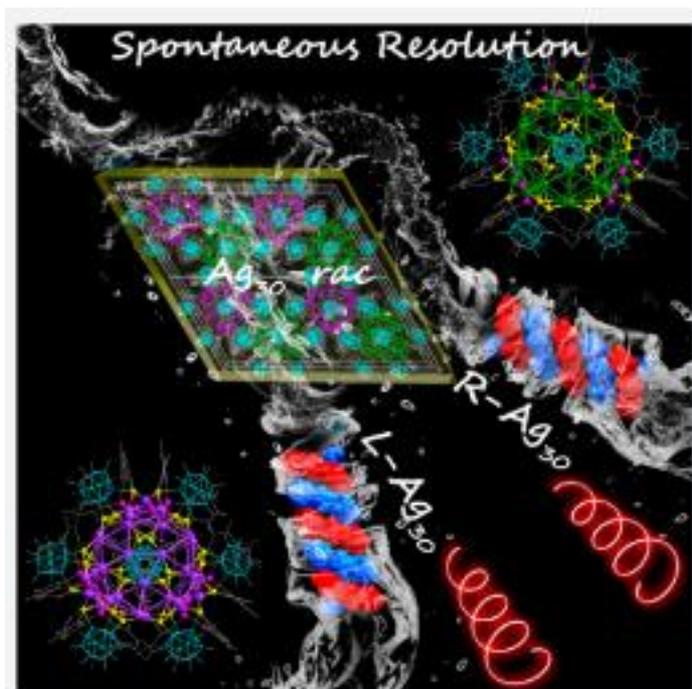


# Spontaneous Resolution of Chiral Multi-Thiolate-Protected $\text{Ag}_{30}$ Nanoclusters

Jia-Hong Huang, Zhao-Yang Wang,\* Shuang-Quan Zang,\* and Thomas C. W. Mak

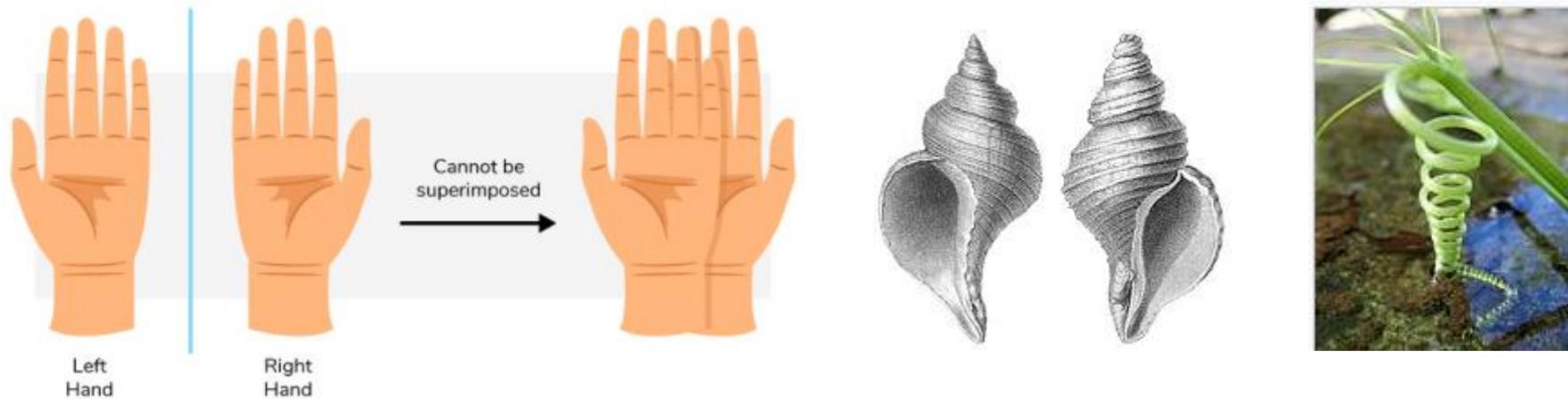
- Green Catalysis Center, and College of Chemistry, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, China.
- Department of Chemistry, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong SAR, China.



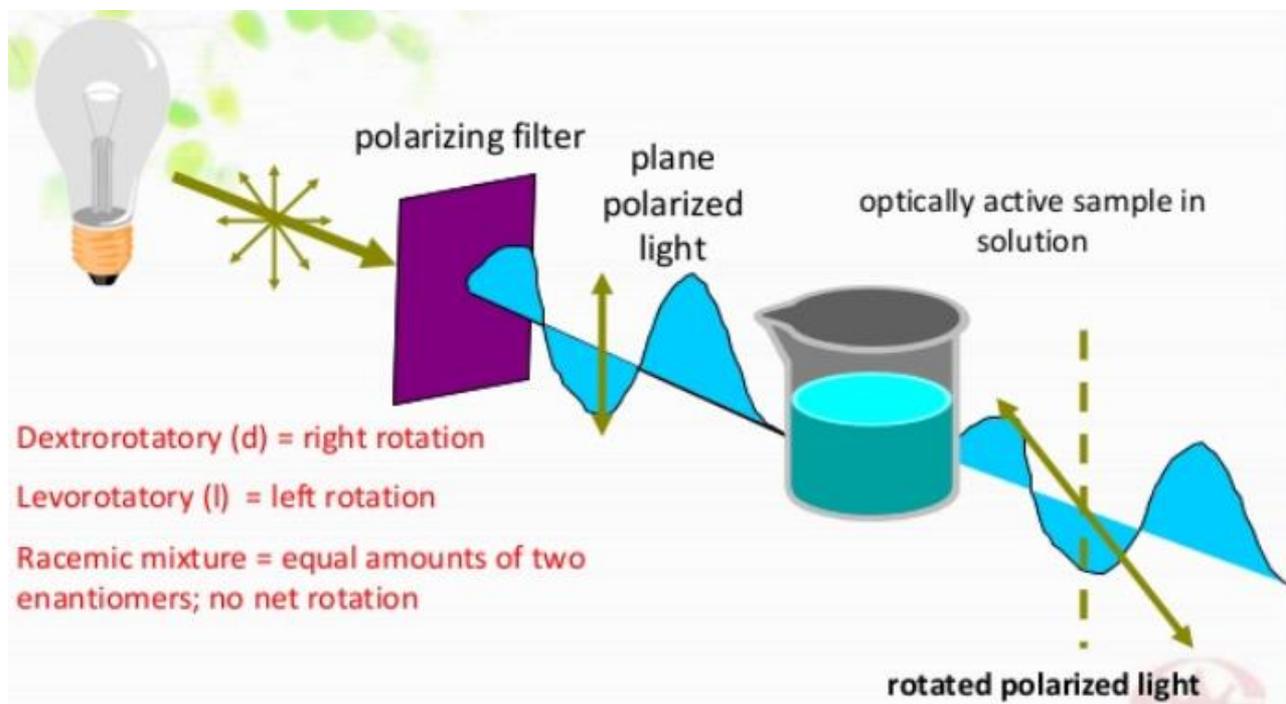
Arijit Jana  
27.02.2021

# Chirality

An object that cannot be superimposed on its mirror image is called chiral

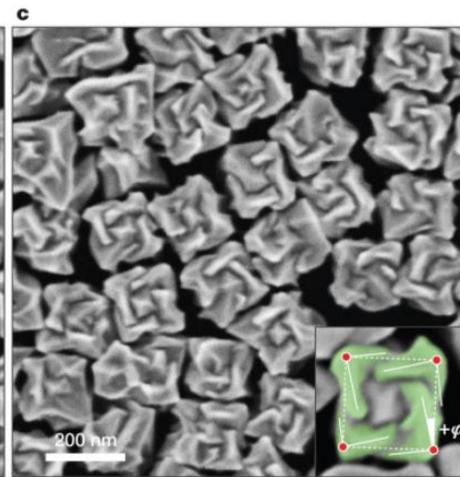
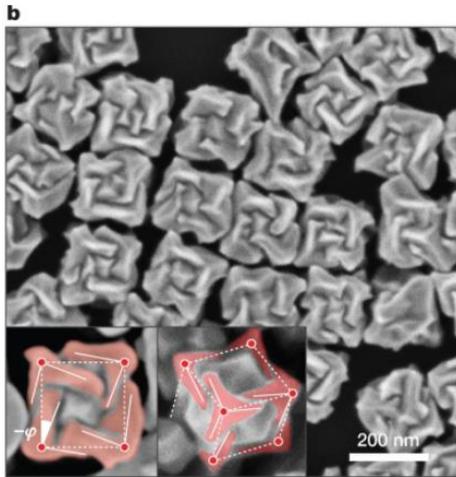
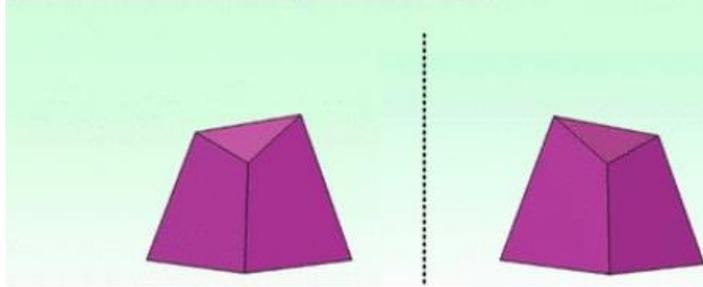


