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})]^+$ (TBT = *tert*-butylthiolate, TFA = trifluoroacetate, CH_3CN = acetonitrile) and $[\text{Ag}_{18}(\text{TPP})_{10}\text{H}_{16}]^{2+}$ (TPP = triphenylphosphine) abbreviated as Ag_{12} and Ag_{18} , respectively, react leading to $[\text{Ag}_{16}(\text{TBT})_8(\text{TFA})_7(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_3\text{Cl}]^+$ and $[\text{Ag}_{17}(\text{TBT})_8(\text{TFA})_7(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_3\text{Cl}]^+$, abbreviated as Ag_{16} and Ag_{17} , respectively. The two product NCs crystallize together as both possess the same metal chalcogenolate



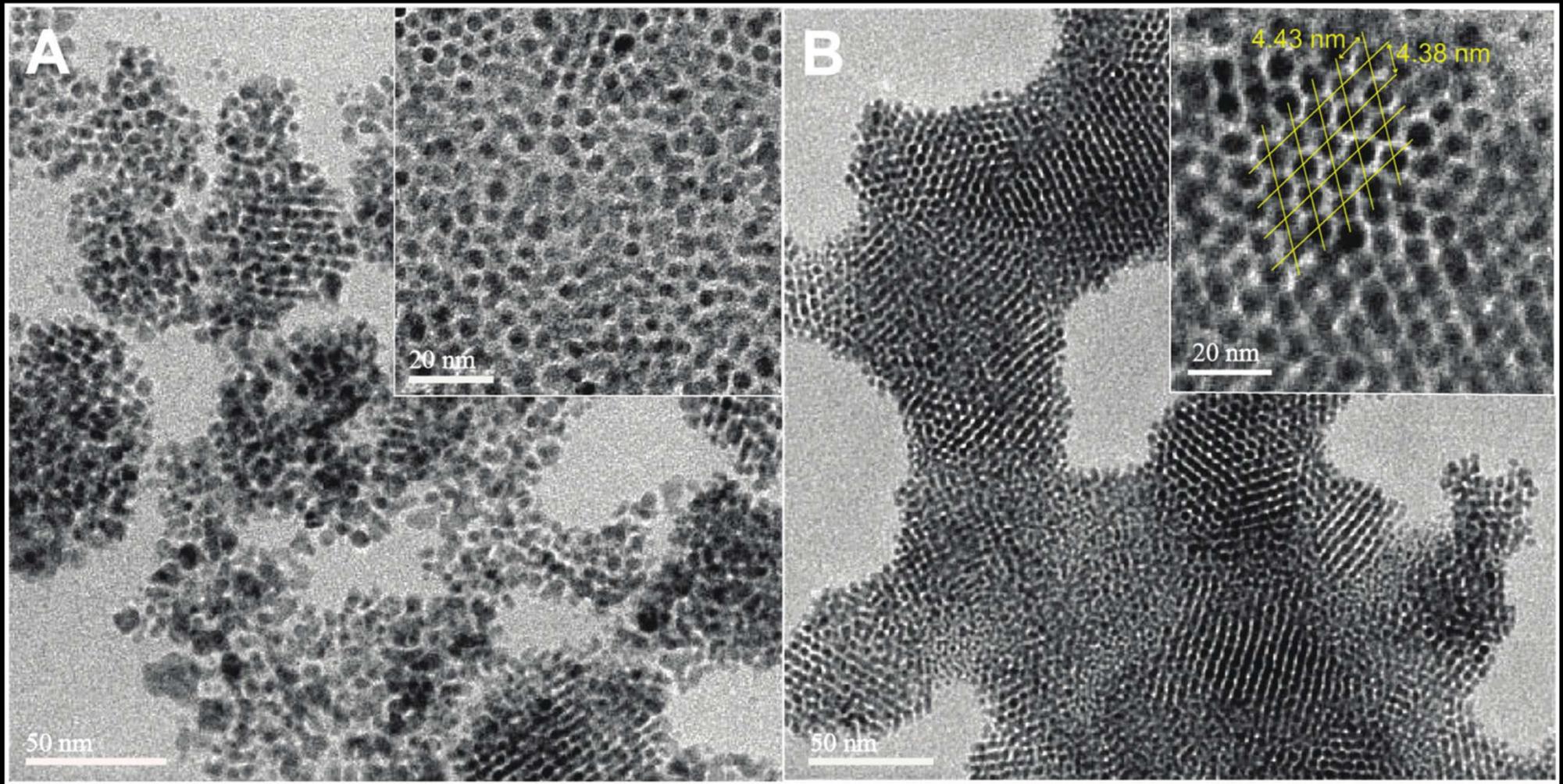
Co-crystals

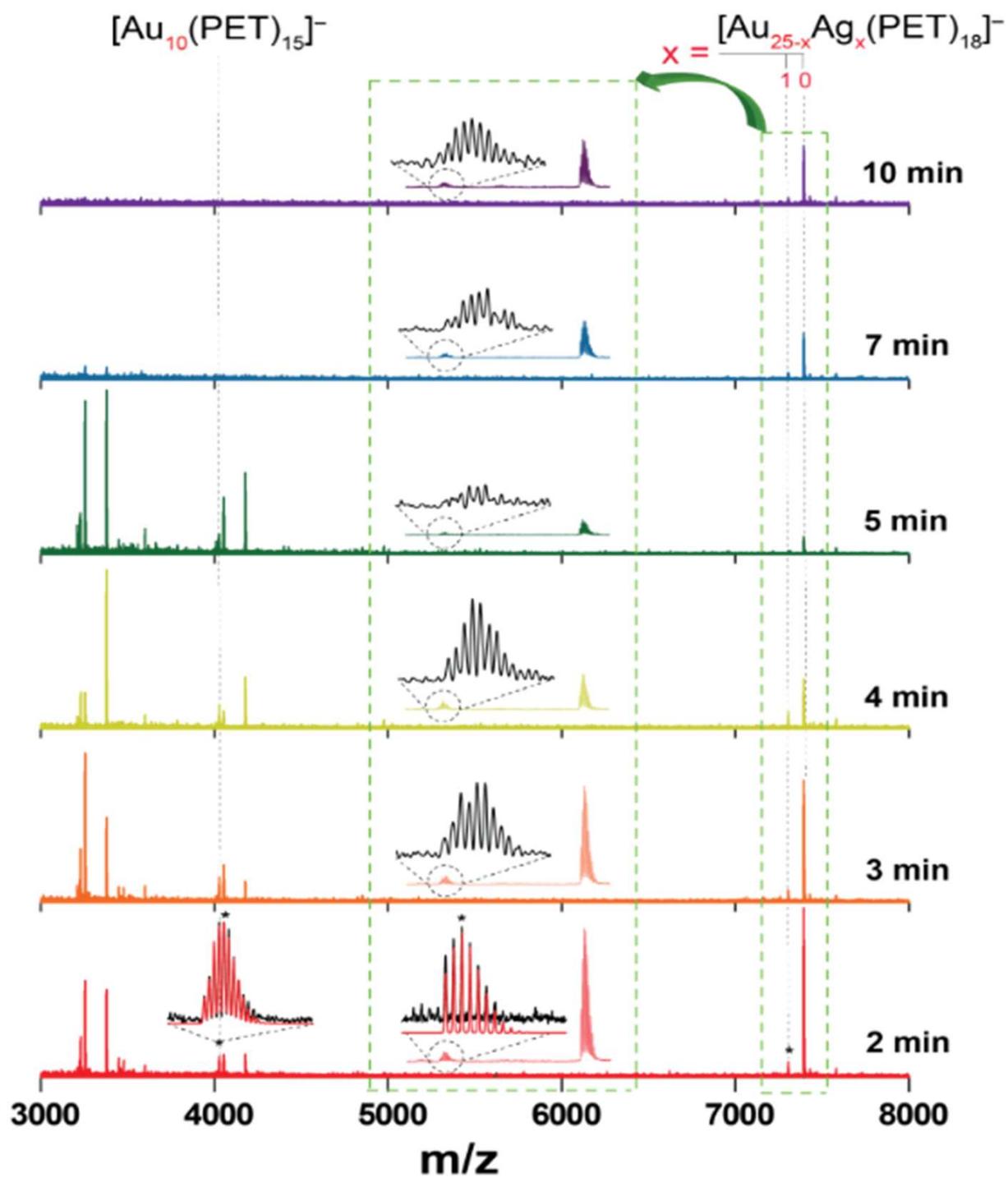
Ag₄₀ and Ag₄₆ with the same shell

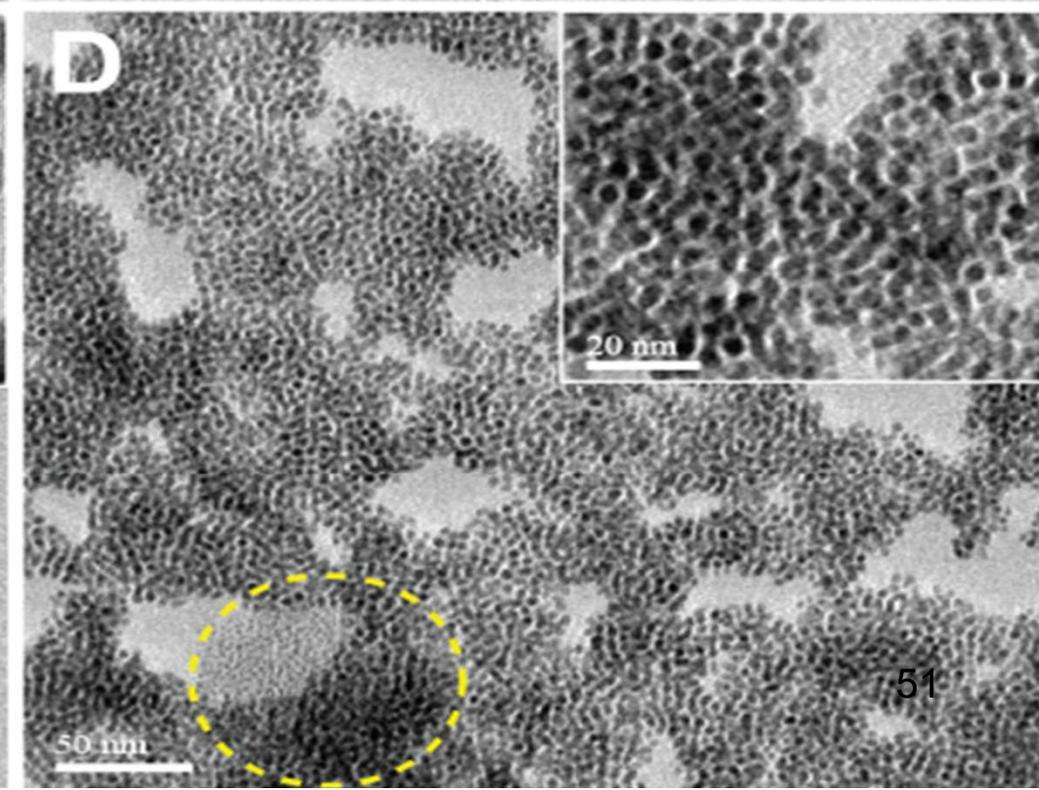
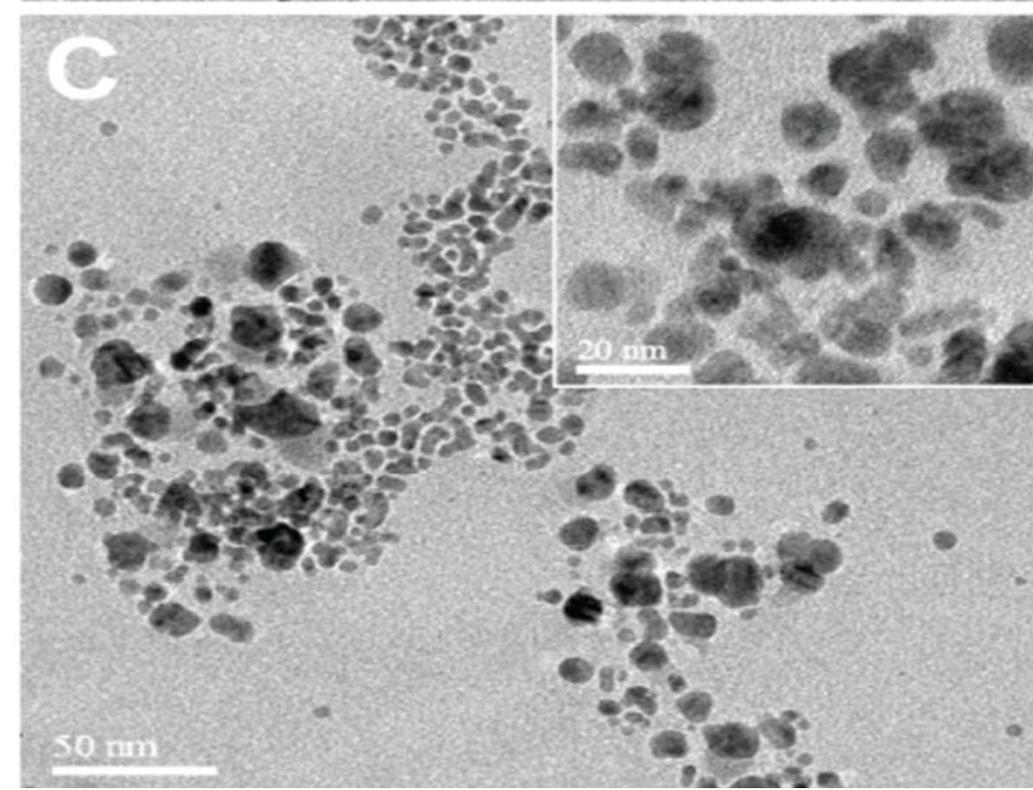
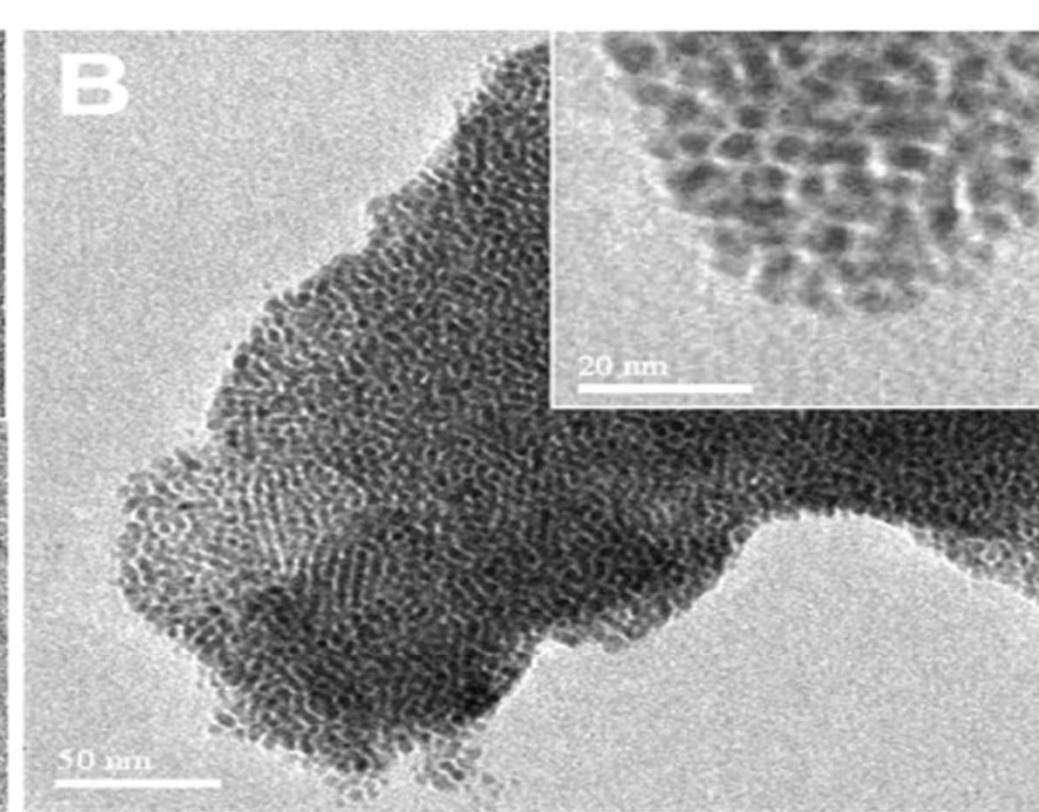
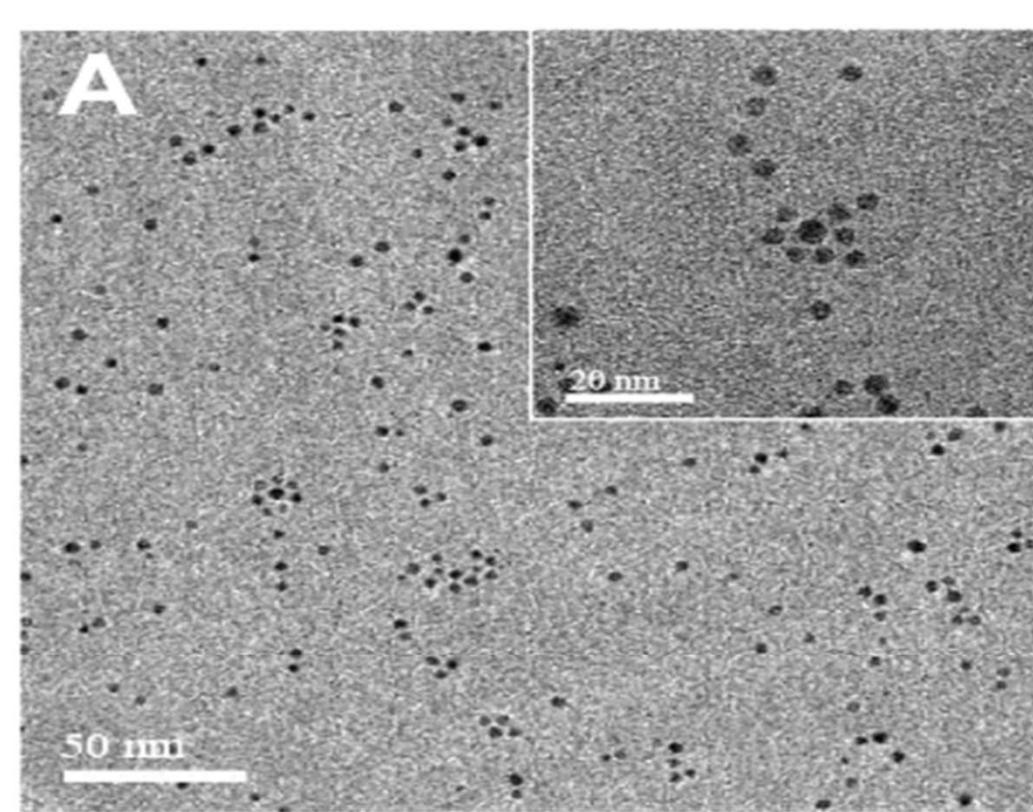


