



Carboranethiols

Versatile Ligand Platform for Atomically Precise Clusters

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FAROOK COLLEGE
AUTONOMOUS

Co-founder

InnoNano Research Pvt. Ltd.
InnoDI Water Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
VayuJAL Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
Aqueasy Innovations Pvt. Ltd.
Hydromaterials Pvt. Ltd.
EyeNetAqua Pvt. Ltd.
Deepspectrum Analytics Pvt. Ltd.

Professor-in-charge



International Centre for Clean Water





We supply arsenic-free water to 1.3 million people every day.

Our technologies provide clean water to 13 million people.

Advanced materials for clean water

PNAS PNAS PNAS

Biopolymer-reinforced synthetic granular nanocomposites for affordable point-of-use water purification

Mohan Udhaya Sankar¹, Sahaja Aigal¹, Shihabudheen M. Maliyekkal¹, Amrita Chaudhary, Anshup, Avula Anil Kumar, Kamalesh Chaudhari, and Thalappil Pradeep²

Unit of Nanoscience and Thematic Unit of Excellence

Edited by Eric Hoek, University of California, Los Angeles

Creation of affordable materials for constant clean water is one of the most promising ways to provide drinking water for all. Combining the capabilities of nanocomposites to scavenge toxic species such as heavy metals and other contaminants along with the above-mentioned materials to create affordable, all-inclusive drinking water purifiers is a critical problem in the synthesis of stable materials that can reliably function in the presence of complex species in drinking water that deposit and cause scaling on surfaces. Here we show that such constant clean water can be synthesized in a simple and effective fashion without the use of electrical power. The nanocomposites exhibit sand-like properties, such as higher shear strength and stability. These materials have been used to create a water purifier to deliver clean drinking water. The ability to prepare nanostructures at ambient temperature has wide relevance for water purification.

hybrid | green | appropriate technology | frugal science | developing world



Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai 600 036, India

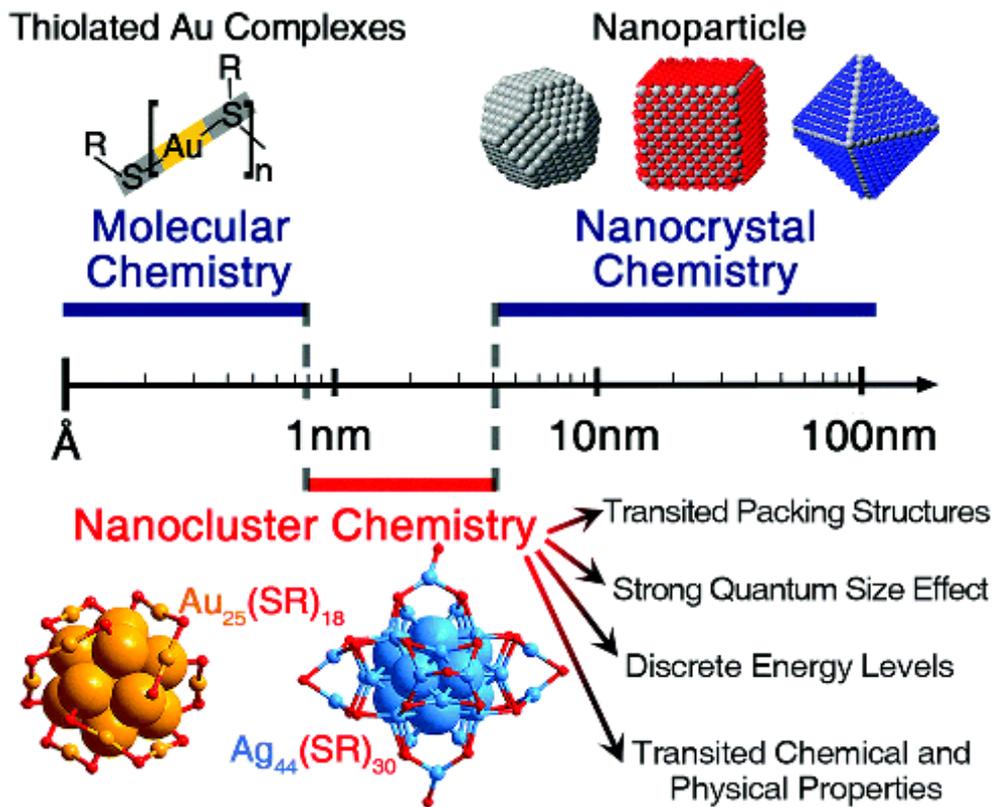
Received for review November 21, 2012

able; and (c) continued retention of the matrix is difficult.

(b) a unique family of nanocrystalline granular composite materials prepared through an aqueous route. The stability is attributed to abundant -OH groups and chitosan, which help in the crystallization and also ensure strong covalent bonding to the matrix. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy confirms that the composition is rich in silver. Using hyperspectral imaging, the presence of silver in the water was confirmed. The reactivation of the silver nanoparticle antimicrobial activity in drinking water purifiers has been developed that can be used in water. We demonstrate an affordable water purifier based on such composites undergoing field trials in India, as well as the eradication of the waterborne

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Jin, R. *et al.*, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2020**, *49*, 6443-6514.

CHEMICAL REVIEWS

Review
pubs.acs.org/CR

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

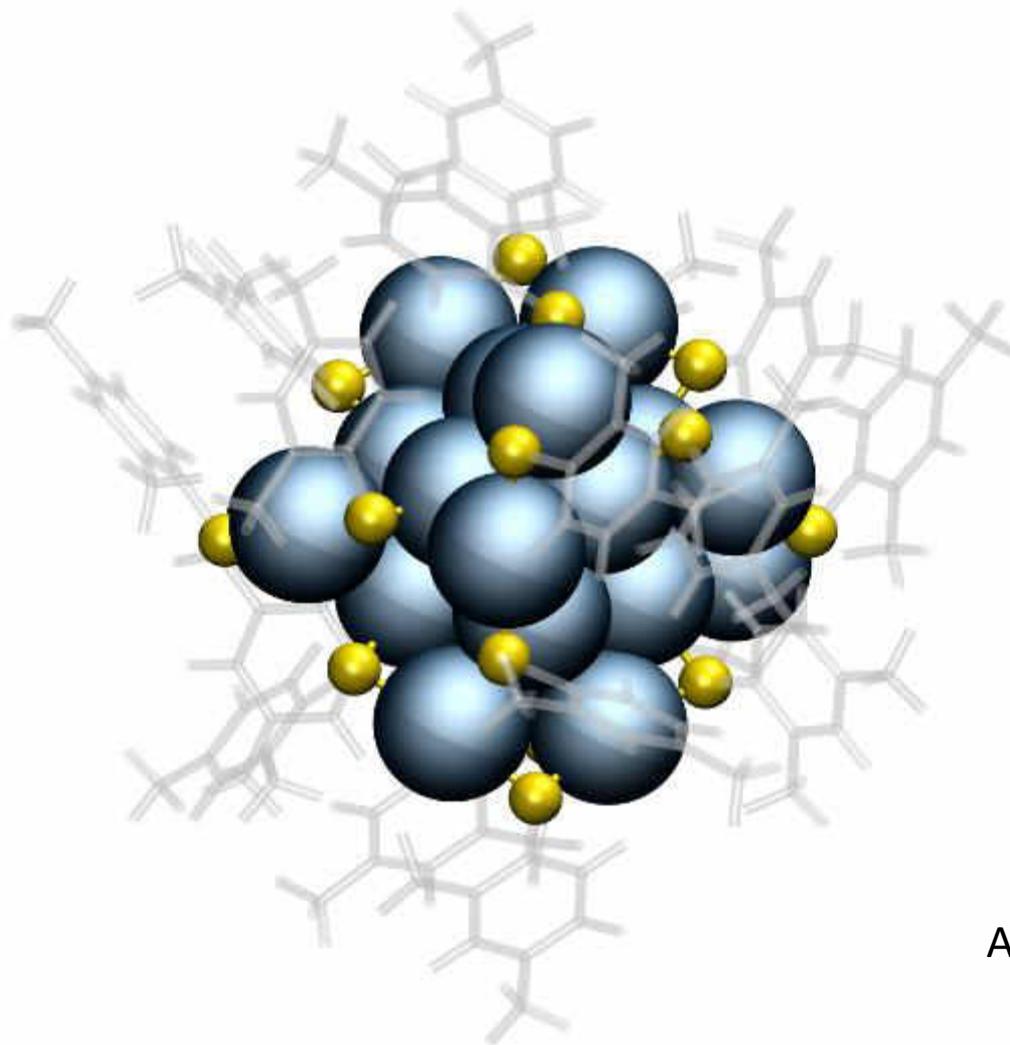
[†] Supporting Information

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 $Au_{25}(SR)_{18}$, $Au_{38}(SR)_{24}$, and $Au_{101}(SR)_{44}$ as well as $Ag_{25}(SR)_{18}$, $Ag_{29}(S_2R)_{12}$, and $Ag_{44}(SR)_{30}$ (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,

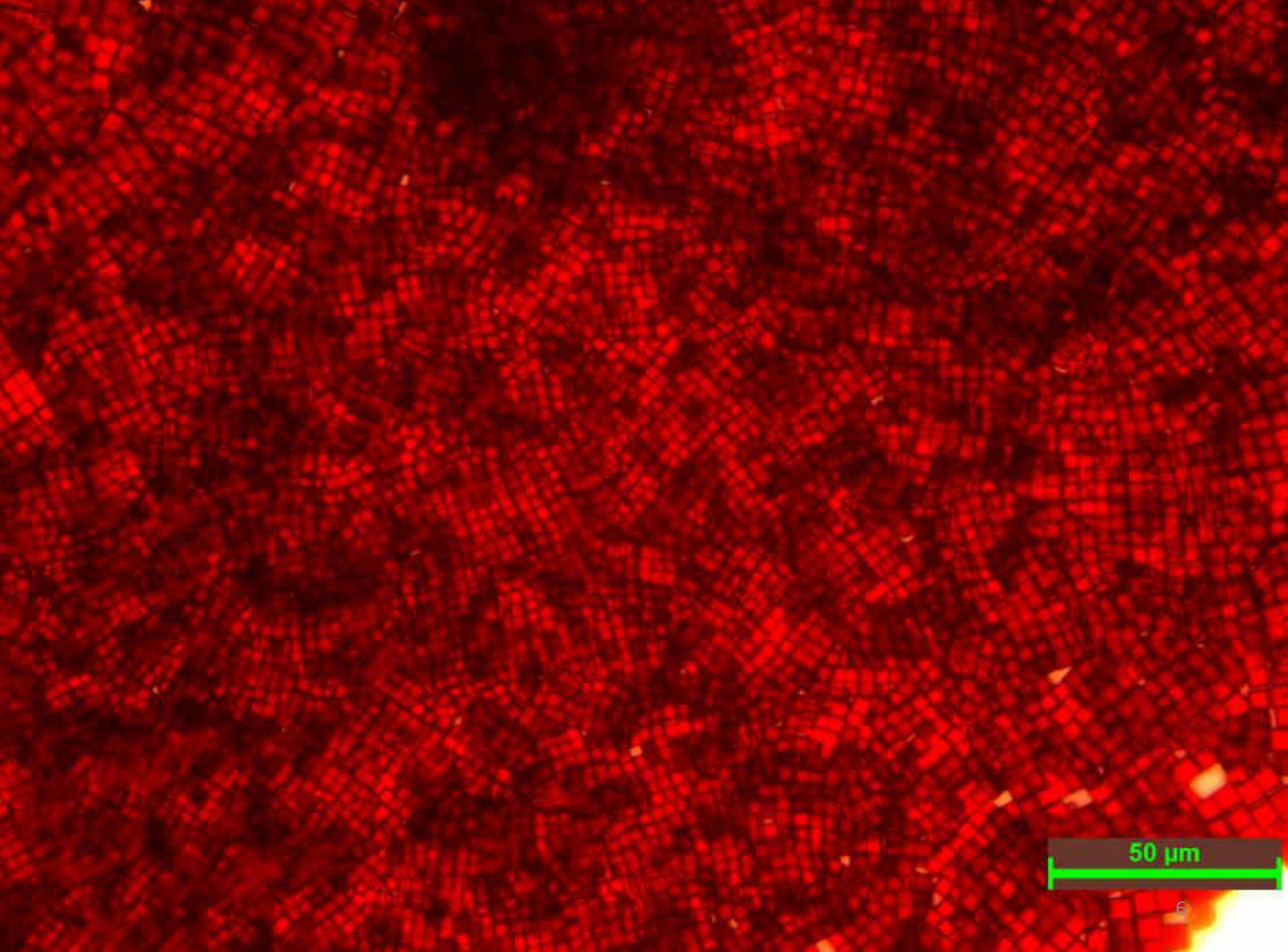


I. Chakraborty and T. Pradeep, *Chem. Rev.*, **2017**, *117*, 8208-8271.

New molecules



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



50 μm

Molecular materials

ACCOUNTS
of chemical research

Cite This: *Acc. Chem. Res.* 2019, 52, 2–11

pubs.acs.org/accounts

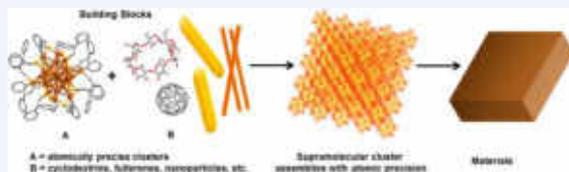
Article

Approaching Materials with Atomic Precision Using Supramolecular Cluster Assemblies

Published as part of the *Accounts of Chemical Research* special issue "Toward Atomic Precision in Nanoscience".

Papri Chakraborty, Abhijit Nag, Amrita Chakraborty, and Thalappil Pradeep*[✉]

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



ACCOUNTS
of chemical research

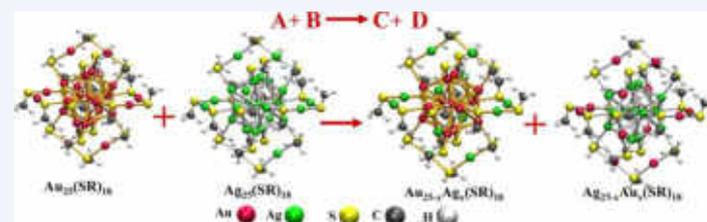
pubs.acs.org/accounts

Article

Interparticle Reactions: An Emerging Direction in Nanomaterials Chemistry

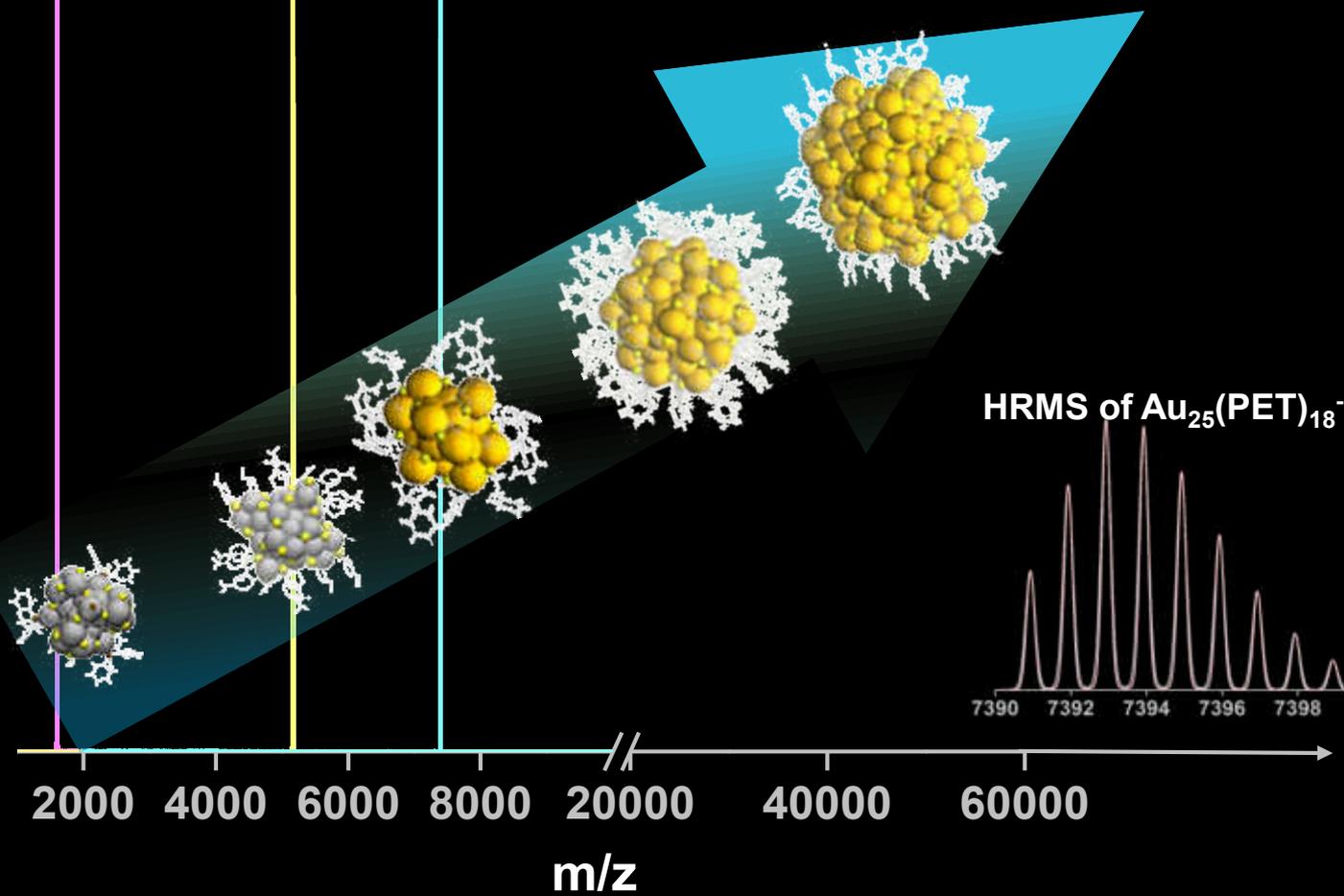
K. R. Krishnadas, Ananya Baksi,[†] Atanu Ghosh, Ganapati Natarajan, Anirban Som, and Thalappil Pradeep*[✉]

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



Acc. Chem. Res., 2017, 2019

$\text{Ag}_{29}(\text{BDT})_{12}^{3-}$ $\text{Ag}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18}^{-}$ $\text{Au}_{25}(\text{PET})_{18}^{-}$



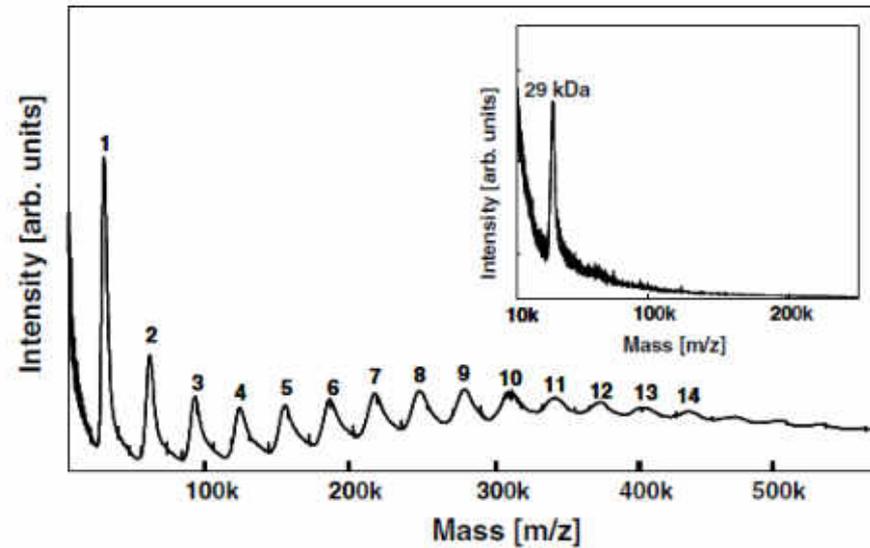
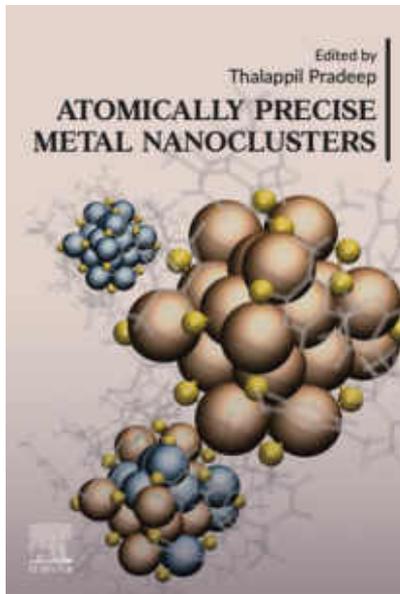
345 structures!

Alkane- and arene- thiols are great, but...

Clusters are hard to crystallise, except in some cases

Thermal stability is limited

Applications are limited



Jobin et al. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 2004, 390,181

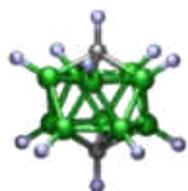
Building Blocks: Carborane Thiols



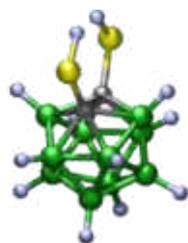
1,2-C₂B₁₀H₁₂



1,7-C₂B₁₀H₁₂



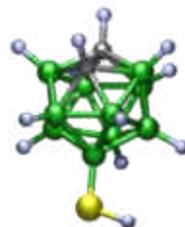
1,12-C₂B₁₀H₁₂



1,2-(HS)₂-1,2-C₂B₁₀H₁₀



1-HS-1,2-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



9-HS-1,2-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



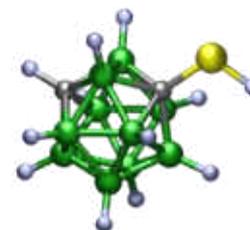
9,12-(HS)₂-1,2-C₂B₁₀H₁₀



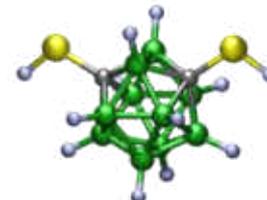
8,9,12-(HS)₃-1,2-C₂B₁₀H₉



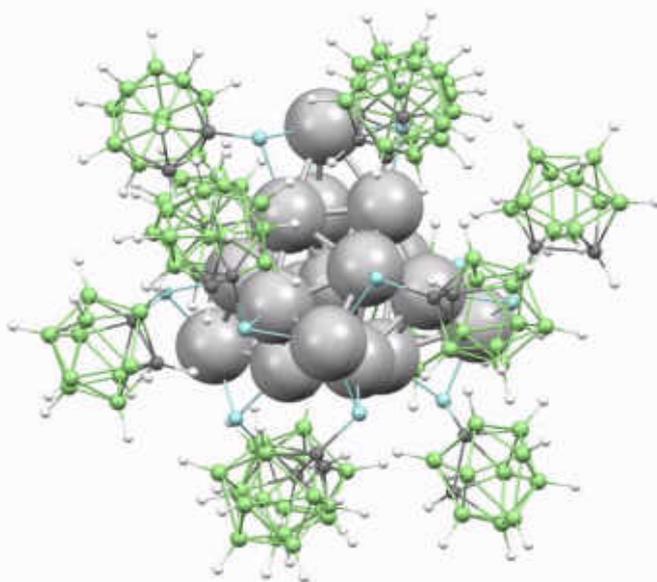
9-HS-1,7-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



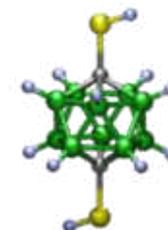
1-HS-1,7-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



1,7-(HS)₂-1,7-C₂B₁₀H₁₀

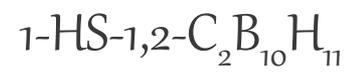
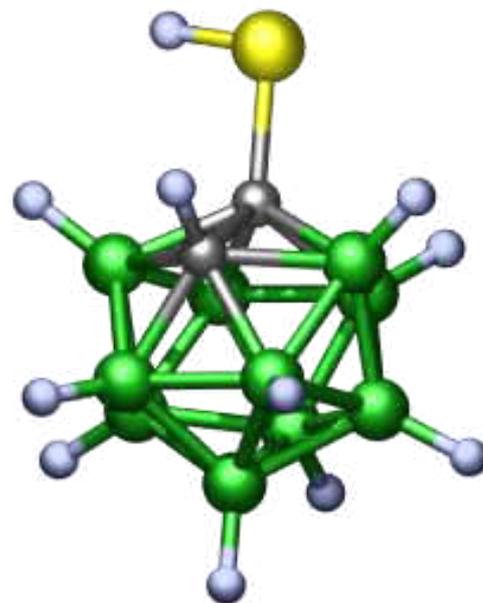
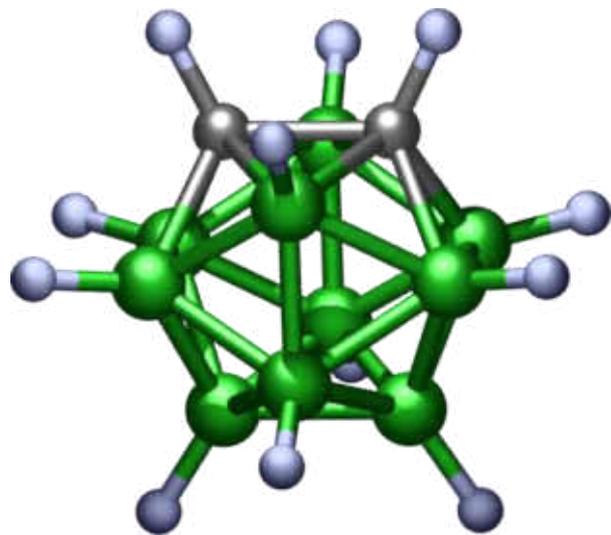


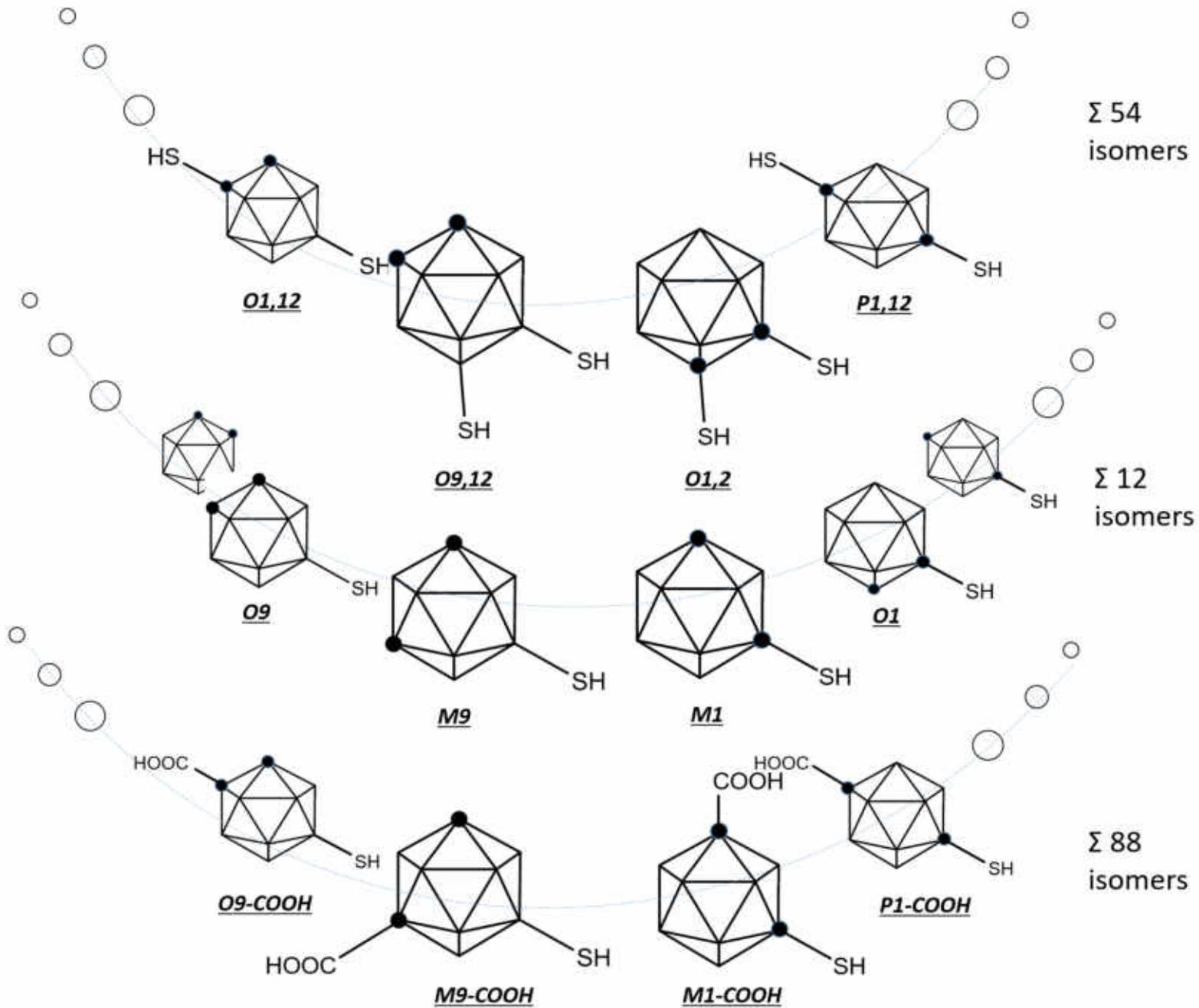
1-HS-1,12-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



1,12-(HS)₂-1,12-C₂B₁₀H₁₀

About the Ligand

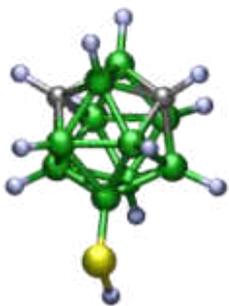




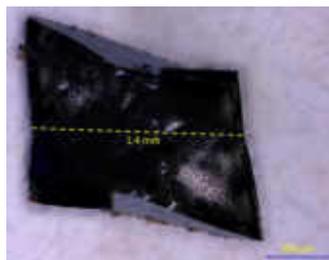
Cu_4 Ag_{14} Ag_{21} Ag_{42}

Propeller shaped $[Ag_{21}(m_9-CBT)_{12}(TPP)_2]$ Nanocluster

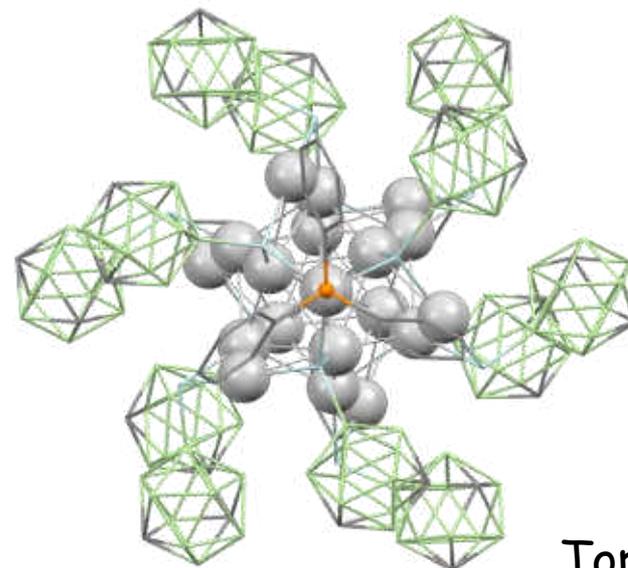
Ligand:



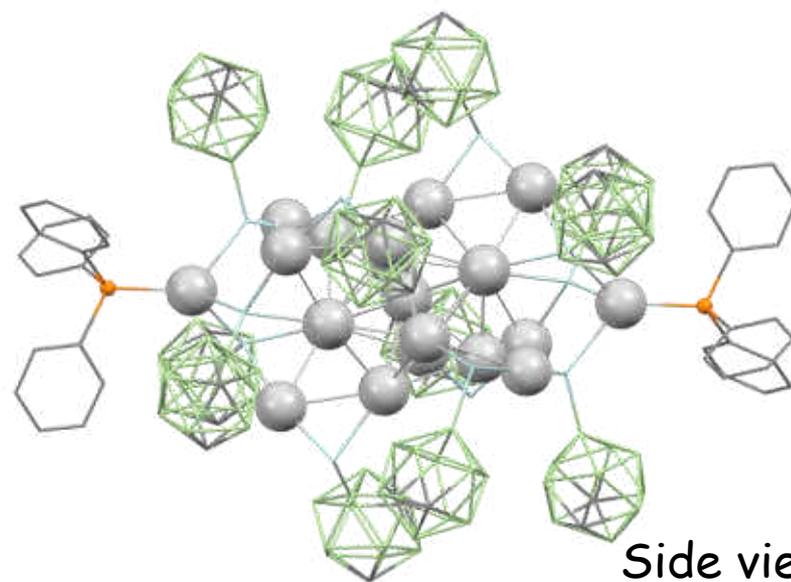
9-HS-1,7-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