**Interaction with plane polarized light :**

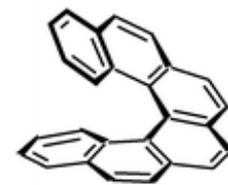
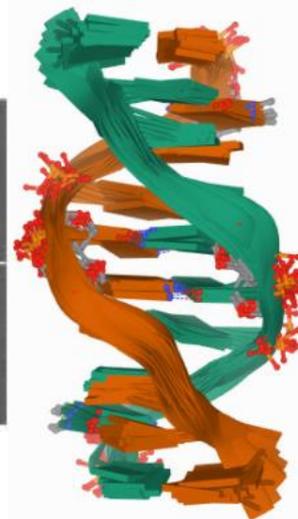
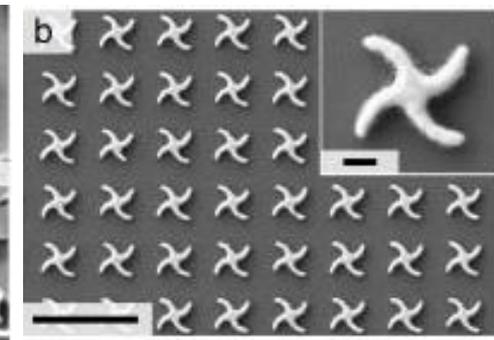
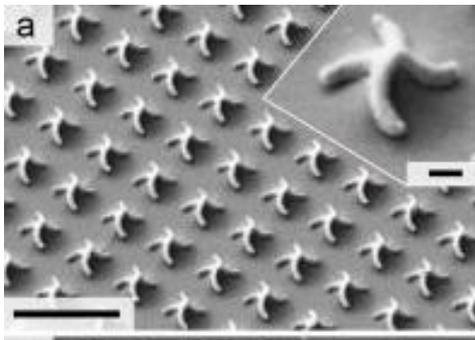
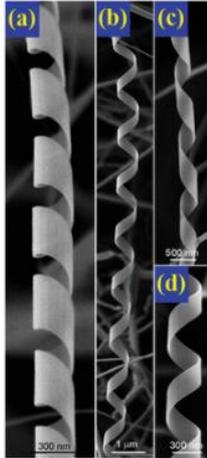
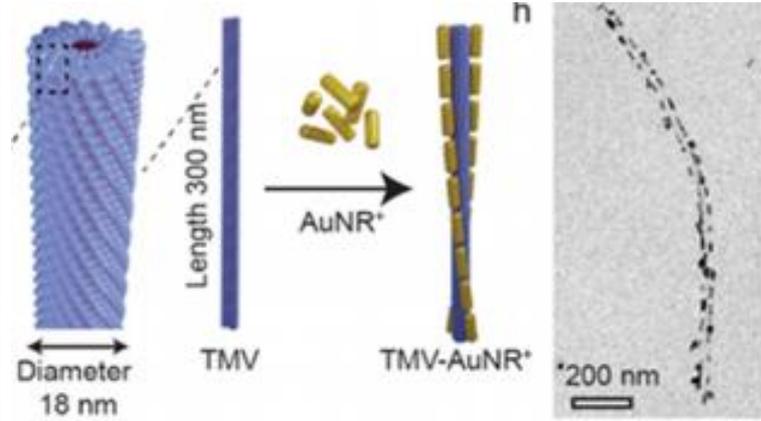
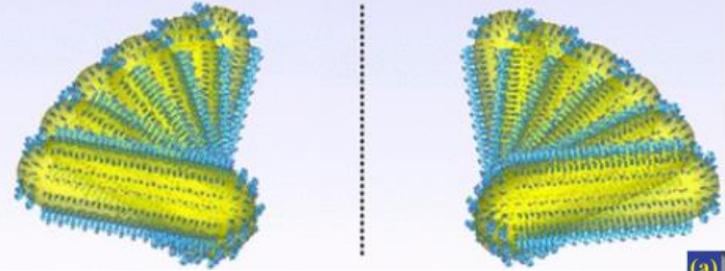