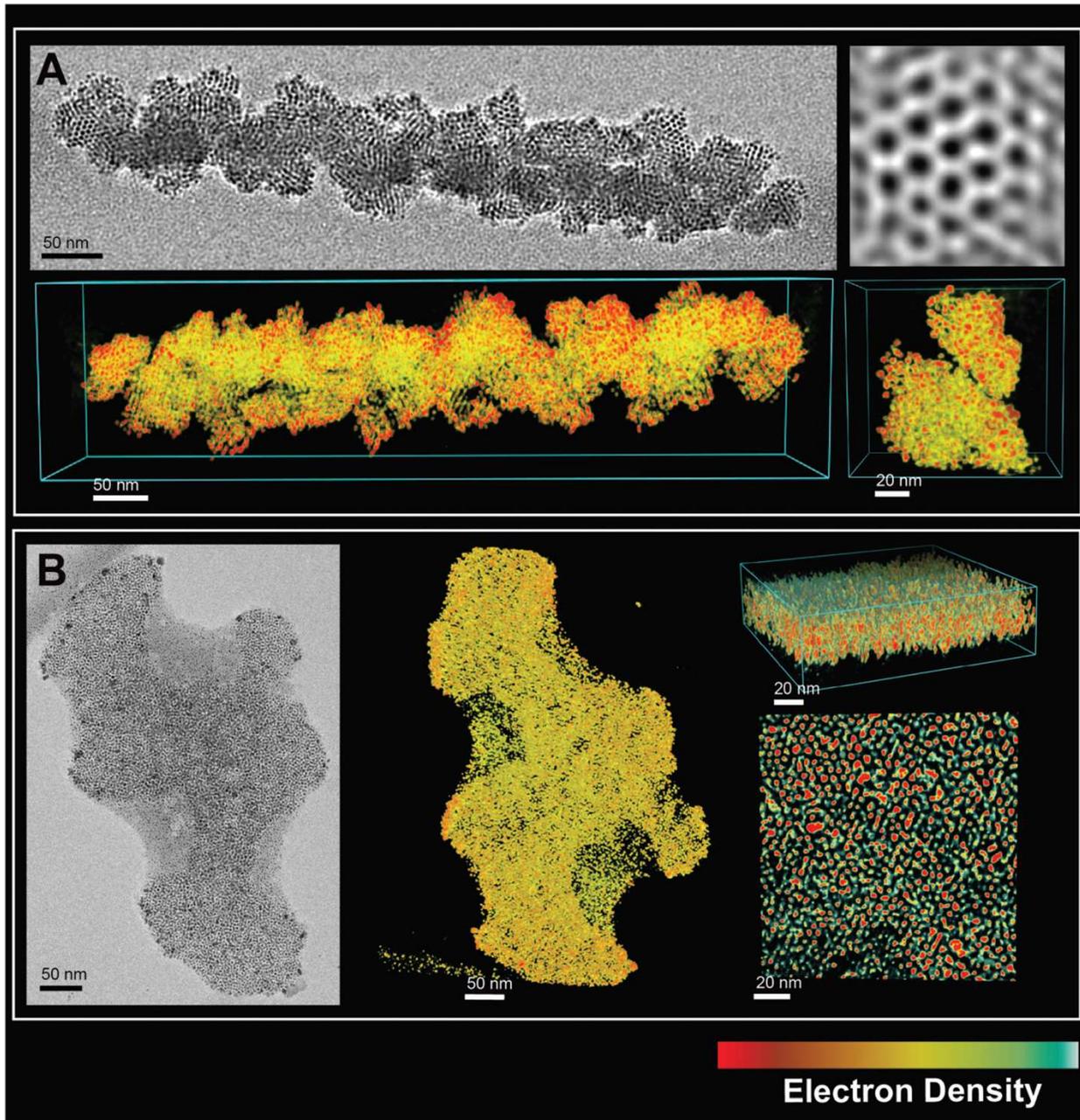
M. Bodiuzzaman, et. al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2018

Can clusters react with nanoparticles?