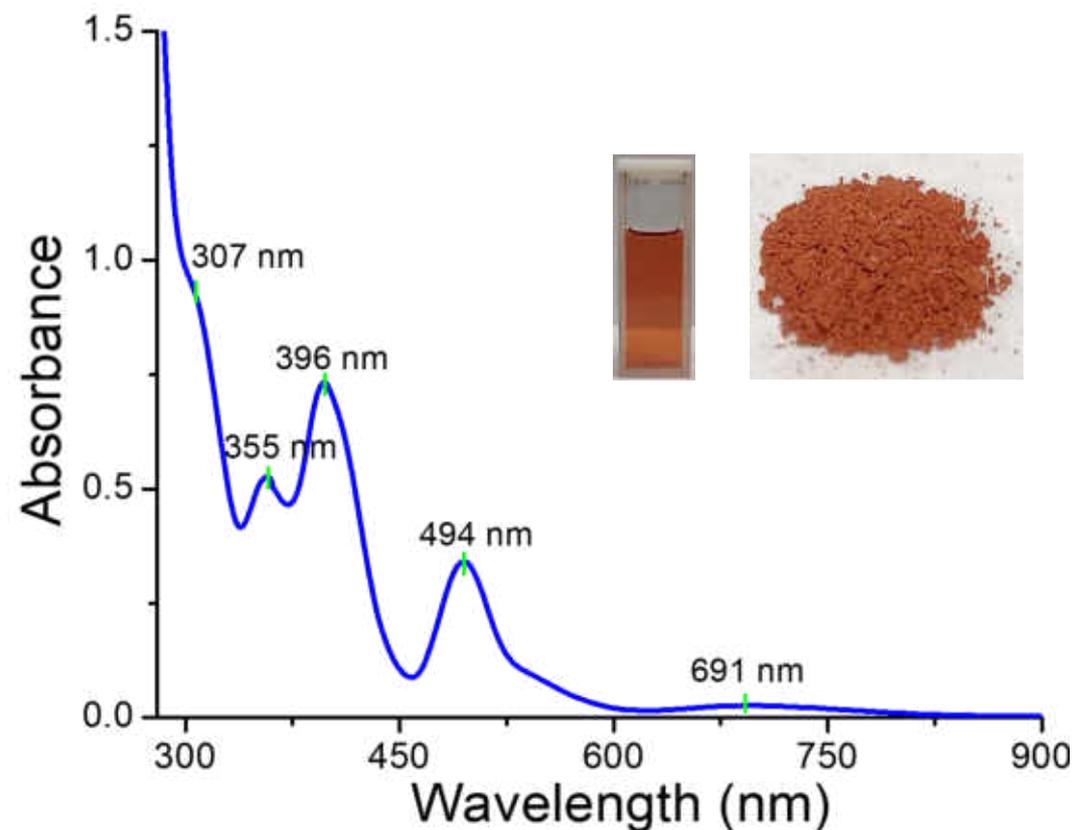
Crystal



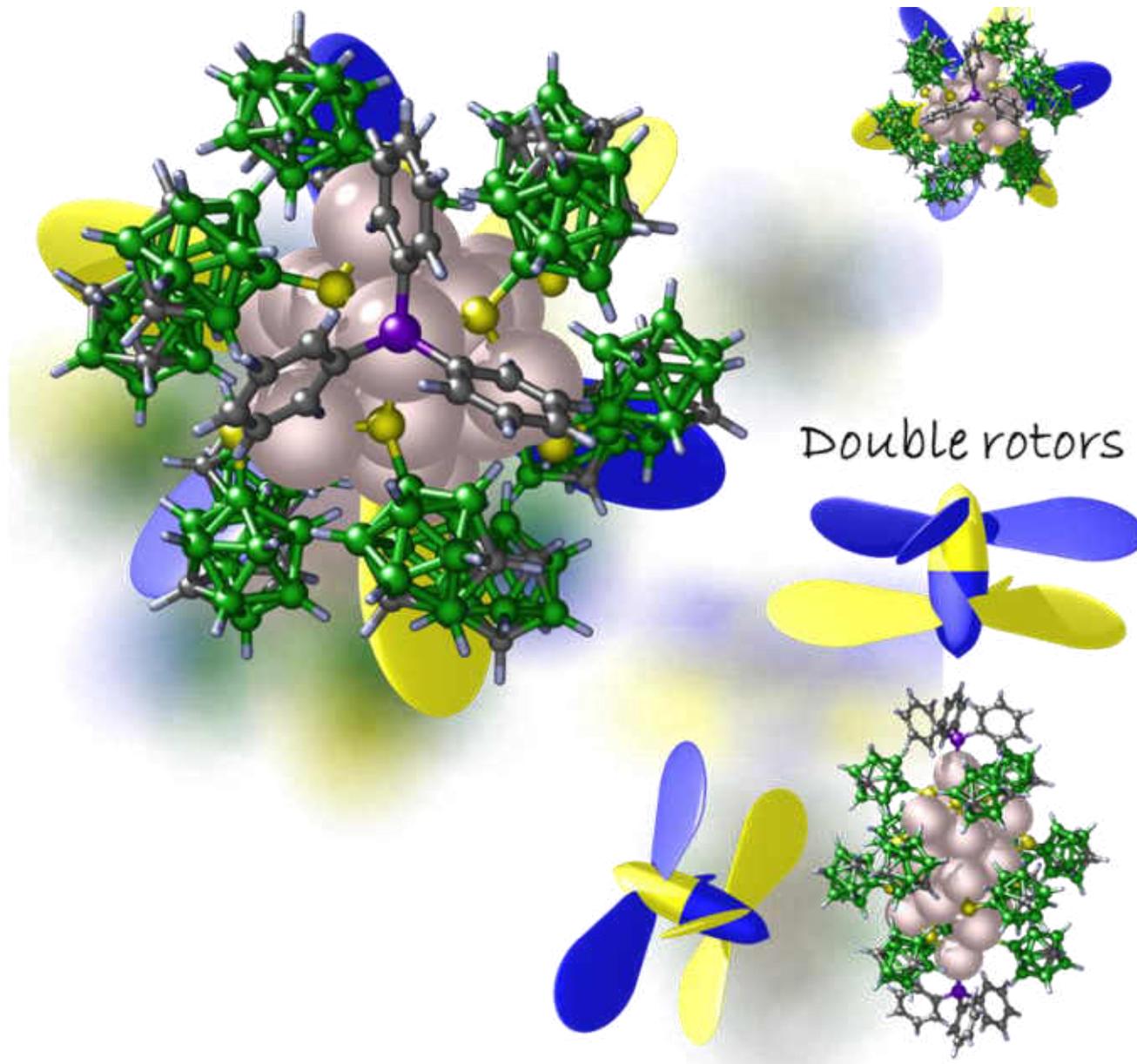
Top view



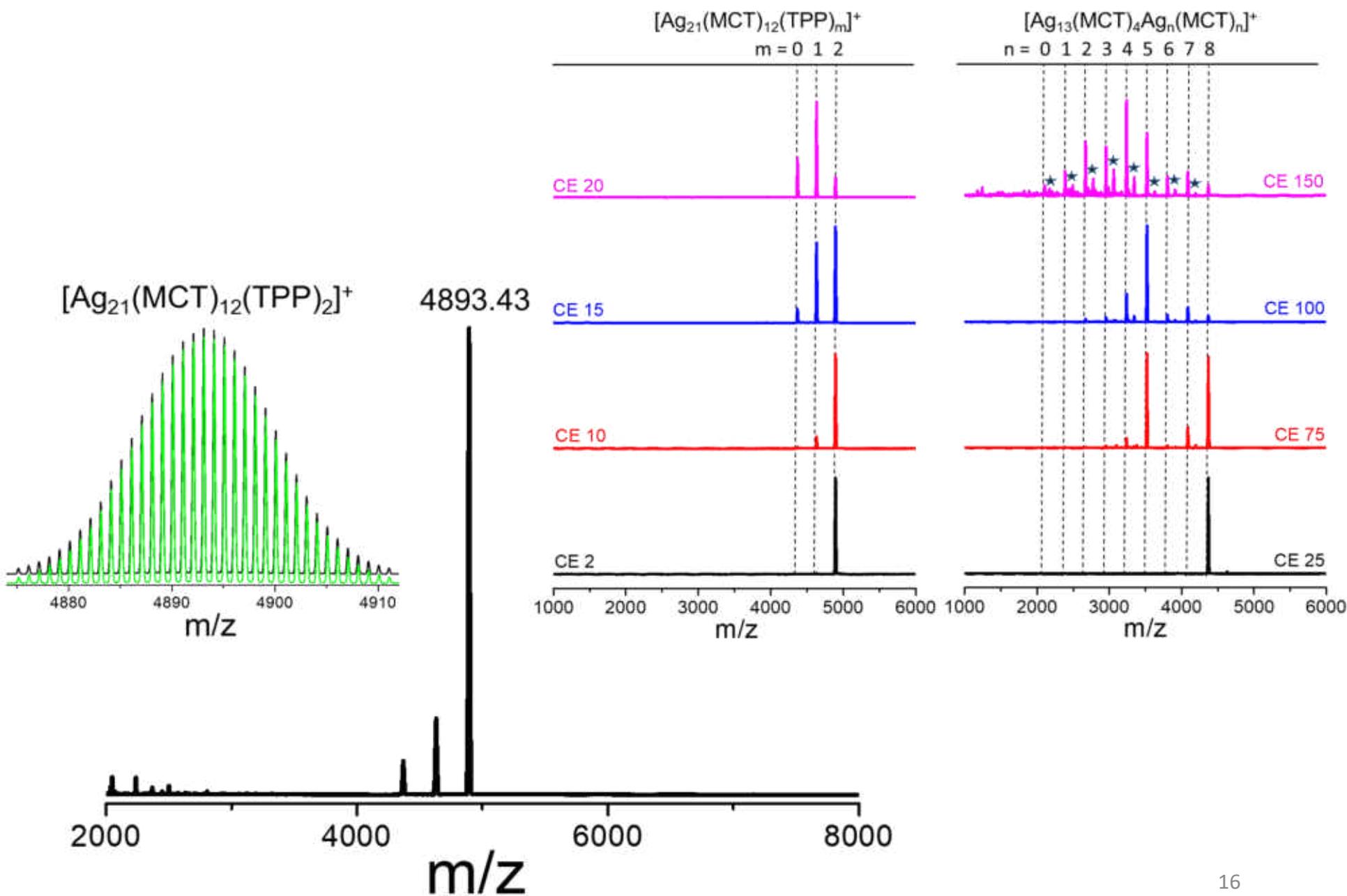
Side view



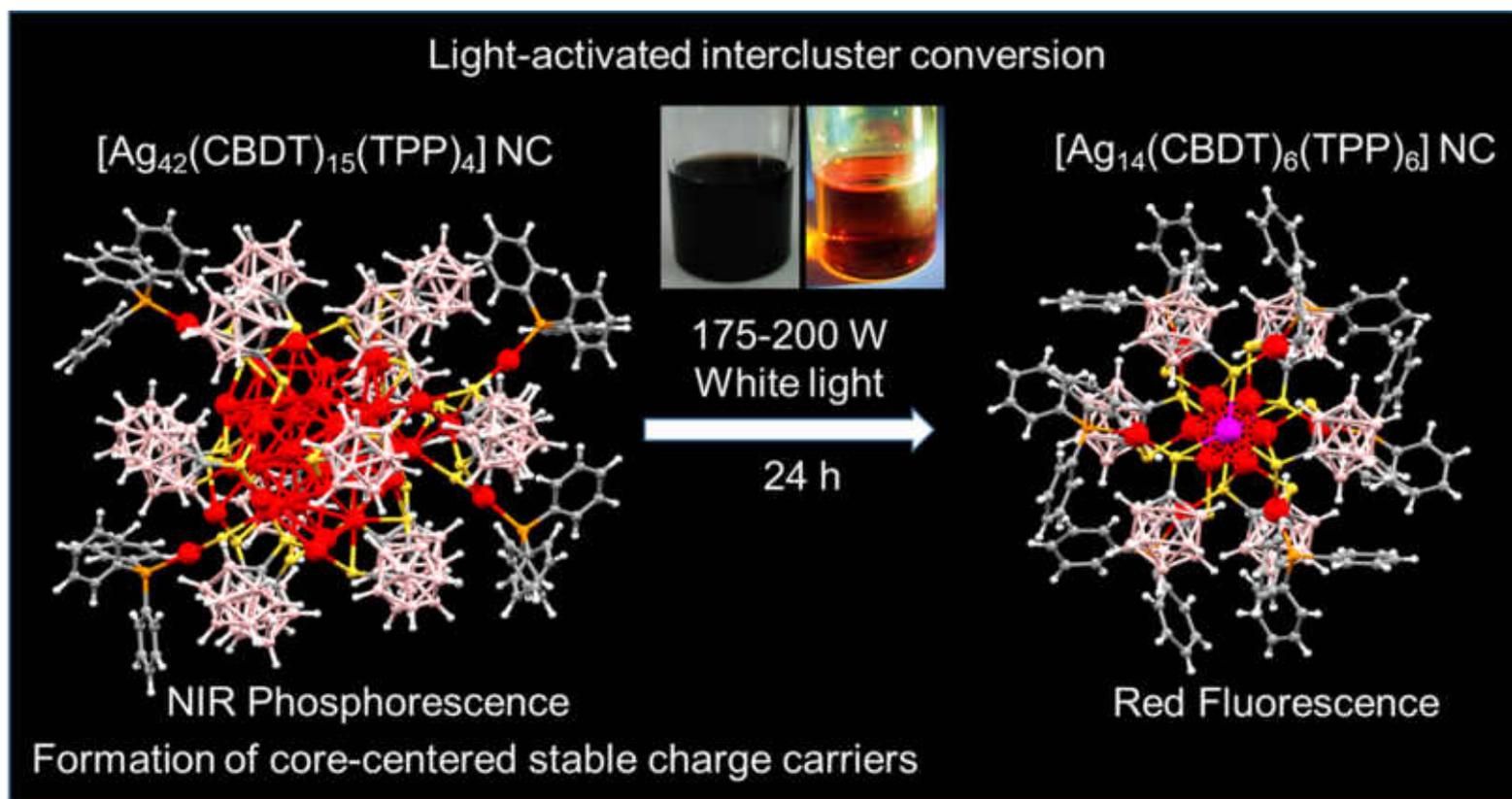
Propeller shaped $[Ag_{21}(m_9\text{-CBT})_{12}(\text{TPP})_2]$ Nanocluster



Mass spectrometric characterization



Light-activated Conversion of Carborane Thiol Appended Silver Nanocluster

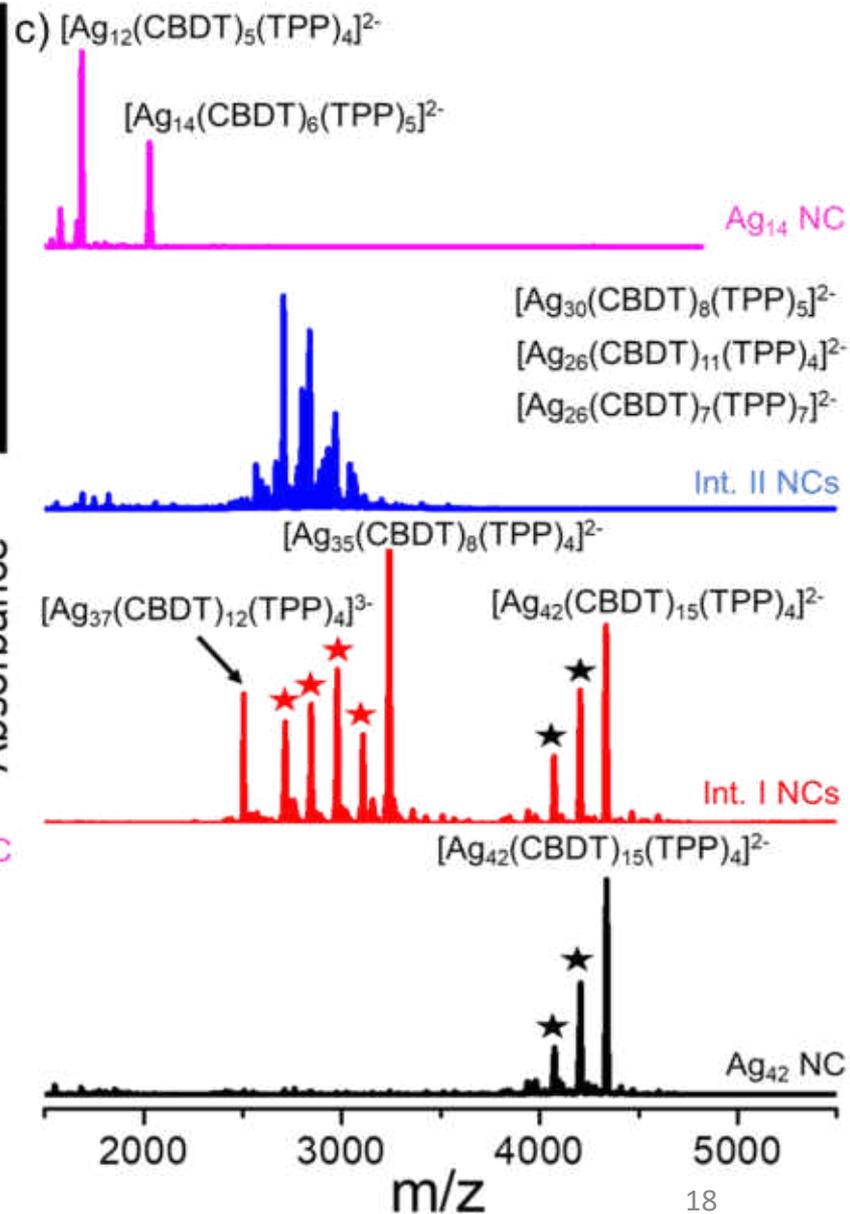
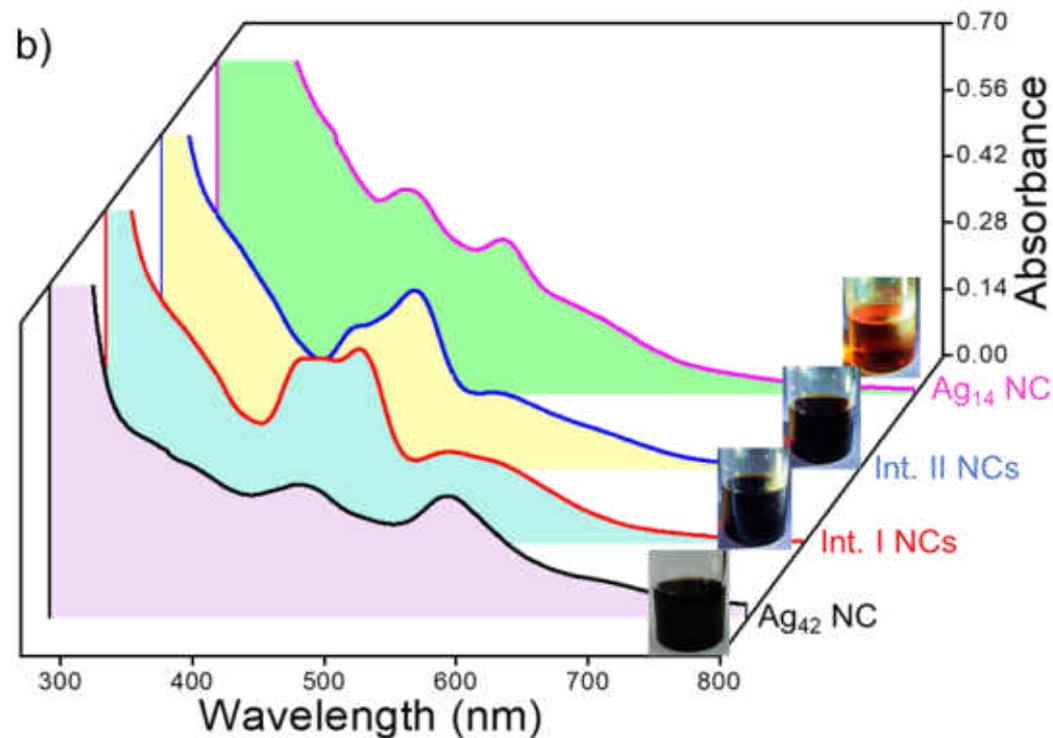
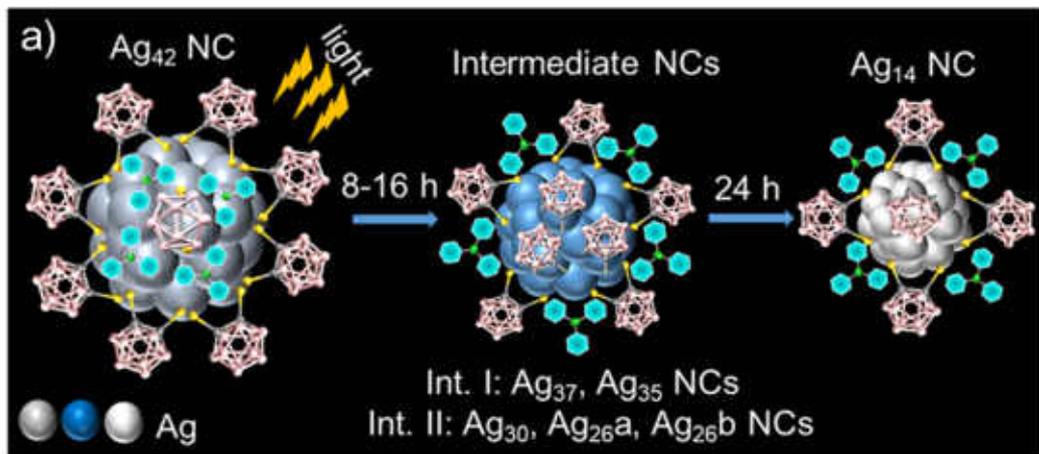


Ligand:

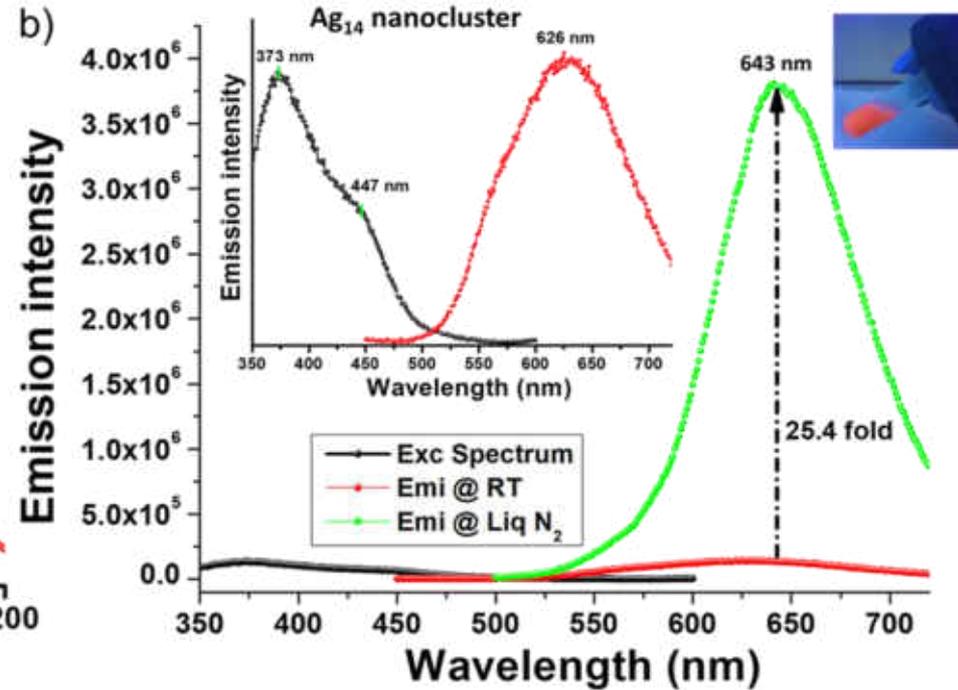
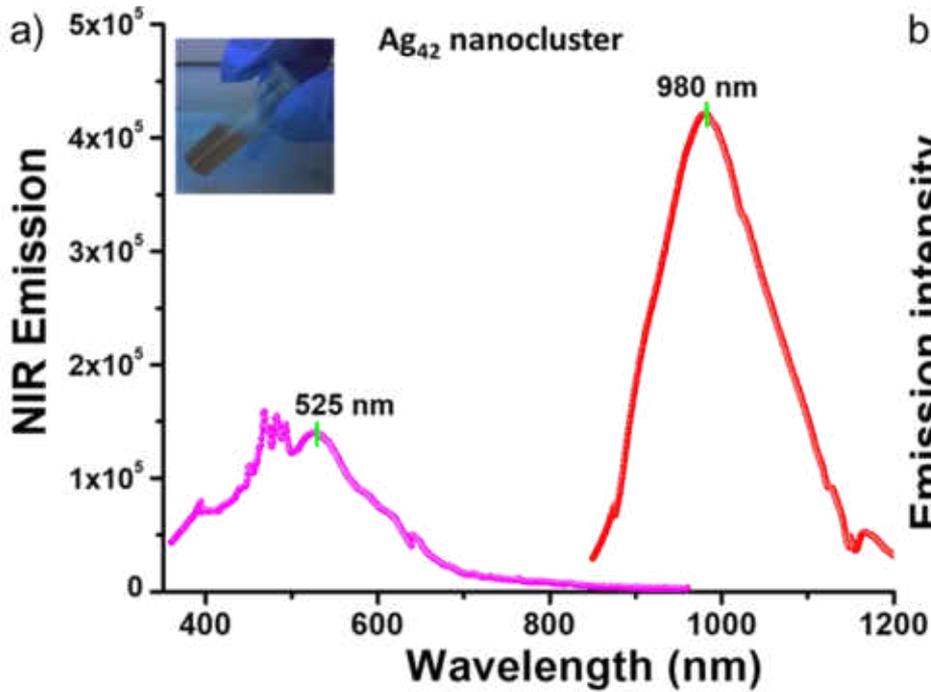


$1,2-(HS)_2-1,2-C_2B_{10}H_{11}$

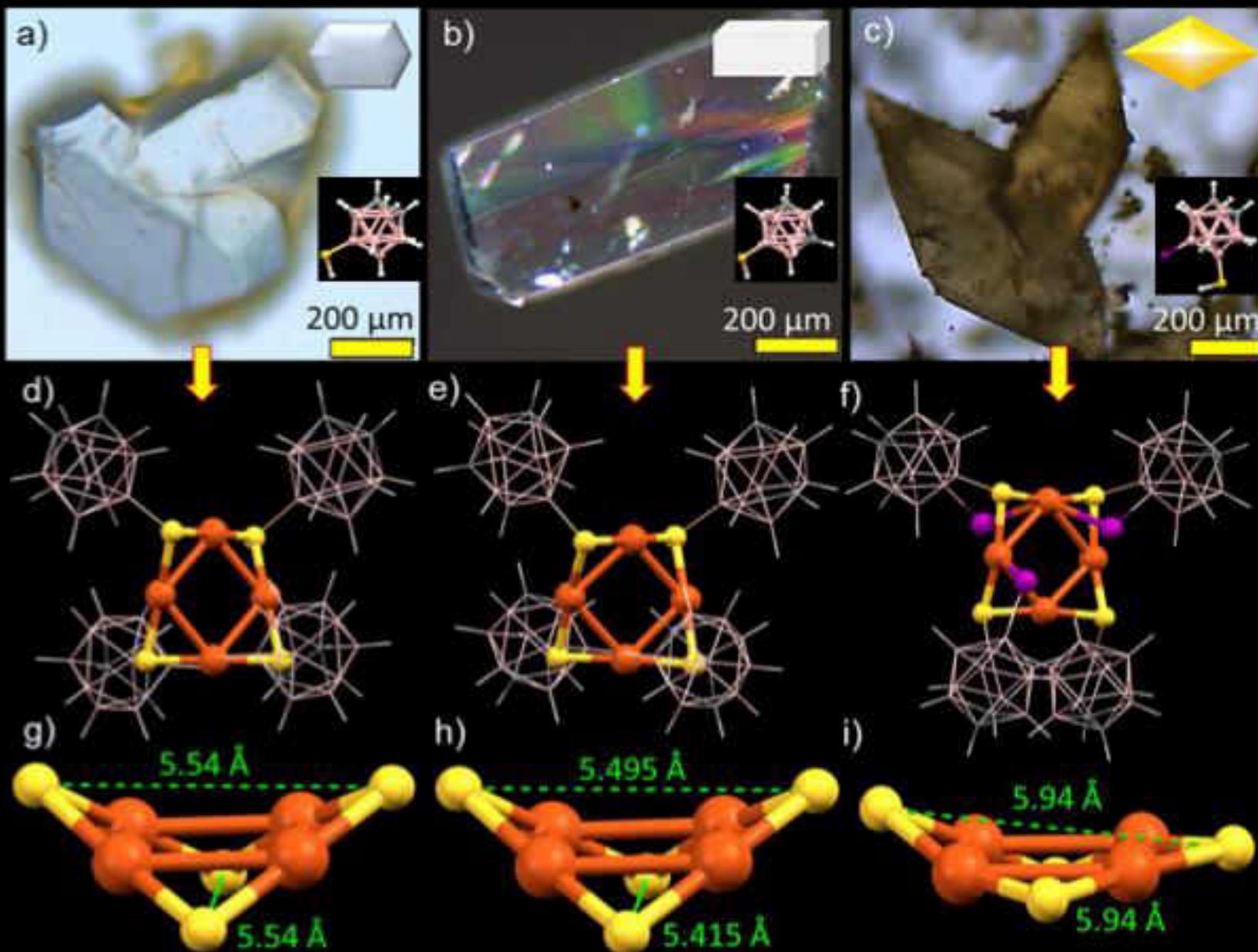
Light-activated Intercluster Conversion



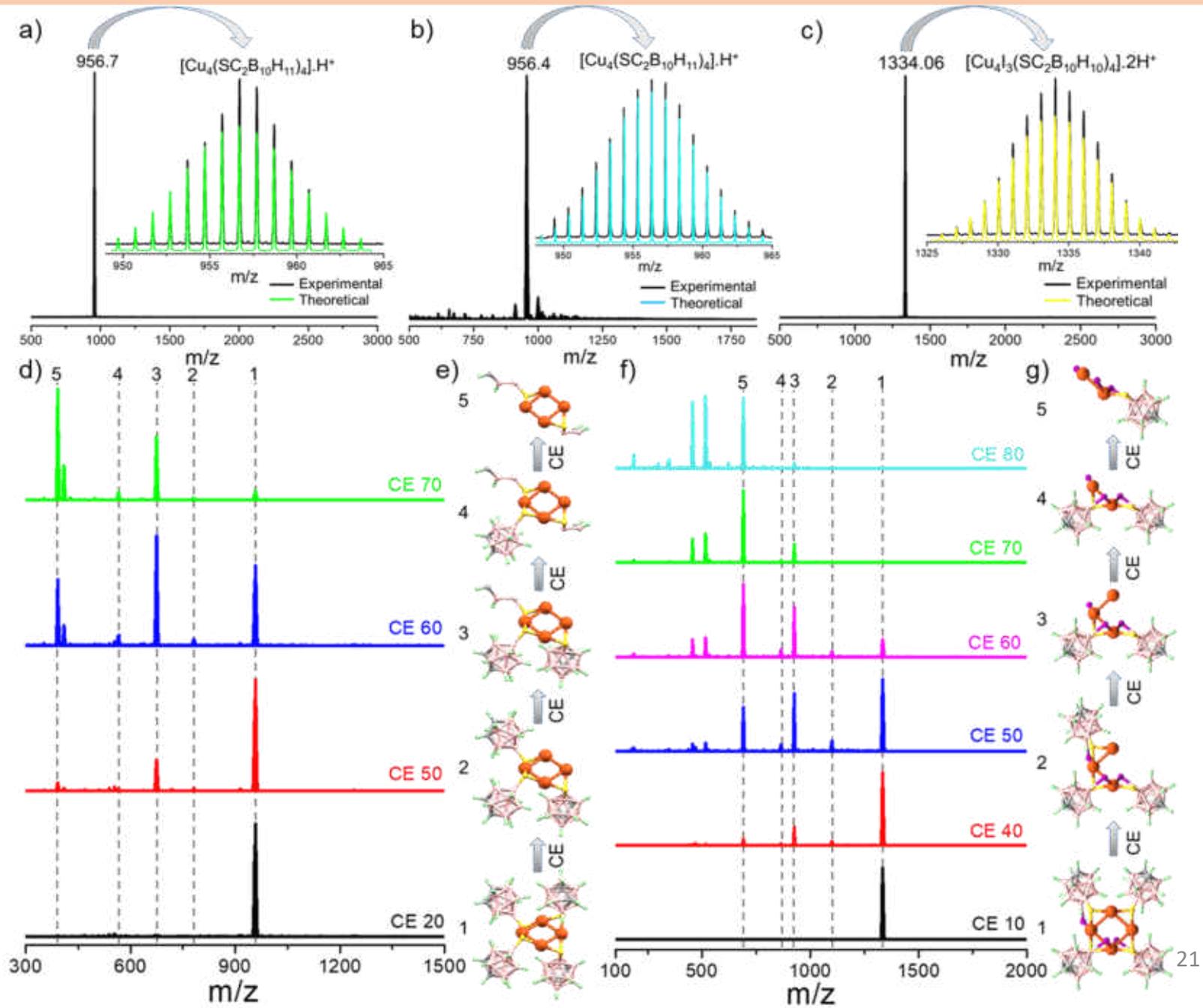
Photoluminescence Properties



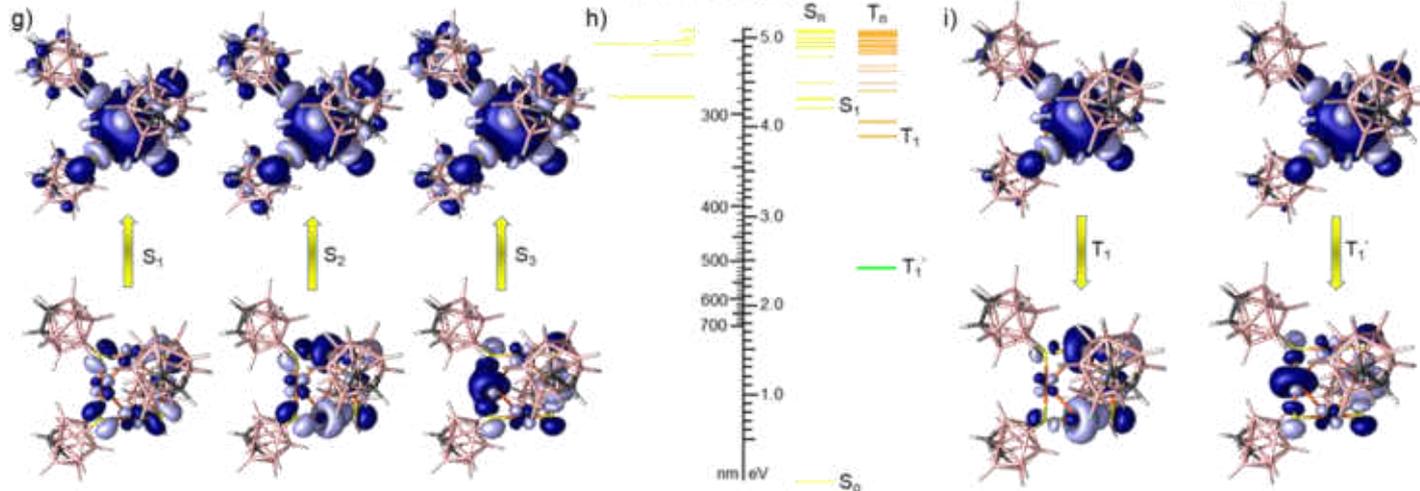
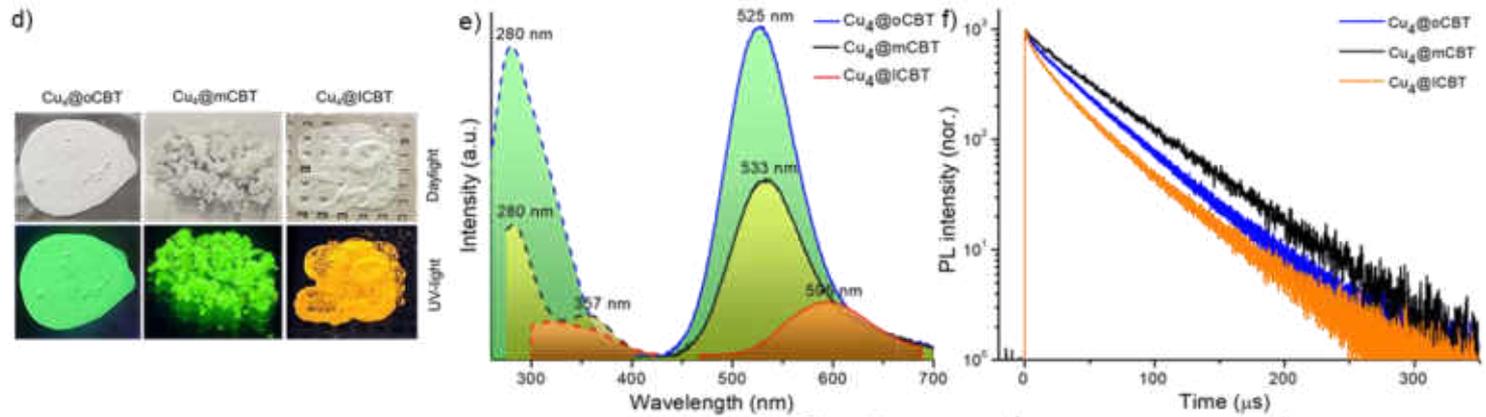
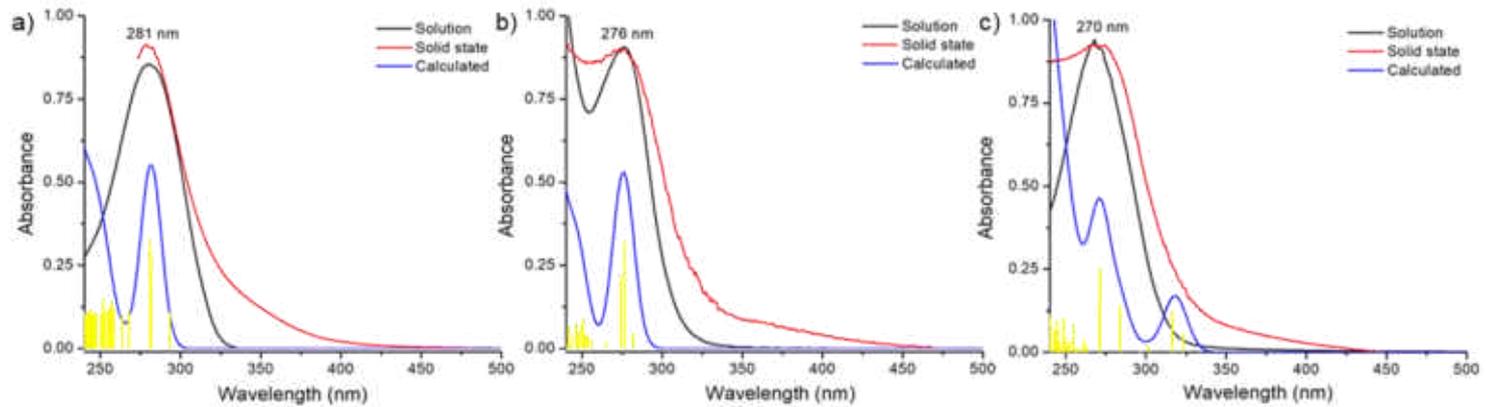
Multicolor Phosphorescence of Tetranuclear Copper Nanoclusters