# Chirality at nanoscale.....

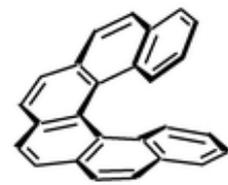
## Chiral Nanoparticles



## Chiral Nanoassemblies



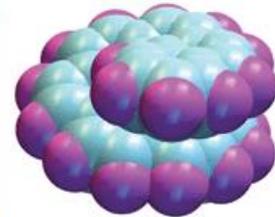
(P)-(+)-[6]helicene



(M)-(-)-[6]helicene

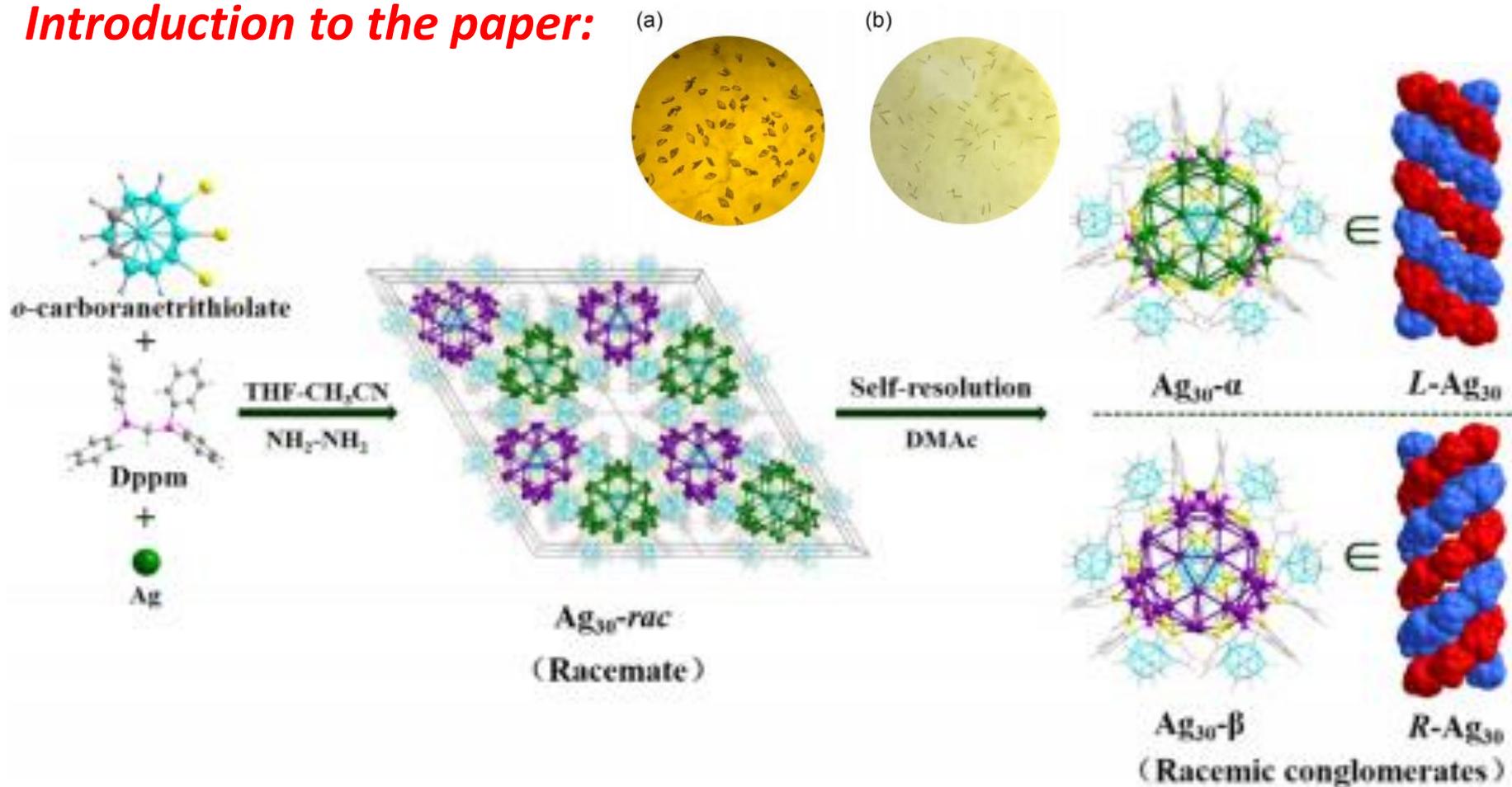


(P)-Helicene

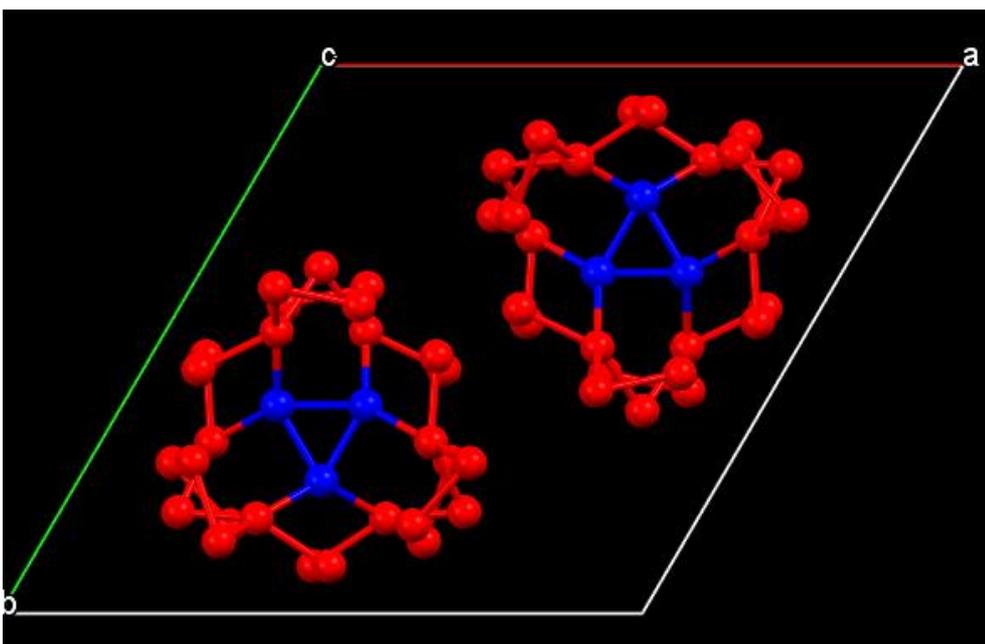
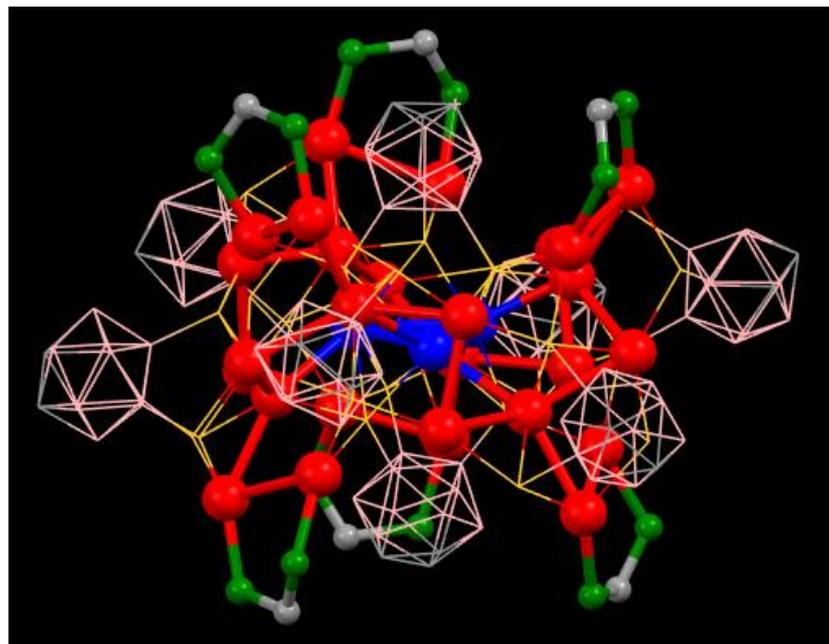
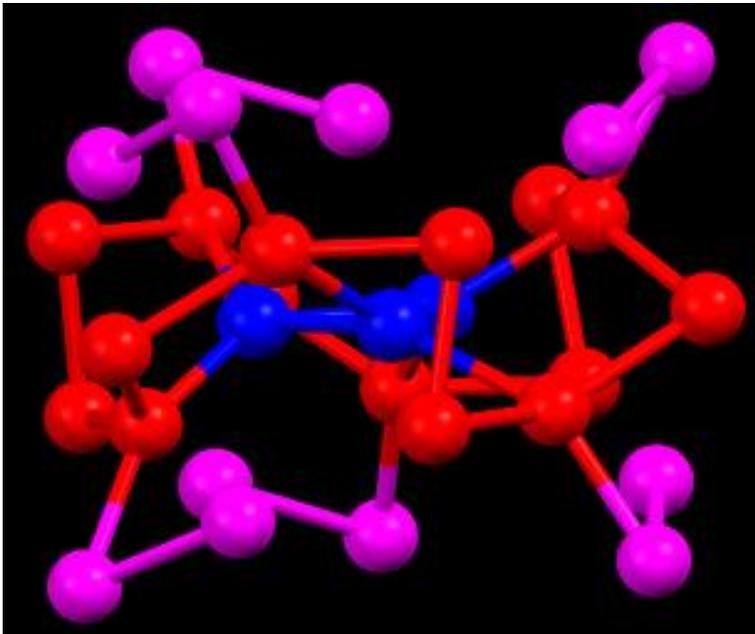
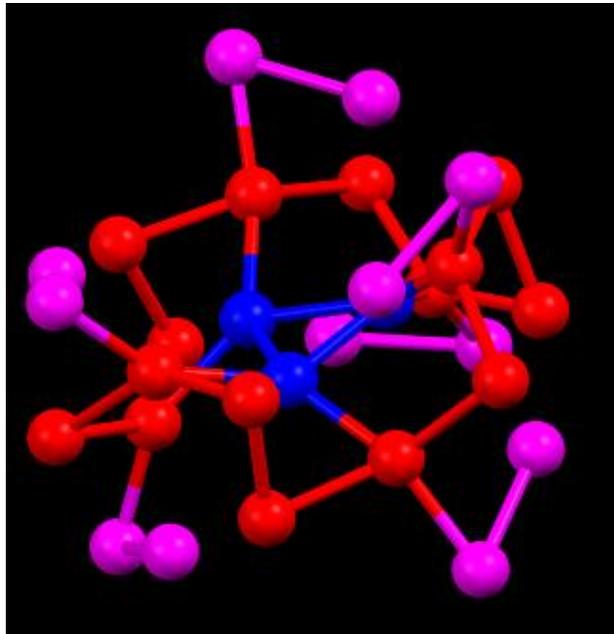


