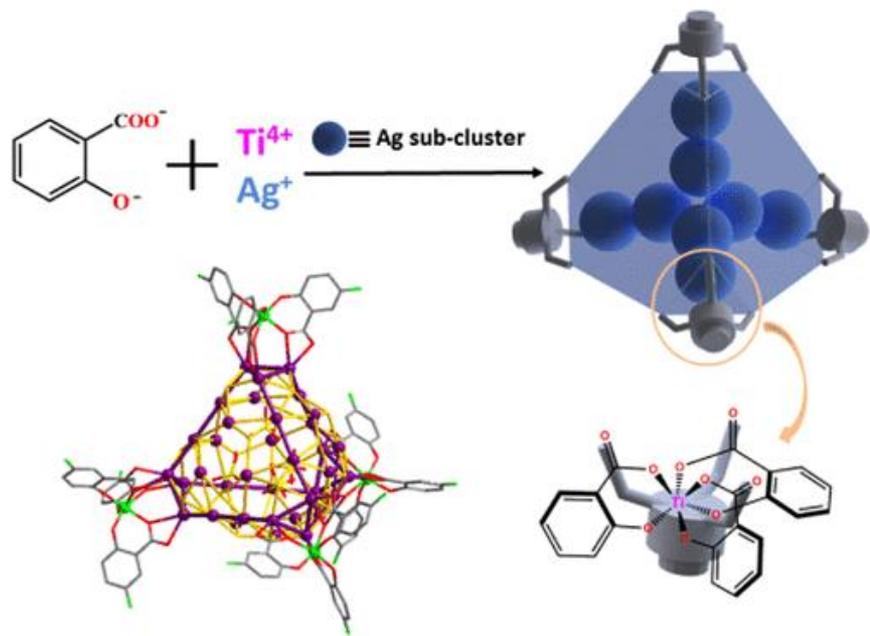


Tetrahedral Geometry Induction of Stable Ag-Ti Nanoclusters by Flexible Trifurcate TiL₃ Metalloligand

Mei-Yan Gao,^[a, b] Kai Wang,^[a] Yayong Sun,^[a] Dejing Li,^[a] Bai-Qiao Song,^[b] Yassin H. Andaloussi,^[b] Michael J. Zaworotko,^[b] Jian Zhang^[a] and Lei Zhang^{*[a]}

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[b] Department of Chemical Sciences, Bernal Institute, University of Limerick, Limerick, Republic of Ireland.



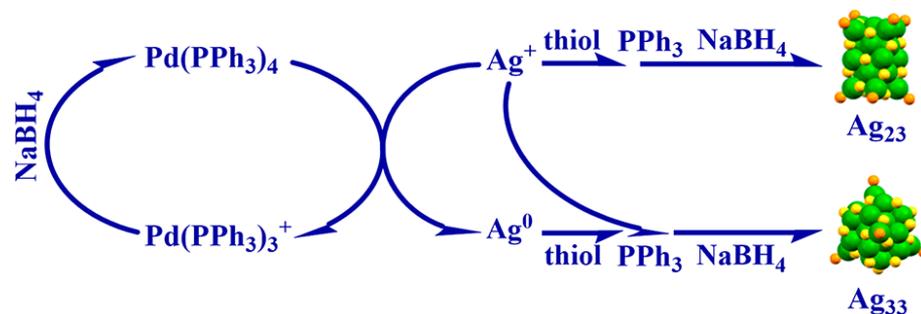
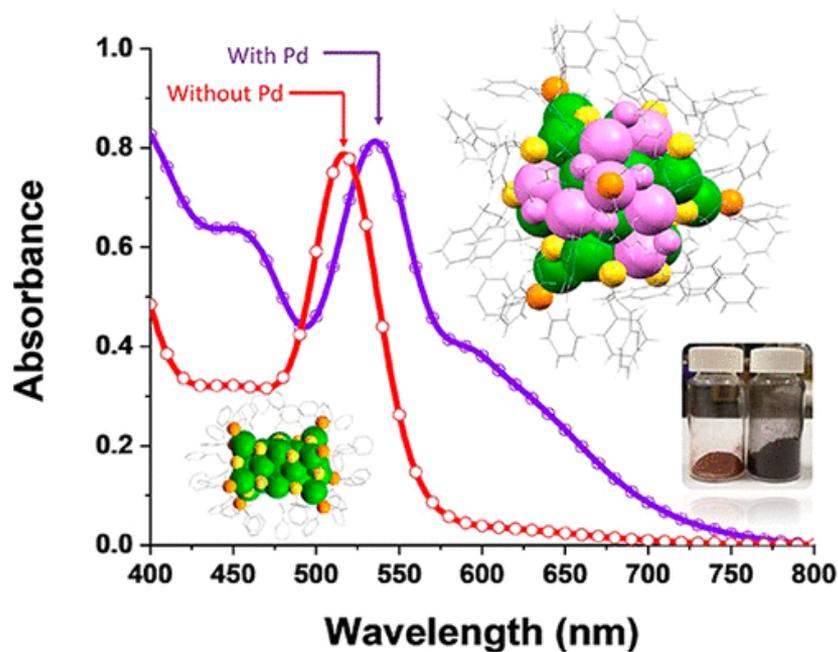
Publication Date: June 24, 2020

Paper presentation
 Jayoti Roy
 11-07-2020

Pd-Mediated Synthesis of Ag_{33} Chiral Nanocluster with Core–Shell Structure in T Point Group

Fan Tian^{ID} and Rong Chen*^{ID}

School of Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Donghu New & High Technology Development Zone, Wuhan 430205, PR China



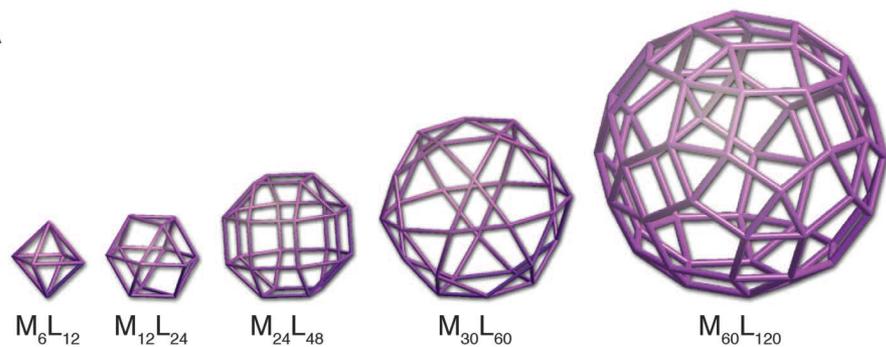
Pd Cycle in the Synthesis of the Ag_{33} Nanocluster