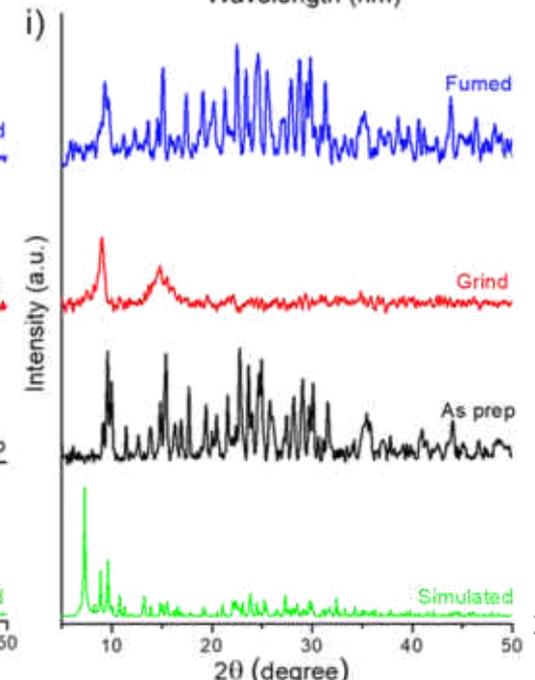
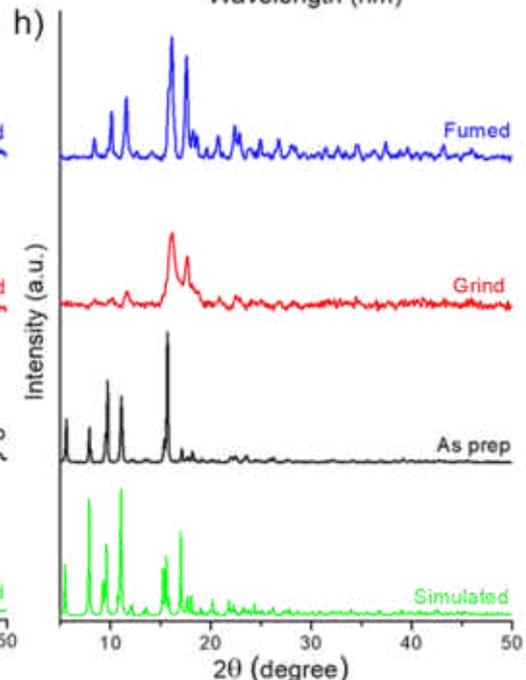
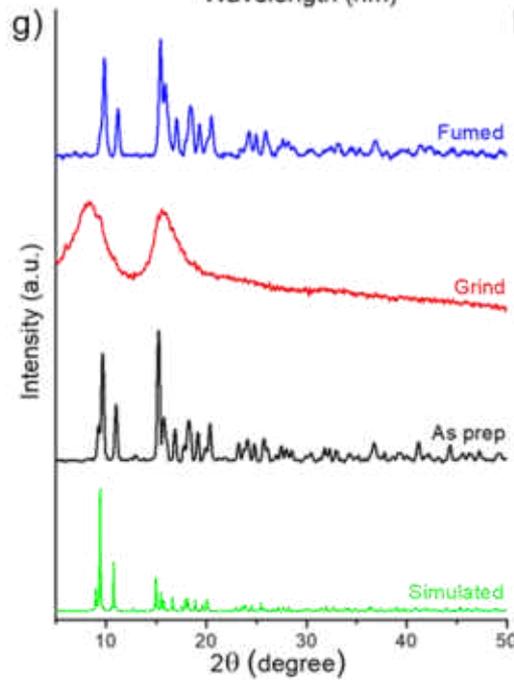
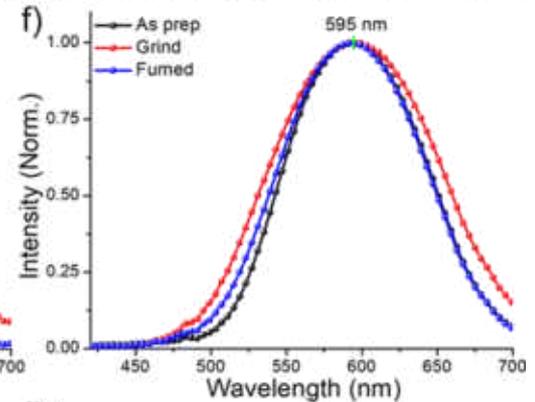
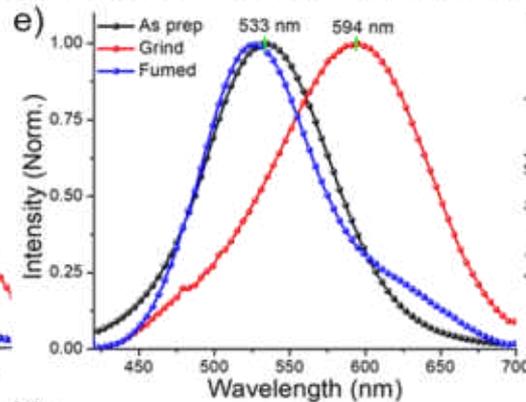
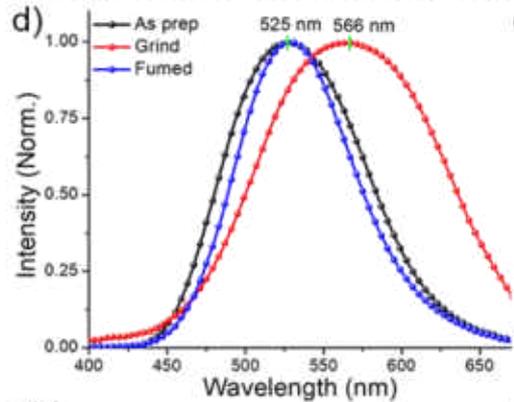
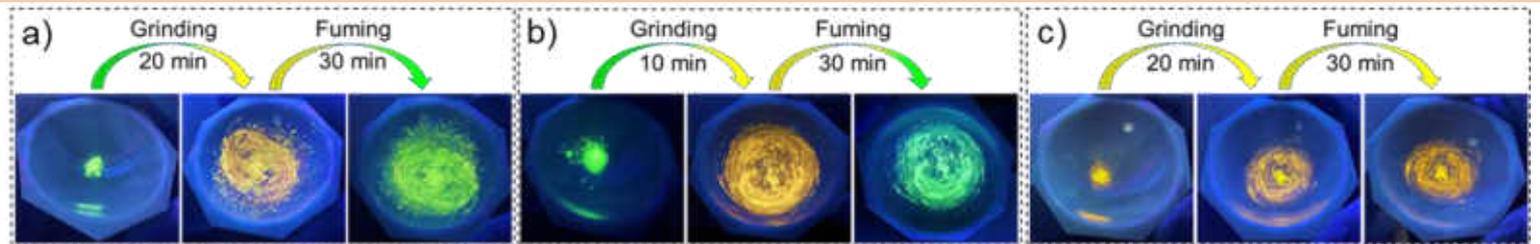
Mass spectrometric studies



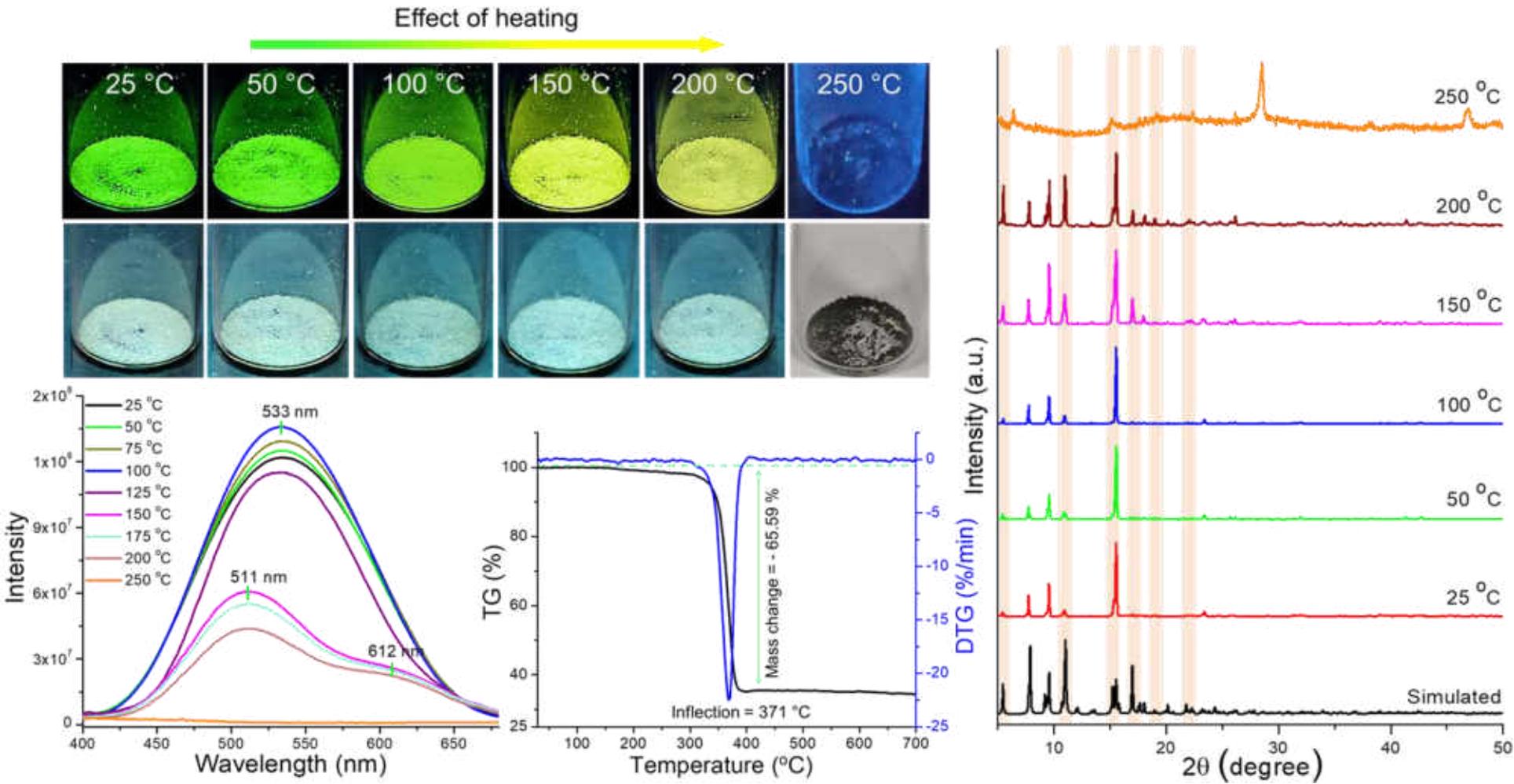
Photophysical properties



Mechanoresponsive properties



Thermoresponsive properties



Dynamics in clusters

Reactions

Isotope exchange

Positional dynamics

Inter-cluster reactions

J | A | C | S
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Article

pubs.acs.org/JACS

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



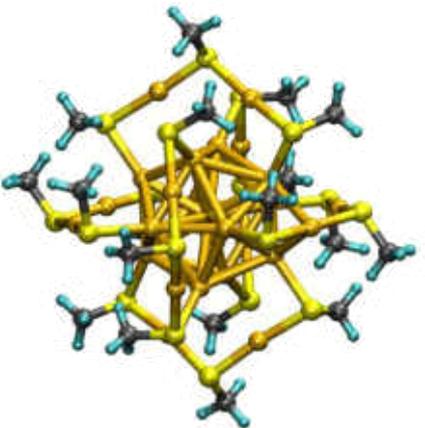
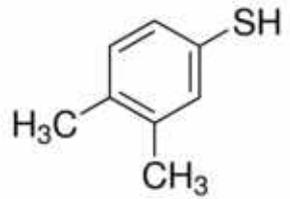
K. R. Krishnadas, et. al., *JACS*, 2016

Ag₂₅-Au₂₅ experiments

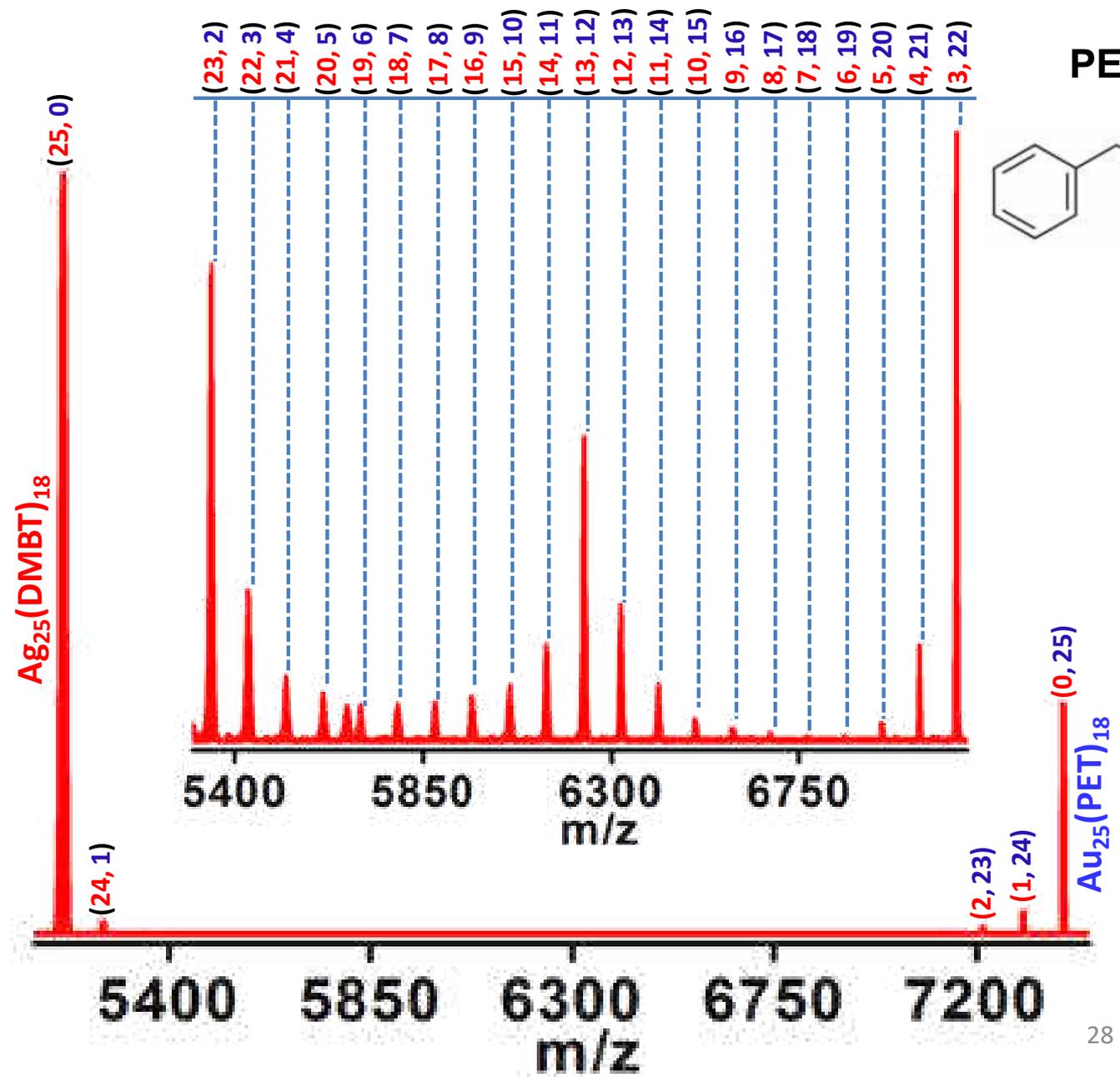
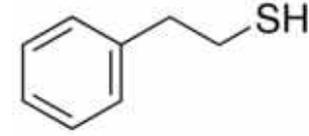
K. R. Krishnadas et al. *Nature Commun.* 2016

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

DMBT

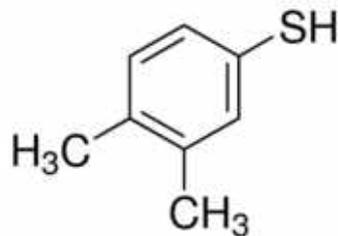


PET

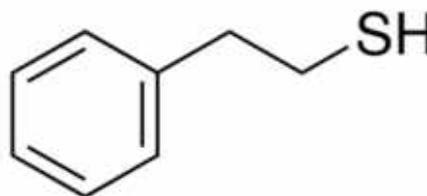


$[Ag_{25}(DMBT)_{18}+Au_{25}(PET)_{18}]^{2-}$

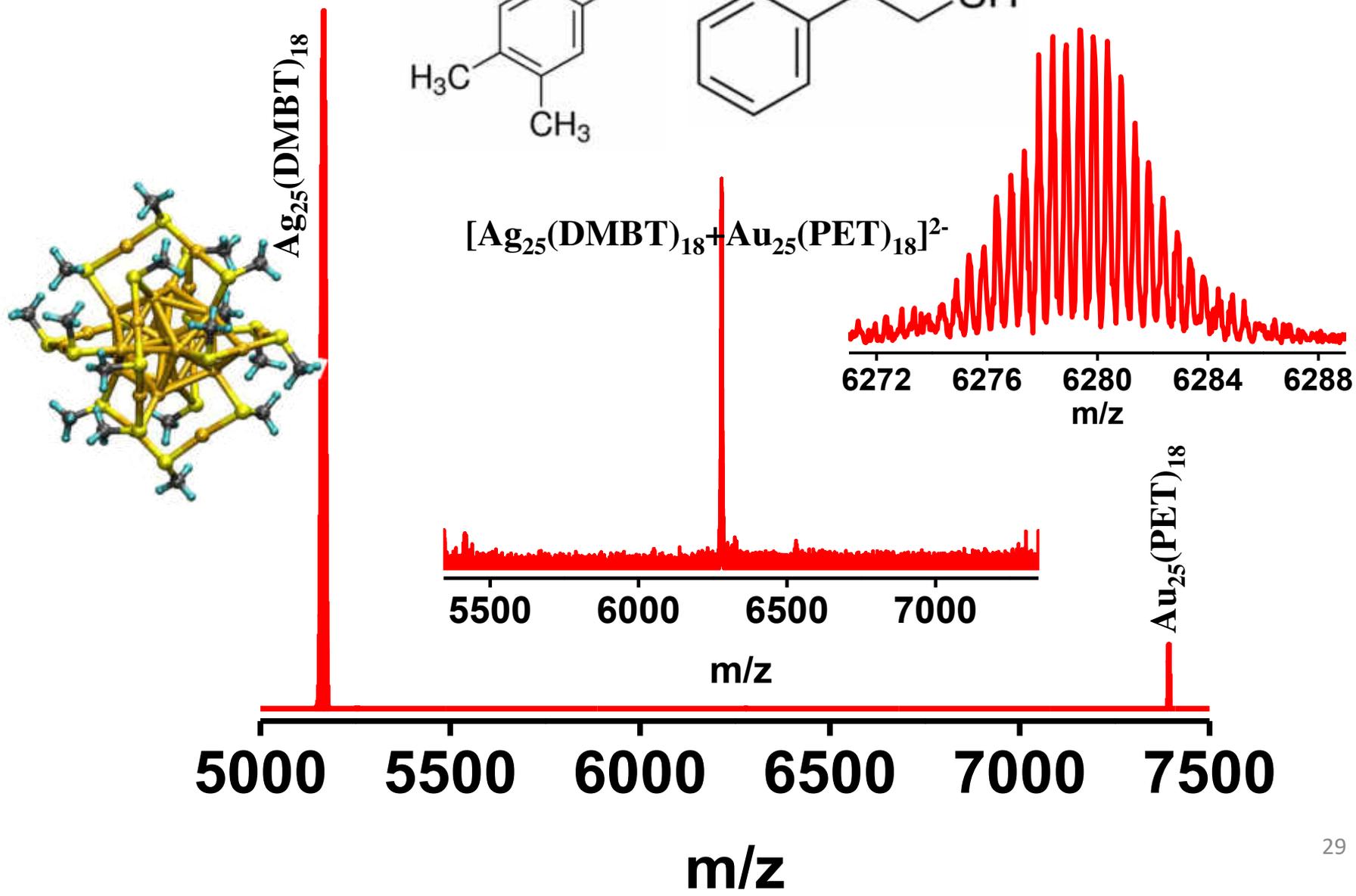
DMBT



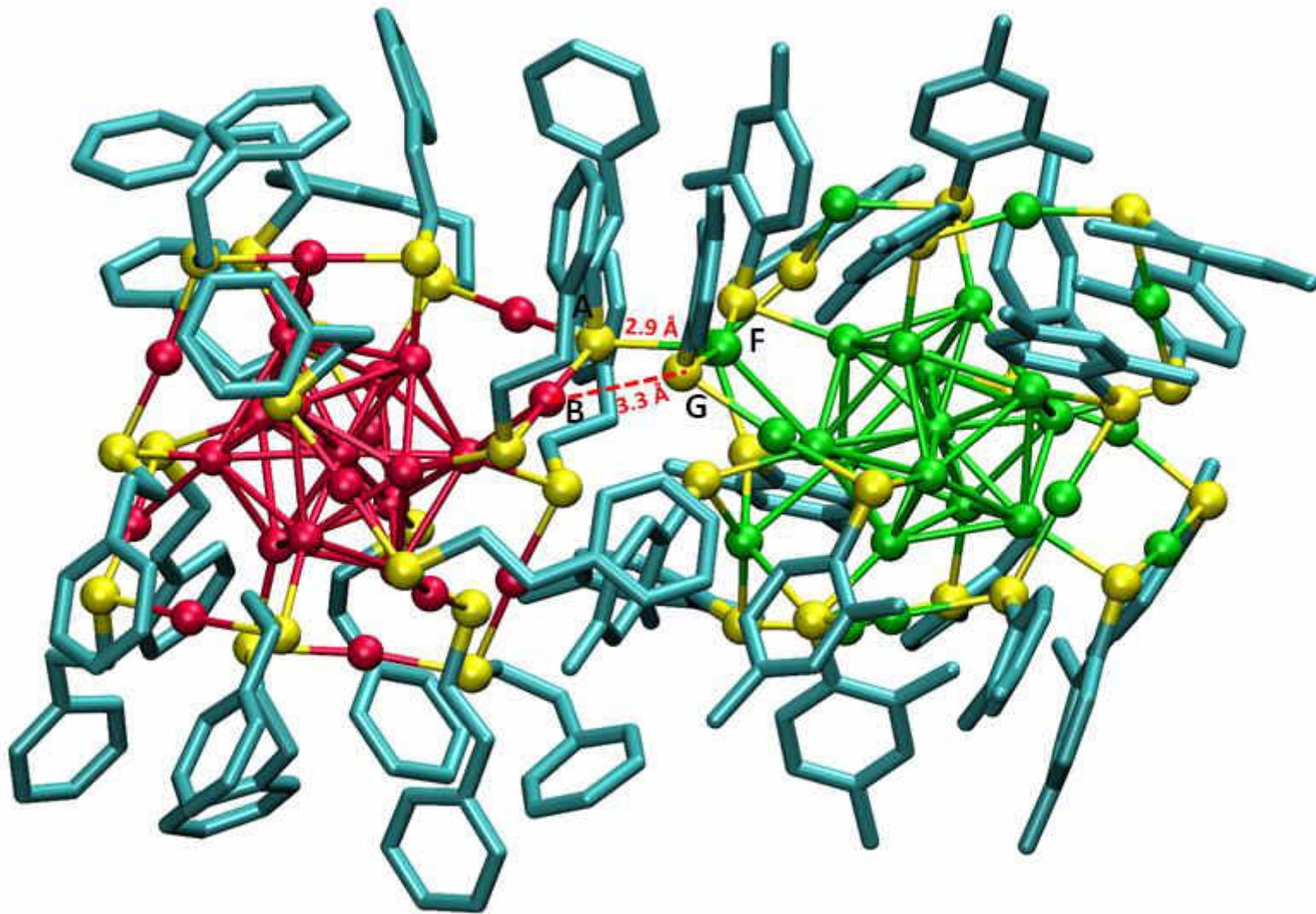
PET

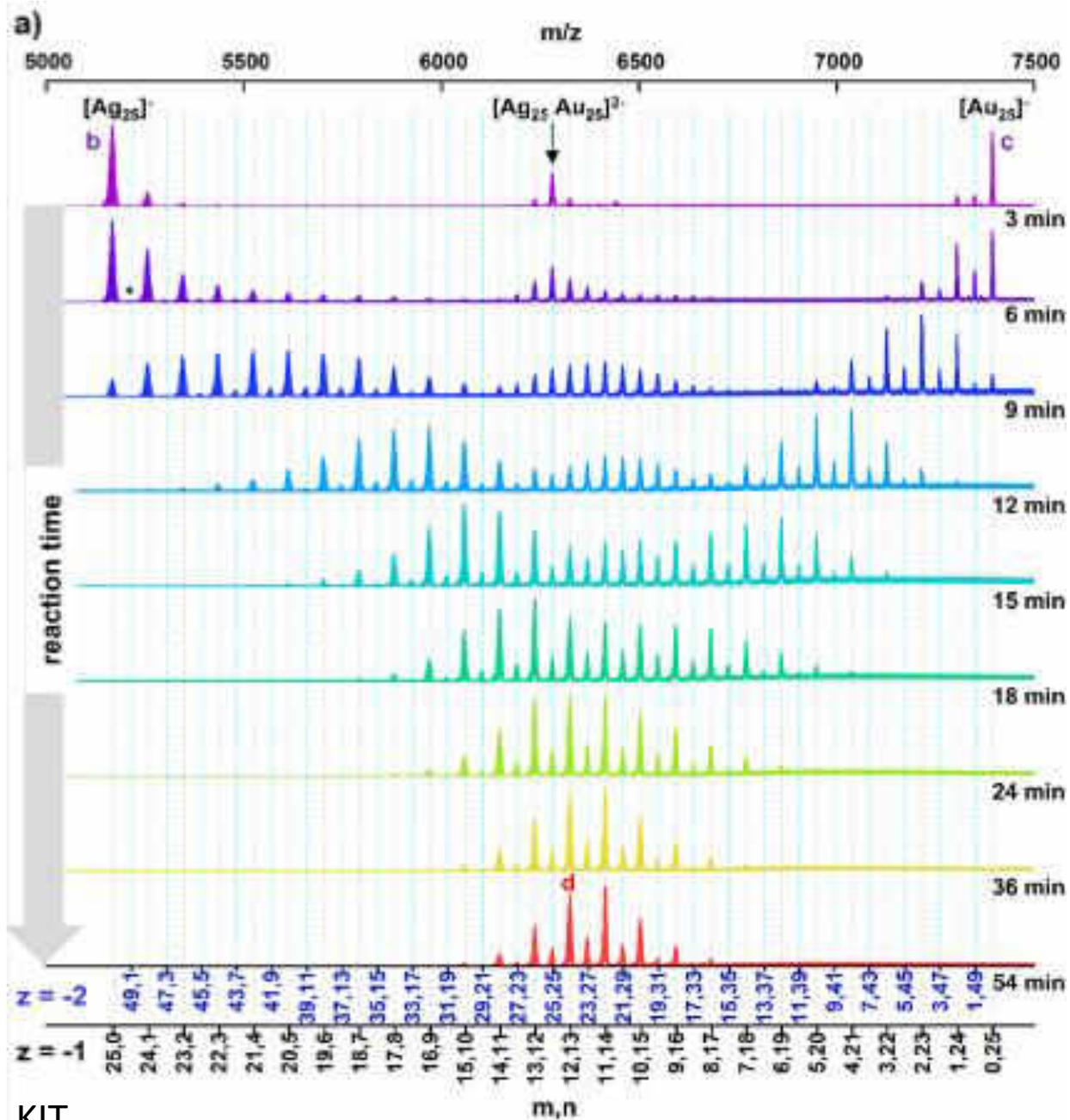


$[Ag_{25}(DMBT)_{18}+Au_{25}(PET)_{18}]^{2-}$

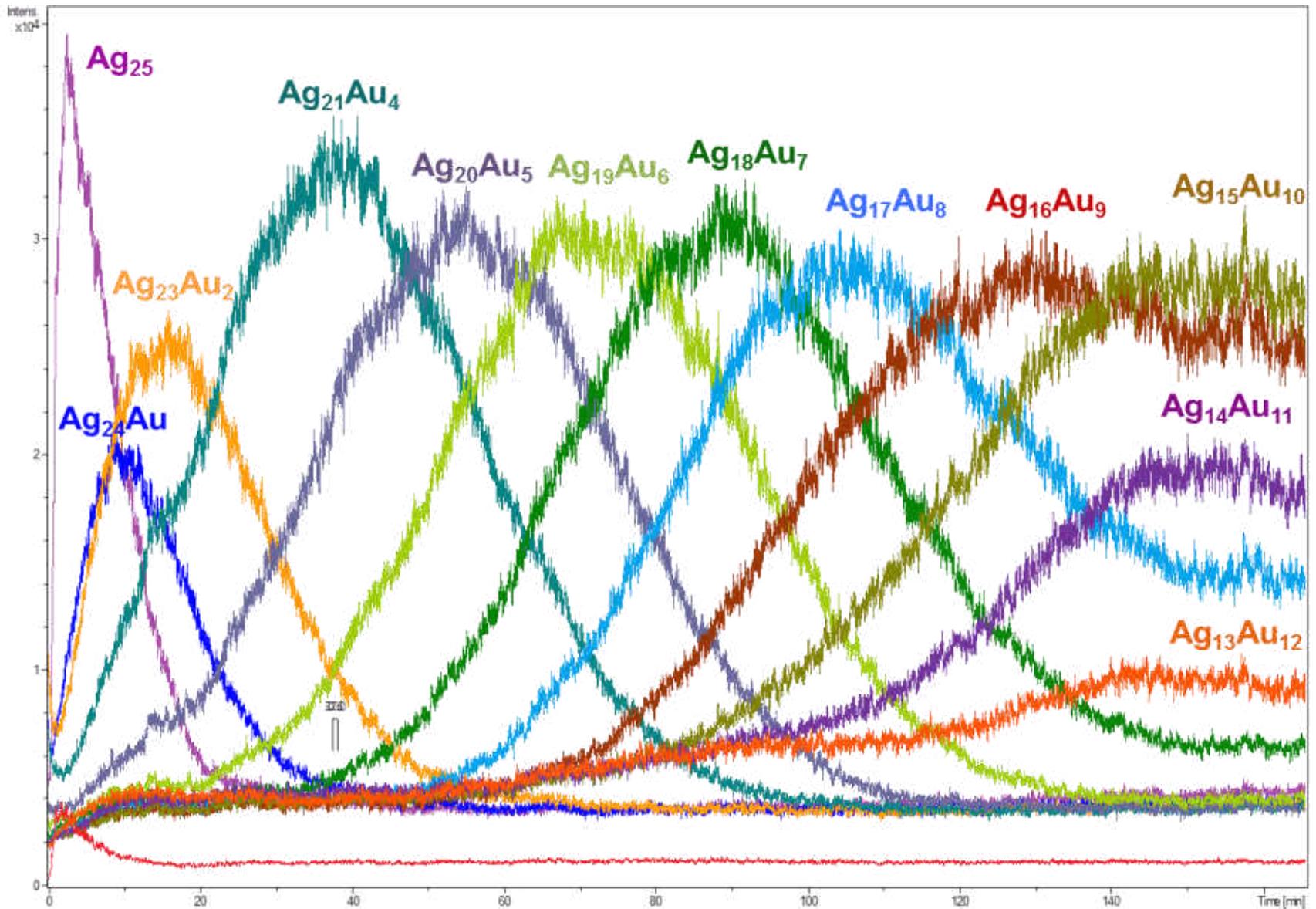


Optimized structure of $[\text{Ag}_{25}\text{Au}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18}(\text{PET})_{18}]^{2-}$