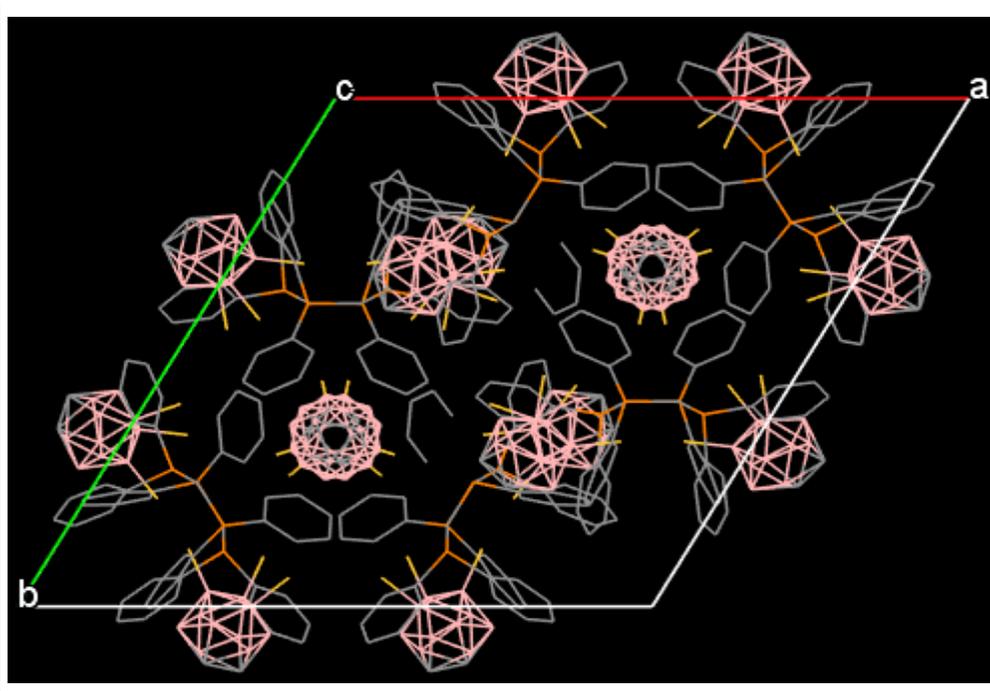
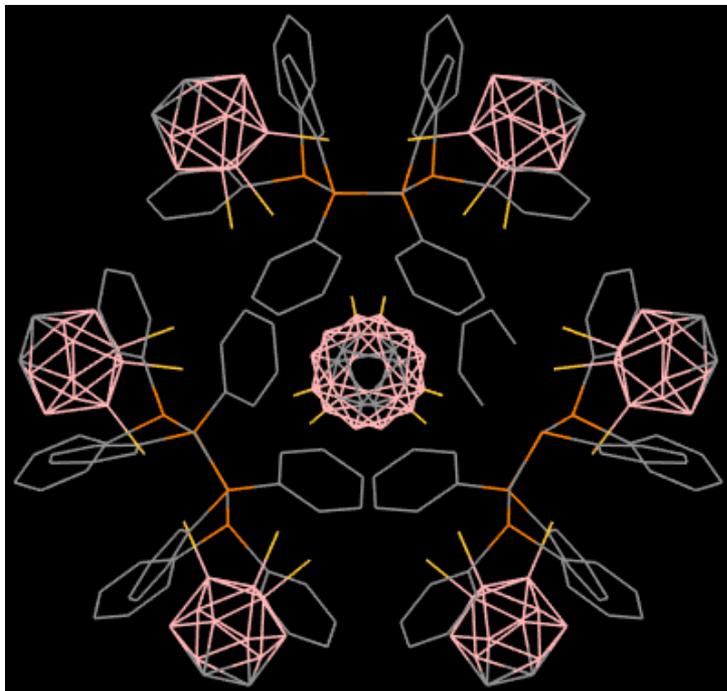
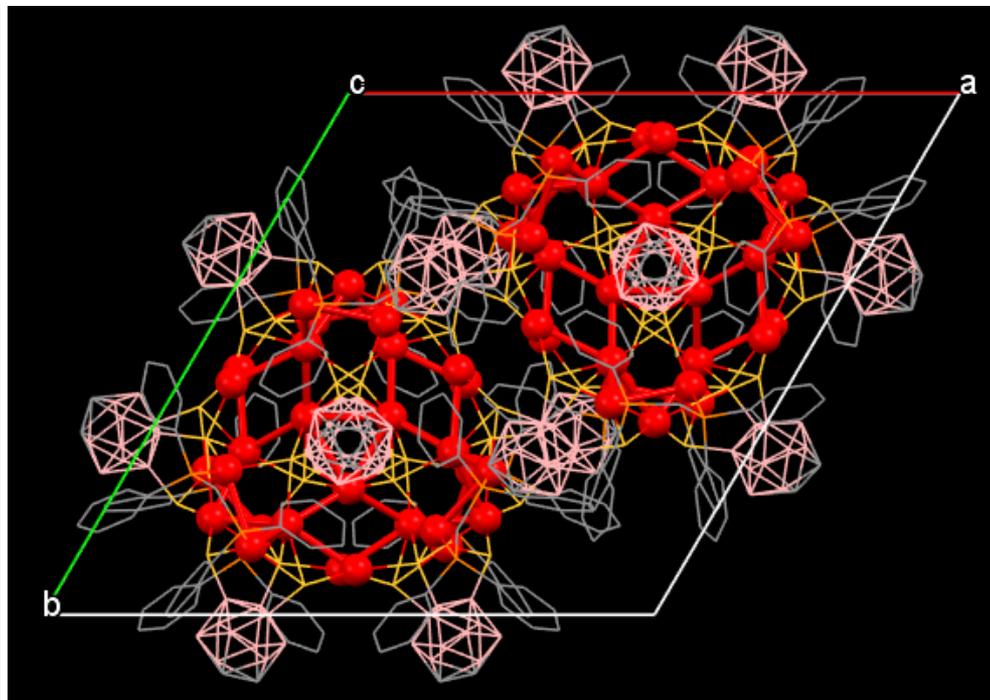
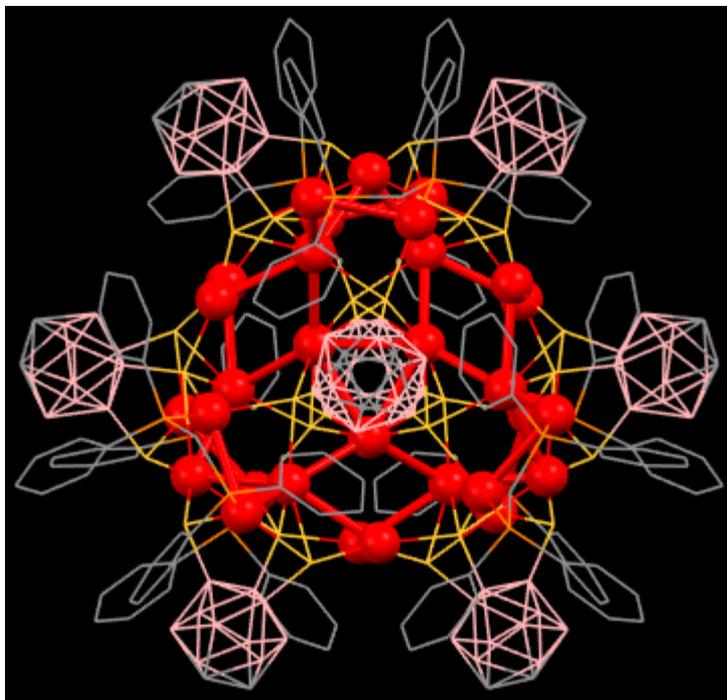
(M)-Helicene