Self-Assembled $M_{24}L_{48}$ Polyhedra and Their Sharp Structural Switch upon Subtle Ligand Variation

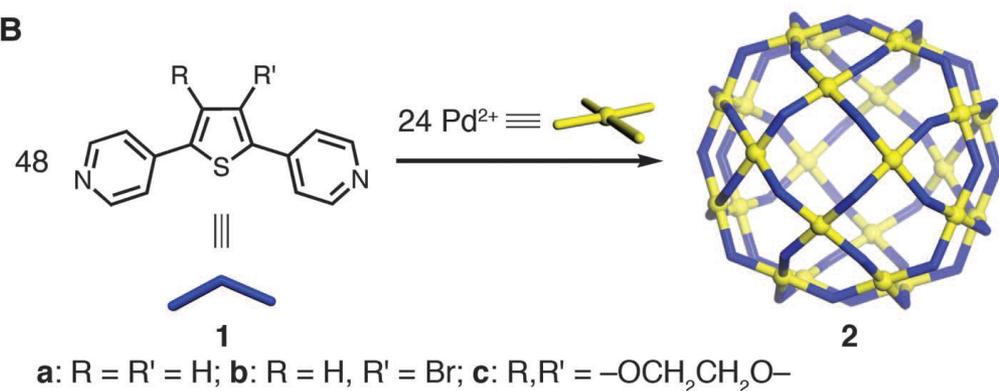
Qing-Fu Sun,¹ Junji Iwasa,¹ Daichi Ogawa,¹ Yoshitaka Ishido,¹ Sota Sato,¹ Tomoji Ozeki,²
Yoshihisa Sei,³ Kentaro Yamaguchi,³ Makoto Fujita^{1*}

Qing-Fu Sun *et al.*, *Science* **328**, 1144 (2010)

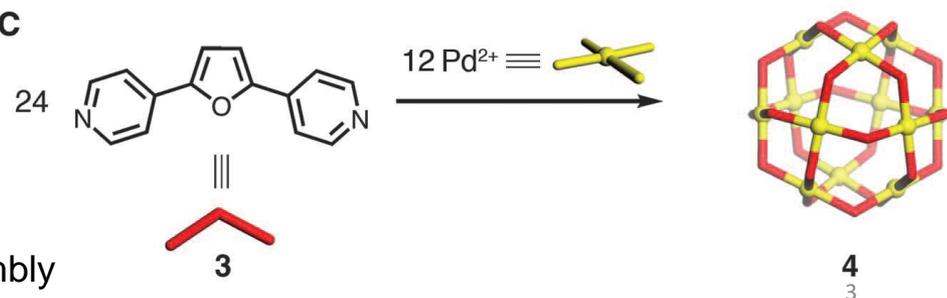
A



B



C



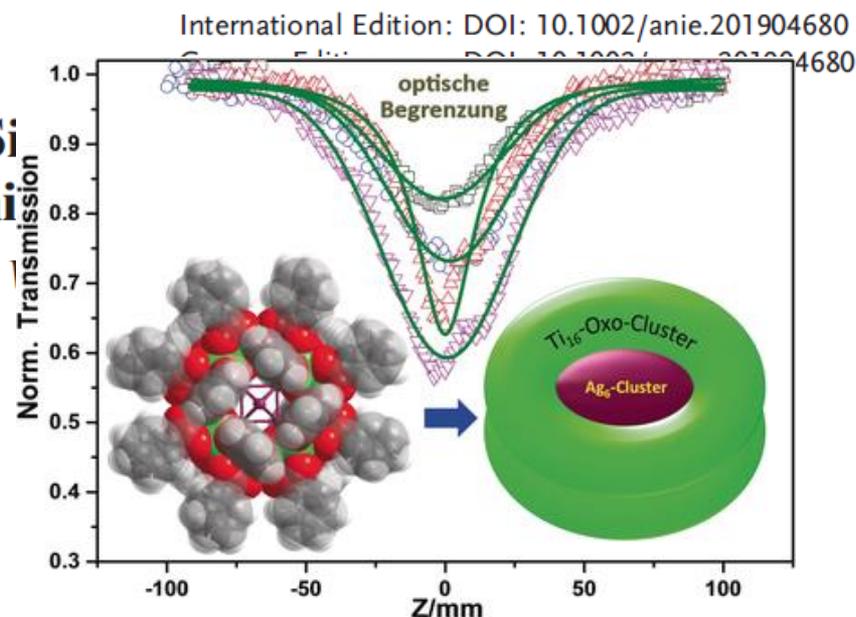
(A) The family of M_nL_{2n} polyhedra where metals (M) and bridging ligands (L) are mapped onto the vertices and edges, respectively, of the polyhedra.

(B) Self-assembly of $M_{24}L_{48}$ spheres 2. (C) Self-assembly of $M_{12}L_{24}$ sphere 4.