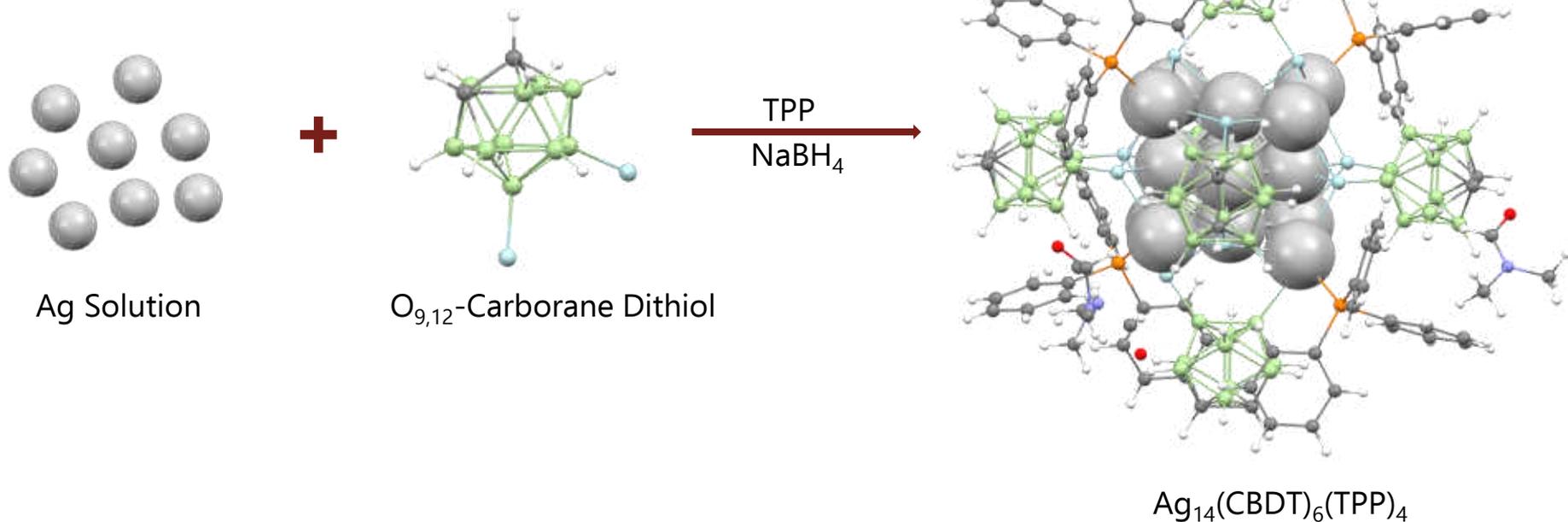


Kinetics of the exchange (monitored on the Ag_{25} side)

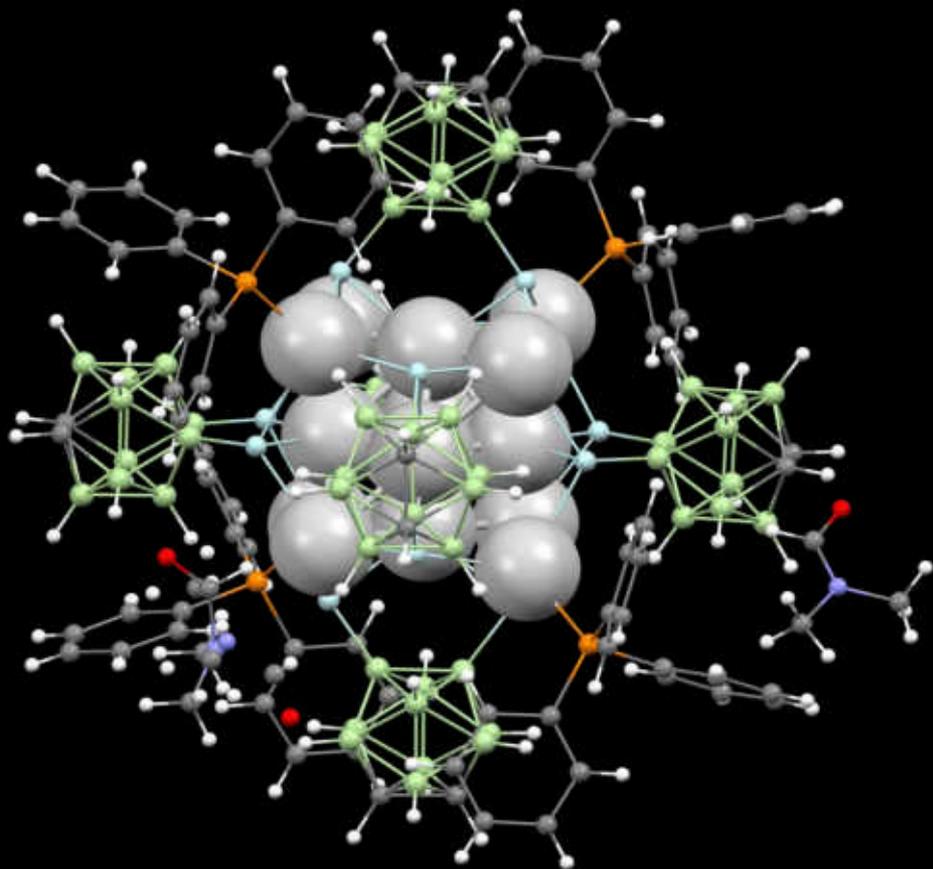


Modulation by Site-specific Positioning of Triphenylphosphine in $\text{Ag}_{14}(\text{CBDT})_6(\text{TPP})_4$ Nanoclusters

Synthesis Schematic of $\text{Ag}_{14}(\text{CBDT})_6(\text{TPP})_4$ Nanocluster

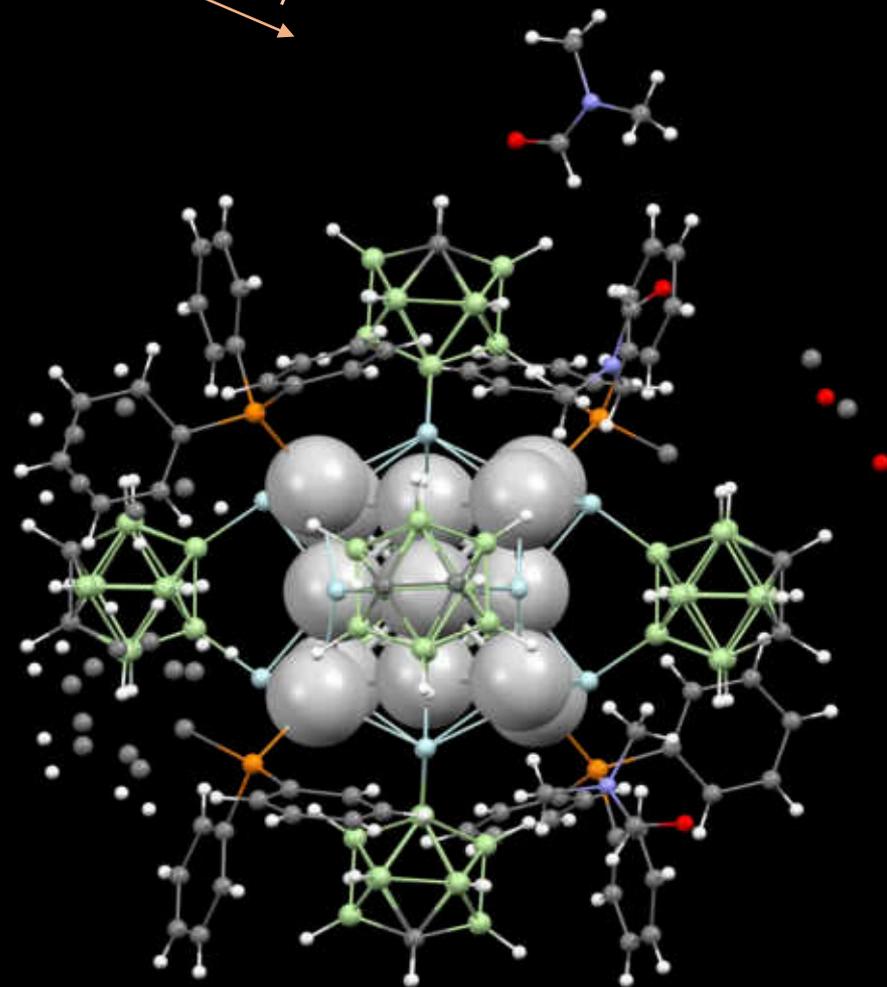


Crystallization
Without MeOH With MeOH



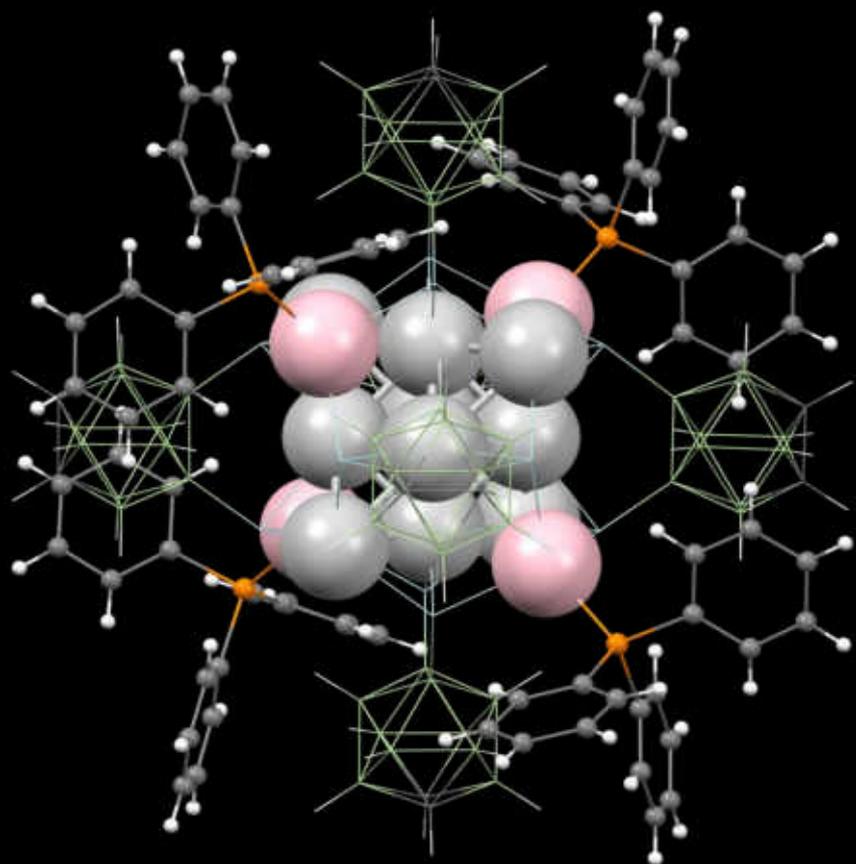
$\text{Ag}_{14} (\text{CBDT})_6 (\text{TPP})_4$

Tetrahedral TPP

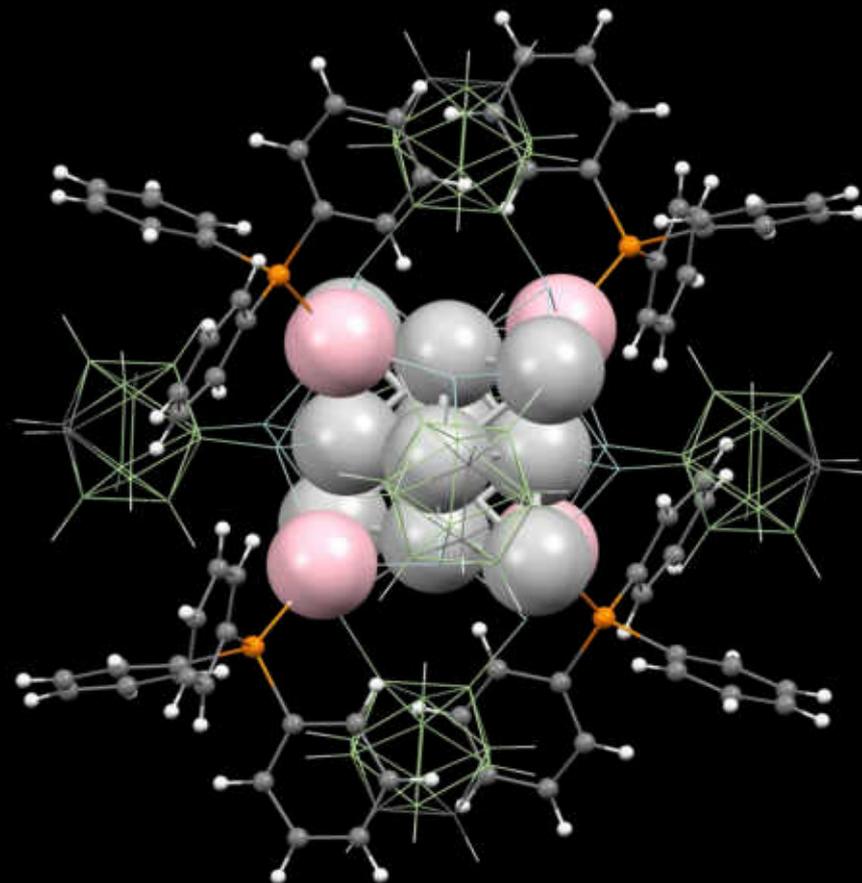


$\text{Ag}_{14} (\text{CBDT})_6 (\text{TPP})_4$

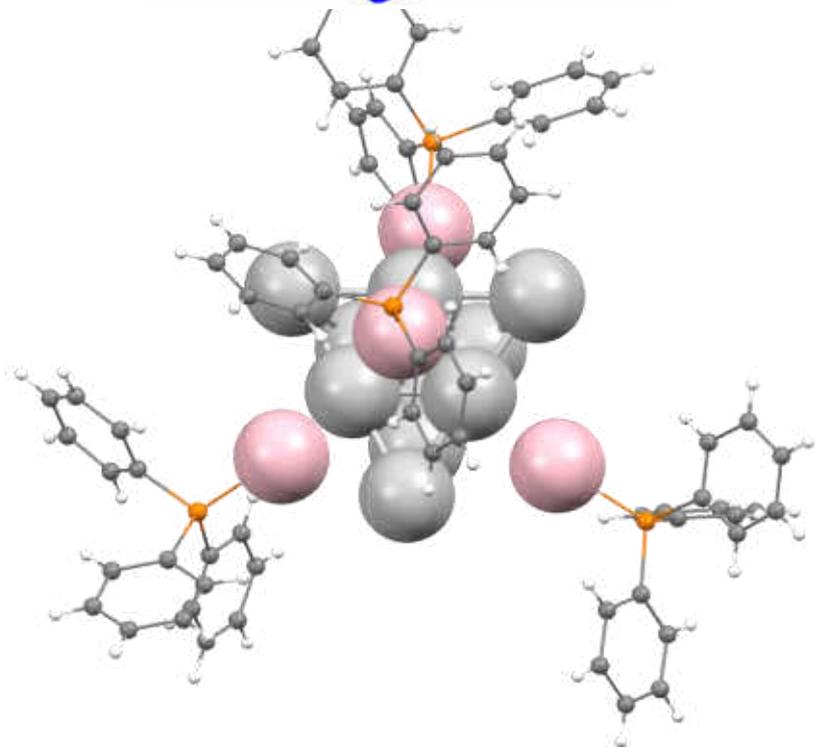
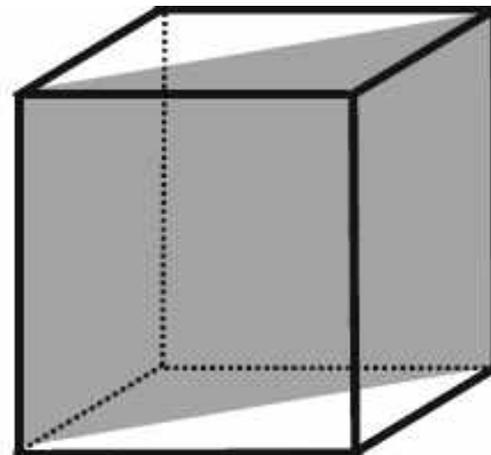
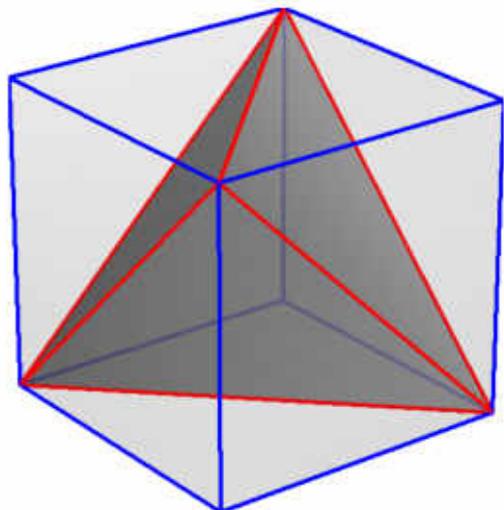
Square Planar TPP



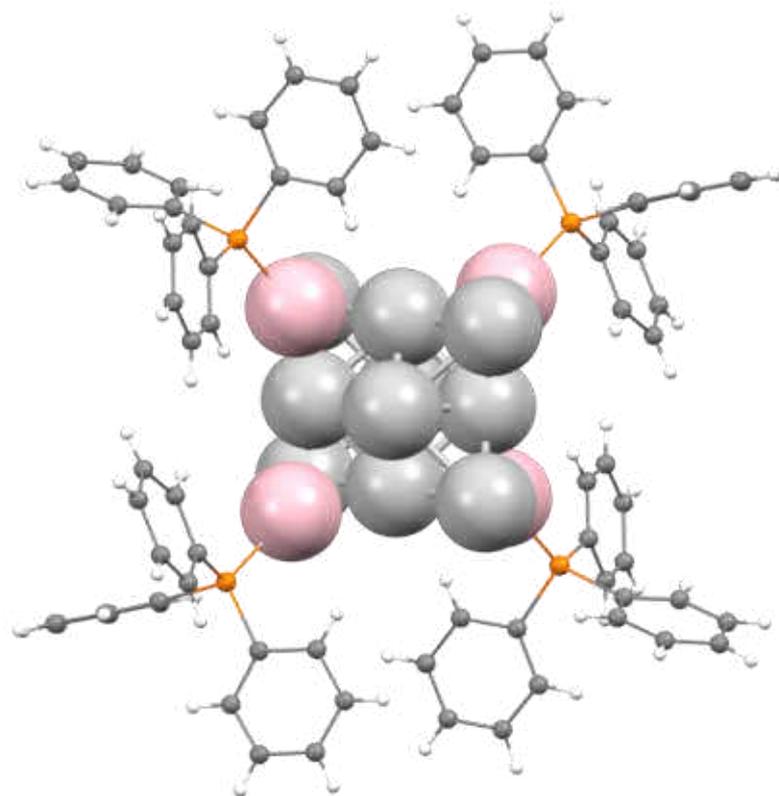
Tetrahedral TPP



Square Planar TPP

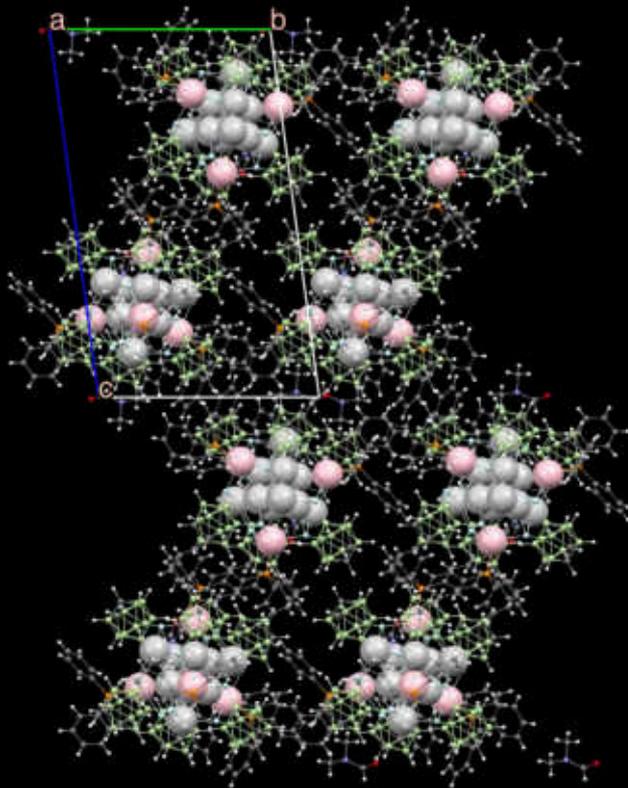


Tetrahedral TPP



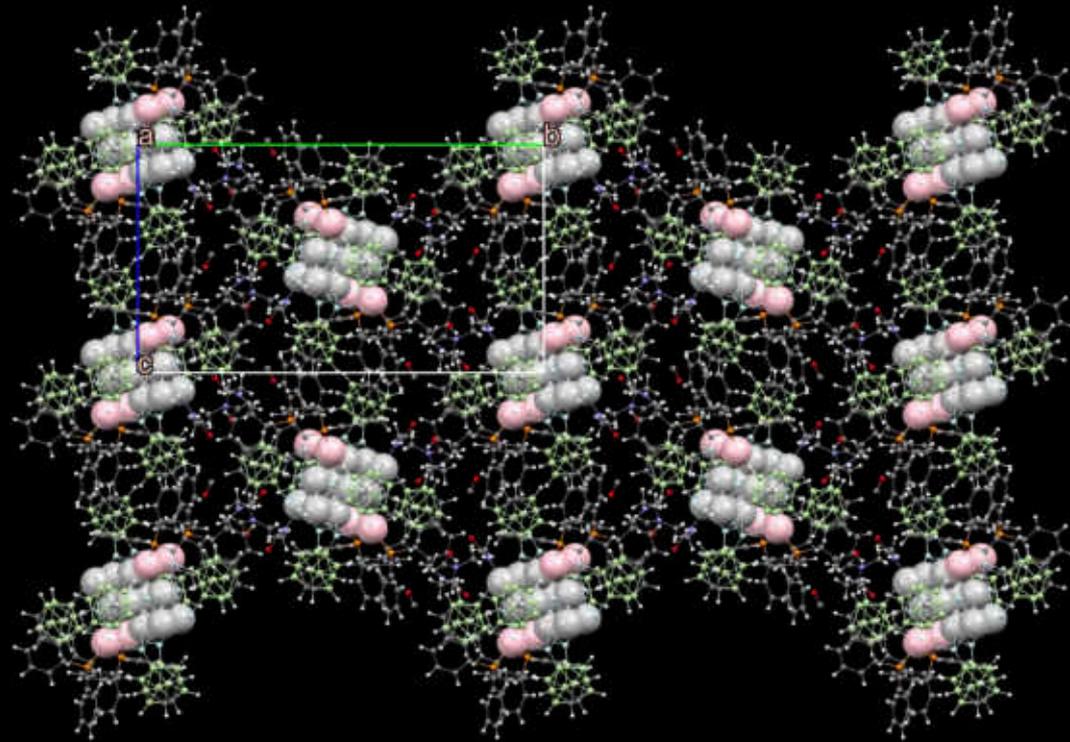
Square Planar TPP

Packing of $\text{Ag}_{14}(\text{CBDT})_6(\text{TPP})_4$



Tetrahedral TPP

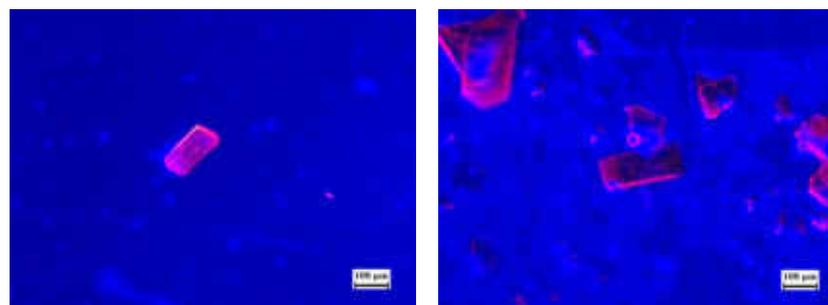
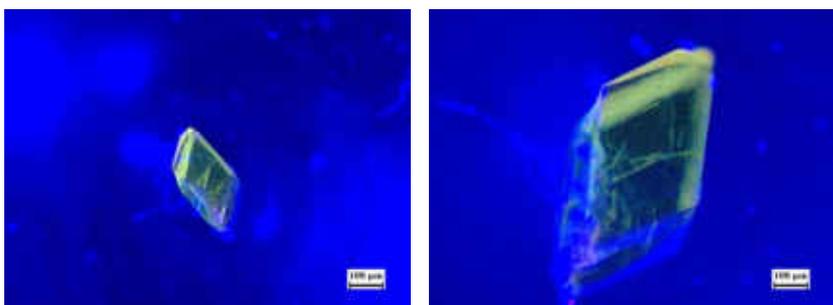
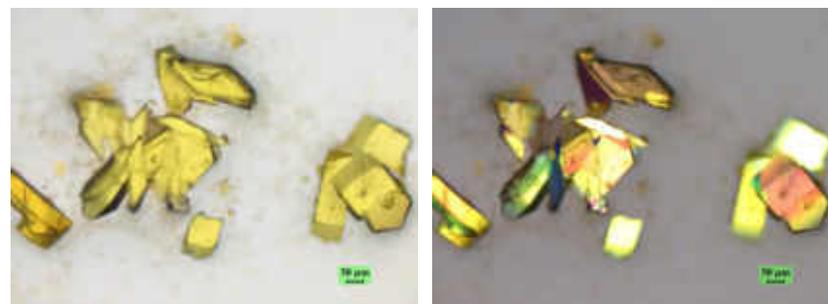
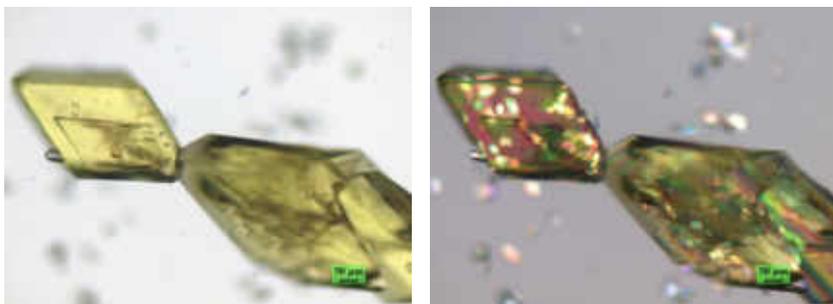
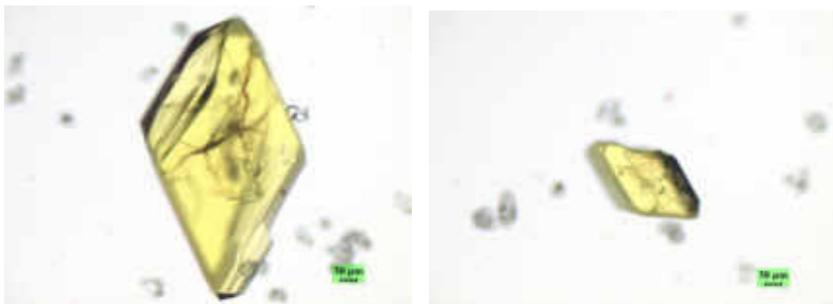
Crystal system - Triclinic
Space group - P -1
Volume - 8176.8(13) Å³
Z - 2



Square Planar TPP

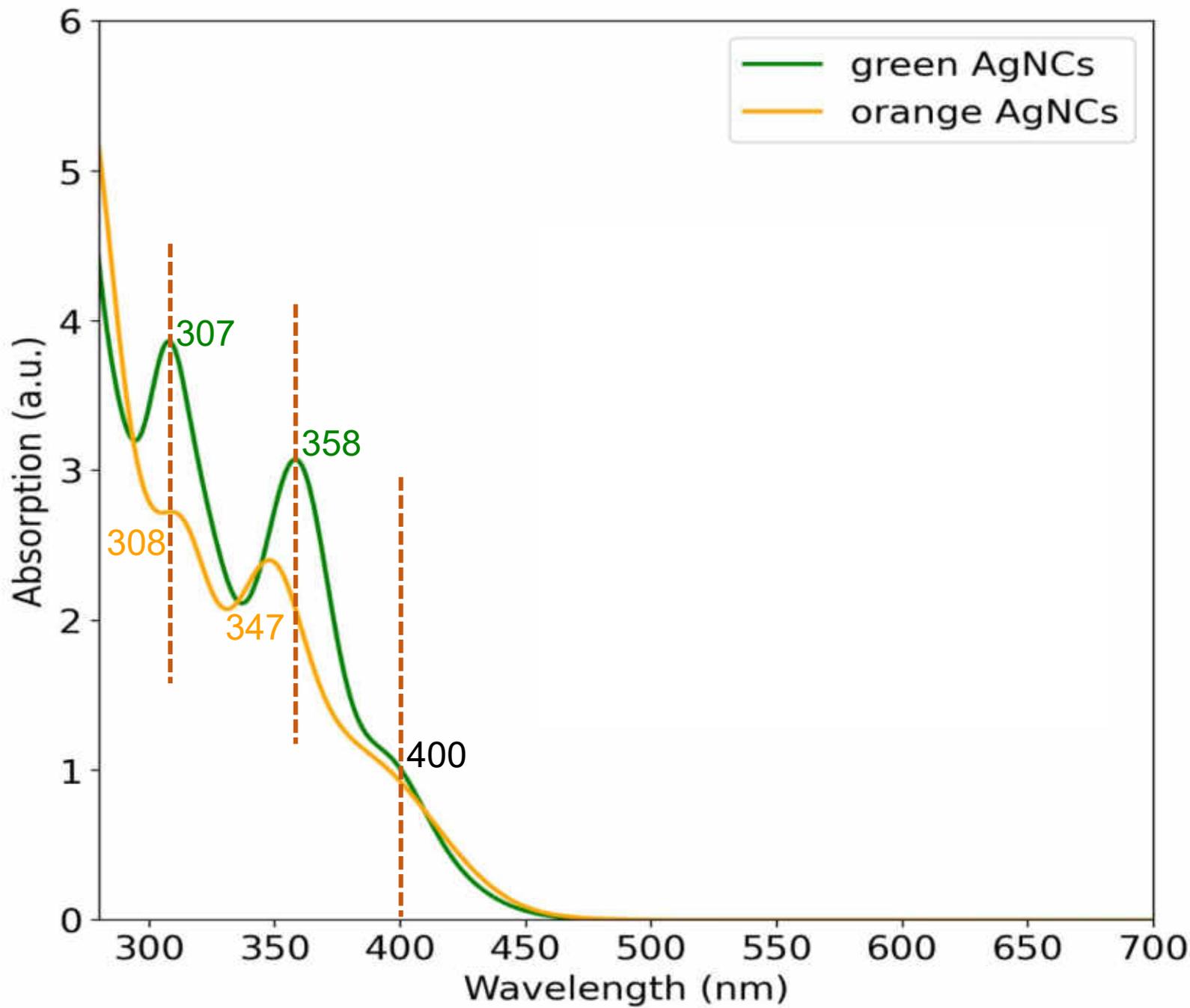
Crystal system - Monoclinic
Space group - P 21/c
Volume - 8703.8(5) Å³
Z - 2

Luminescence of crystals of $\text{Ag}_{14}(\text{CBDT})_6(\text{TPP})_4$



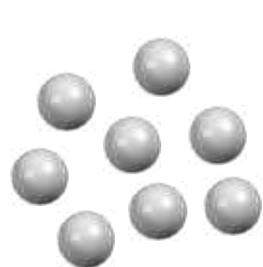
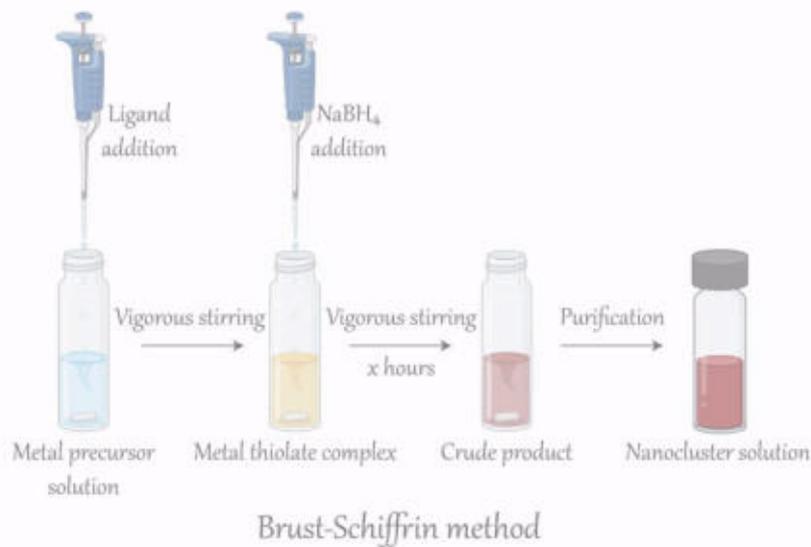
Tetrahedral TPP

Square Planar TPP



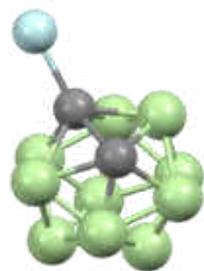


Synthesis Schematic of $[\text{Ag}_{17}(\text{o}_1\text{-CBT})_{12}]^{3-}$ Nanocluster