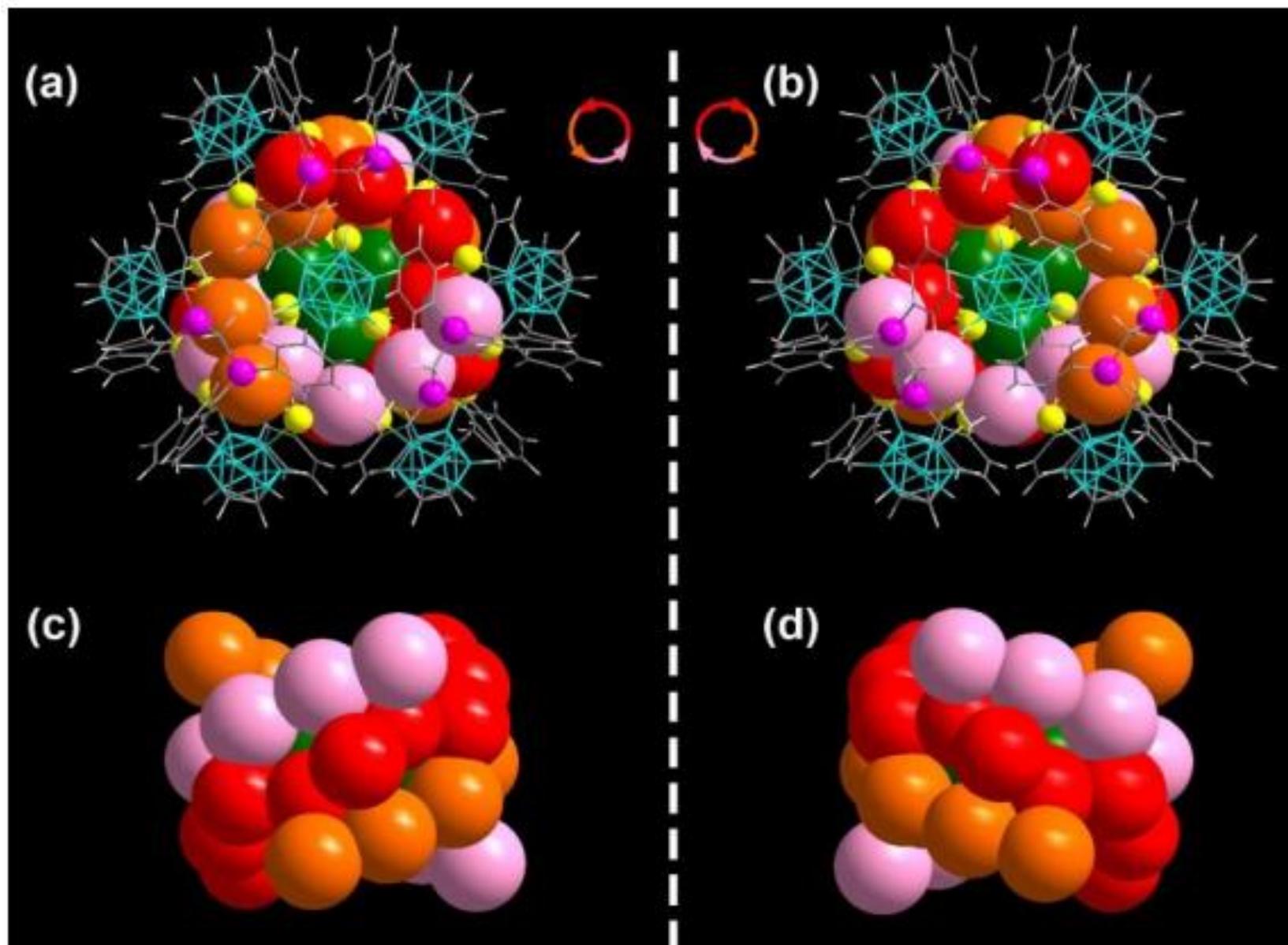
# Introduction to the paper:



**Figure 1.** Schematic illustration of the synthesis and self-resolution of the racemic *Ag*<sub>30</sub>-*rac*. Color labels: green, blue, red, and violet, Ag; yellow, S; pink, P; gray, C; cyan, B; light gray, H.







**Figure S9.** (a) (b) Overall structure of the enantiomers in  $\text{Ag}_{30}\text{-rac}$  viewed from the top. (c) (d) Arrangements of Ag atoms viewed from the side. Color labels: green, red, orange and light pink, Ag; yellow, S; pink, P; gray, C; cyan, B; white, H.

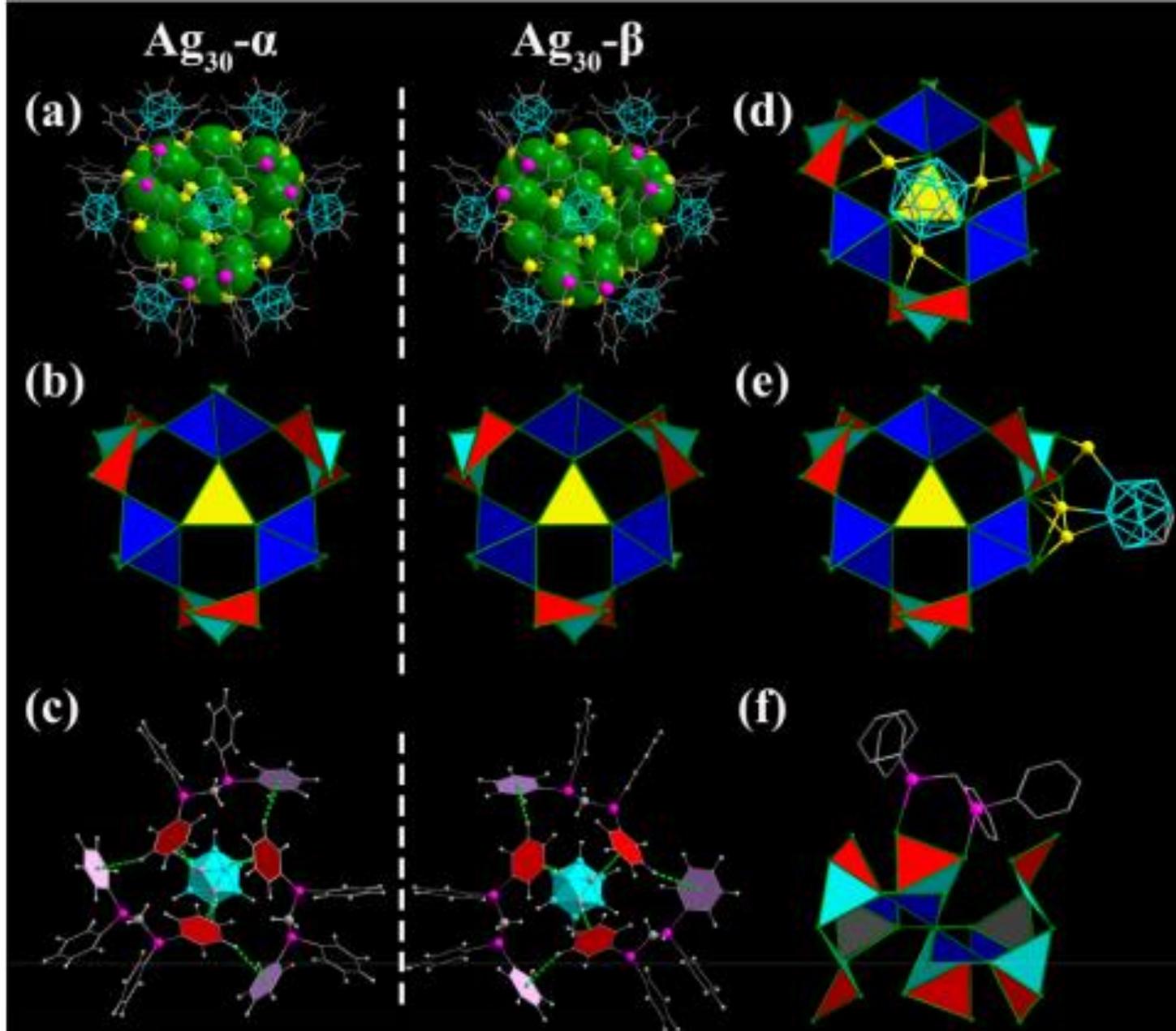


Figure 2. Atomic structure of the cluster in Ag<sub>30</sub>-rac. (a) Overall structure of the enantiomers. (b) Chiral triangle-based metal architectures in the enantiomers. (c) Illustration of the intracluster noncovalent interactions in the enantiomers. (d-f) Binding modes of carboranetrithiolate and phosphine in Ag<sub>30</sub>-α.