Single-Atom Catalysts

Ag₁₀Ti₂₈-Oxo Cluster Containing Si
Structure and Synergistic ElectronicShuai Chen⁺, Zhe-Ning Chen⁺, Wei-Hui Fang,

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2019, 58, 10932 –10935

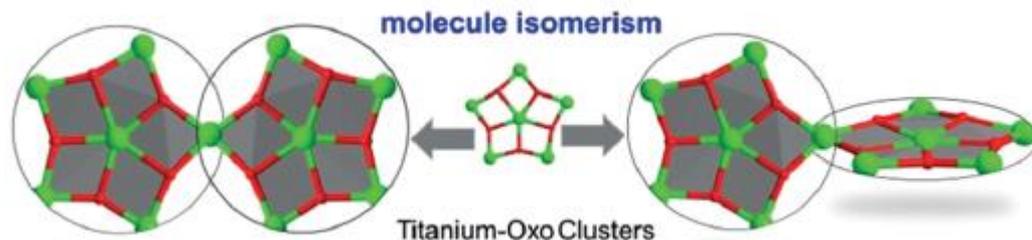


Cluster Compounds

Isomerism in Titanium-Oxo
Atomic Structure and Impro

Xi Fan, Junhui Wang, Kaifeng Wu,* Lu

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2019, 58, 1320 –1323

International Edition: DOI: 10.1002/anie.201809961
German Edition: DOI: 10.1002/ange.201809961

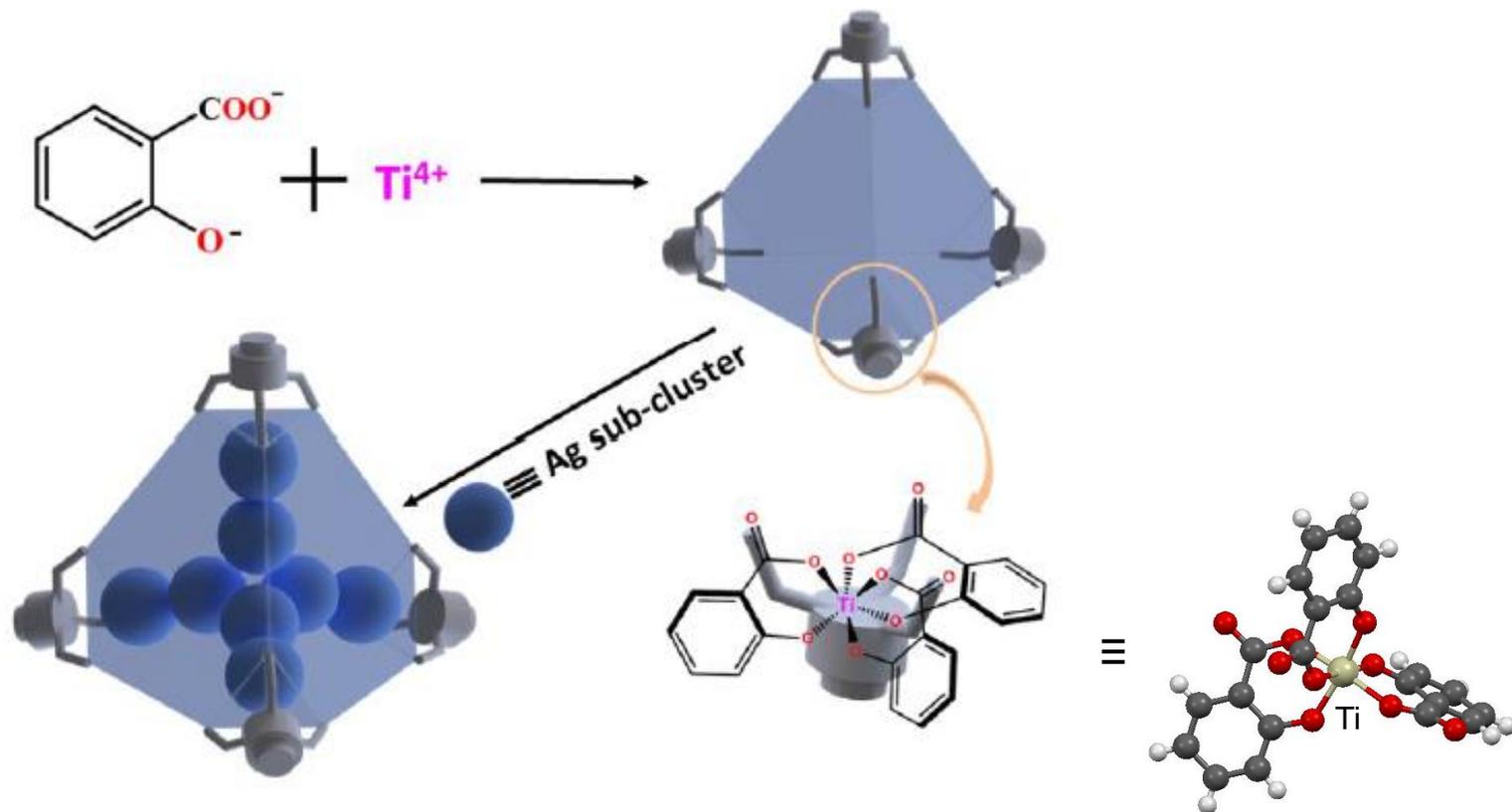
Why this paper?

- Structure of multi-metallic poly-oxo titanium clusters.
- The use of structure-directing additives such as highly directional nature of metalloligands.
- Mass spectrometry based studies in PTCs.

Introduction

- The use of self-assembly of building blocks with directional features i.e. Metalloligand has resulted in assemblies that exhibit polyhedral geometry, including Archimedean and Platonic solids.
- The use of structure-directing additives such as the highly directional nature of metalloligands can play a significant role in the design of high-performance nanoclusters.
- Titanium-based metalloligands with trifurcate TiL_3 moieties (L= salicylate or 5-fluoro salicylate), could be envisaged to be well-suited for the controlled formation and stabilization of metallic nanoclusters owing to their conformational flexibility.
- In this work, a family of five novel heterometallic Ag-Ti clusters with tetrahedral geometry were assembled via the flexible trifurcate TiL_3 metalloligand :
 $Ti_4Ag_8(SA)_{12} \cdot MeOH$ (PTC-85), $Ti_4Ag_{12}(SiPr)_6(SA)_{10}(HSA)_2 \cdot H_2O$ (PTC-86),
 $Ti_4Ag_{22}(SiPr)_{12}(SA)_{12}SO_4$ (PTC-87), $Ti_4Ag_{42}(S)_4(SiPr)_{18}(SA)_{12}(SO_4)_4 \cdot 8MeOH$ (PTC-88)
and $Ti_4Ag_{36}(SiPr)_{24}(SA-F)_{12}(SO_4)_2$ (PTC-89).
- These nanoclusters demonstrate ultra-stability in air for several months and in water over 3 days due to the encapsulation effects of the trifurcate TiL_3 metalloligands. ⁶

Synthesis of nanoclusters



Ag-precursors : AgOAc , $[\text{Ag}(\text{iPrS})]_n$

Ligands : Salicylic acid, 5-fluorosalicylic acid

Scheme 1. Illustration of tetrahedral geometry induction of Ag nanoclusters by the trifurcate TiL_3 metalloligands.