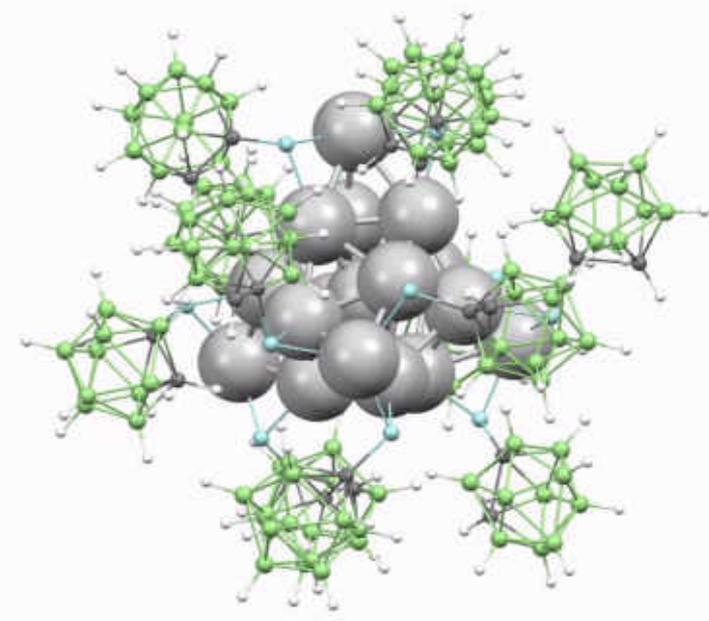


Ag Solution

+

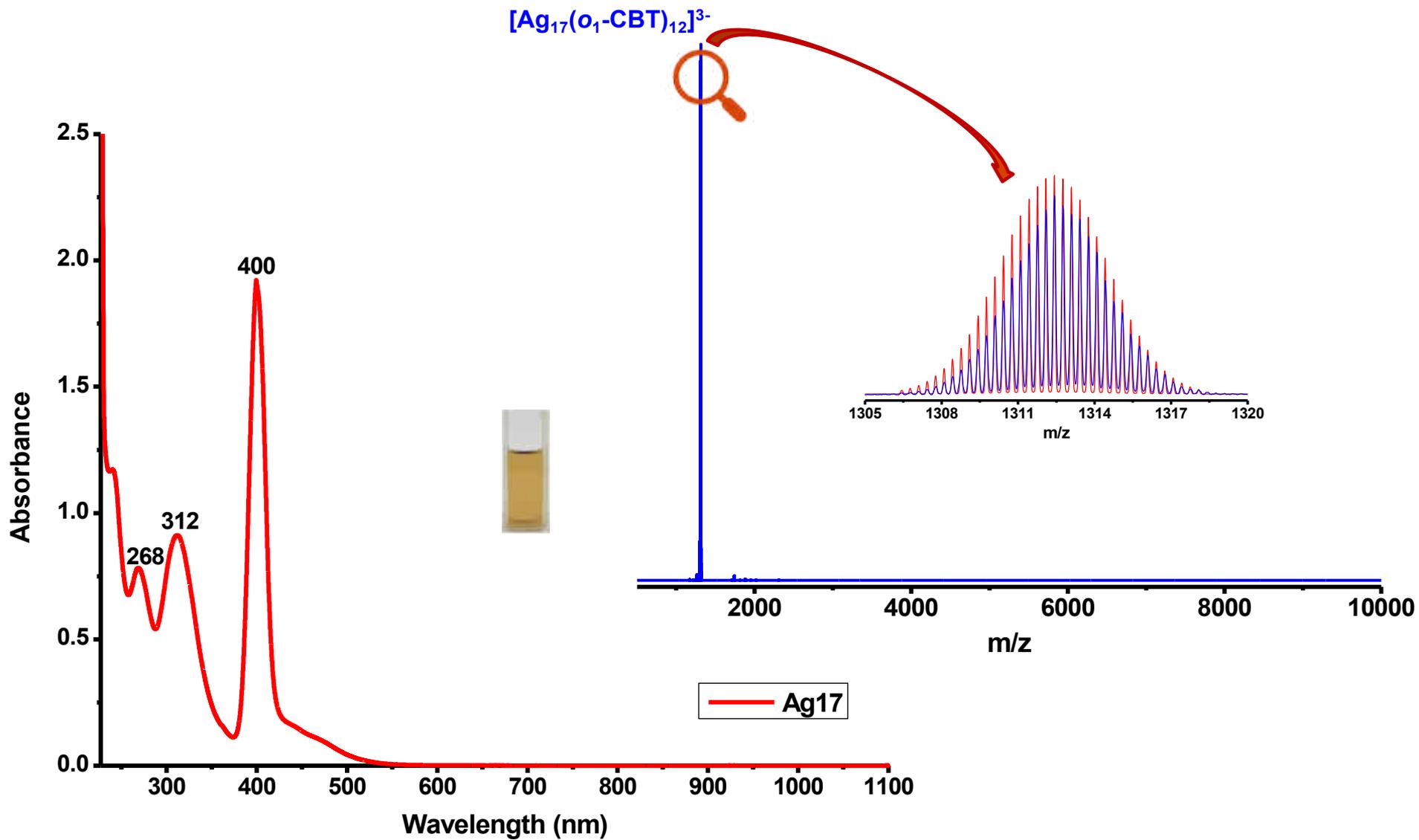


o_1 -Carborane Thiol

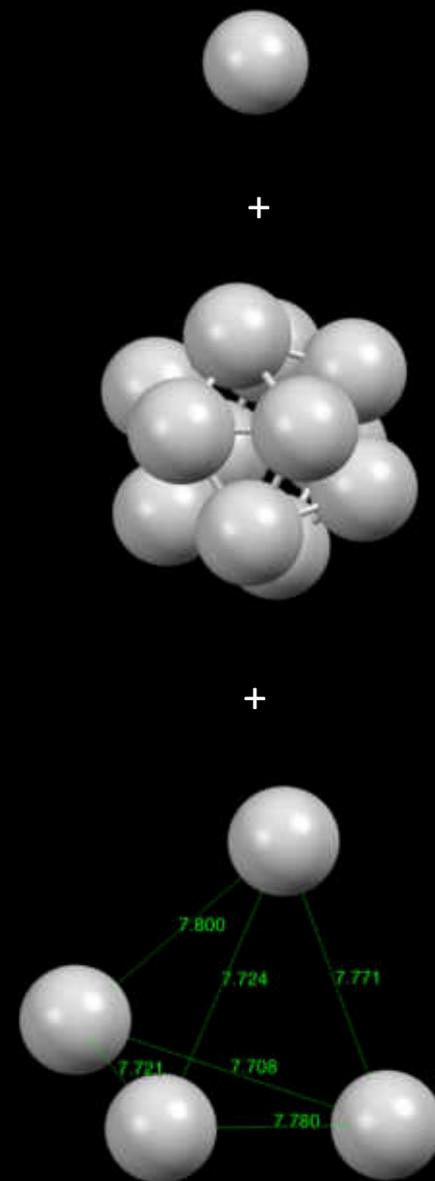
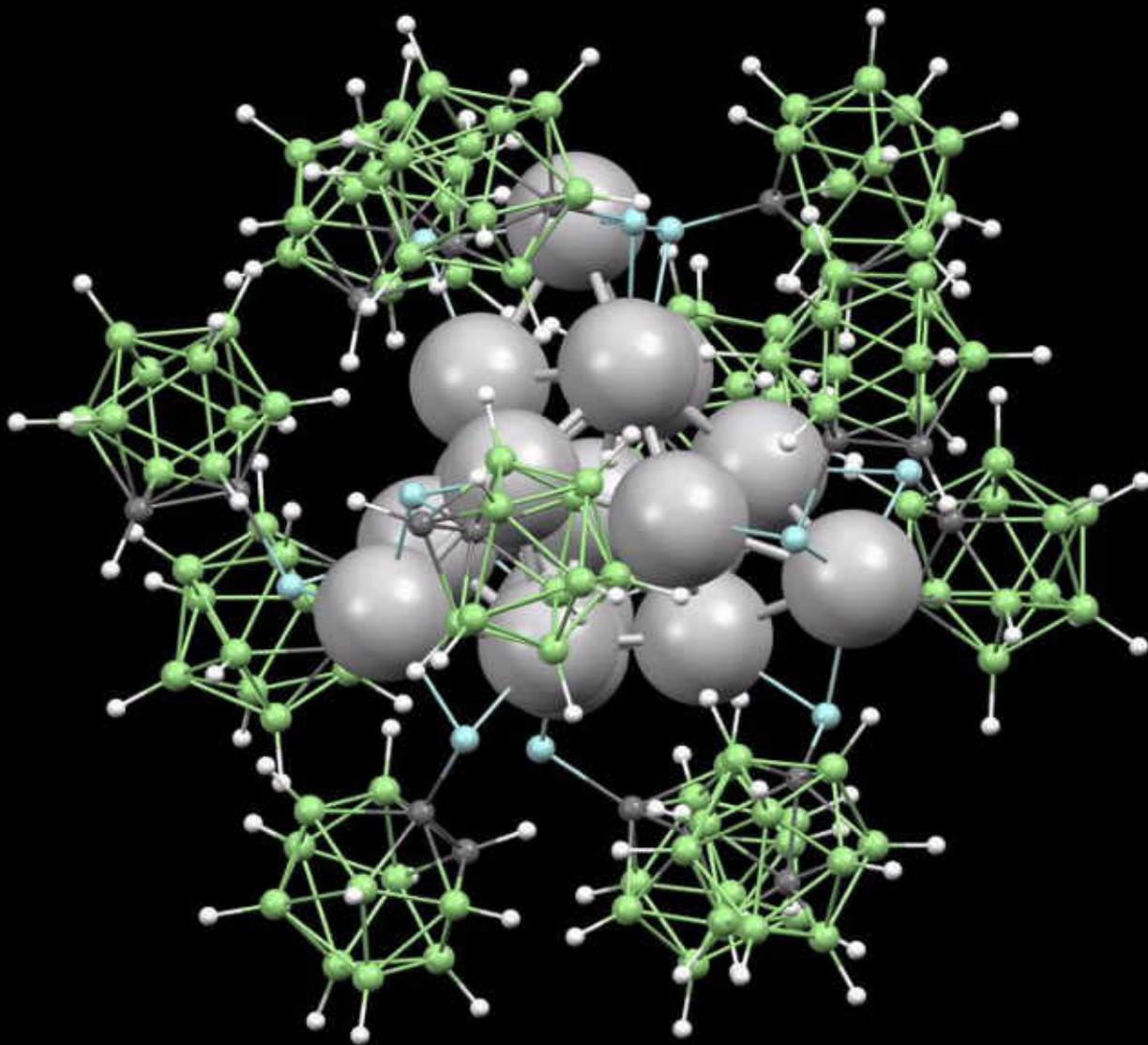


$[\text{Ag}_{17}(\text{o}_1\text{-CBT})_{12}]^{3-}$

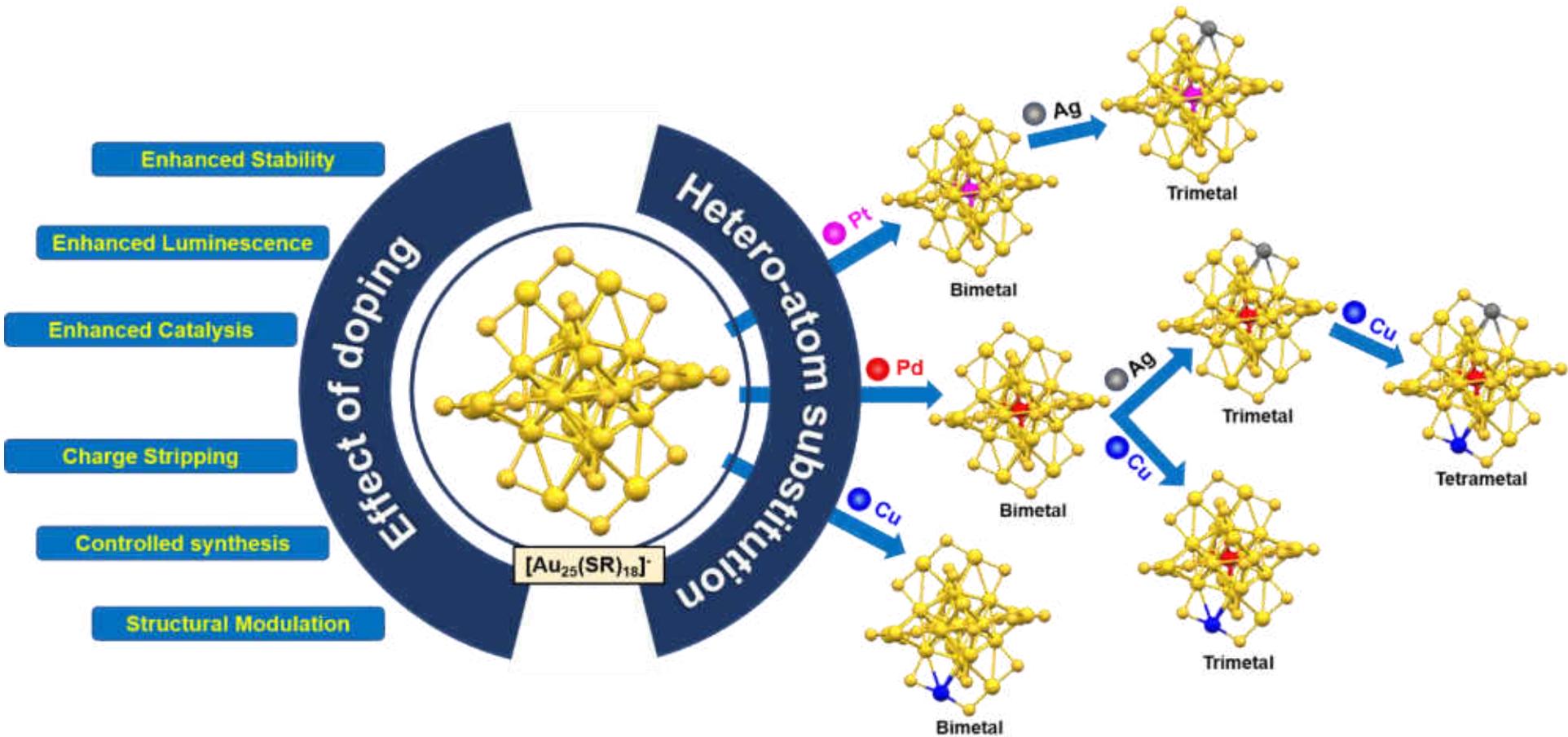
Characterisation of $[\text{Ag}_{17}(\text{o}_1\text{-CBT})_{12}]^{3-}$ Nanocluster



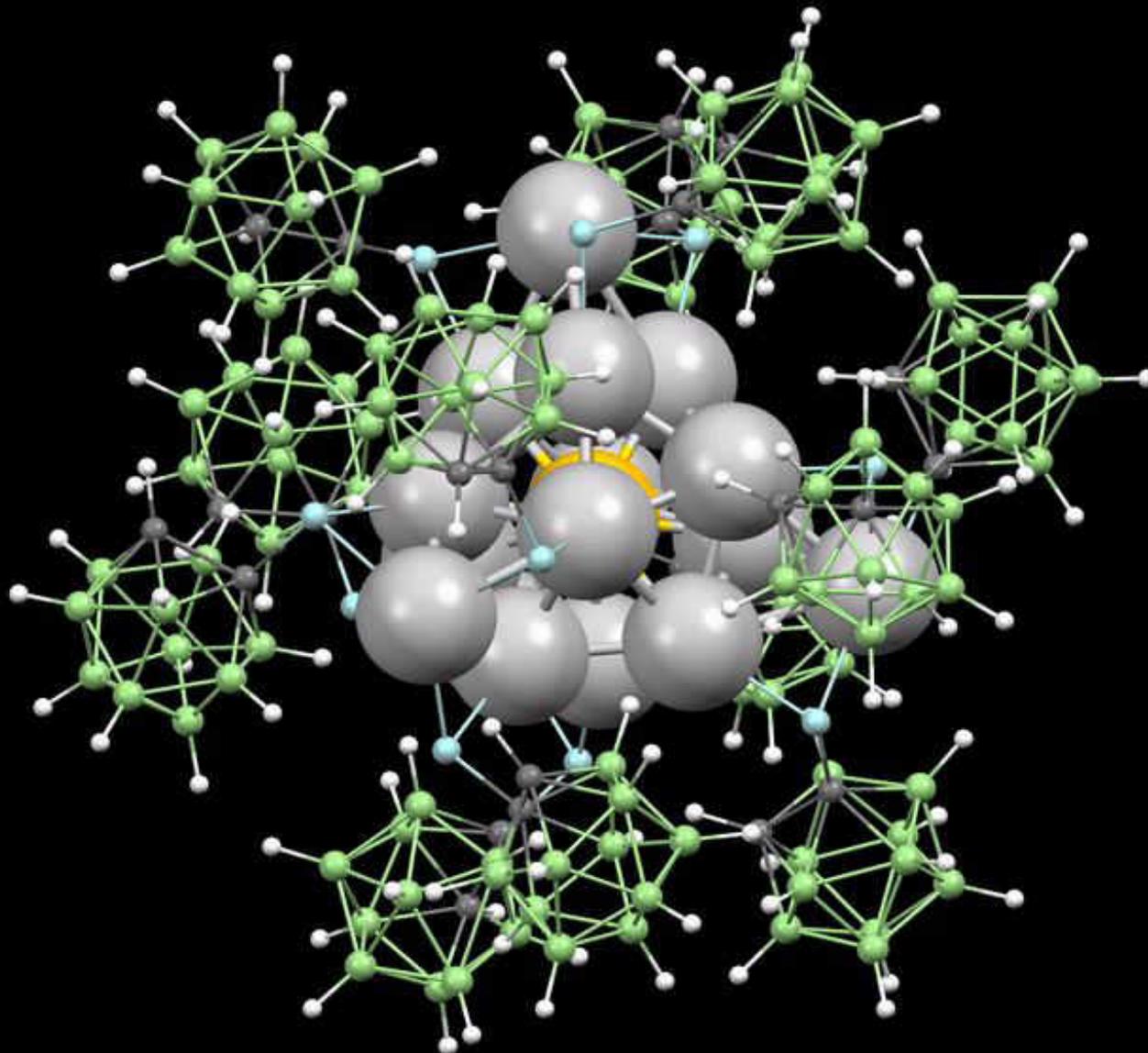
Structure of $[\text{Ag}_{17}(\text{o}_1\text{-CBT})_{12}]^{3-}$ Nanocluster



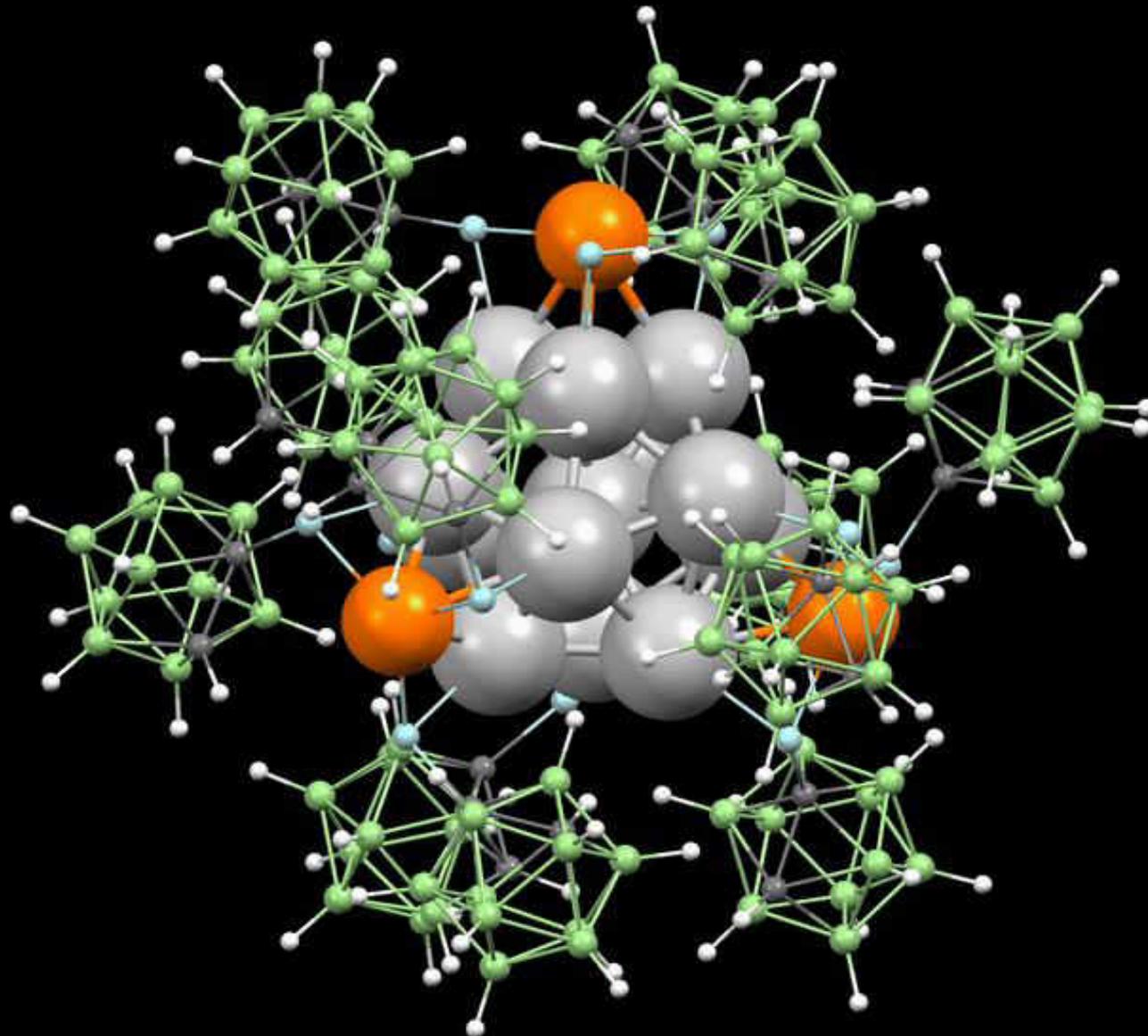
Alloying of Nanoclusters: The Work Plan



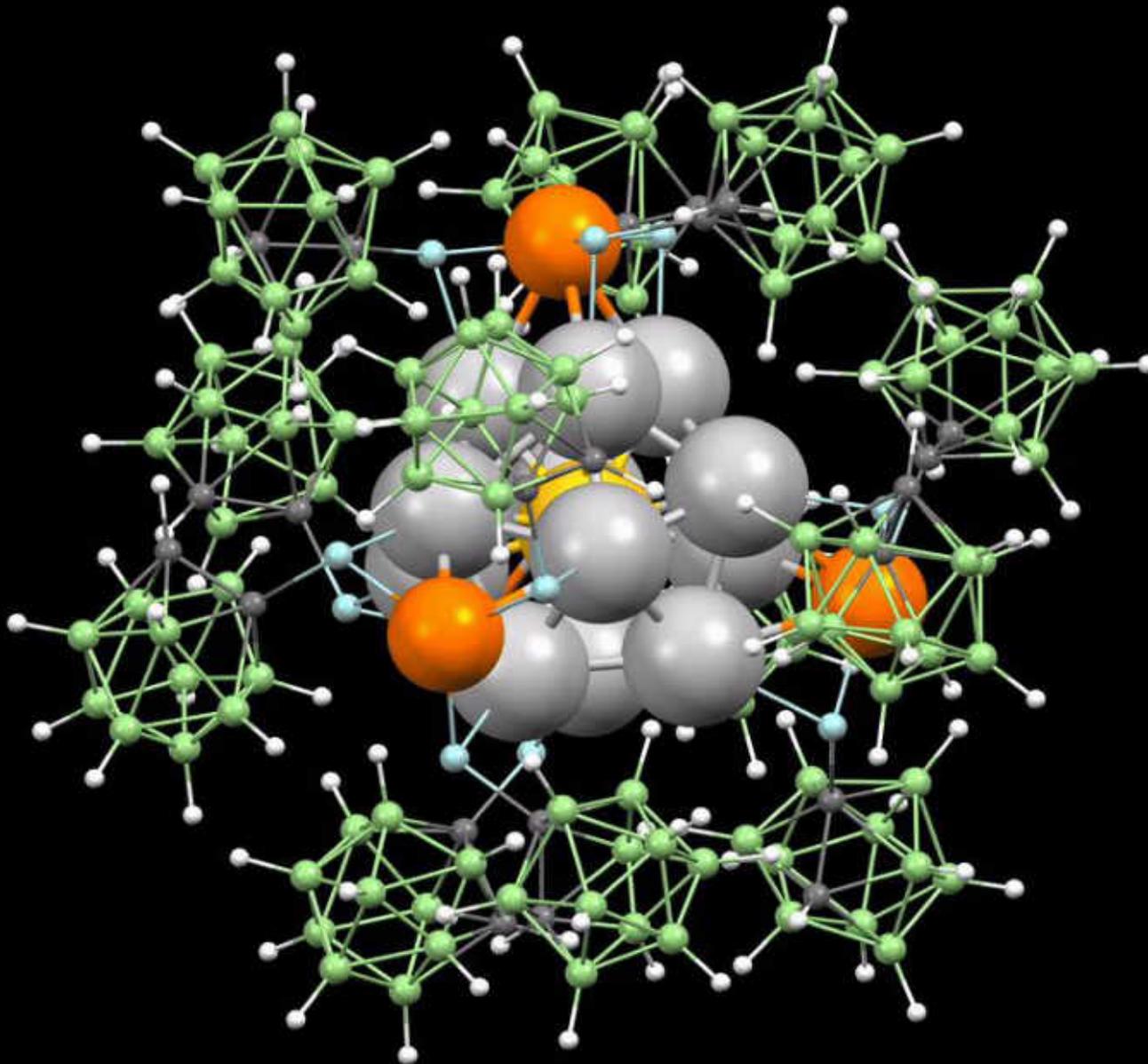
Structure of AuAg₁₆ Nanocluster



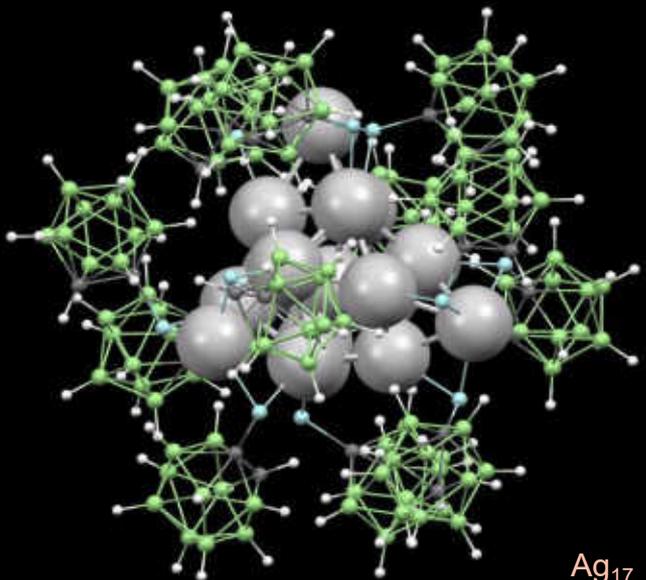
Structure of $\text{Ag}_{13}\text{Cu}_4$ Nanocluster



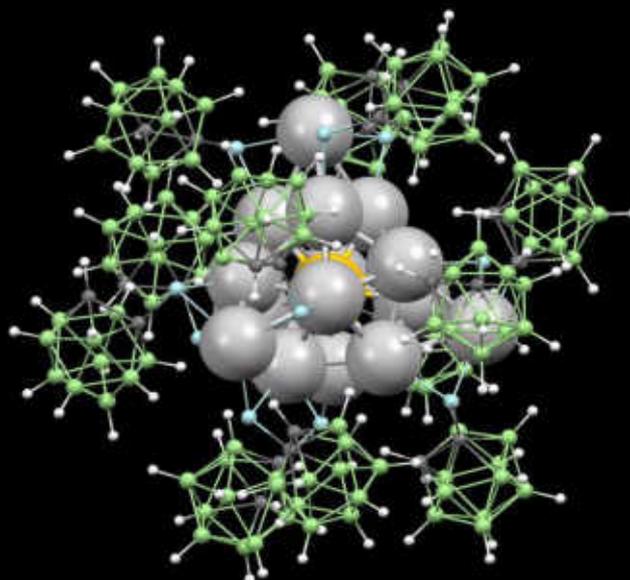
Structure of AuAg₁₂Cu₄ Nanocluster



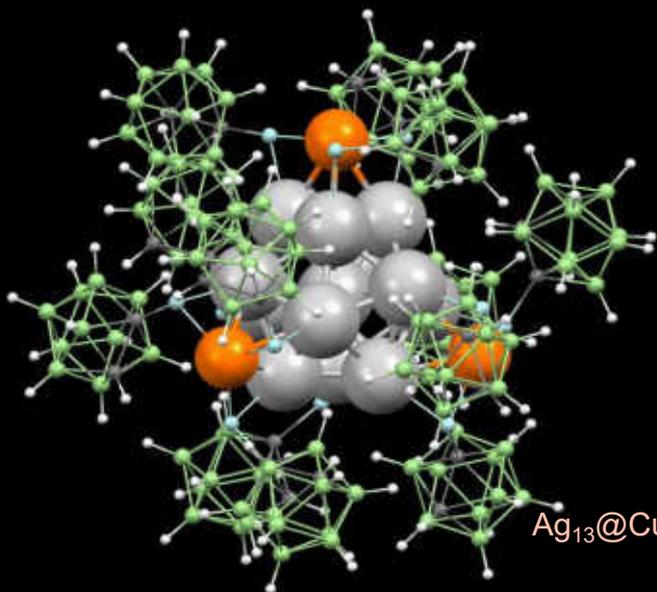
Structure of M_{17} Nanoclusters



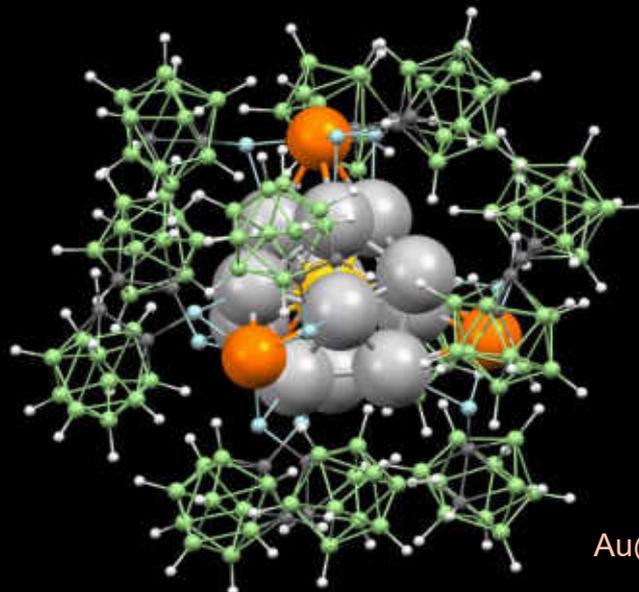
Ag_{17}



$Au@Ag_{16}$

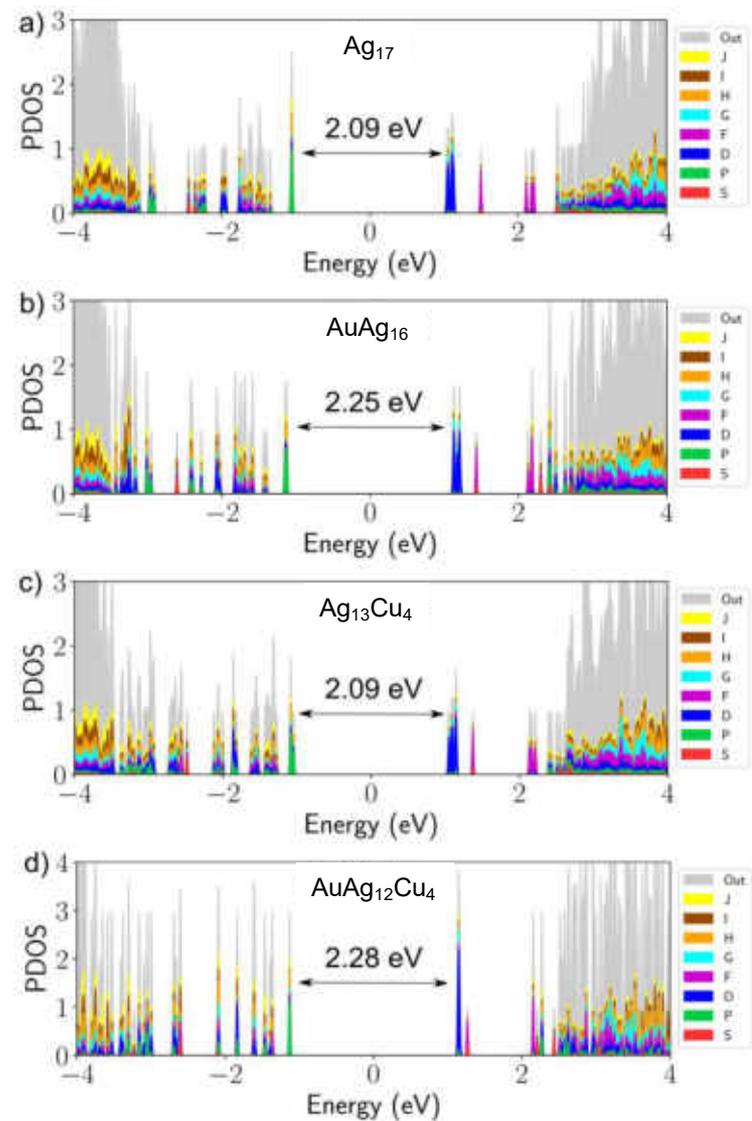
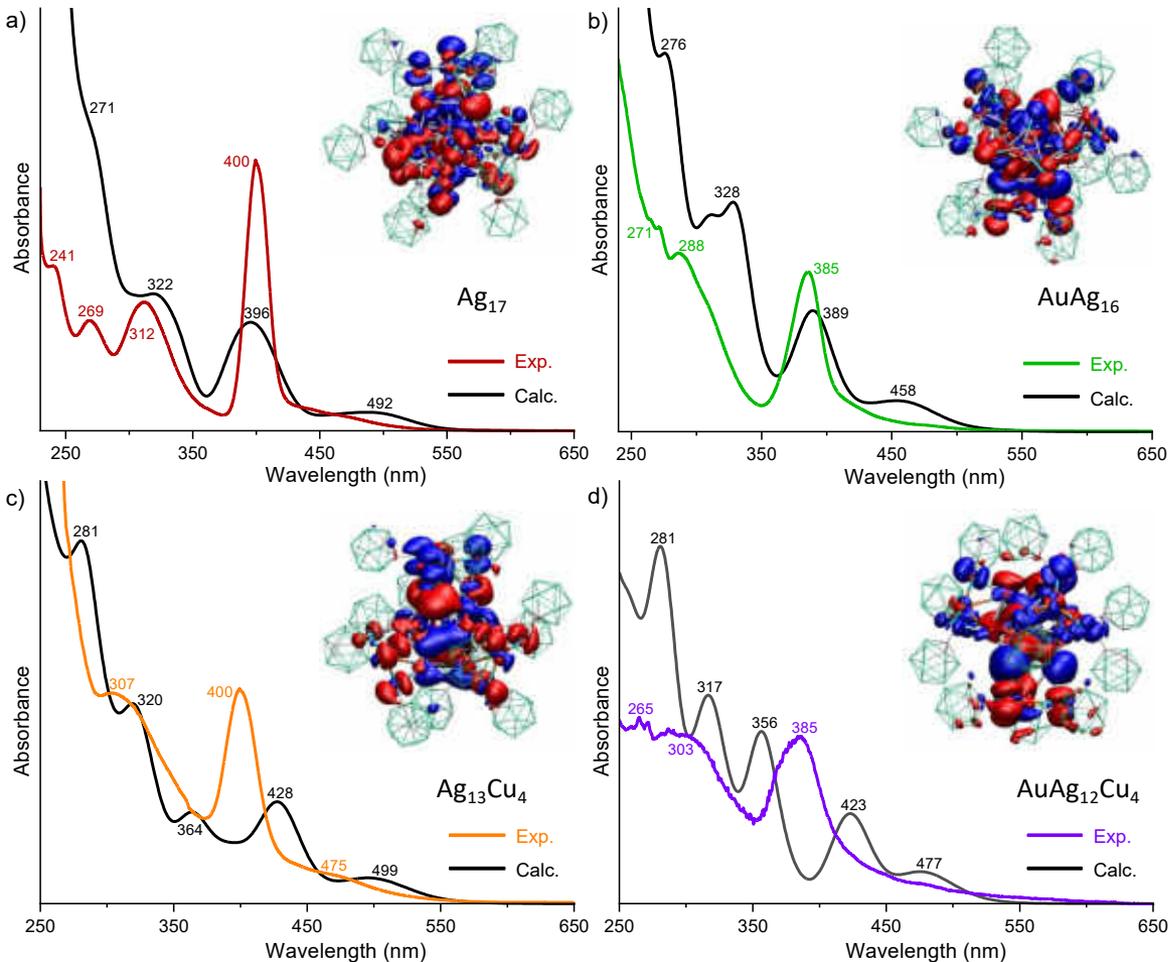