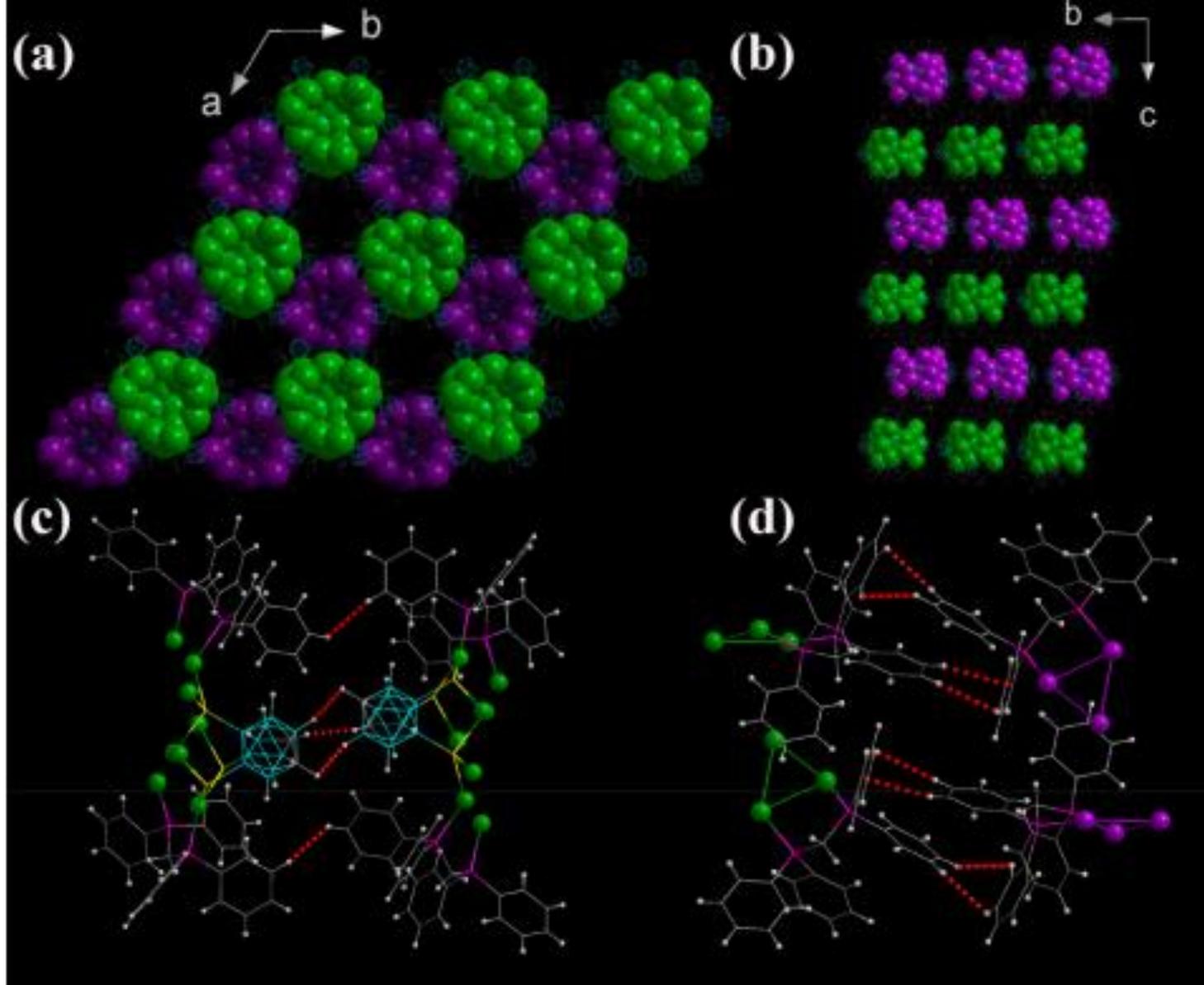


Figure 3. Packing of enantiomers in the lattice of Ag<sub>30</sub>-rac. (a, b) Packing structures viewed along the c and a axis. (c) Intercluster weak interactions in the same layer. (d) Intercluster weak interactions between neighboring layers. Color labels: green and violet, Ag; yellow, S; pink, P; gray, C; cyan, B; white, H. Red dashed lines indicate the weak interaction.

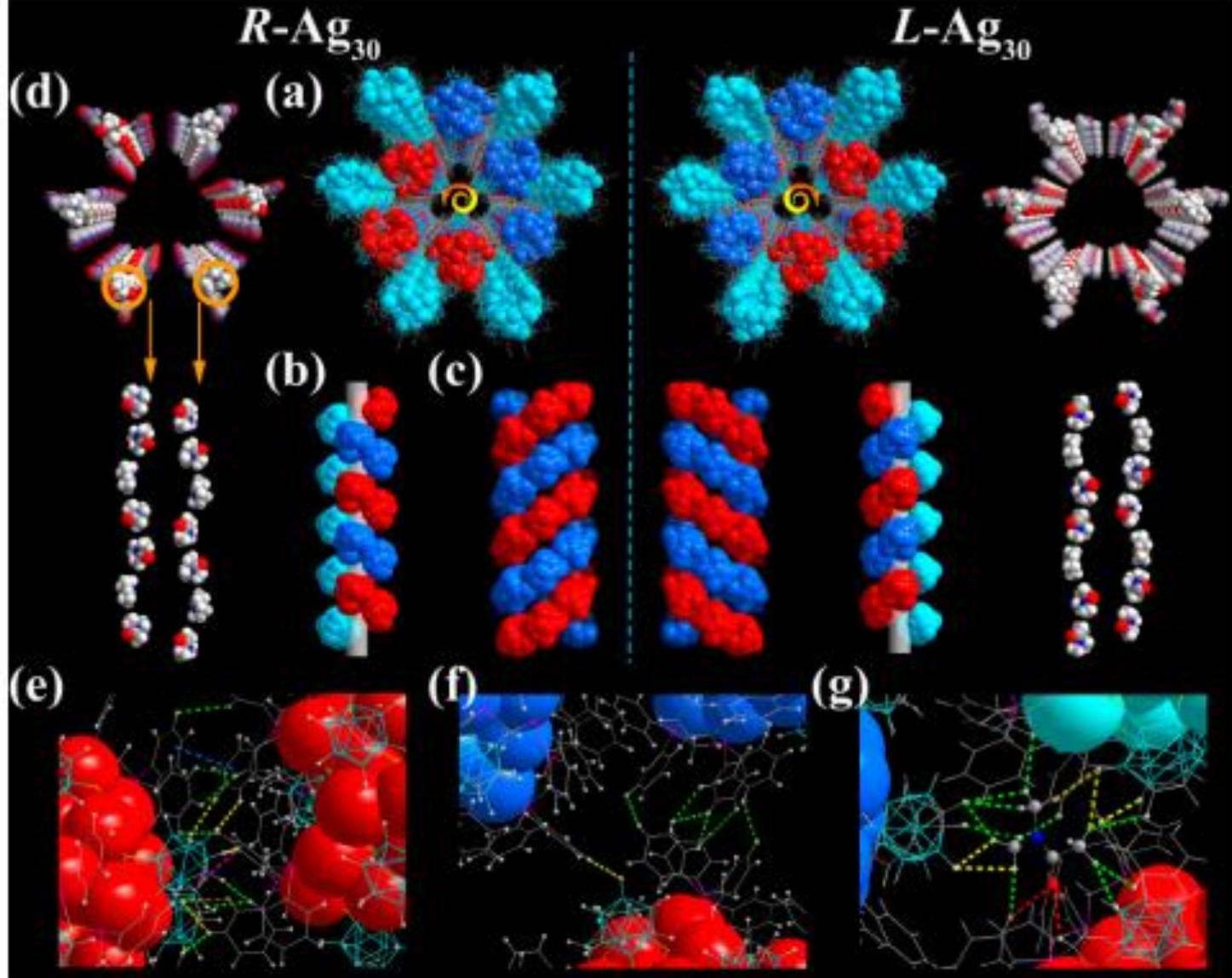


Figure 4. Packing mode analysis of the R-Ag<sub>30</sub> and L-Ag<sub>30</sub>. (a) Perspective diagram of the superstructure viewed along the *c* axis. (b) Smaller helix surrounding the helical tubes. (c) Helical tubes built with double helical arranged nanoclusters. (d) Helicably organized DMAc molecules in the crystal lattice. (e–g) Weak interactions among the nanoclusters and DMAc molecules. Color labels of the dashed lines: green, H(C)⋯H(C); yellow, H(B)⋯H(C); purple, B–H⋯π; blue, π⋯π; red, C–H⋯O.