Results and discussion

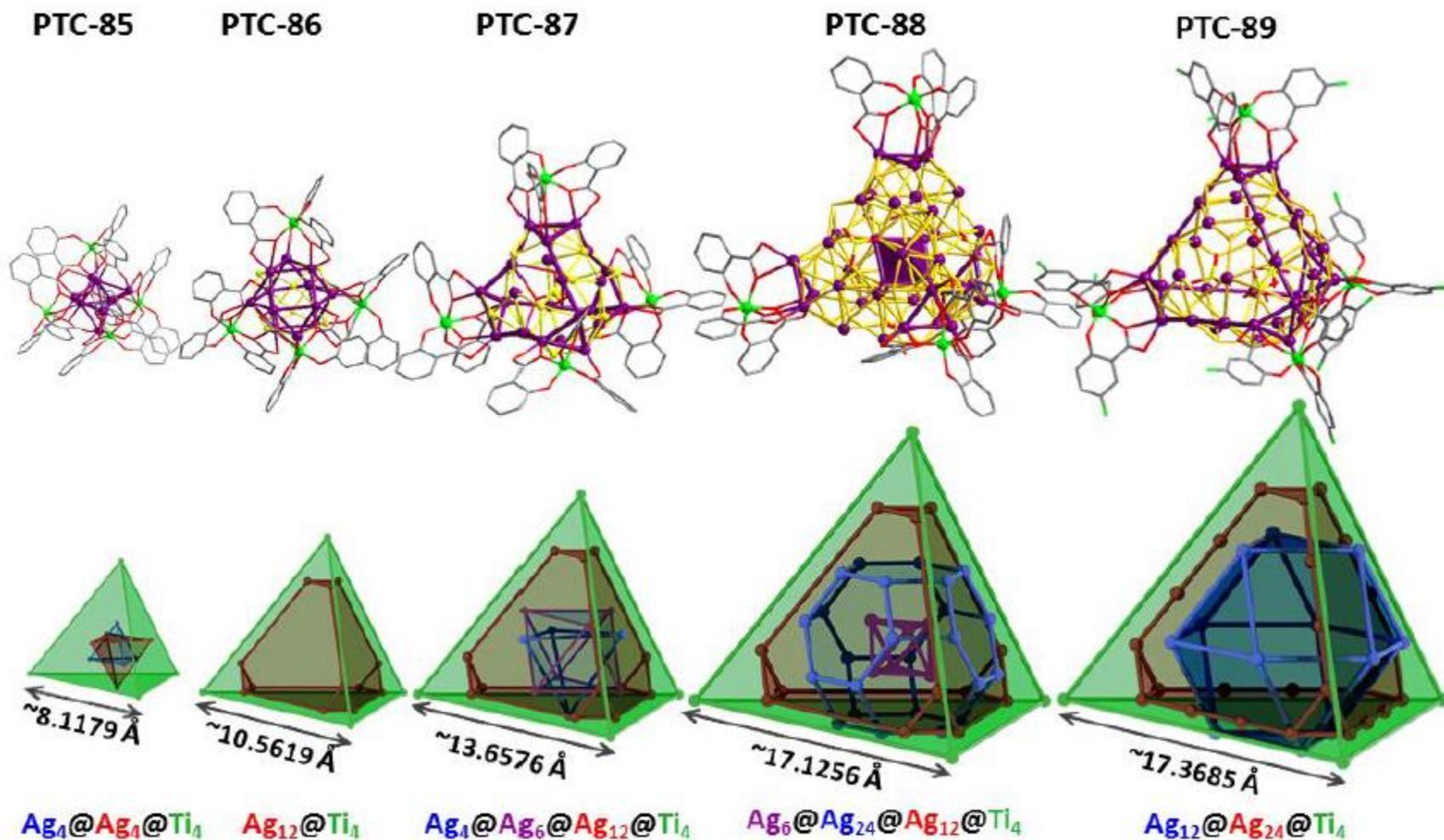


Figure 1. Molecular structures (top) and illustrations of the cluster assembly (bottom) of **PTC-85**, **PTC-86**, **PTC-87**, **PTC-88** and **PTC-89**. SiPr⁻ and H atoms have been omitted for clarity. Green Ti; violet Ag; red O; yellow S; gray C.