Supramolecular chemistry

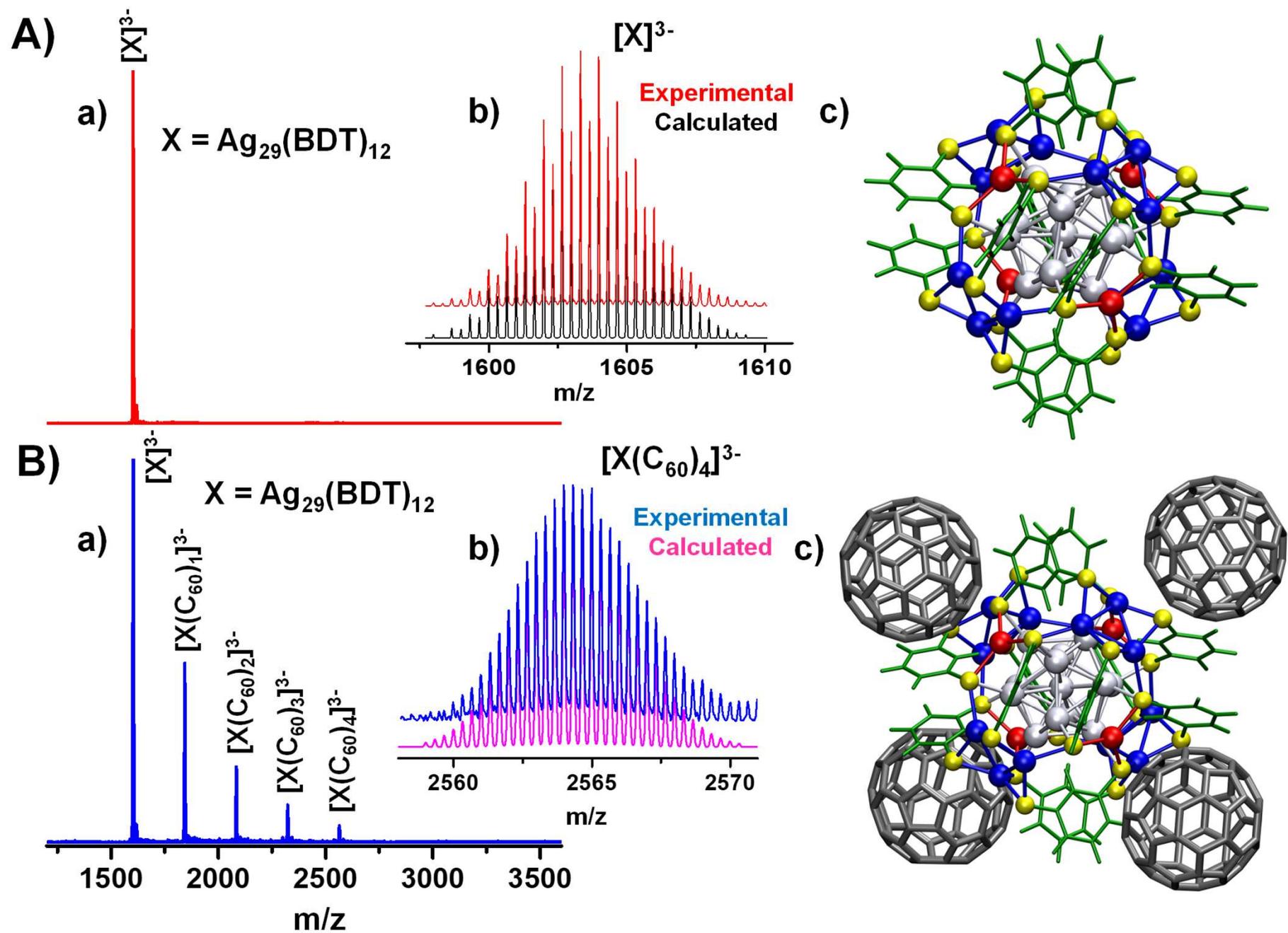


Figure 1. A) (a) Full range ESI MS, (b) experimental and calculated isotope patterns and (c) DFT optimized structure of $[Ag_{29}(BDT)_{12}]^{3-}$ cluster. B) (a) ESI MS of $[Ag_{29}(BDT)_{12}(C_{60})_n]^{3-}$ ($n=1-4$) complexes, (b) experimental and calculated isotope patterns of $[Ag_{29}(BDT)_{12}(C_{60})_4]^{3-}$ and (c) schematic of the possible structure of $[Ag_{29}(BDT)_{12}(C_{60})_4]^{3-}$.

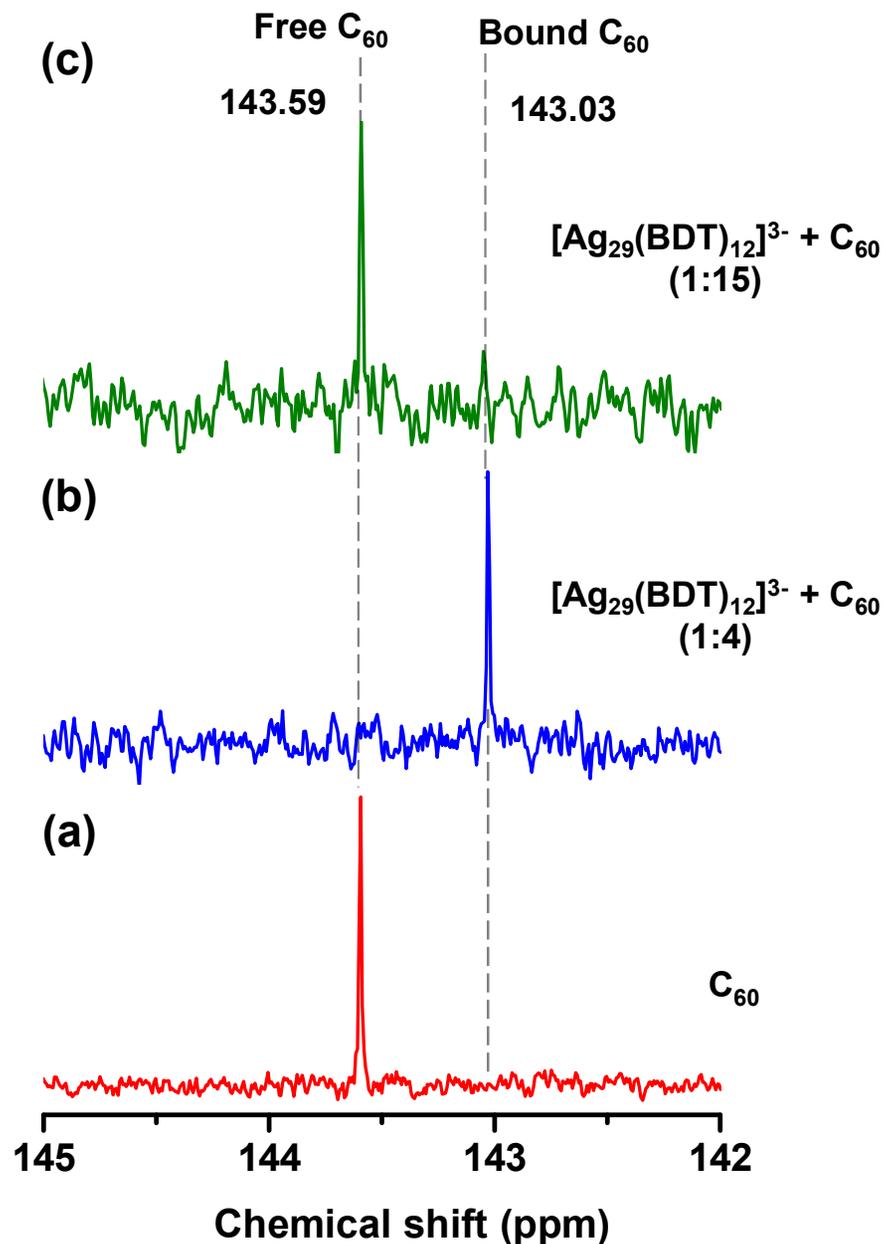
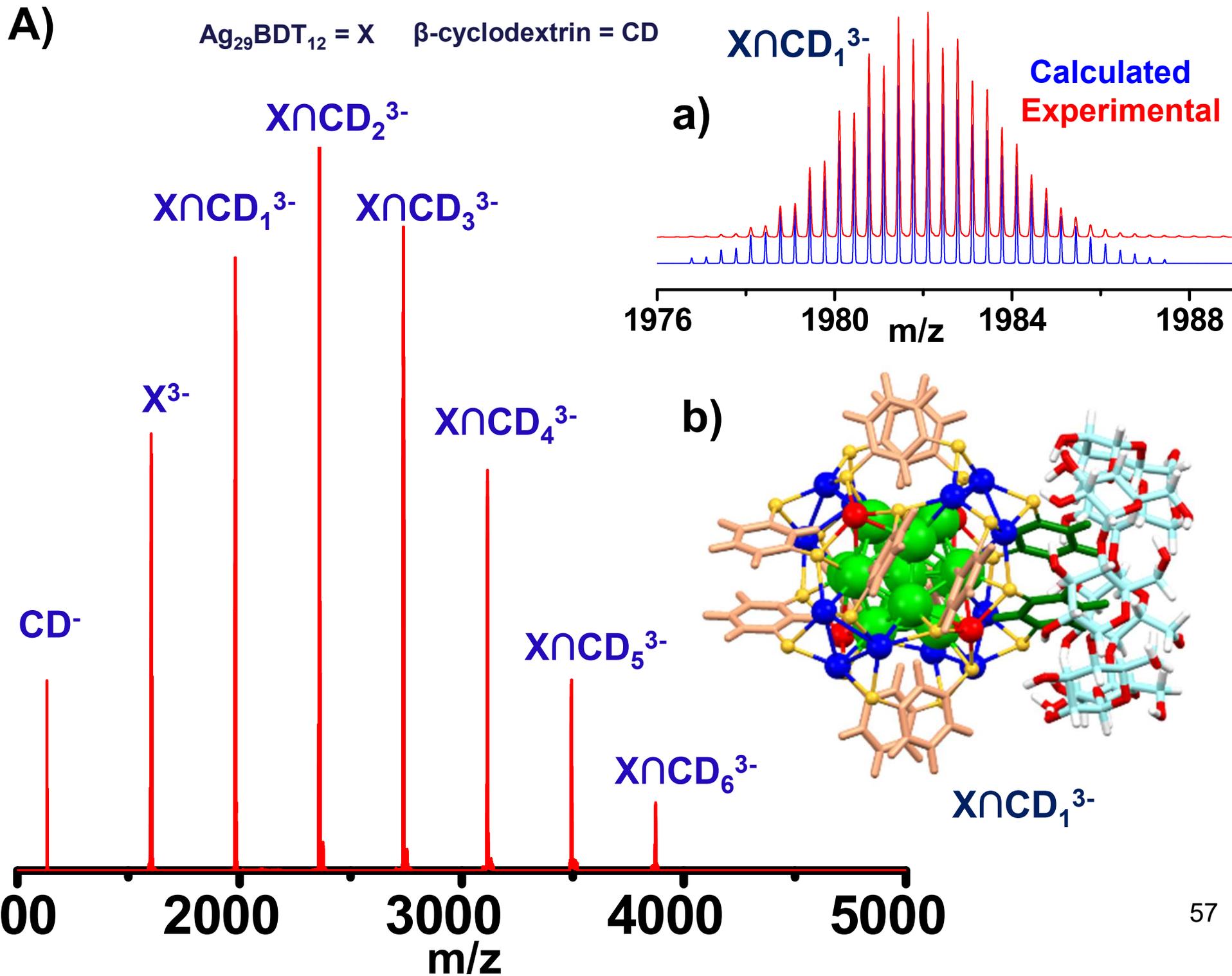
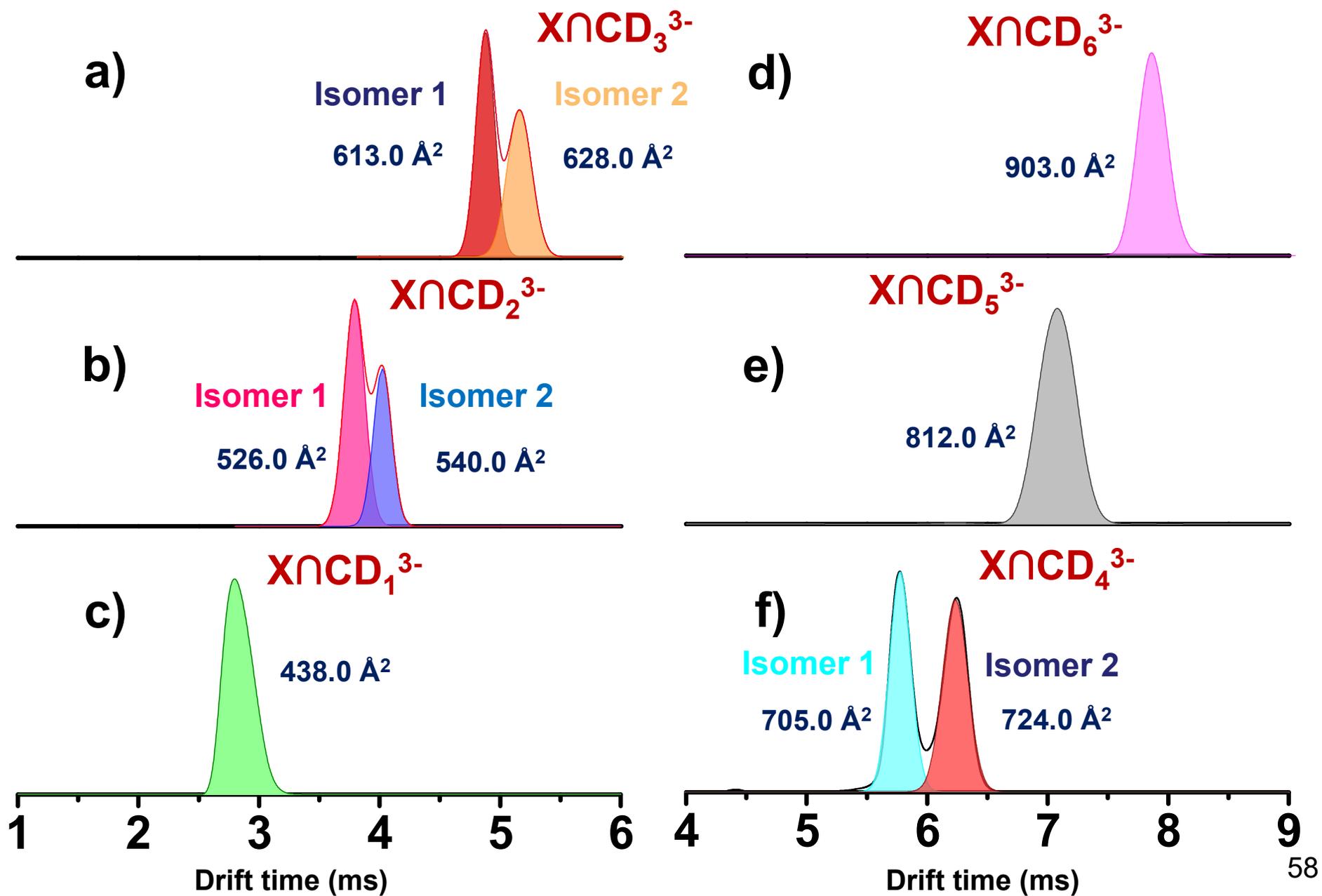