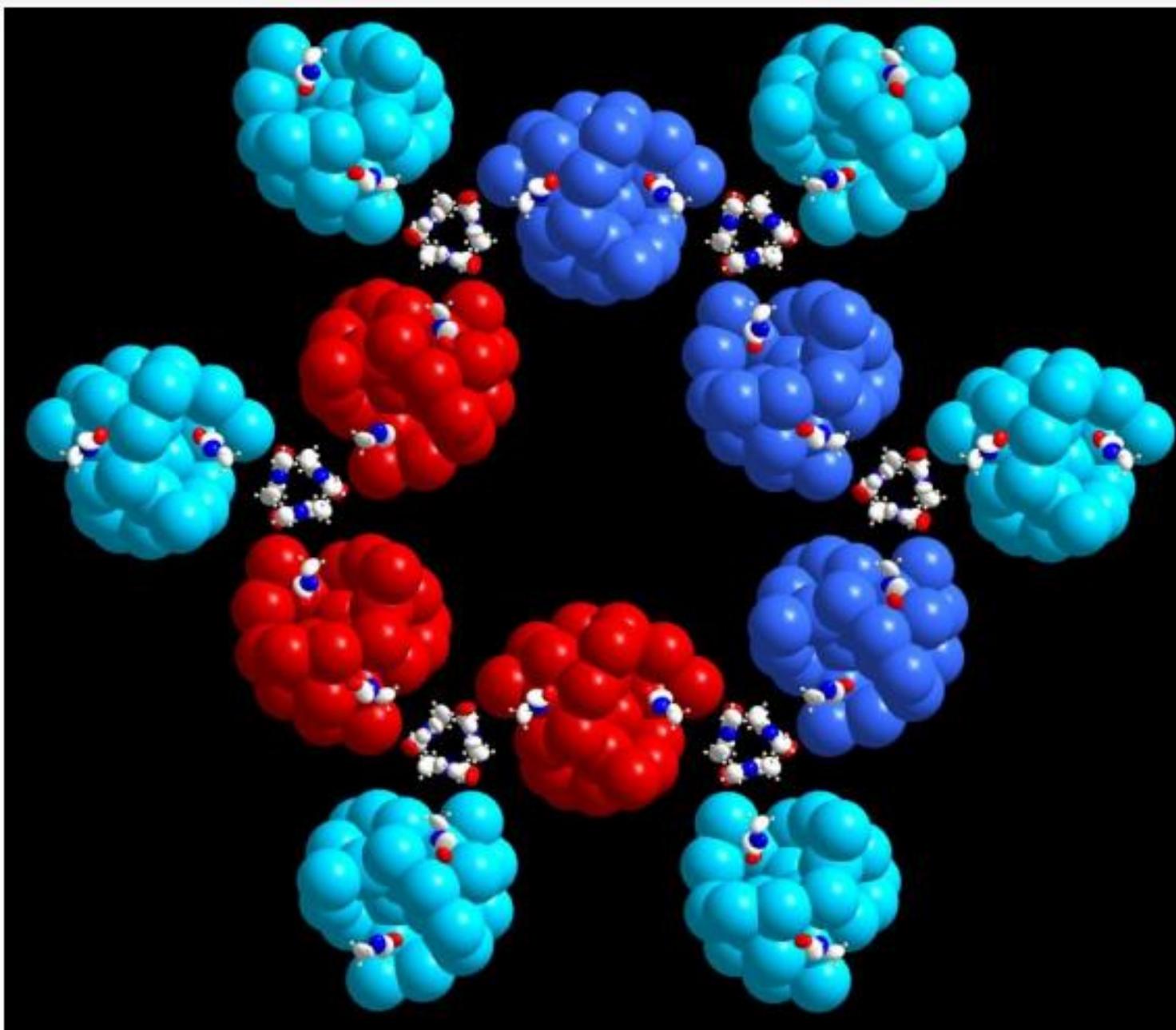


Figure S11. The arrangement of DMAC molecules in the lattice. Color labels: cyan, blue, and deep red, Ag; blue, N; red, O; white, H.