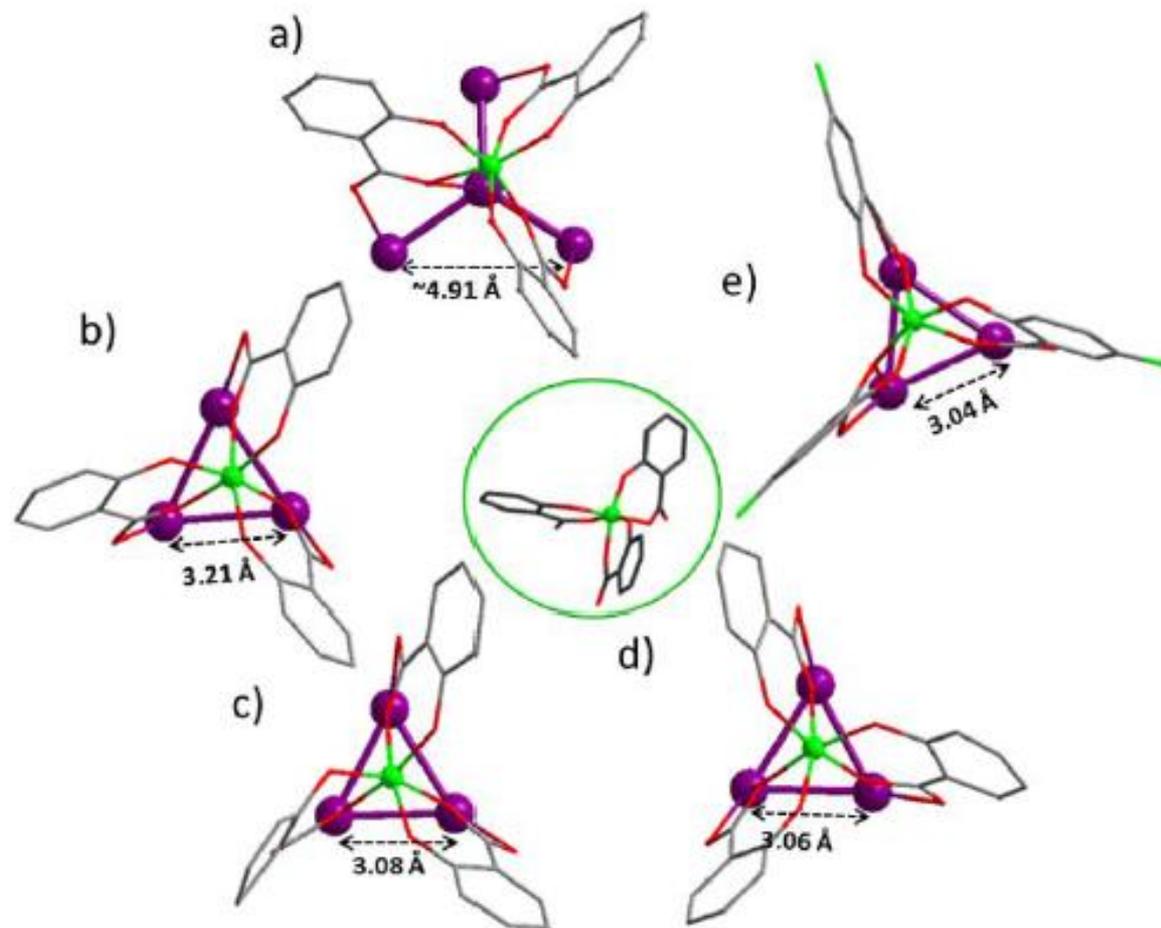


Figure 2. The structural parameters of TiL₃ metalloligands and corresponding {Ag₃} vertex units in **PTC-85** (a), **PTC-86** (b), **PTC-87** (c), **PTC-88** (d) and **PTC-89** (e), indicating the flexibility of the TiL₃ metalloligand.

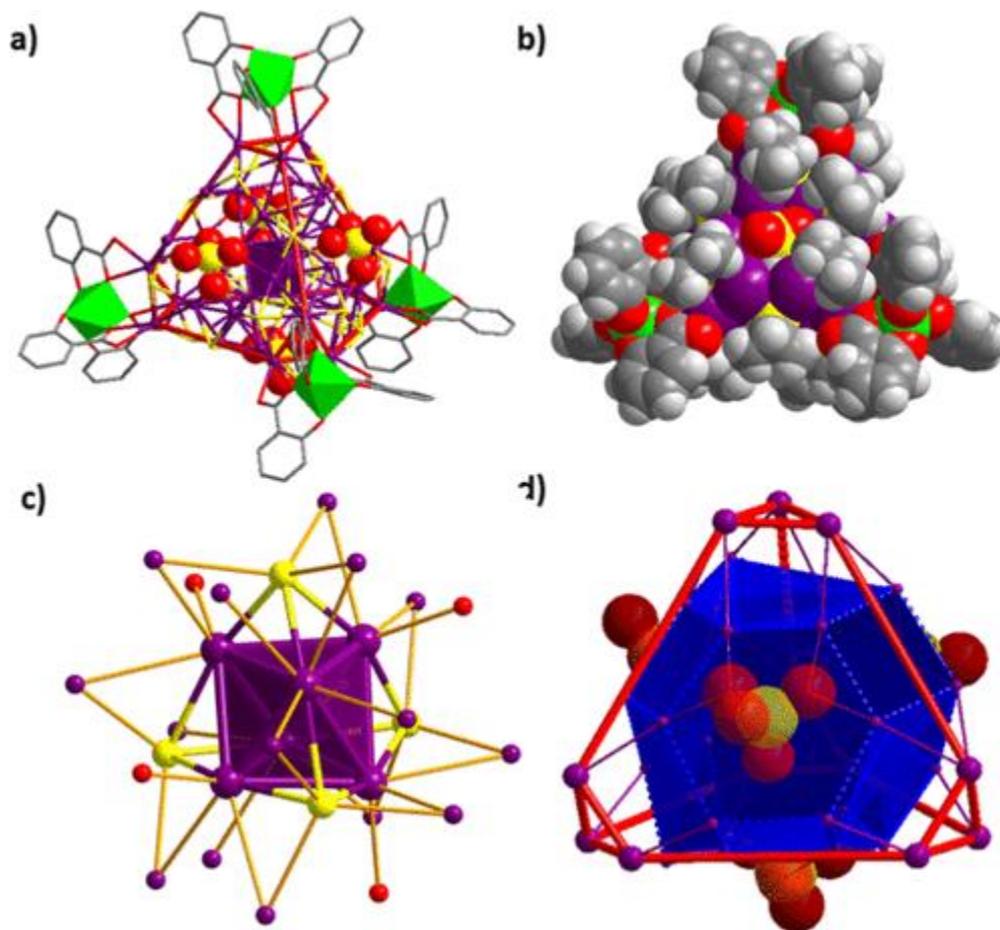


Figure 3. (a) Structure of **PTC-88** with the innermost $\{Ag_6\}$ platonic solid shown in polyhedron mode (the SiPr- groups are omitted); (b) Space-filling representation of **PTC-88**; (c) Coordination environment of the $\{Ag_6\}$ core in **PTC-88**; (d) Chemical bonds between the $\{Ag_{12}\}$ truncated tetrahedron and the distorted $\{Ag_{24}\}$ truncated octahedron in **PTC-88**, highlighting the four SO_4^{2-} ligands. S and O atoms are represented with the space-filling model. Green Ti; violet Ag; red O; yellow S; gray C.