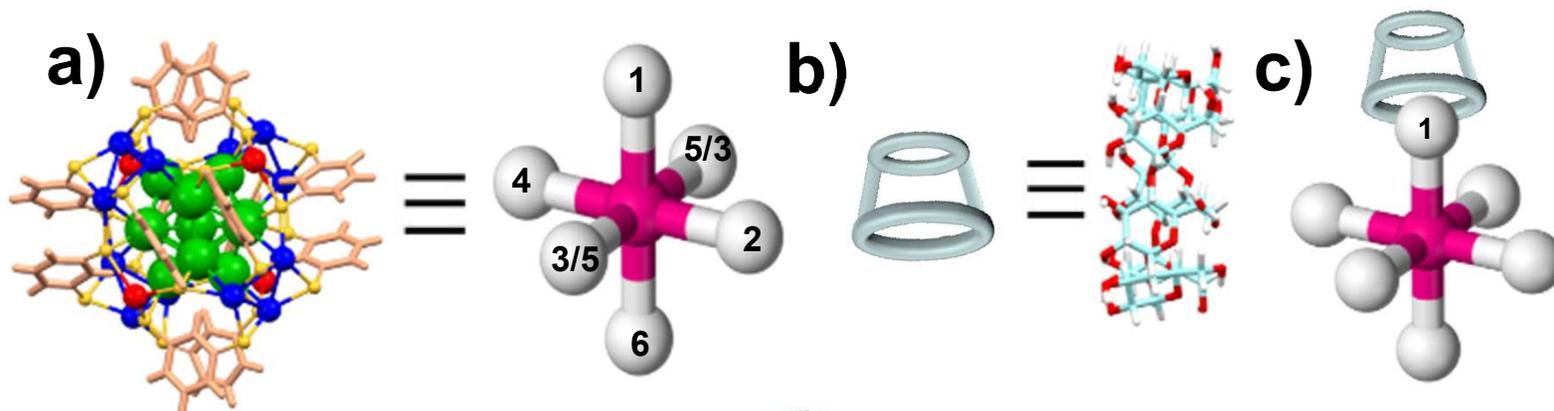
Figure 3. NMR of (a) C₆₀ showing peak at 143.59 ppm, (b) the adducts at a cluster:fullerene molar ratio of 1:4 showing peak at 143.03 ppm for the C₆₀ molecules in bound state and (c) the adducts at an excess concentration of C₆₀ (cluster:fullerene molar ratio of 1:15) showing a predominant peak for free C₆₀ (143.59 ppm) and a less intense peak for bound C₆₀ (143.03 ppm).