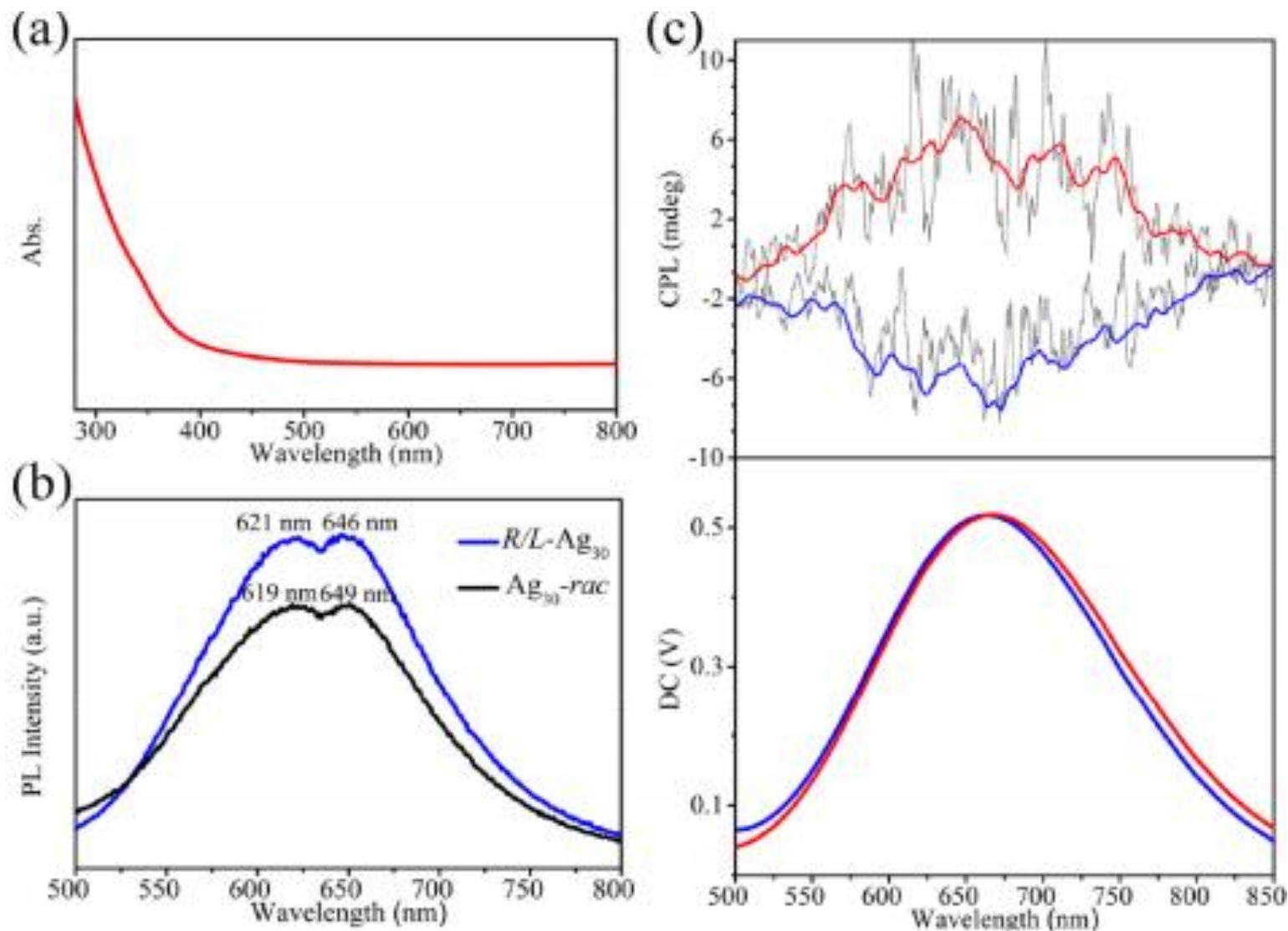


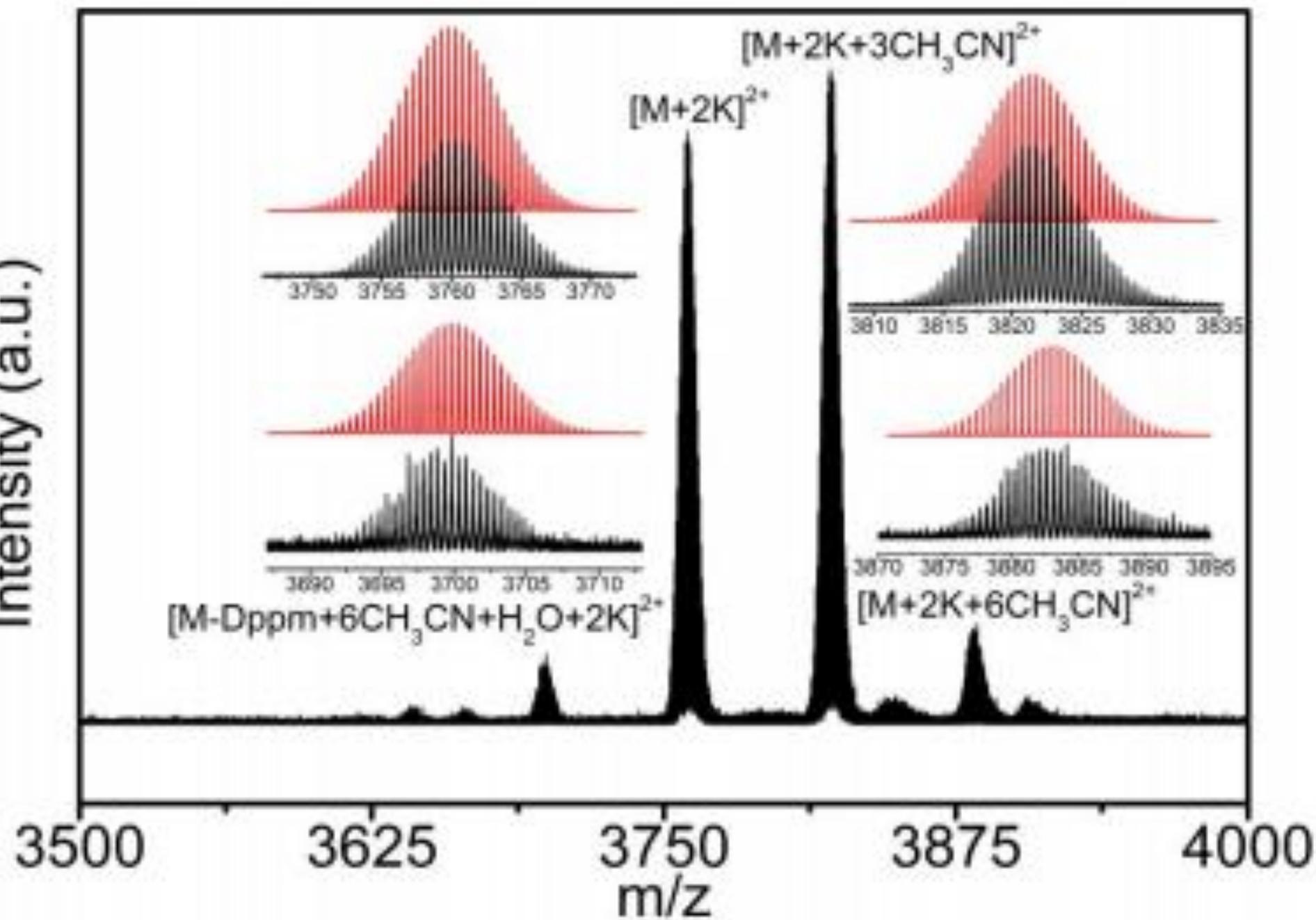
Figure 5. Photophysical properties. (a) UV-vis absorption spectrum of Ag<sub>30</sub>-rac in DMAc. (b) Solid-state emission spectra of Ag<sub>30</sub>-rac and the racemic conglomerates R/L-Ag<sub>30</sub>. (c) CPL spectra of R-Ag<sub>30</sub> and L-Ag<sub>30</sub> excited at 367 nm.

## ***Conclusion.....***

- ❖ The synthesis of racemic Ag<sub>30</sub>-rac nanoclusters by a facile one-pot method with carboranetrithiolate and phosphine as coprotective ligands utilizing hydrazine as the reducing agent.
- ❖ Crystal structure analysis revealed that the chirality of the nanocluster arises from the spiral arrangement of the ligands directed by unusual B–H···π and C–H···π bonding interactions among the carborane cages and the benzene rings.
- ❖ The racemate underwent a spontaneous self-resolution upon recrystallization in DMAc and formed a mechanic mixture of racemic conglomerates.
- ❖ The Ag<sub>30</sub> nanoclusters display red luminescence in both solid and solution states, and the mirror-image CPL Spectra.

**Thank you**

Intensity (a.u.)



Identification code	<i>Ag<sub>30</sub>-rac</i>	<i>R-Ag<sub>30</sub></i>	<i>L-Ag<sub>30</sub></i>
CCDC number	2010140	2010153	2010157
Empirical formula	C <sub>166</sub> H <sub>204</sub> Ag <sub>30</sub> B <sub>80</sub> P <sub>12</sub> S <sub>24</sub>	C <sub>182</sub> H <sub>240</sub> Ag <sub>30</sub> B <sub>80</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub> P <sub>12</sub> S <sub>24</sub>	C <sub>182</sub> H <sub>240</sub> Ag <sub>30</sub> B <sub>80</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub> P <sub>12</sub> S <sub>24</sub>
Formula weight	7441.11	7789.75	7789.75
Temperature/K	200.00(10)	100.00(2)	100.00(10)
Crystal system	trigonal	trigonal	trigonal
Space group	<i>P</i> -31 <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> 3 <sub>2</sub> 21	<i>P</i> 3 <sub>1</sub> 21
<i>a</i> /Å	22.084(2)	34.9242(3)	34.8668(13)
<i>b</i> /Å	22.084(2)	34.9242(3)	34.8668(13)
<i>c</i> /Å	35.768(1)	24.1417(2)	24.0968(6)
$\alpha$ /°	90	90	90
$\beta$ /°	90	90	90
$\gamma$ /°	120	120	120
Volume/Å <sup>3</sup>	15107(2)	25500(5)	25370(2)
<i>Z</i>	2	3	3
$\rho_{\text{calc}}$ /cm <sup>3</sup>	1.636	1.522	1.530
$\mu$ /mm <sup>-1</sup>	17.61	15.689	15.77
<i>F</i> (000)	7148	11298	11298
Crystal size/mm <sup>3</sup>	0.15 × 0.17 × 0.2	0.12 × 0.08 × 0.06	0.15 × 0.05 × 0.05
Radiation	Cu K $\alpha$ ( $\lambda$ = 1.54184)	Cu K $\alpha$ ( $\lambda$ = 1.54184)	Cu K $\alpha$ ( $\lambda$ = 1.54184)
2 $\theta$ range for data collection/°	4.62 to 124.994	4.684 to 129.996	5.854 to 130.996
Index ranges	-25 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 24, -25 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 21, -34 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 41	-22 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 41, -40 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 20, -26 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 28	-28 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 39, -41 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 41, -14 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 28
Reflections collected	44730	81938	81583
Independent reflections	8046 [ <i>R</i> <sub>int</sub> = 0.1607,	28183 [ <i>R</i> <sub>int</sub> = 0.0432,	28374 [ <i>R</i> <sub>int</sub> = 0.1020,