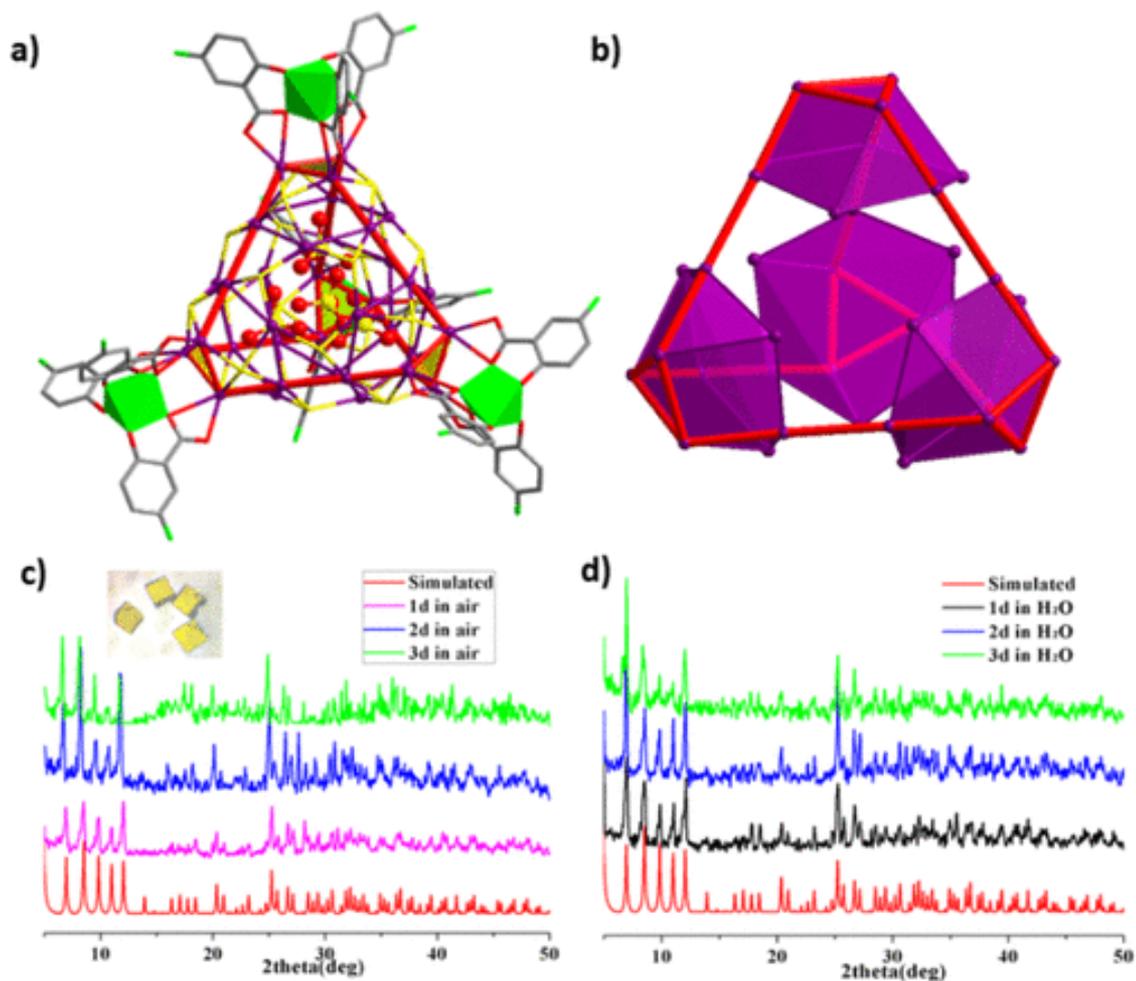


Figure 4. (a) **PTC-89** consists of an outermost tetrahedra formed from 4 Ti atoms, $\{Ag_{24}\}$ and $\{Ag_{12}\}$ Archimedean solids (the iPrS-groups are omitted); (b) The structure of $\{Ag_{36}\}$ polyhedron in **PTC-89**; Stability tests of **PTC-89** in (c) air and (d) water.

Results and discussion

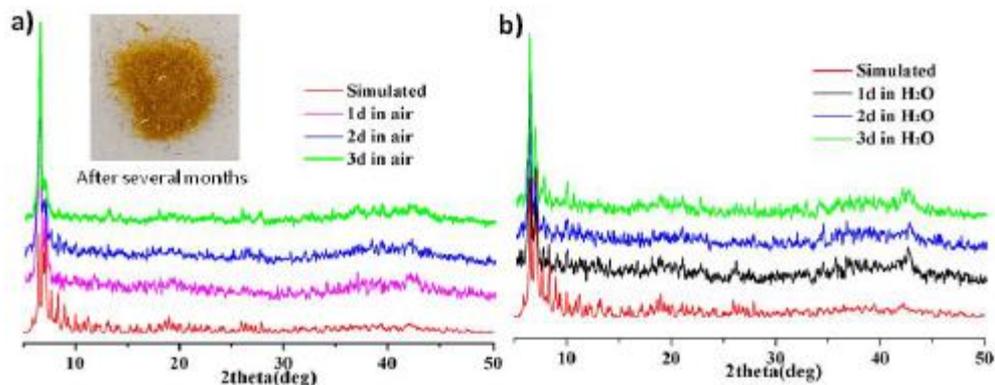


Figure S15. PXR D patterns for PTC-85 in (a) air and (b) water. Inset: compound PTC-85 in the air for several months.

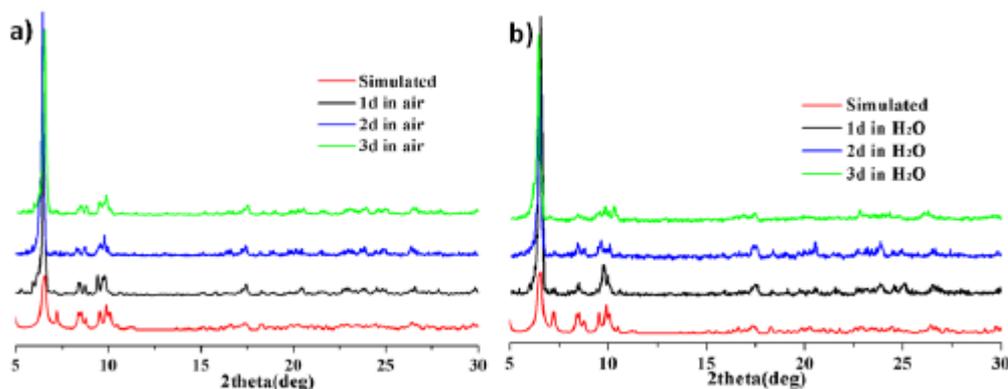


Figure S16. PXR D patterns for PTC-86 in (a) air and (b) water.