Isomerism in supramolecular adducts

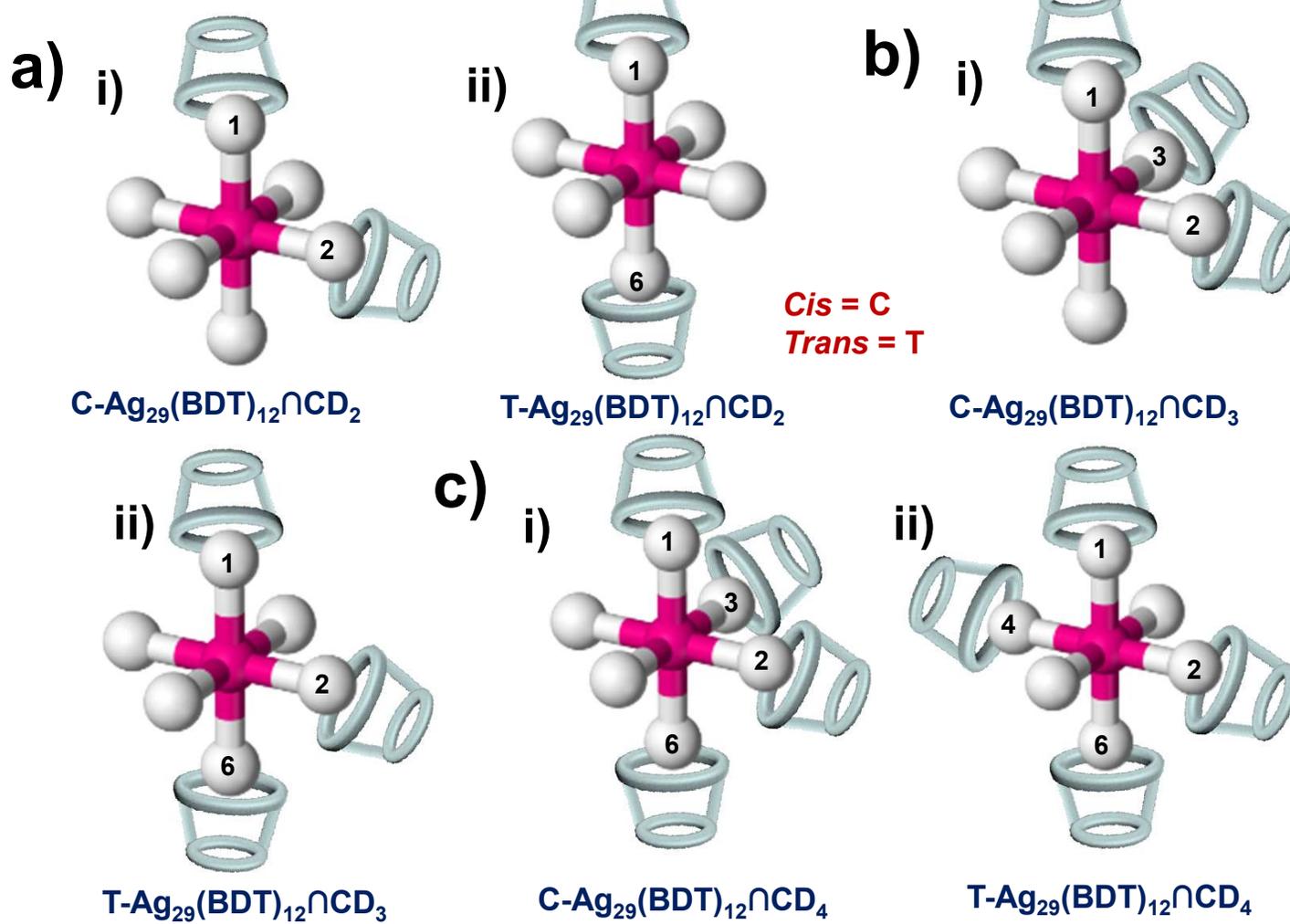




A)

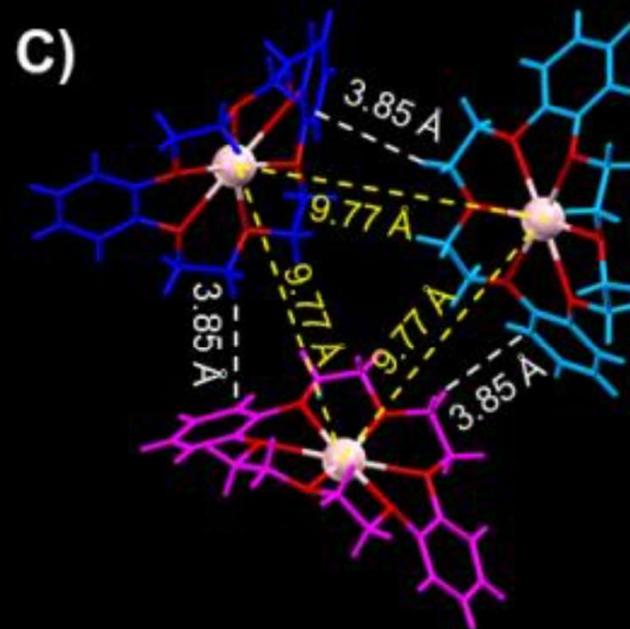
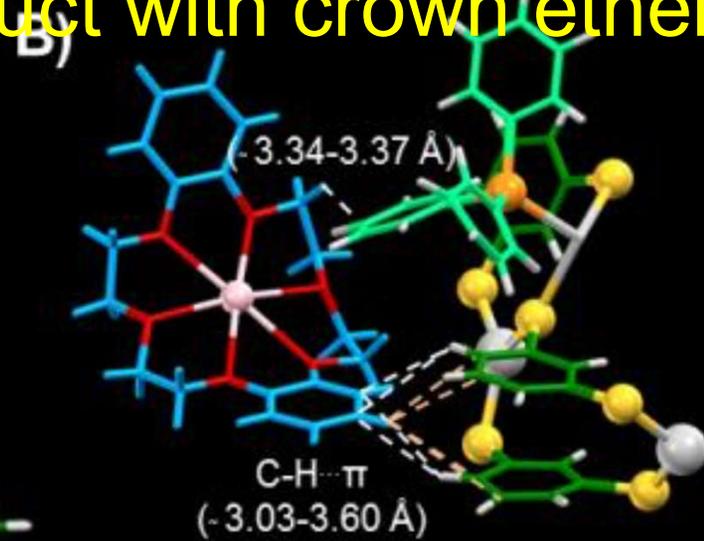
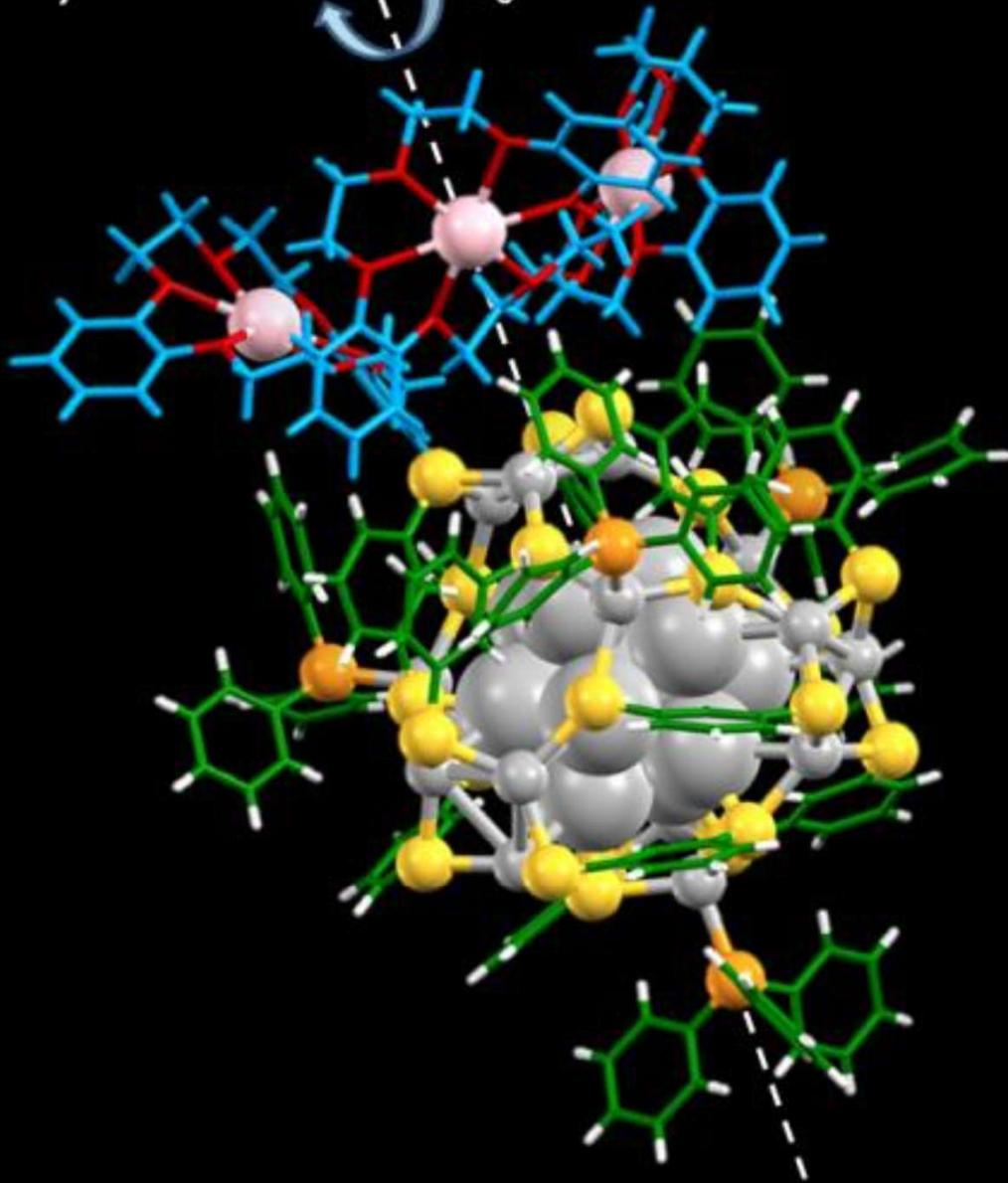