$Ag_{13}@Cu_4$

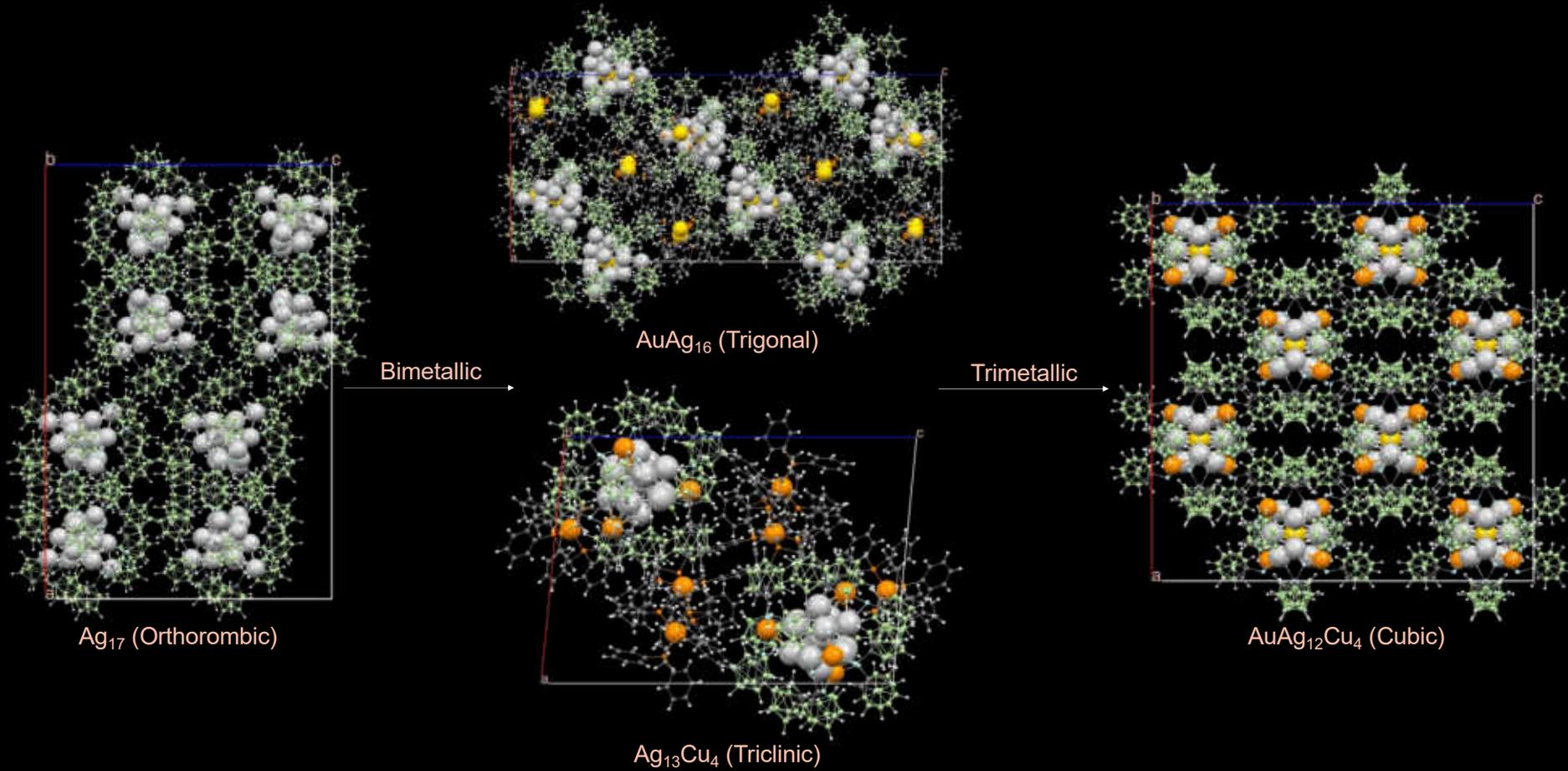


$Au@Ag_{12}@Cu_4$

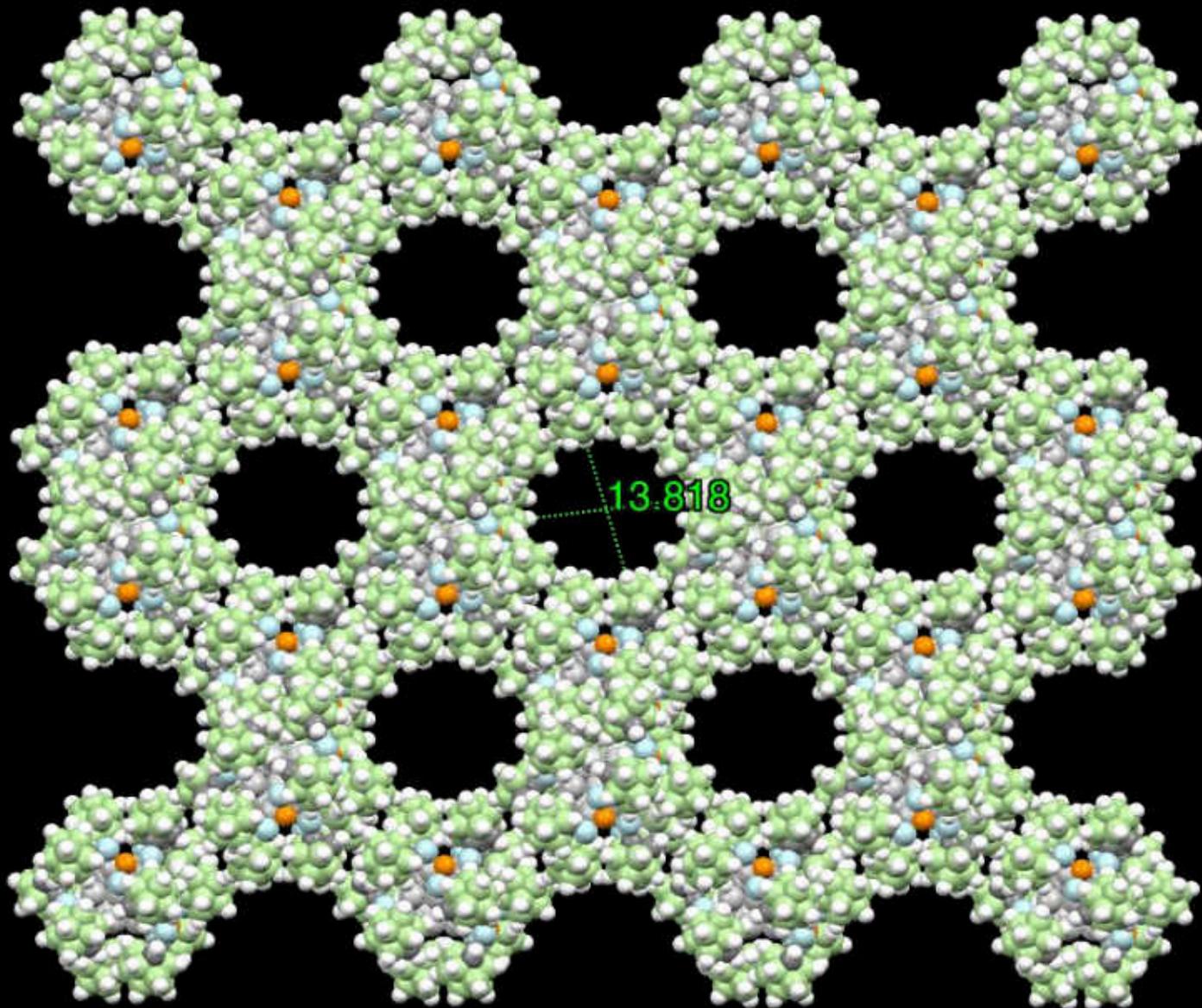
Theoretical Understanding



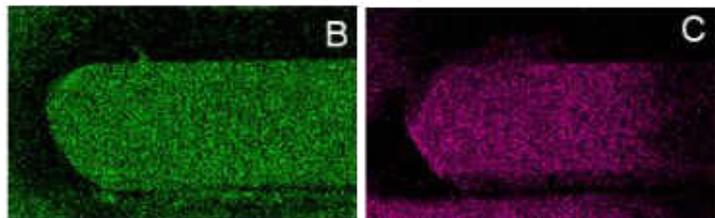
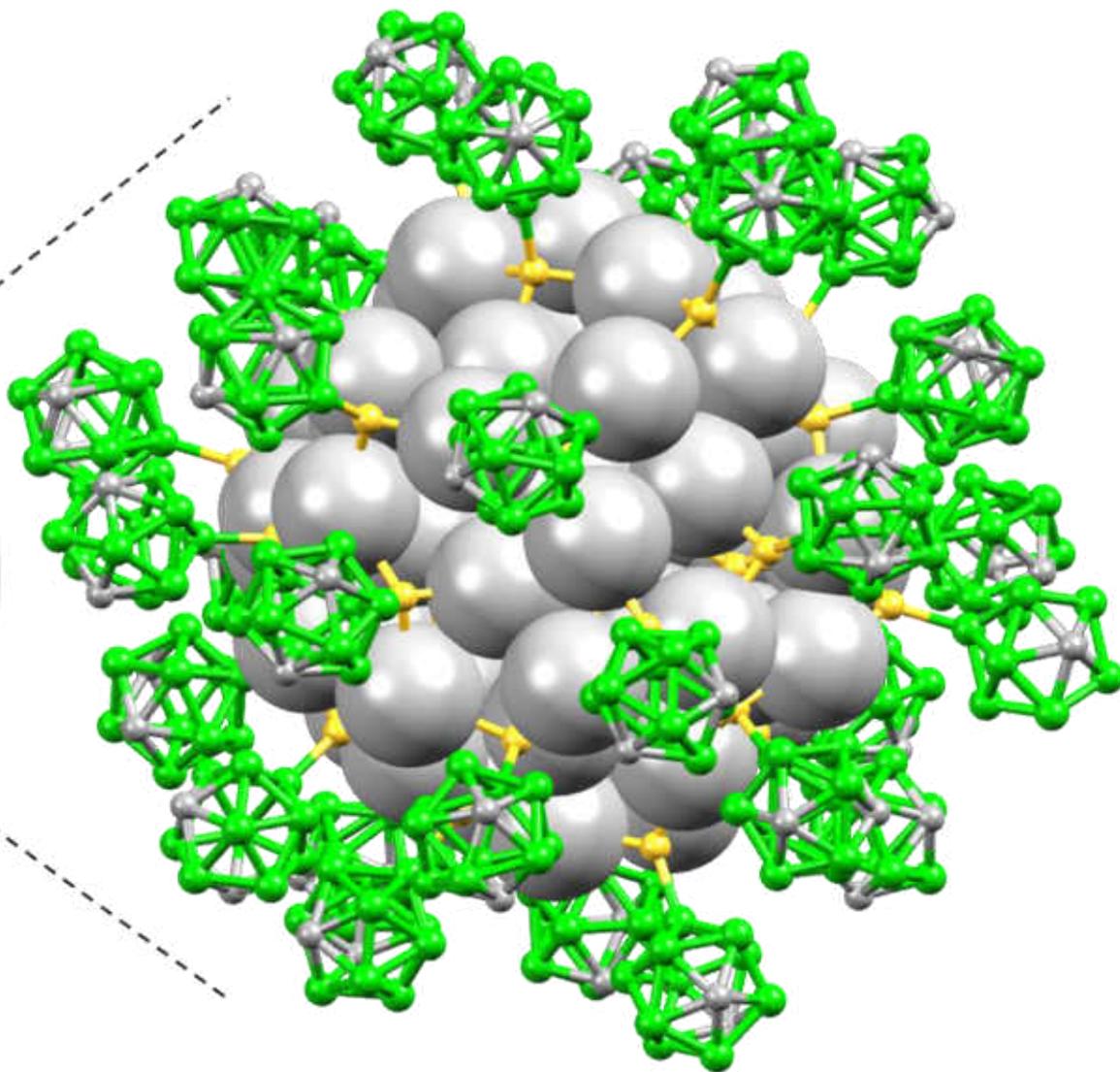
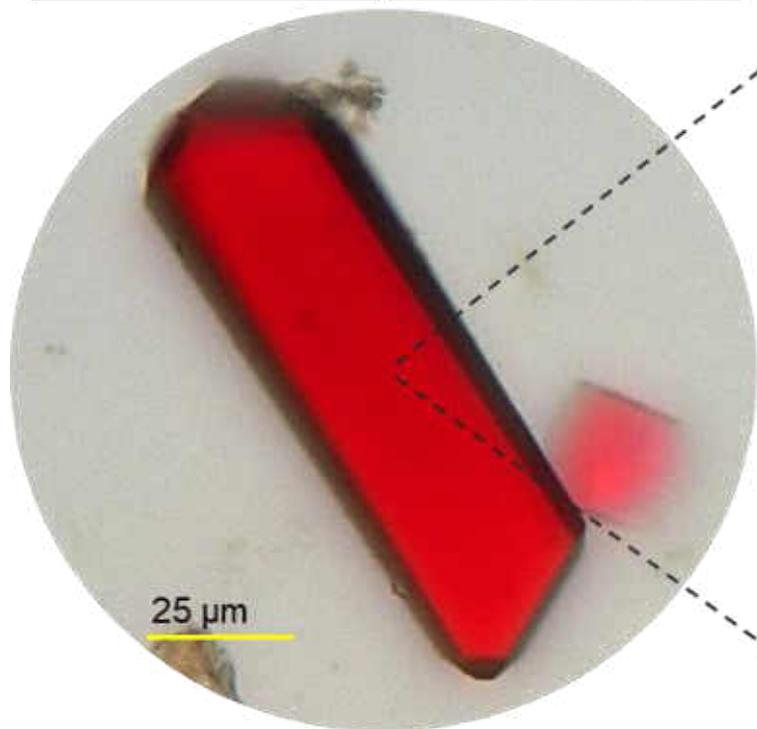
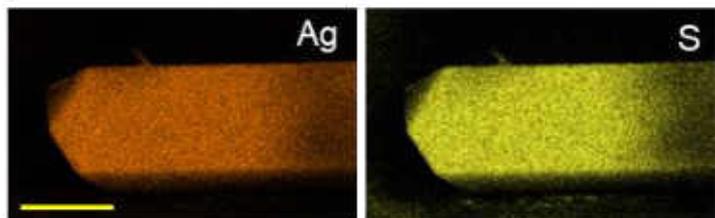
Packing of M_{17} Nanoclusters



Structural Pores of AuAg₁₂Cu₄ Nanoclusters

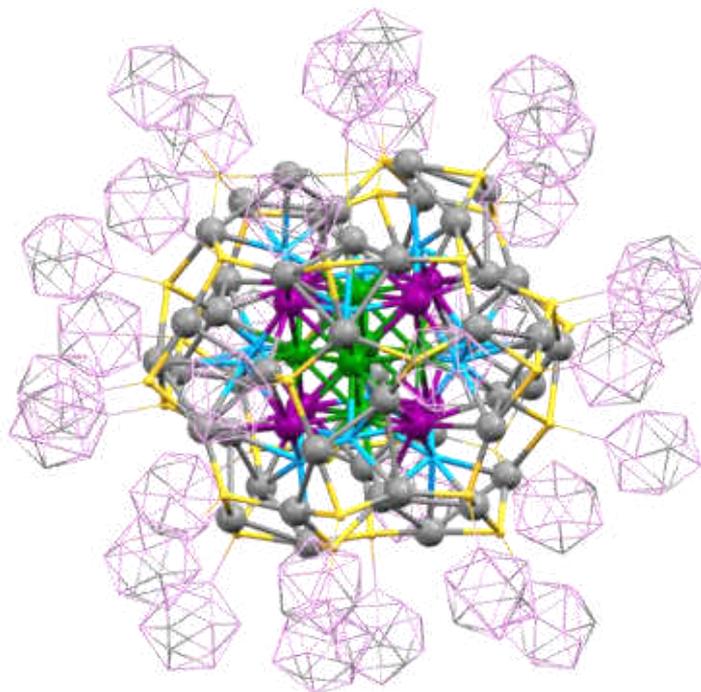
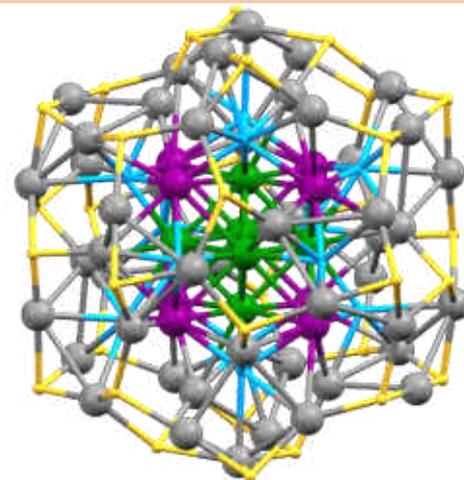
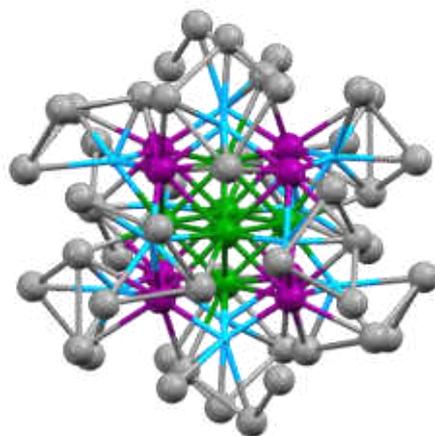
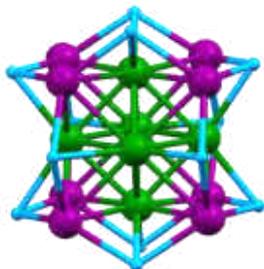
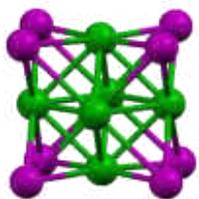


$[Ag_{62}S_{12}(CBT)_{32}]$ Nanocluster

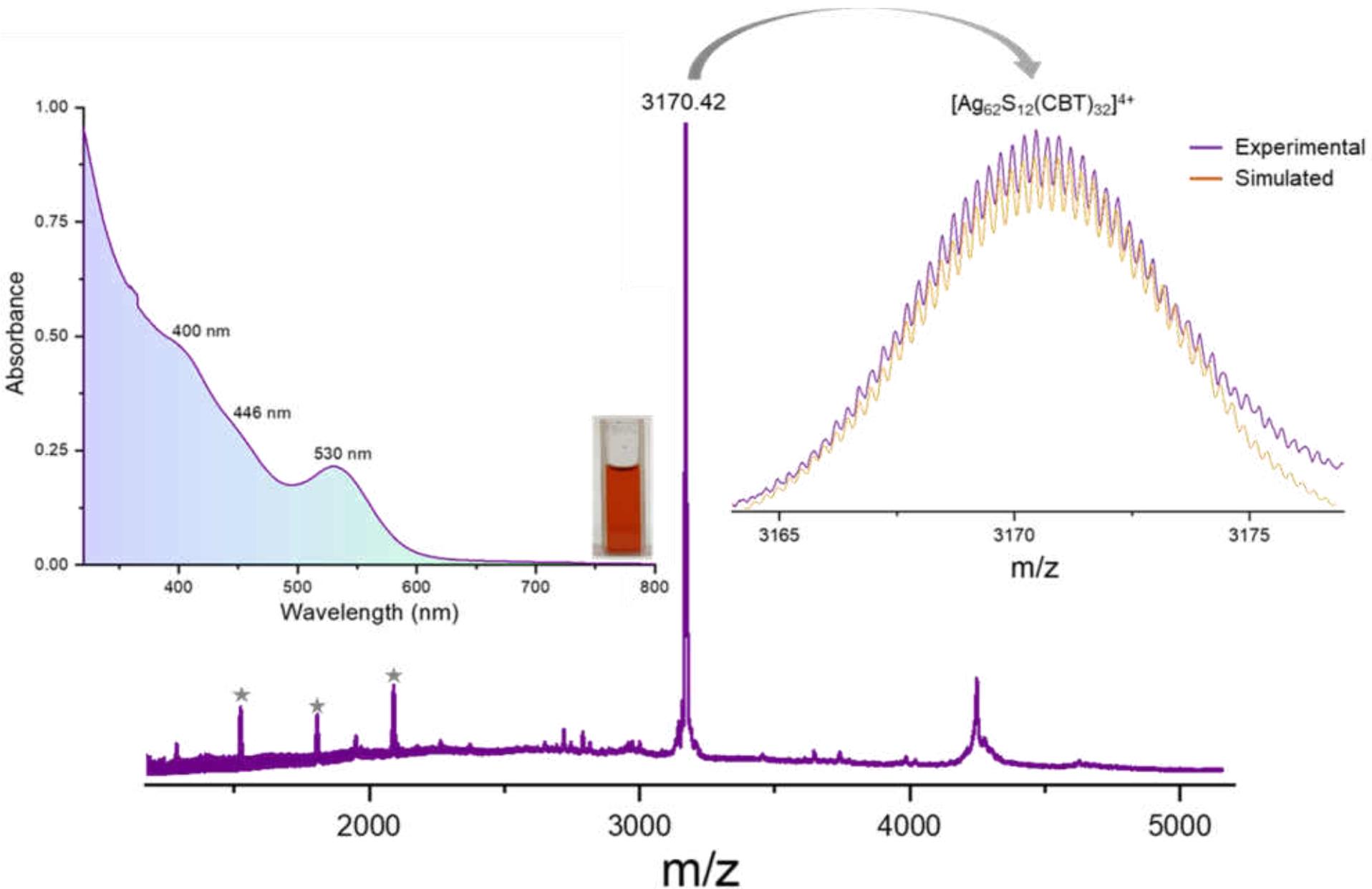


Largest molecule with carboranes so far.....

Structural anatomy of $[Ag_{62}S_{12}(CBT)_{32}]$ Nanocluster

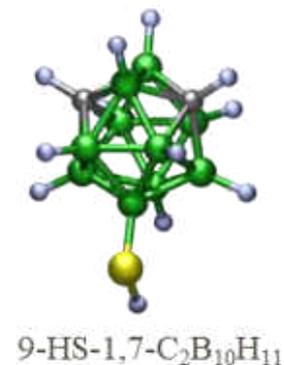
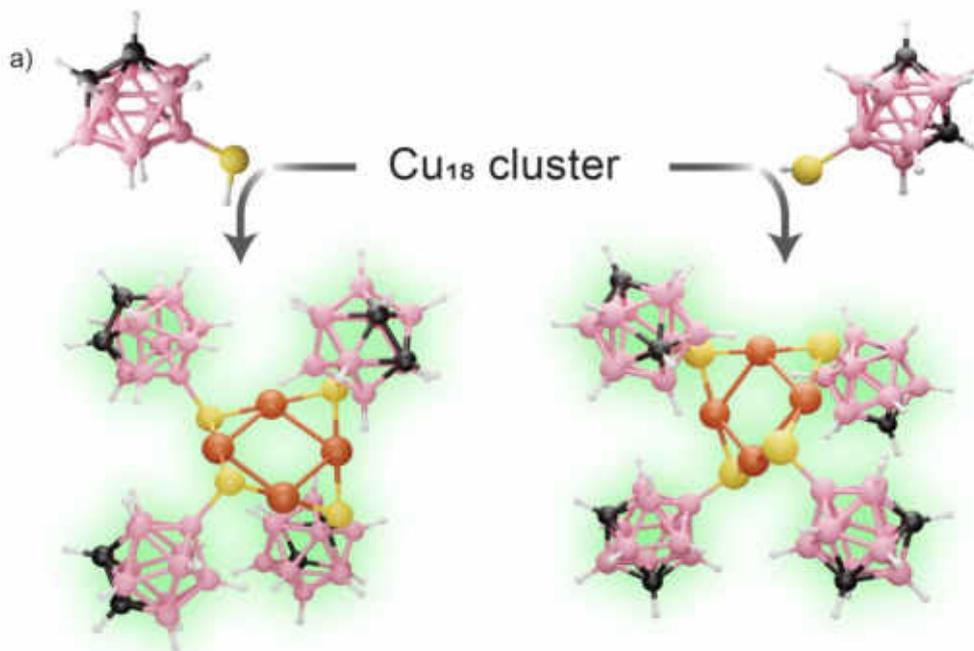
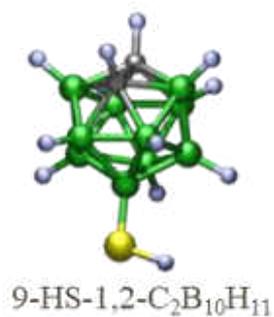


Characterization of Ag₆₂ cluster

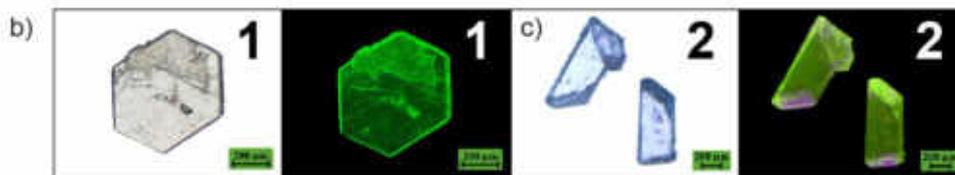


Properties

Nanomechanical Properties of Cu₄ Nanoclusters



Isomorphic crystals
 Cu₄(oCBT)₄ ↔ Cu₄(mCBT)₄

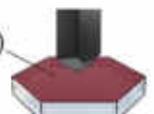


d) Trigonal (P3₂1) Hexagonal e) Monoclinic (P2₁/c) Parallelepiped

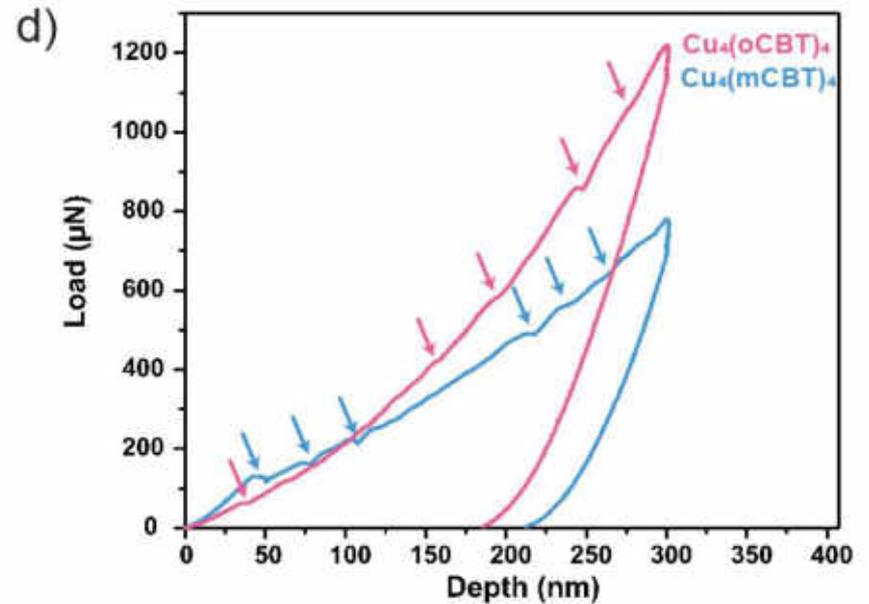
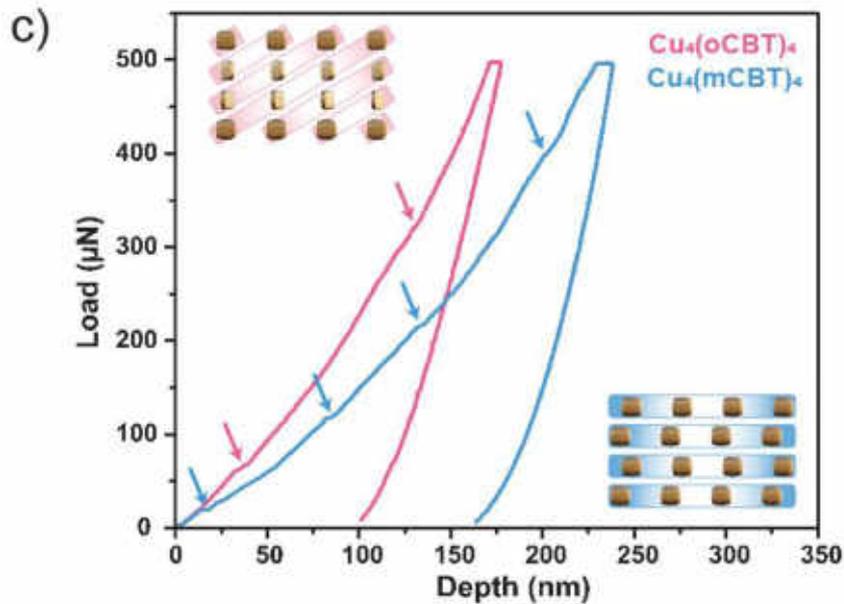
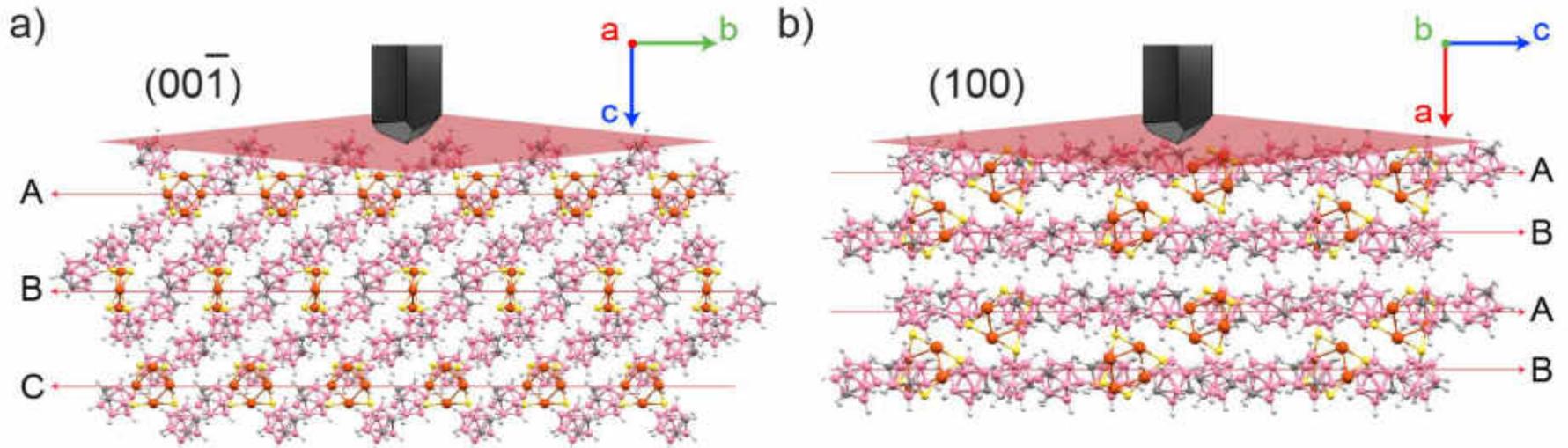
Z = 3 Z = 4