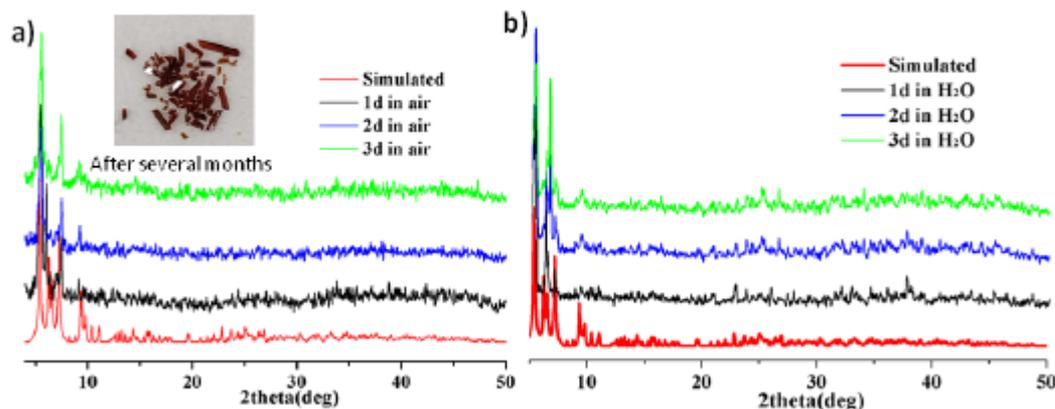


Figure S17. PXR D patterns for PTC-87 in (a) air and (b) water. Inset: compound PTC-87 in the air for several months.

Z-scan measurements

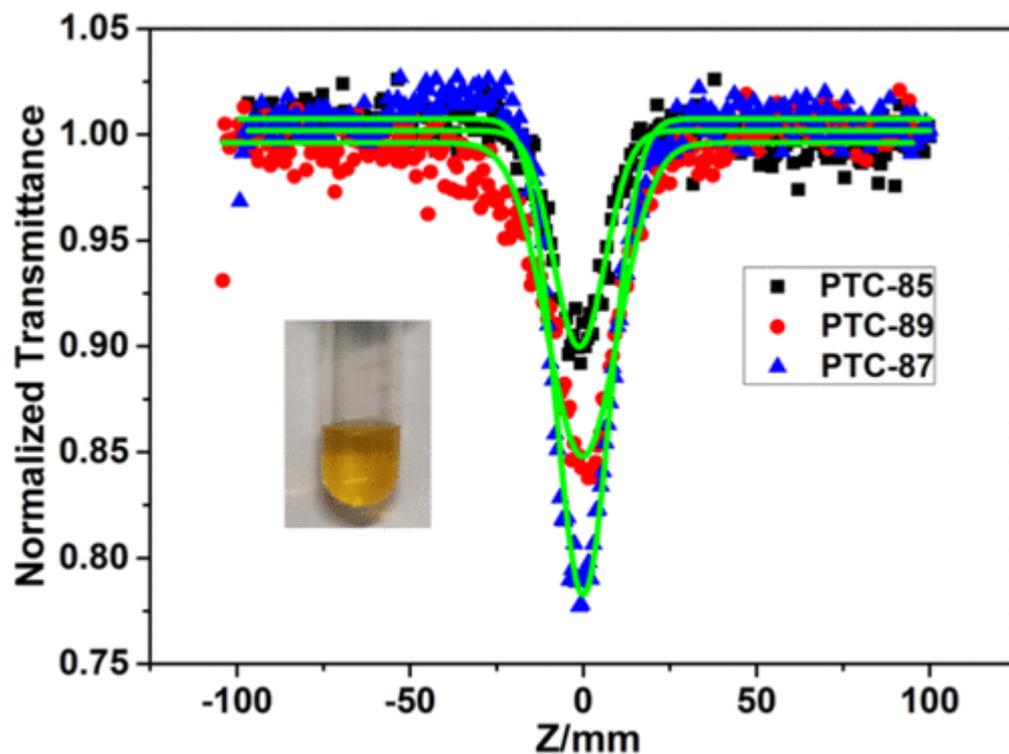
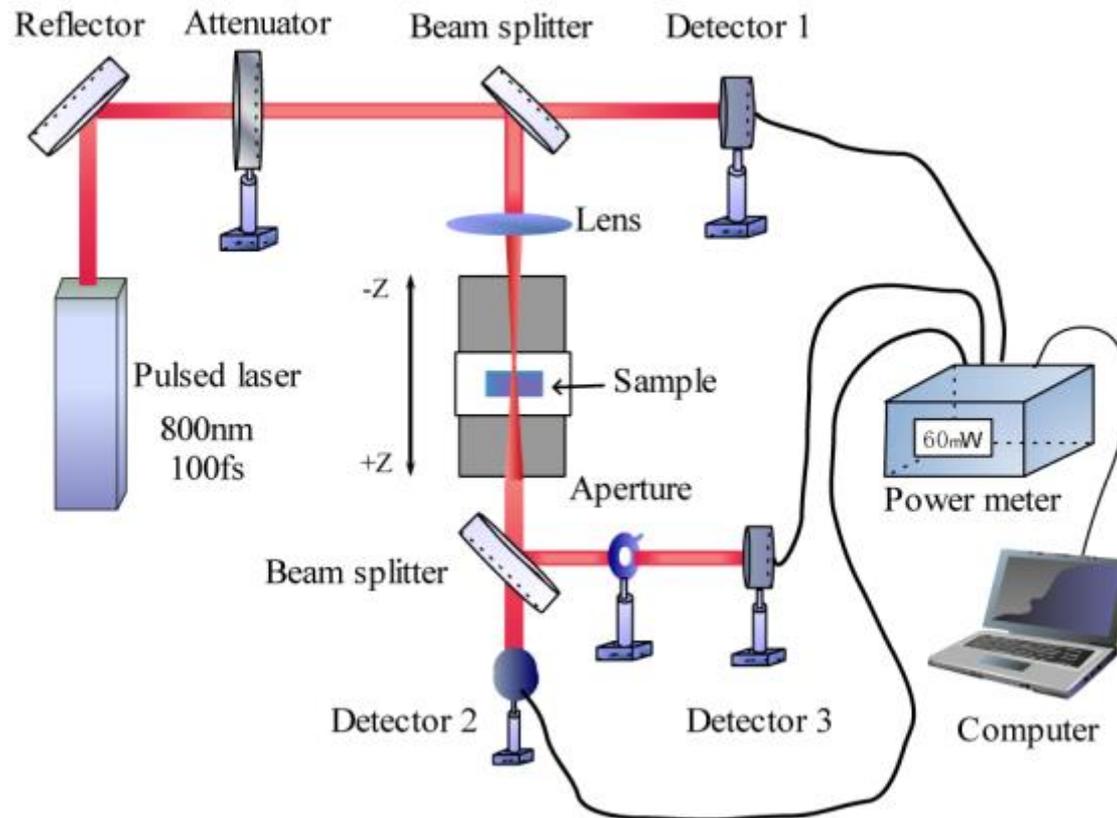