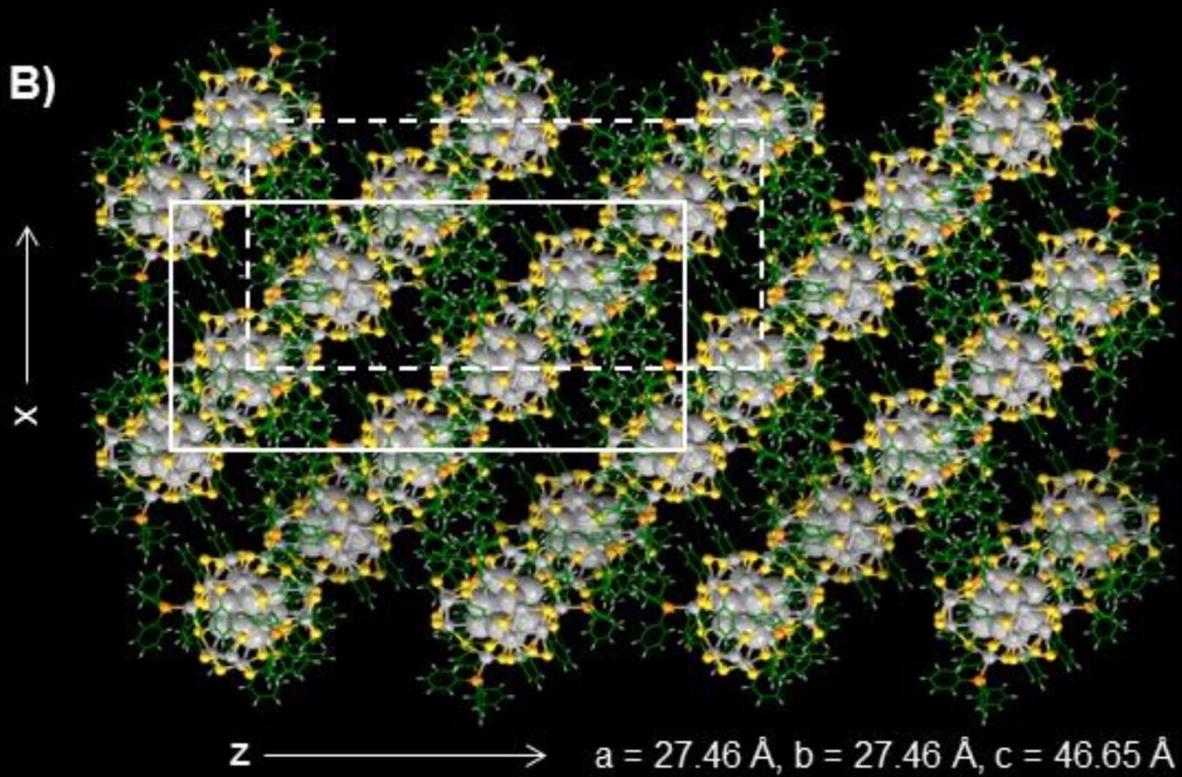
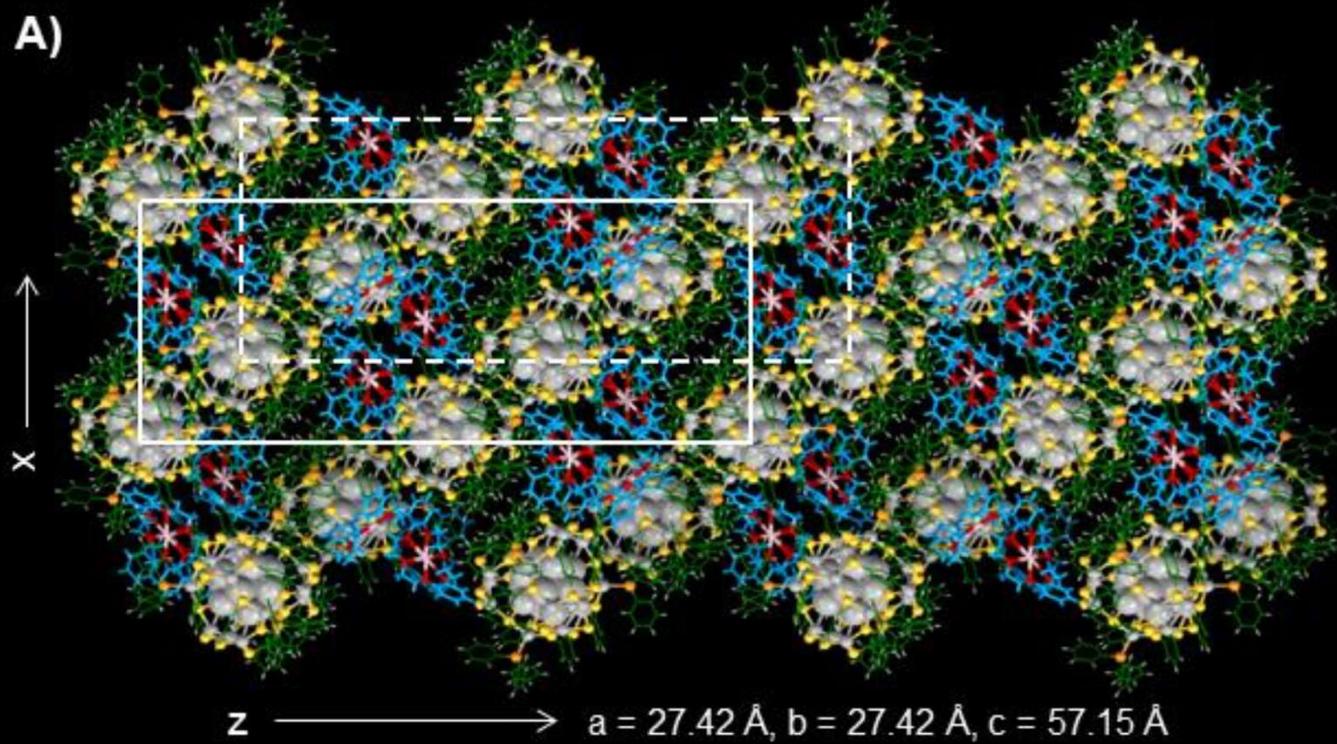
B)