V = 3333.4 Å³ V = 4400.1 Å³

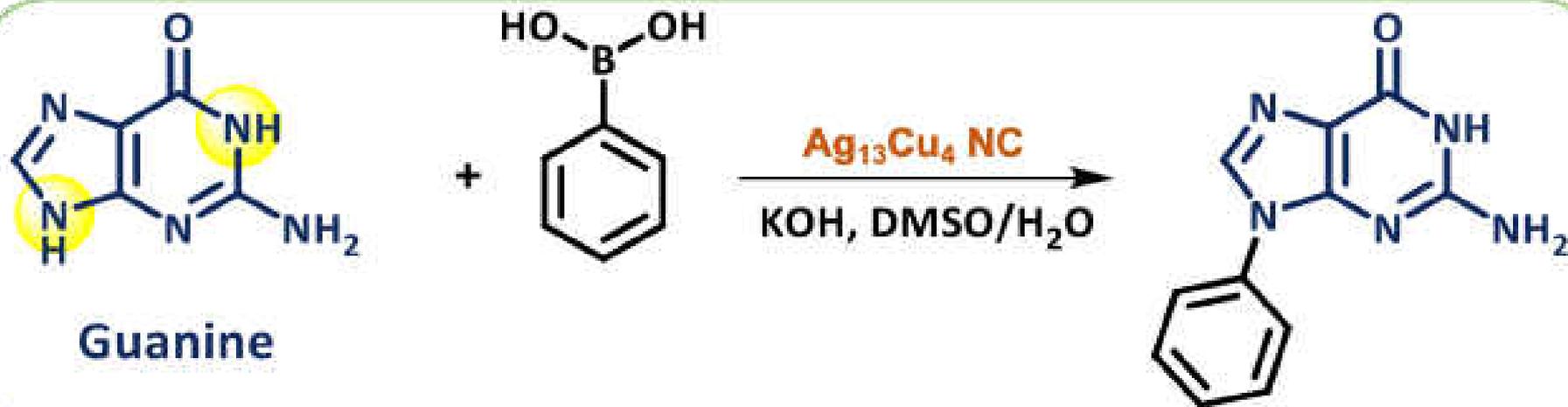
ρ = 1.428 Mg/m³ ρ = 1.442 Mg/m³




Nanomechanical Properties of Cu_4 Nanoclusters

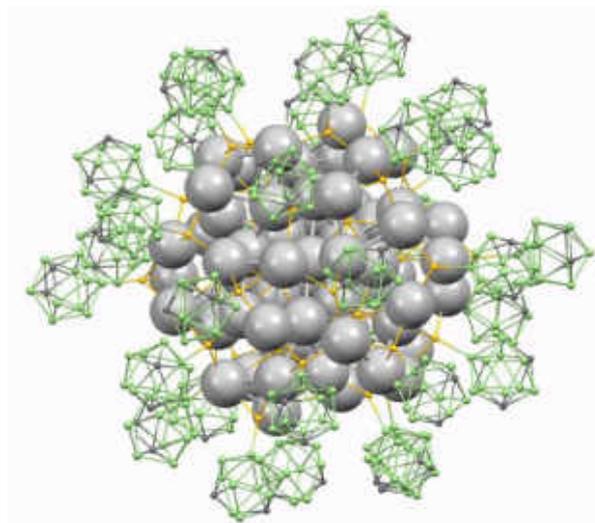
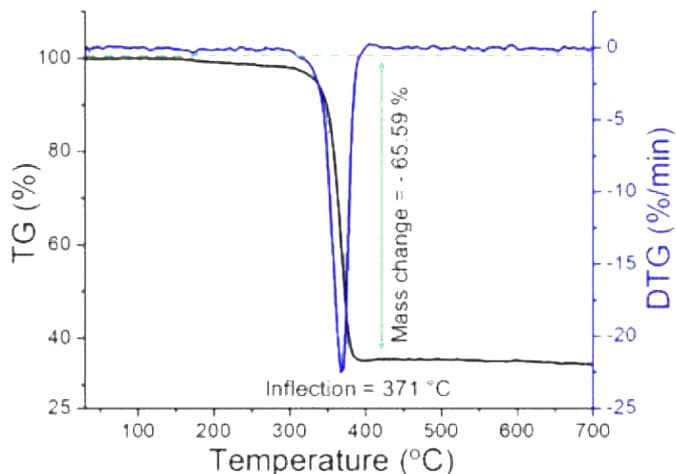


- ❖ Direct N⁹-arylation of Guanine with Phenylboronic Acid Catalyzed by Cu-doped Silver Nanocluster

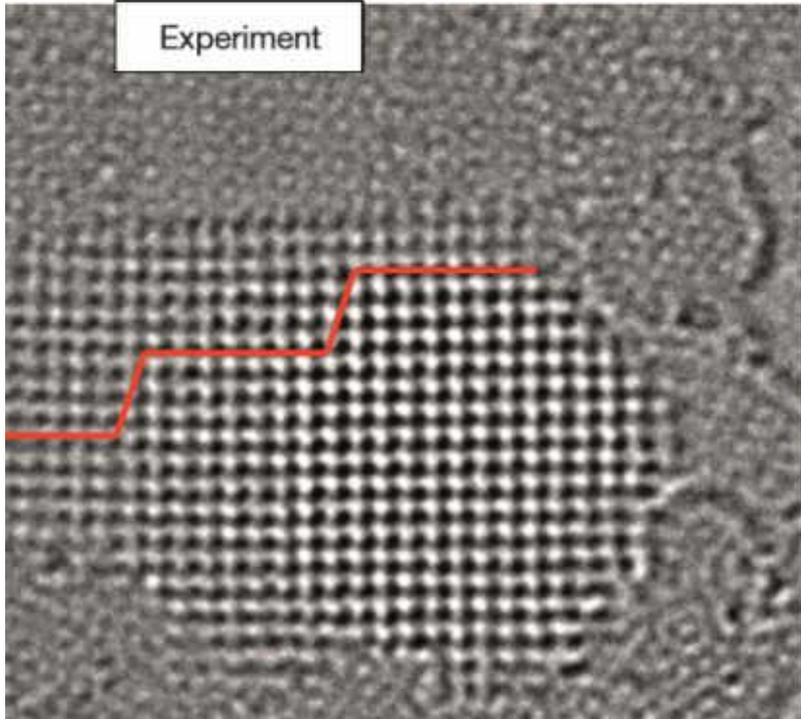


Summary

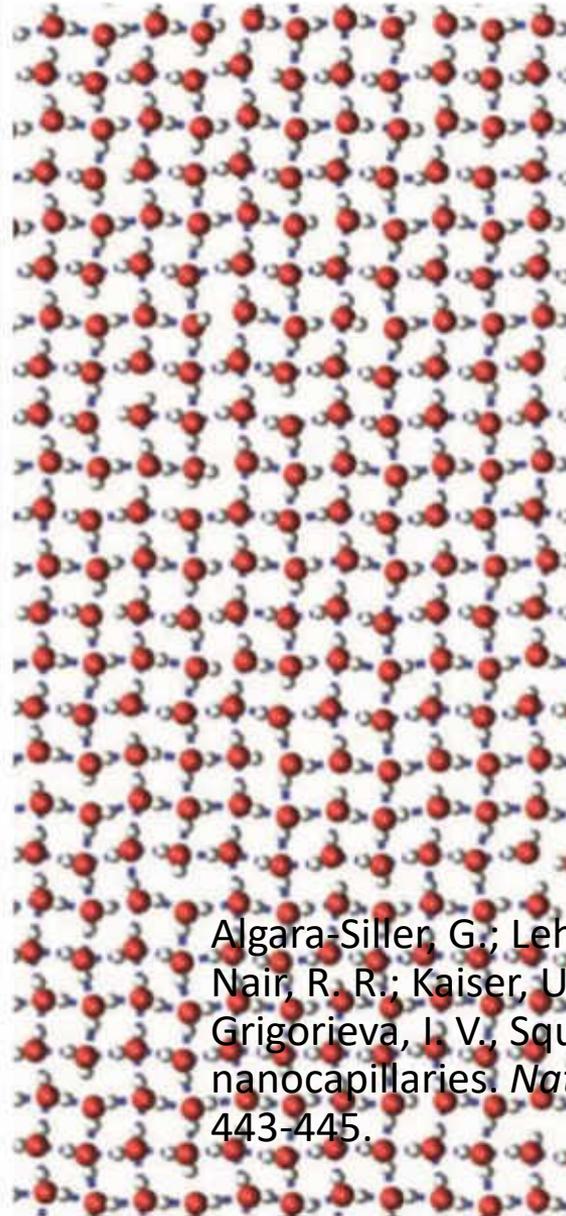
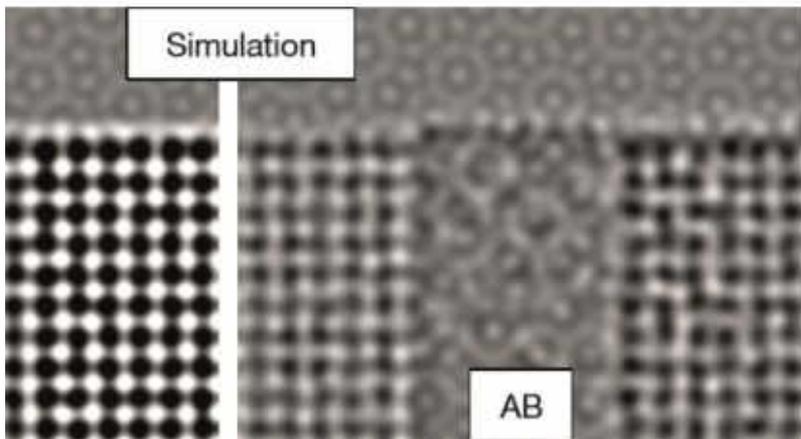
- Carborane protected nanoclusters are versatile.
- Clusters are thermally stable up to 400°C.
- Comparatively larger crystals are available for experiments.
- Nuclearity up to Ag_{62} is now known.
- Need to explore new properties - electrical and thermal conductivity
- Limitation: Need to expand to Au clusters; beyond the reports on Au_{28} and Au_{23} .



Observing Molecules



c



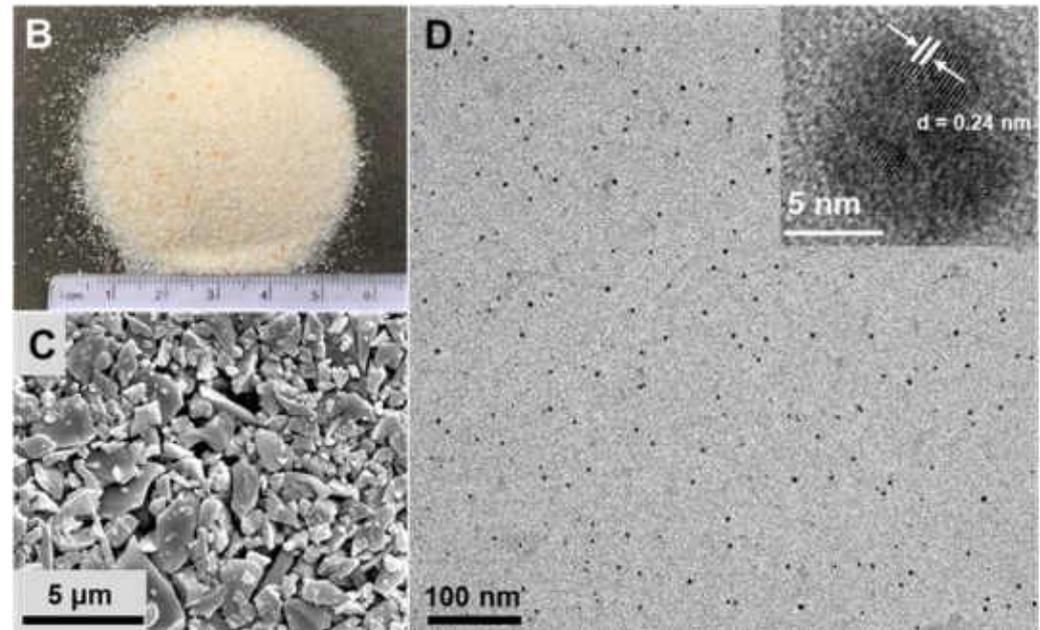
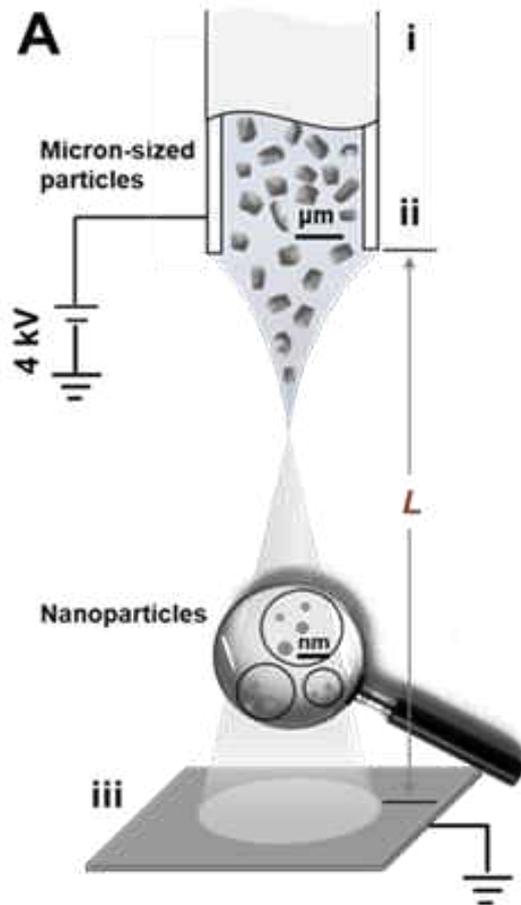
Algara-Siller, G.; Lehtinen, O.; Wang, F. C.; Nair, R. R.; Kaiser, U.; Wu, H. A.; Geim, A. K.; Grigorieva, I. V., Square ice in graphene nanocapillaries. *Nature* **2015**, *519* (7544), 443-445.



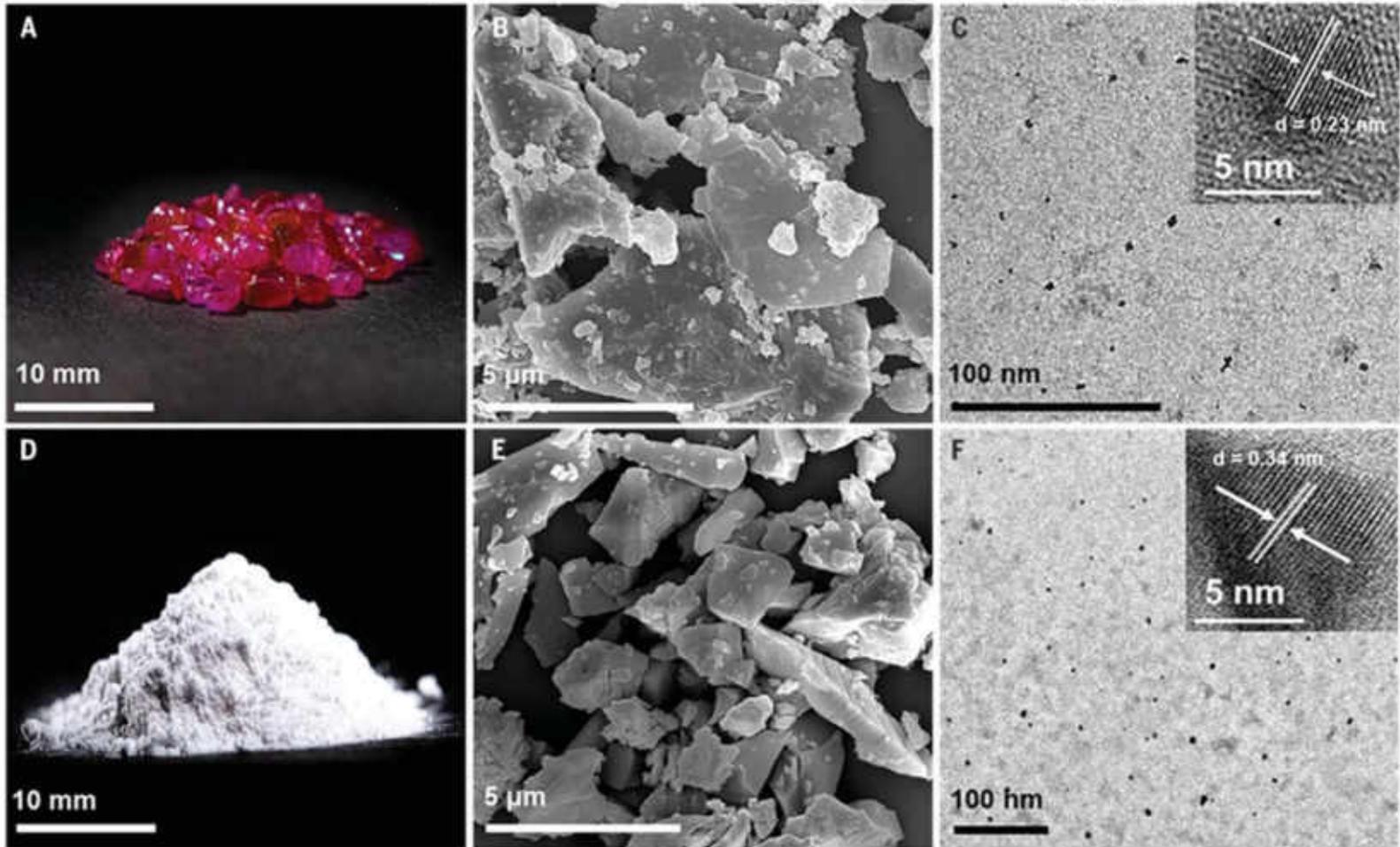
Weathering of Minerals in Microdroplets



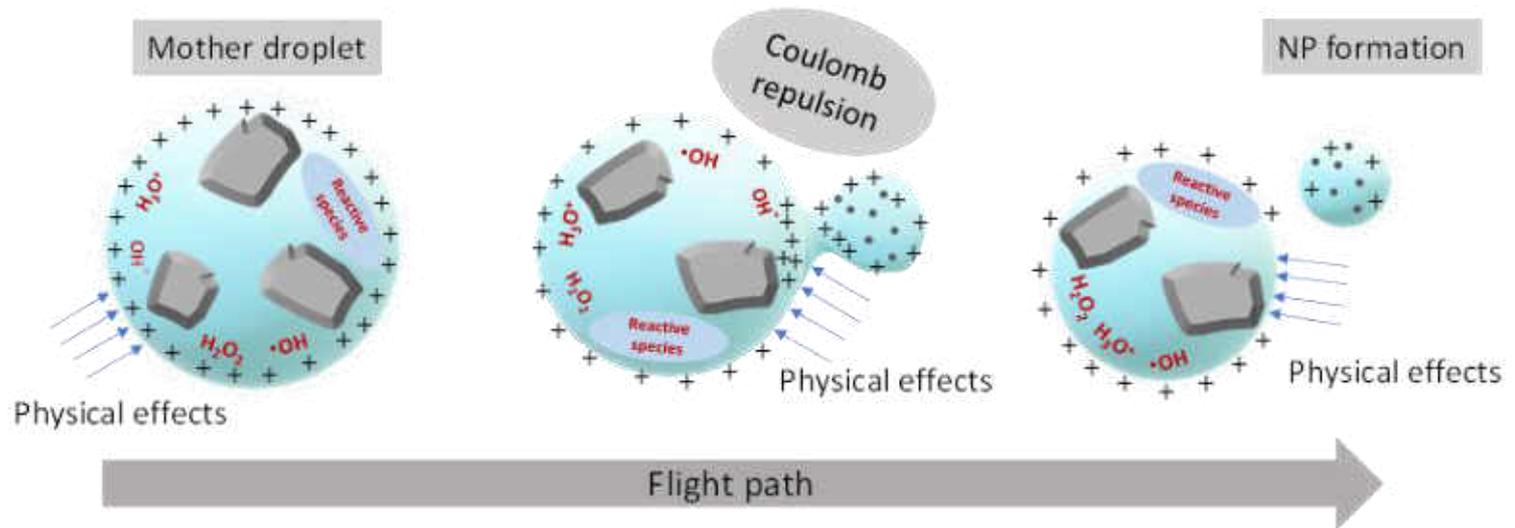
Spontaneous Weathering of Natural Minerals in Charged Water Microdroplets Forms Nanomaterials



Ruby, Fused Alumina

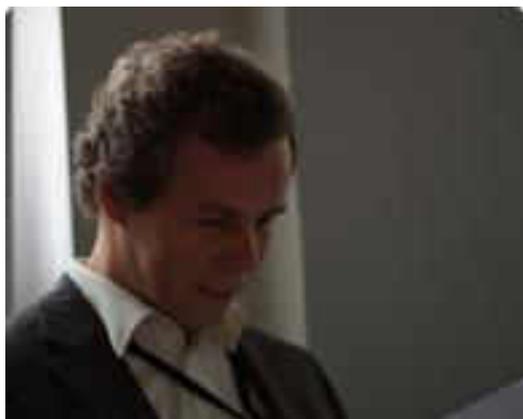


Mechanism of nanoparticle formation



Collaborators

Pictures of Arijit, Vivek, Amogh and Deepak



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The Czech Academy of Sciences
[Institute of Inorganic Chemistry](#)



Prof. Hannu Häkkinen

[University of Jyväskylä, Finland](#)



Prof. Manfred Kappes

Institute of Nanotechnology
[Karlsruhe Institute of Technology \(KIT\)](#)



Prof. Umesh V. Waghmare

[JNCASR, Bangalore, India](#)



Prof. K. V. Adarsh

[IISER Bhopal, India](#)

Collaborators



Robin Ras

Nonappa

Tomas Base

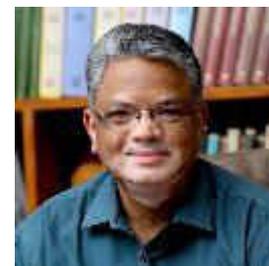


Manfred Kappes

Olli Ikkala

Horst Hahn

Tatsuya Tsukuda
Keisaku Kimura
Yuichi Negishi
Uzi Landman
Hannu Hakkinen
Rob Whetten



Shiv Khanna

Biswarup Pathak

K. V. Adarsh

G. U. Kulkarni

Vivek Polshettiwar

PHISHING ALERT - GRC SPEAKERS AND DISCUSSION LEADERS ARE BEING TARGETED BY PHISHING ATTEMPTS DESIGNED TO COLLECT PAYMENT FOR REGISTRATION OR LODGING.

[▶ CLICK HERE FOR MORE DETAILS.](#)



Noble Metal Nanoparticles

Gordon Research Conference

June 17 - 22, 2012

Chair

Michael J. Natan

Vice Chair

Francesco Stellacci

Mount Holyoke College

50 College Street
South Hadley, Massachusetts,
United States

Venue and Travel Information

7:30 pm - 9:30 pm

Clusters

Discussion Leader: **Royce Murray** (University of North Carolina)

7:30 pm - 7:40 pm

Royce Murray (University of North Carolina)

"Session Introduction"

7:40 pm - 8:05 pm

Tatsuya Tsukuda (Hokkaido University)

"Gold cluster compounds: from isolation to controlled synthesis"

8:05 pm - 8:20 pm

Discussion

8:20 pm - 8:40 pm

Olga Lopez-Acevedo (Aalto University)

"Simulation of protected and stabilized metal cluster electronic properties"

8:40 pm - 8:50 pm

Discussion

8:50 pm - 9:15 pm

Thalappil Pradeep (Indian Institute of Technology)

"Au₂₅, Au₃₈ and Au₁₀₂: Naked cores of stable noble metal clusters derived from protein templates"

9:15 pm - 9:30 pm

Discussion



PHISHING ALERT - GRC SPEAKERS AND DISCUSSION LEADERS ARE BEING TARGETED BY PHISHING ATTEMPTS DESIGNED TO COLLECT PAYMENT FOR REGISTRATION OR LODGING.

[» CLICK HERE FOR MORE DETAILS.](#)



Atomically Precise Nanochemistry

Gordon Research Conference

Diversity, Symmetry and Functions of Molecular Materials

February 4 - 9, 2024

Chairs

Thalappil Pradeep and Stefanie S. Dehnen

Vice Chairs

Stacy Copp and Hannu Häkkinen

Contact Chairs

Grand Galvez

2024 Seawall Boulevard
Galveston, Texas, United States

Venue and Travel Information

Conference Description

The Atomically Precise Nanochemistry GRC is a premier, international scientific conference focused on advancing the frontiers of science through the presentation of cutting-edge and unpublished research, prioritizing time for discussion after each talk and fostering informal interactions among scientists of all career stages. The conference program includes a diverse range of speakers

Conference Links

- » [Conference History](#)
- » [Atomically Precise Nanochemistry \(GRS\)](#)