Figure 5. The open aperture Z-scan (points) and theoretical fit (solid lines) curves of **PTC-85**, **PTC-87** and **PTC-89** at 532 nm with a laser power of 120 μ J (inset: solution of **PTC-89** in DMF).

Schematic representation of Z-scan technique



Luminescence spectra

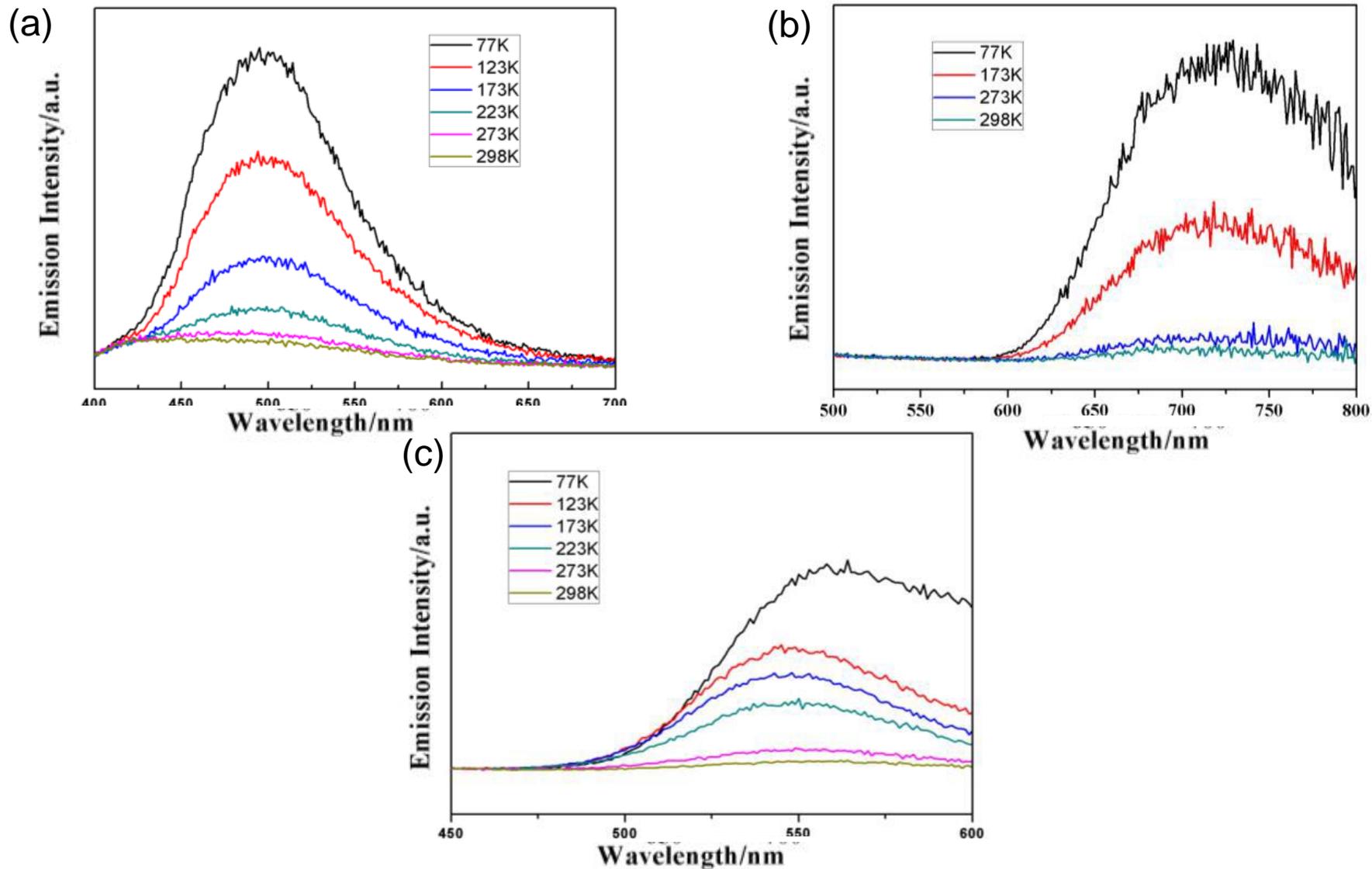


Figure S18-20. Luminescence spectra of (a) PTC-85 (b) PTC-86 (c) PTC-89 as a function of temperature from 77 to 298 K in the solid state for excitation at 340 nm, 365 nm and 350 nm respectively.

- The flexible trifurcate TiL_3 metalloligand reported herein can serve as a structure-directing and functionalizing ligand to form a family of interesting tetrahedral nanoclusters with complicated combinations of Archimedean and Platonic solids.
- The structures were determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis to give core compositions of $Ag_4@Ag_4@Ti_4$, $Ag_{12}@Ti_4$, $Ag_4@Ag_6@Ag_{12}@Ti_4$, $Ag_6@Ag_{24}@Ag_{12}@Ti_4$ and $Ag_{12}@Ag_{24}@Ti_4$, which all presented tetrahedral geometry.
- The protective effect of the TiL_3 metalloligand makes the obtained silver nanoclusters highly stable in air and water.
- Optical limiting properties and photoluminescent behaviours of these complexes were studied, which displayed noteworthy performance.