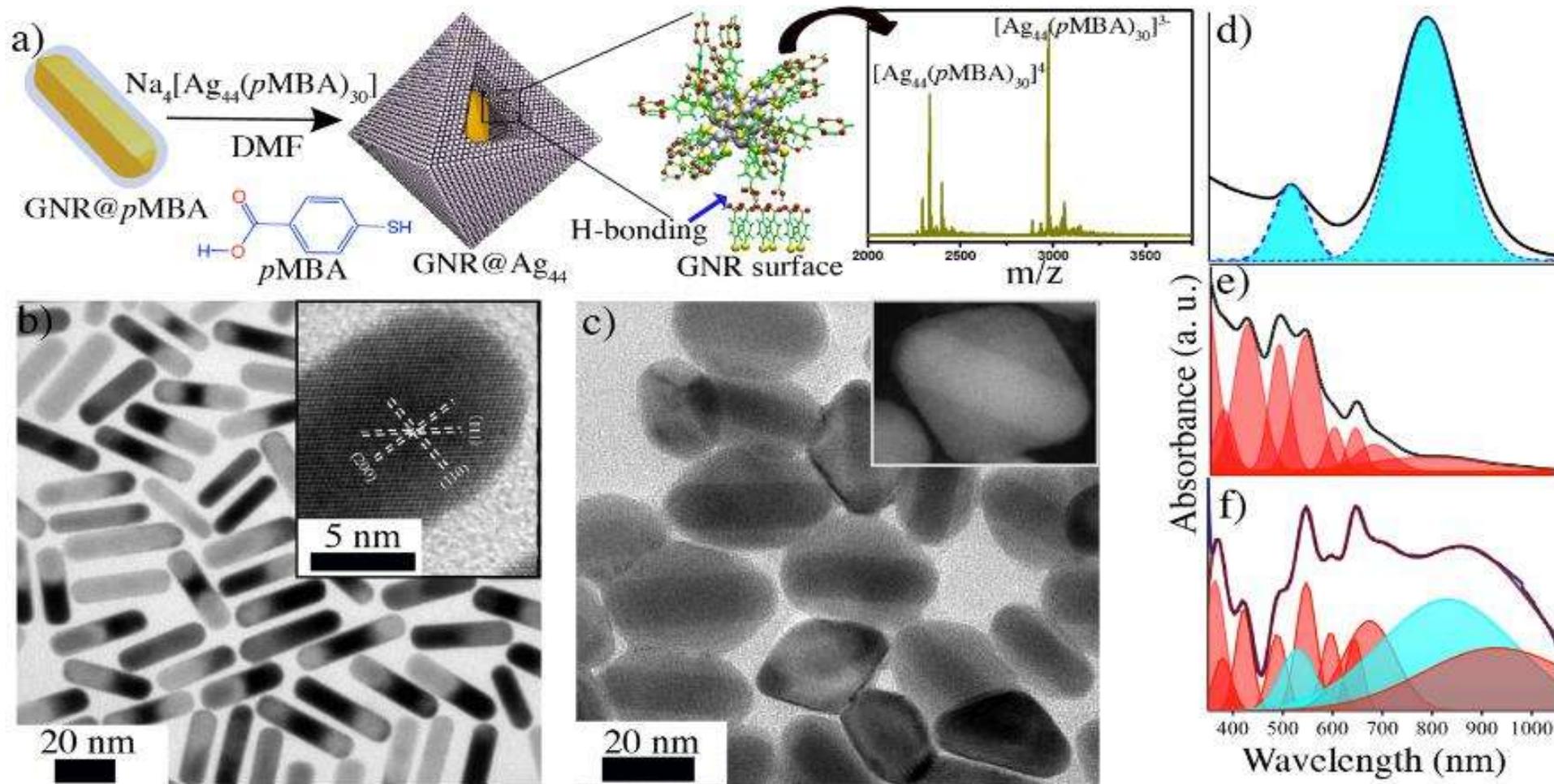


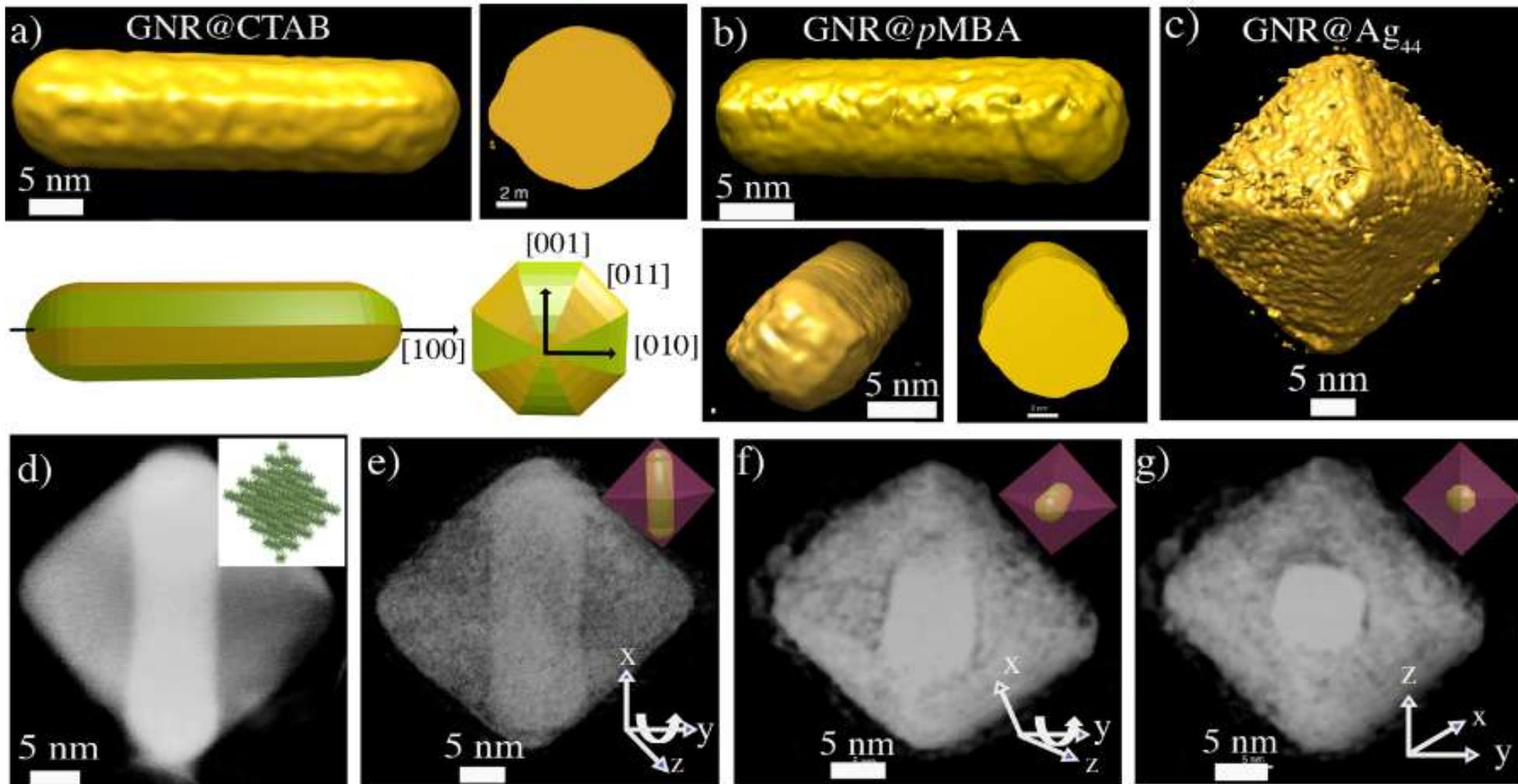
Assemblies and superstructures

A) Ag_{29} supramolecular adduct with crown ether





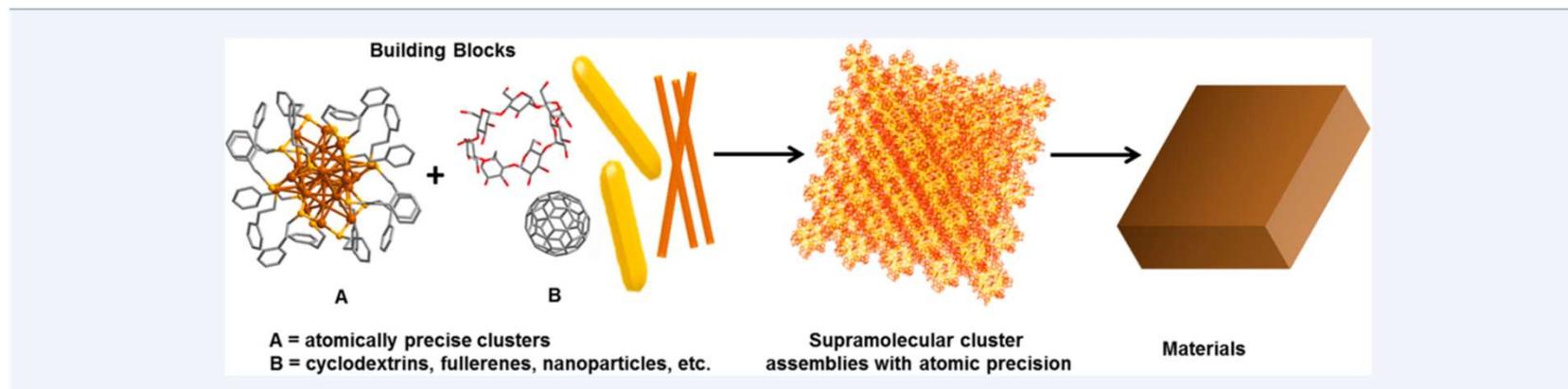




1 Approaching Materials with Atomic Precision Using Supramolecular 2 Cluster Assemblies 3

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Molecules and their properties

Chemical formula	H ₂ O
Molecular weight	18.0148
Critical temperature	373.91°C
Critical pressure	22.05 MPa
Critical density	315.0 kg/m ³
Triple point temperature	0.01°C
Triple point pressure	615.066 Pa
Normal boiling point	100.0°C
Normal freezing point	0.0°C
Density of ice at normal melting point	918.0 kg/m ³
Maximum density, 3.98°C	999.973 kg/m ³
Viscosity, 25°C	0.889 mN s/m ²
Surface tension, 25°C	72 mN/m
Heat Capacity, 25°C	4.1796 kJ/kg.K
Enthalpy of vaporisation, 100°C	2,257.7 kJ/kg
Enthalpy of fusion, 0°C	333.8 kJ/kg
Velocity of sound, 0°C	1.403 km/s
Dielectric constant, 25°C	78.40
Electrical conductivity, 25°C	8 μS/m
Refractive index, 25°C	1.333
Liquid compressibility, 10°C	480. × 10 ⁻¹² m ² /N
Coefficient of thermal expansion, 25°C	256.32 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
Thermal Conductivity, 25°C	0.608 W/m.K

Molecular formula
Molecular weight
Molecular structure
Molecular absorption and emission
Molecular reactions
Molecular assembly
Molecular co-crystals

Phases - phase transitions
Physical properties
Electrical, magnetic
Mechanical properties
Electrochemical properties

Future?





Department of Science and Technology

Collaborators: Tatsuya Tsukuda, Keisaku Kimura, Yuichi Negishi, Uzi Landman, Rob Whetten, Hannu Hakkinen, Robin Ras, Manfred Kappes, Horst Hahn, Tomas Base, Shiv Khanna, Umesh Waghmare, Chandrabhas Narayana, Giridhar U. Kulkarni, Reji Philip, R. Mukhopadhyay

Thank you all