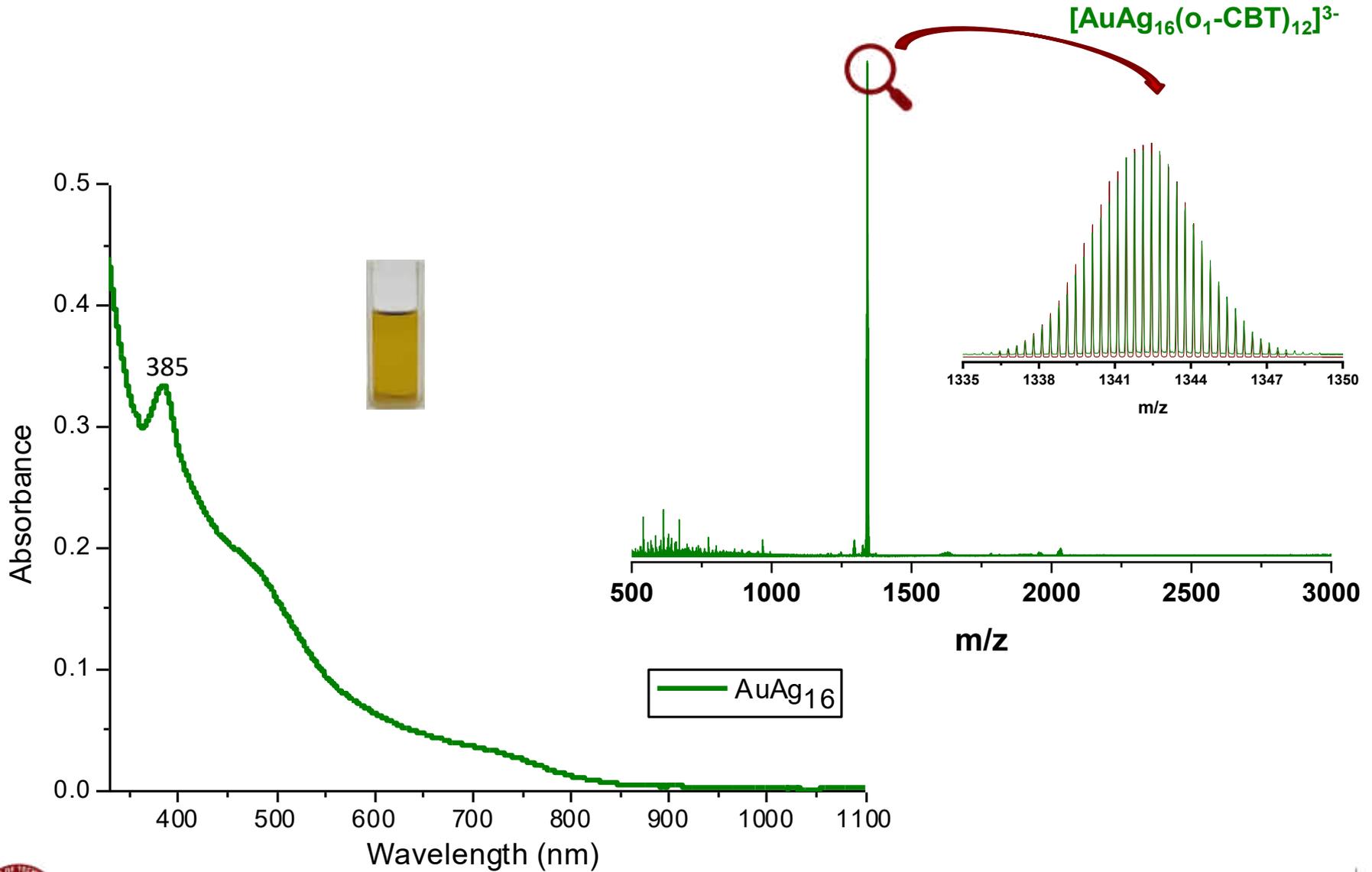


Pradeep Research Group

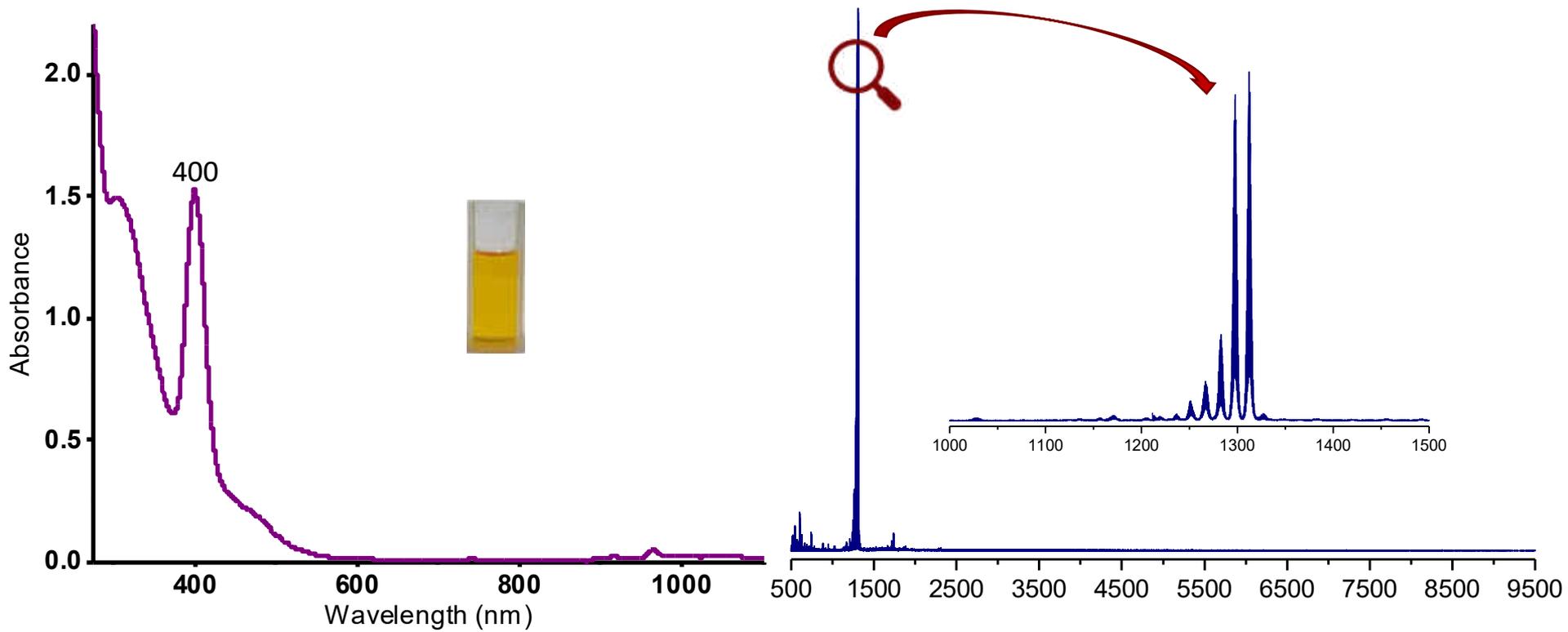


Department of Science & Technology
Government of India

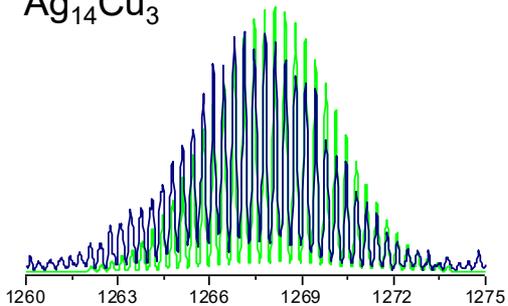
Incorporation of Au in Ag₁₇



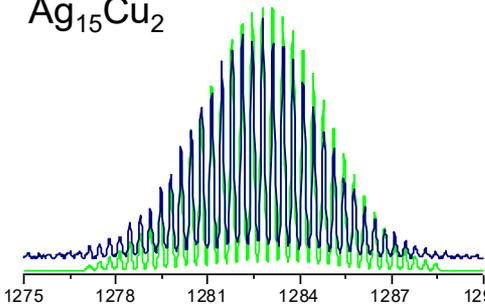
Incorporation of Cu in Ag₁₇



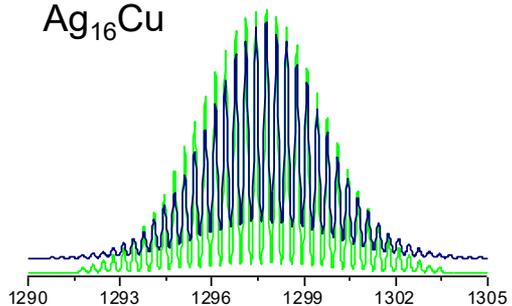
Ag₁₄Cu₃



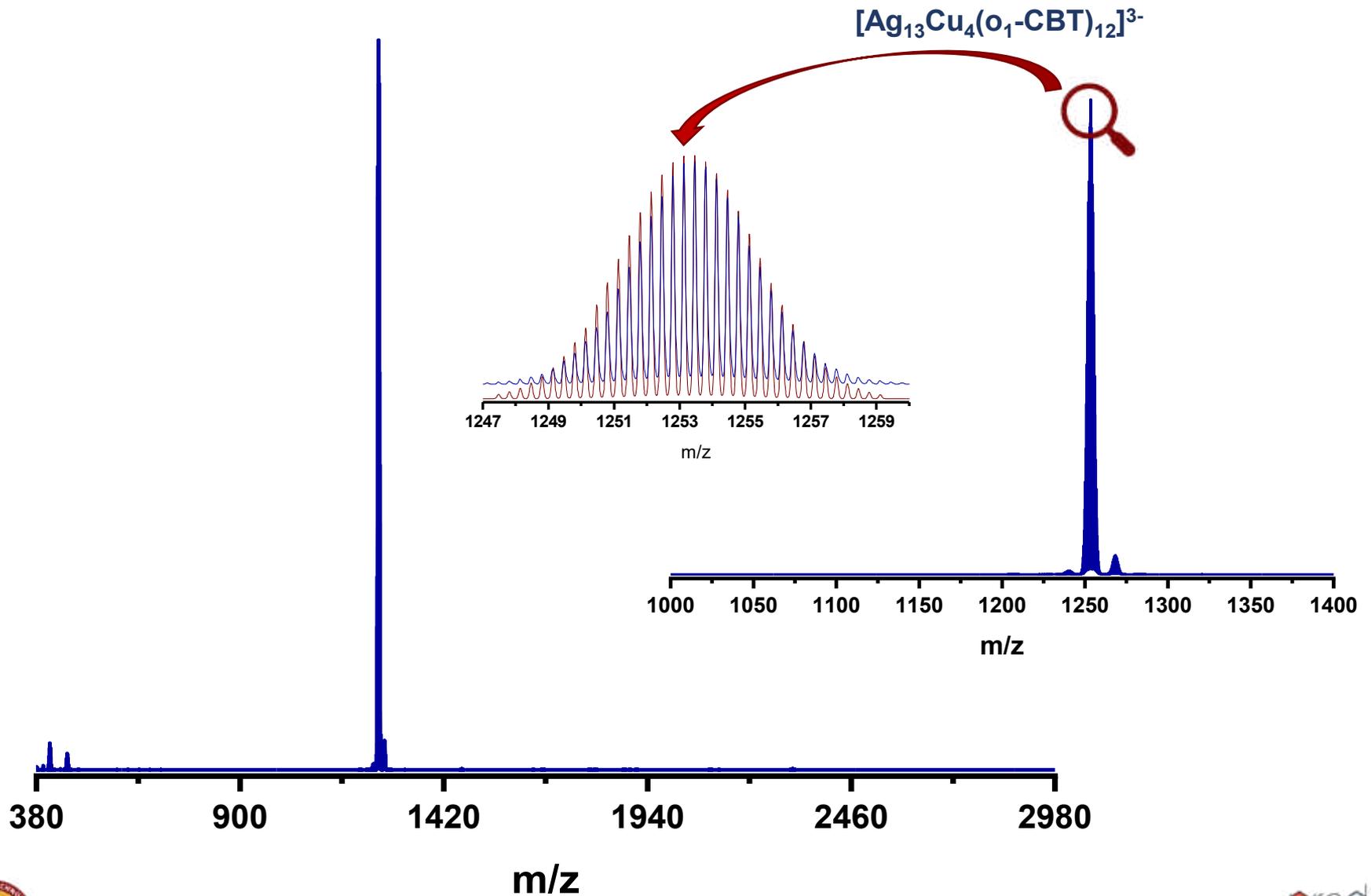
Ag₁₅Cu₂



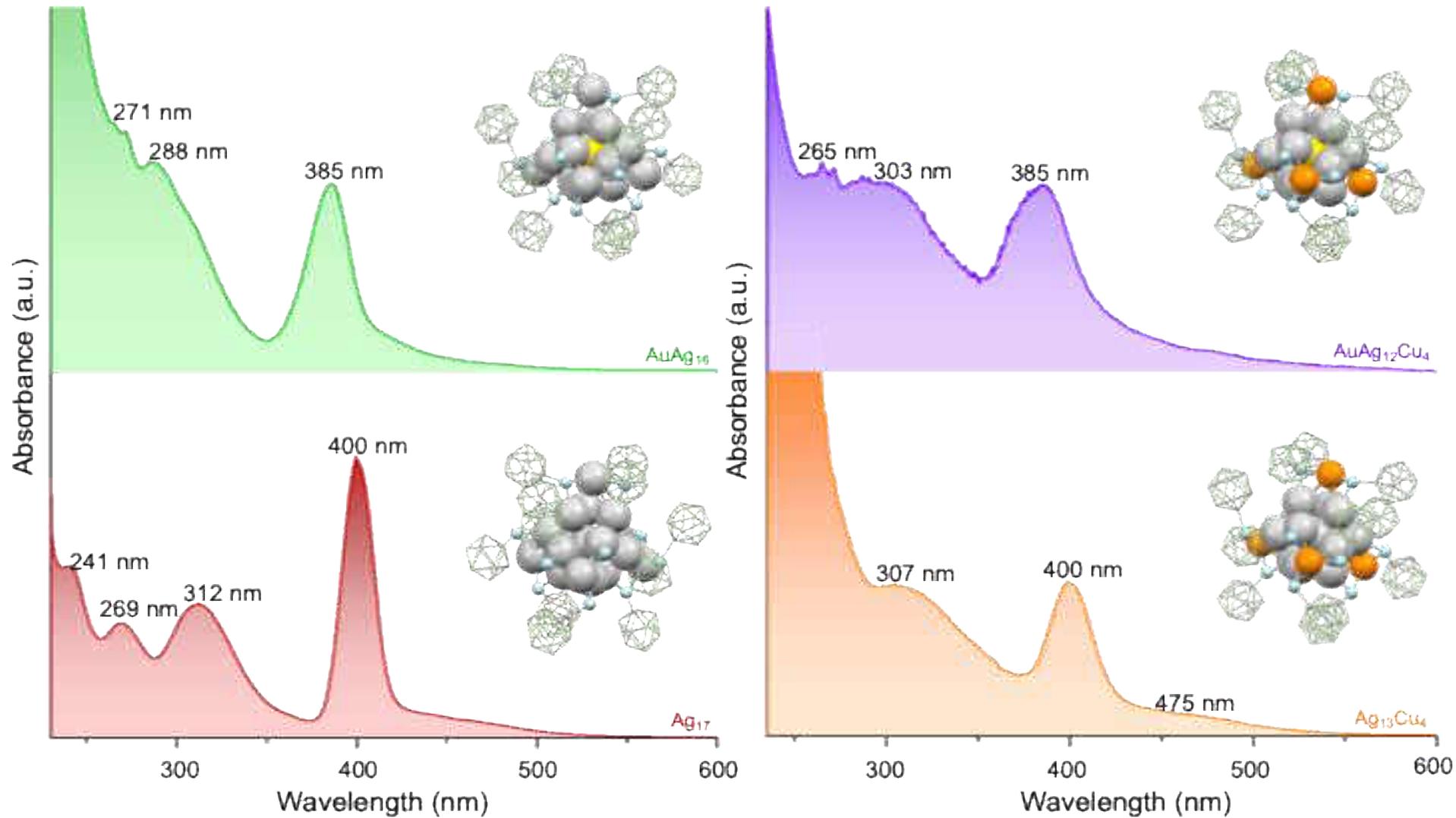
Ag₁₆Cu



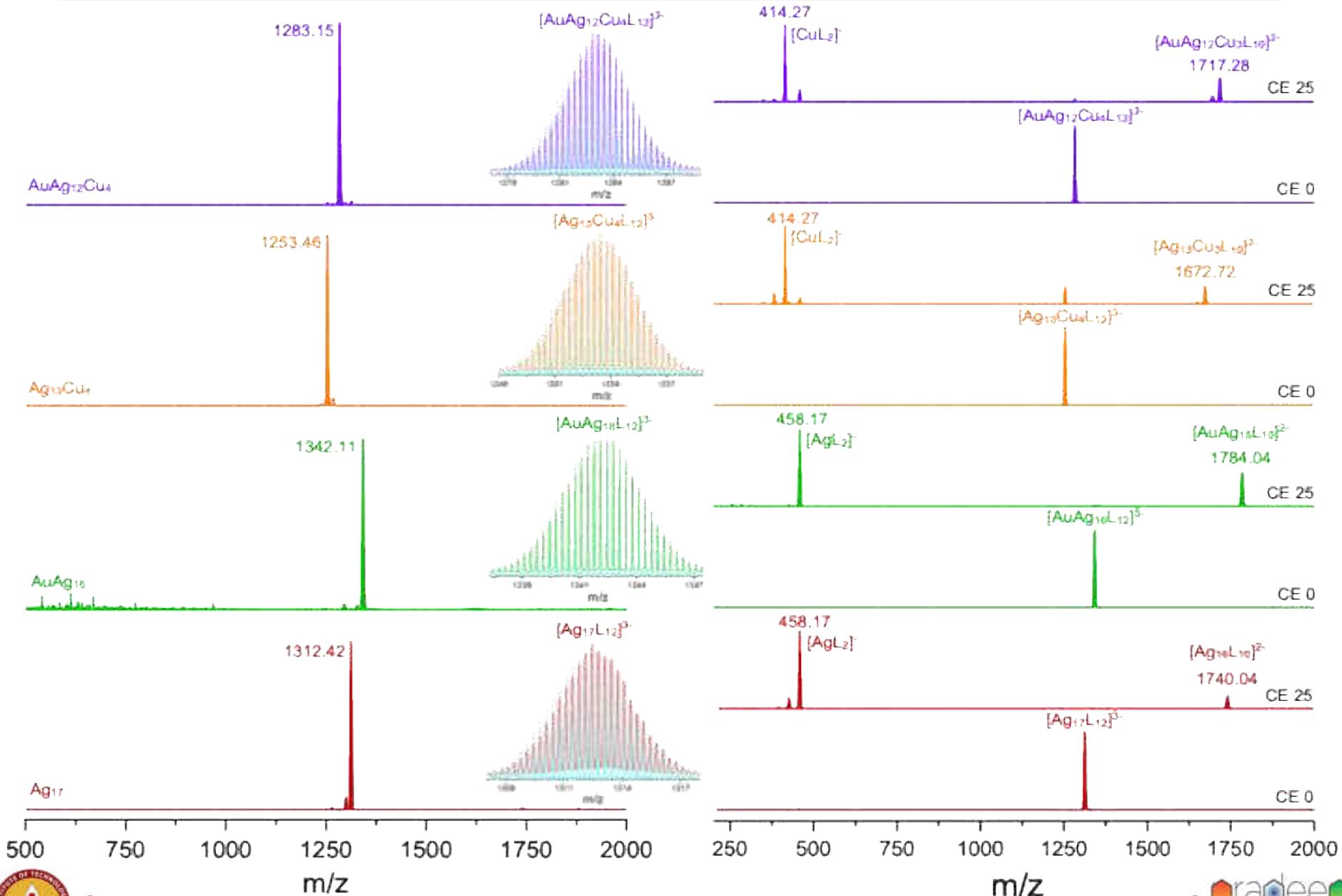
Incorporation of Cu in Ag₁₇



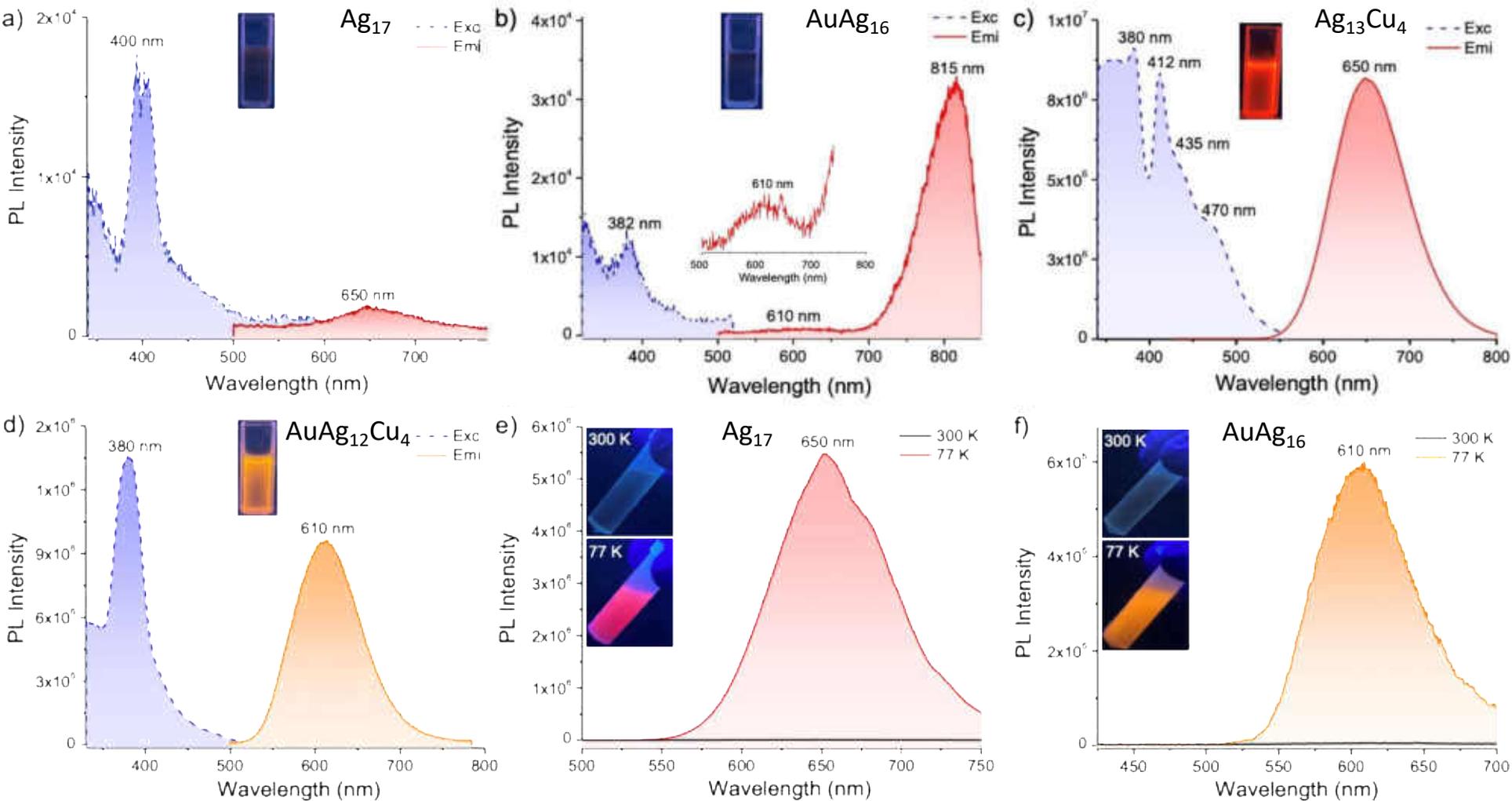
UV-Vis of M₁₇ Nanoclusters



Mass Spec of M₁₇ Nanoclusters

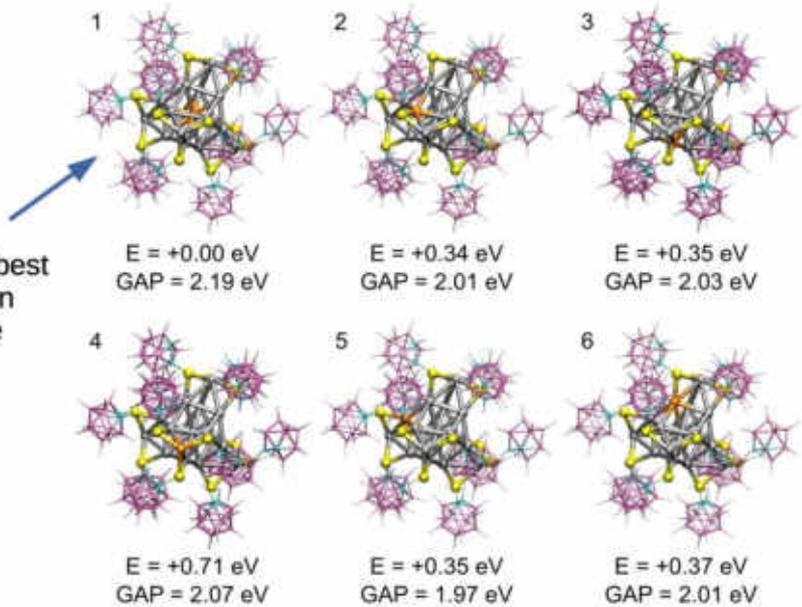


Photoluminescence of M_{17} Nanoclusters

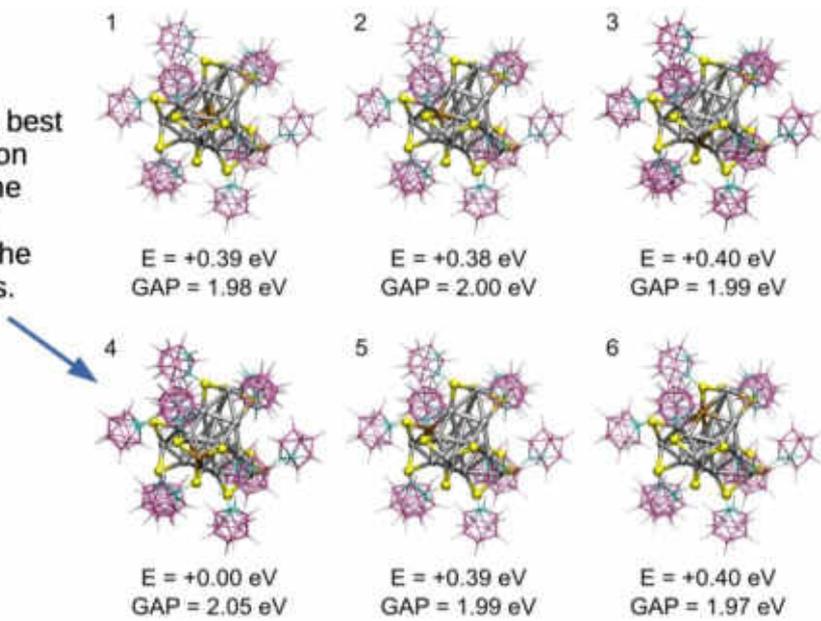


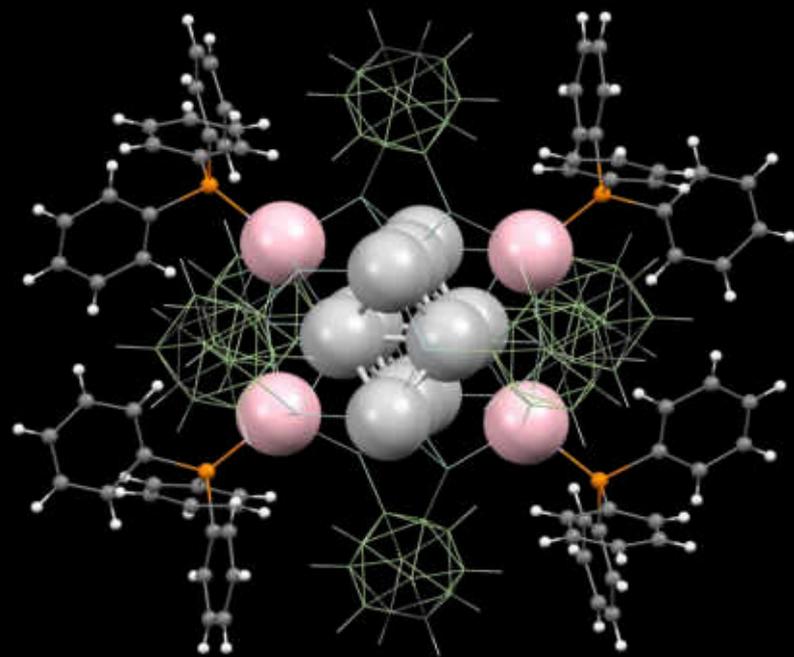
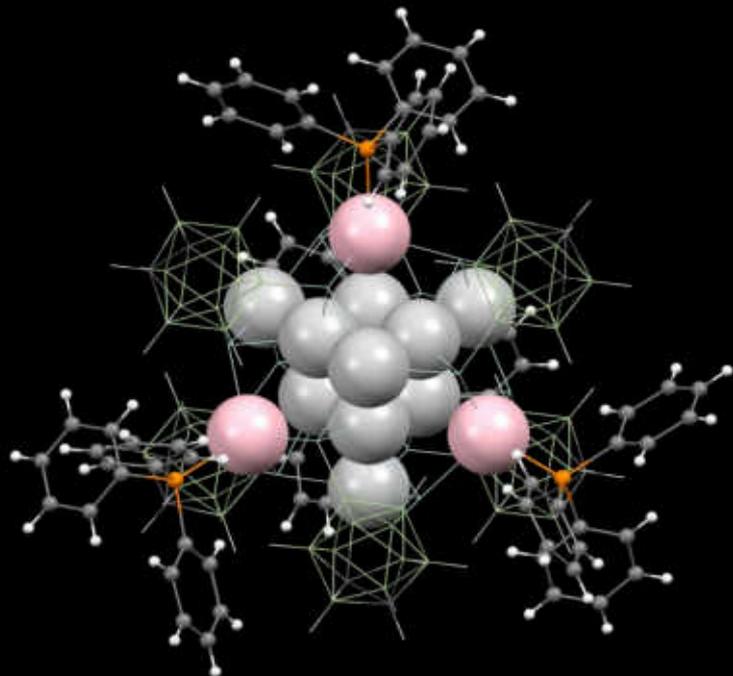
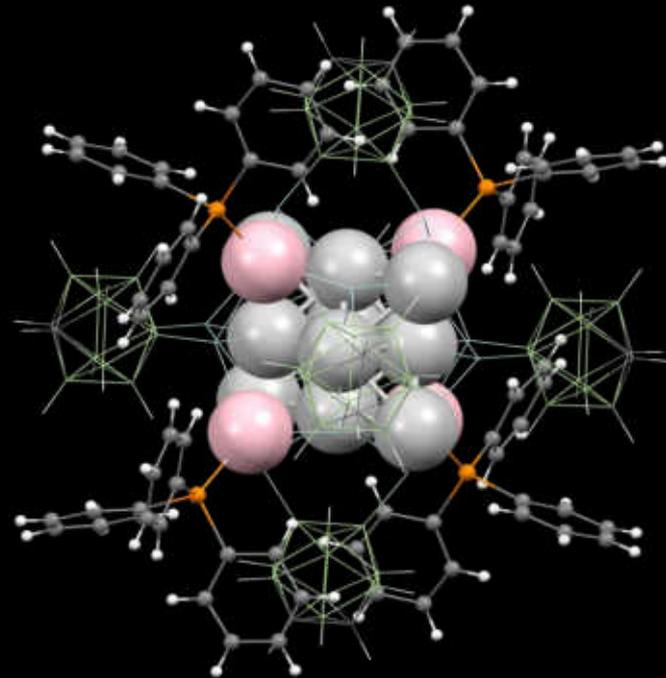
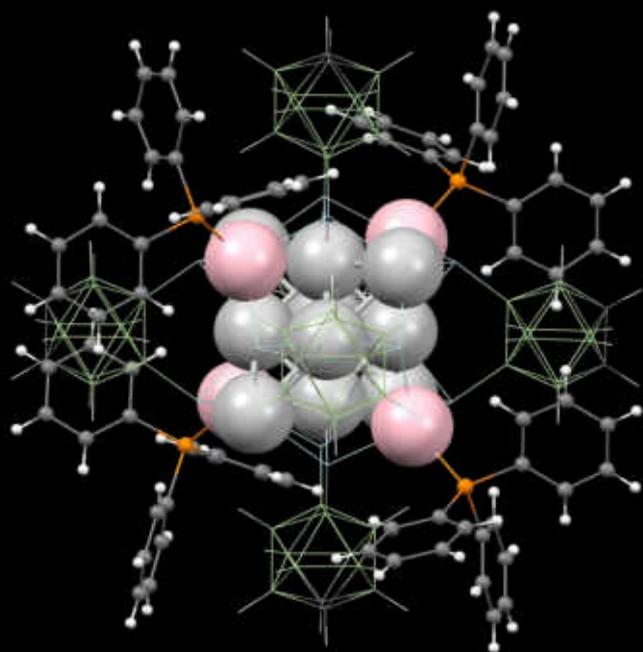
Theoretical Understanding

Energetically best doping position for Au is in the center of the metal core.



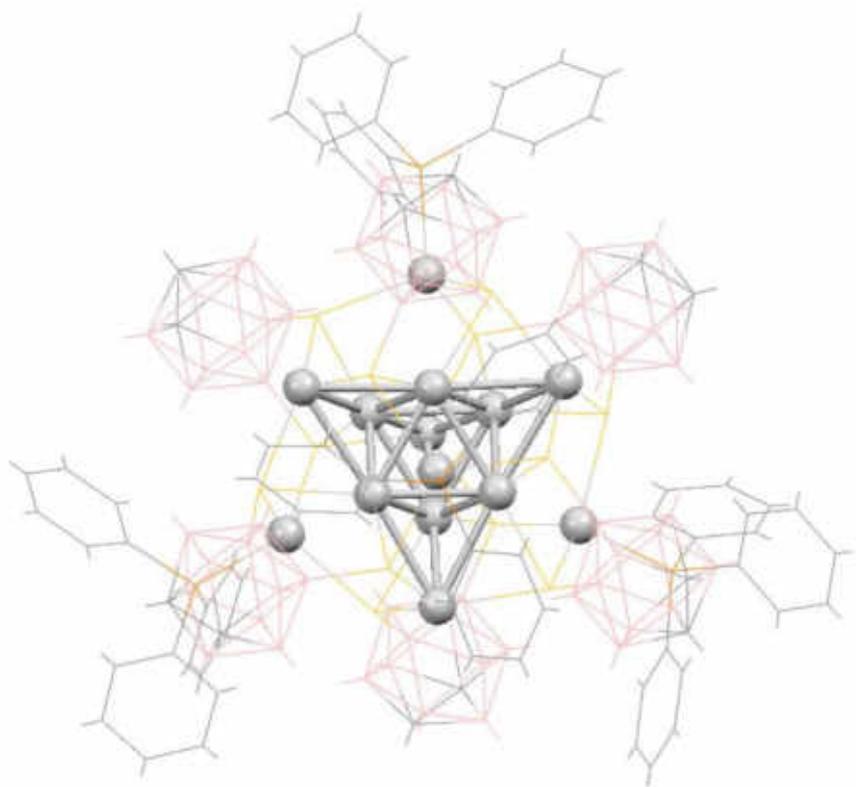
Energetically best doping position for Cu is at the metal-ligand interface, in the $\text{Cu}(\text{SR})_3$ units.



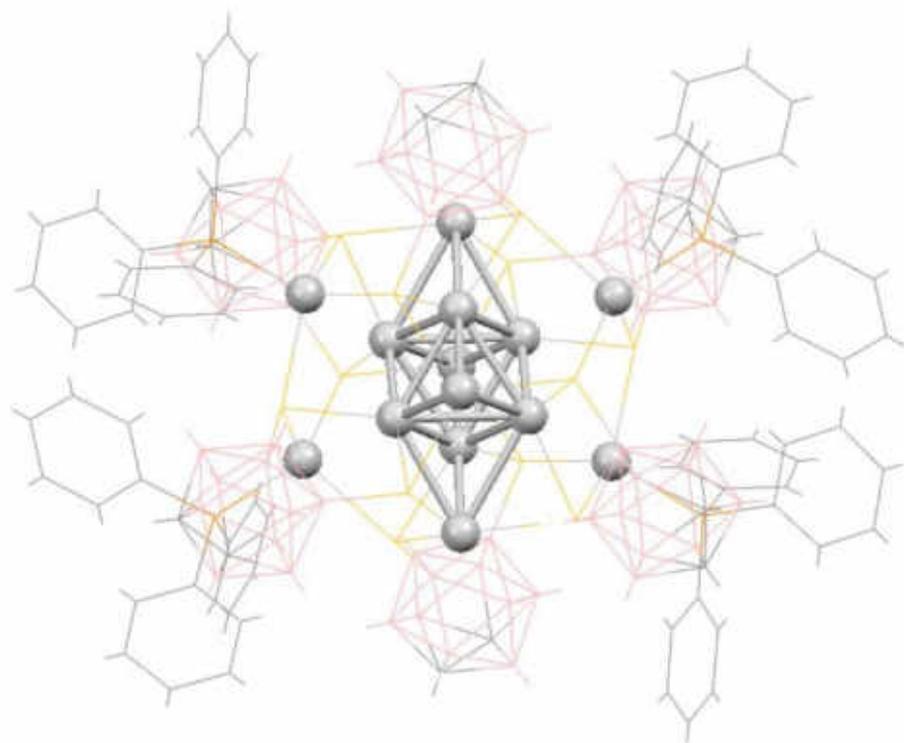


Tetrahedral TPP

Square Planar TPP ⁷⁸

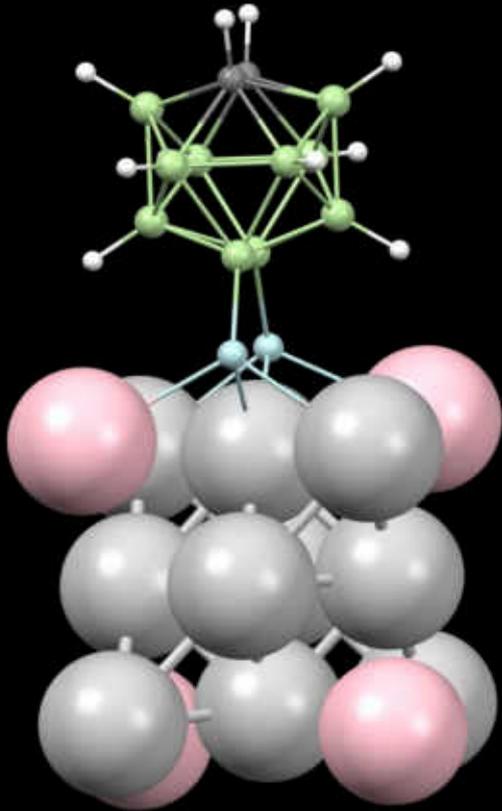


Tetrahedral TPP

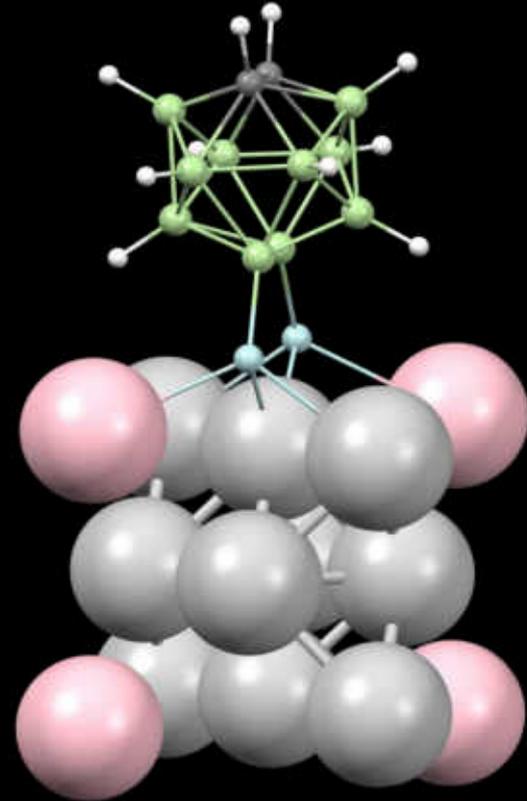


Square Planar TPP

Bonding of CBDT to Metal Core

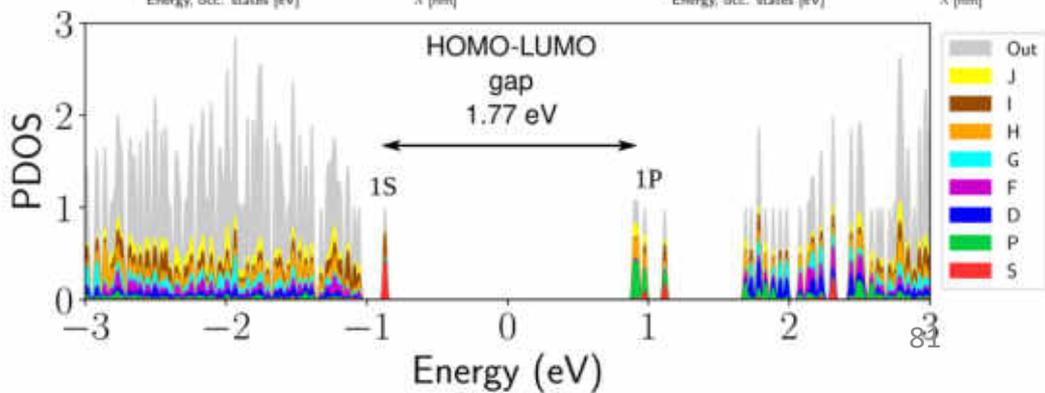
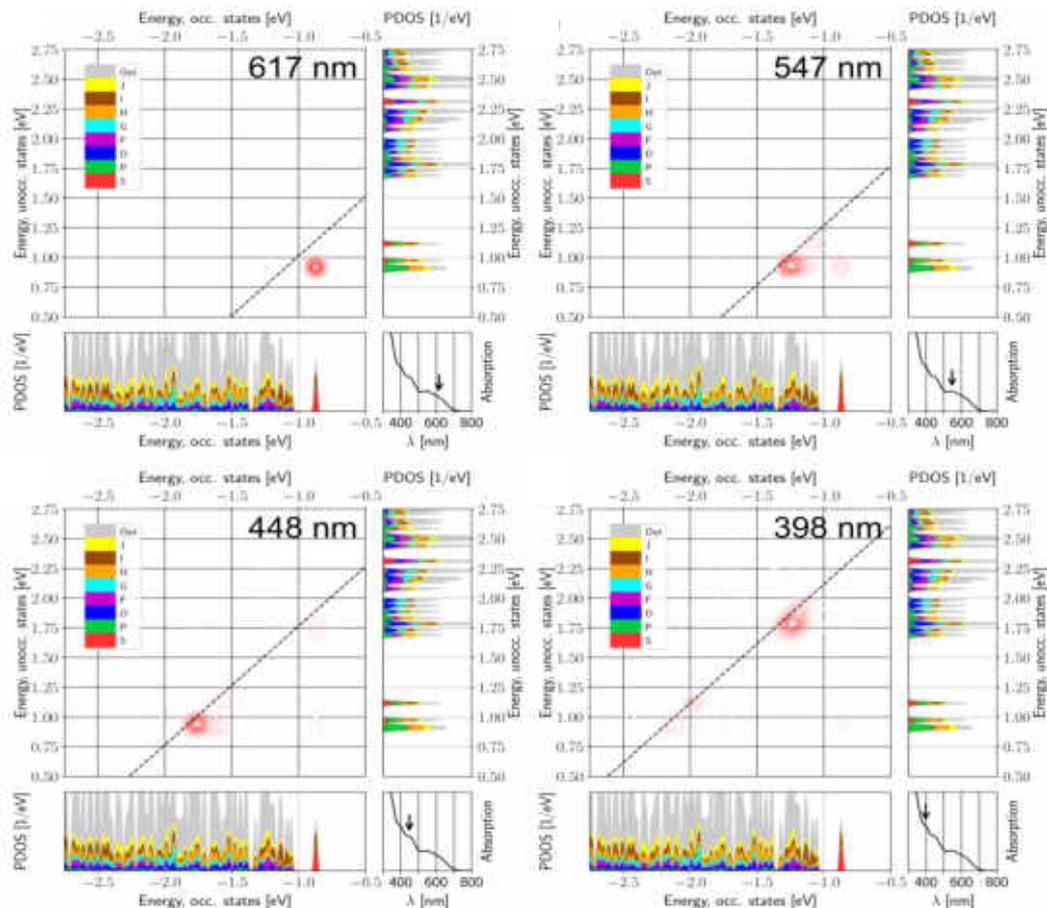
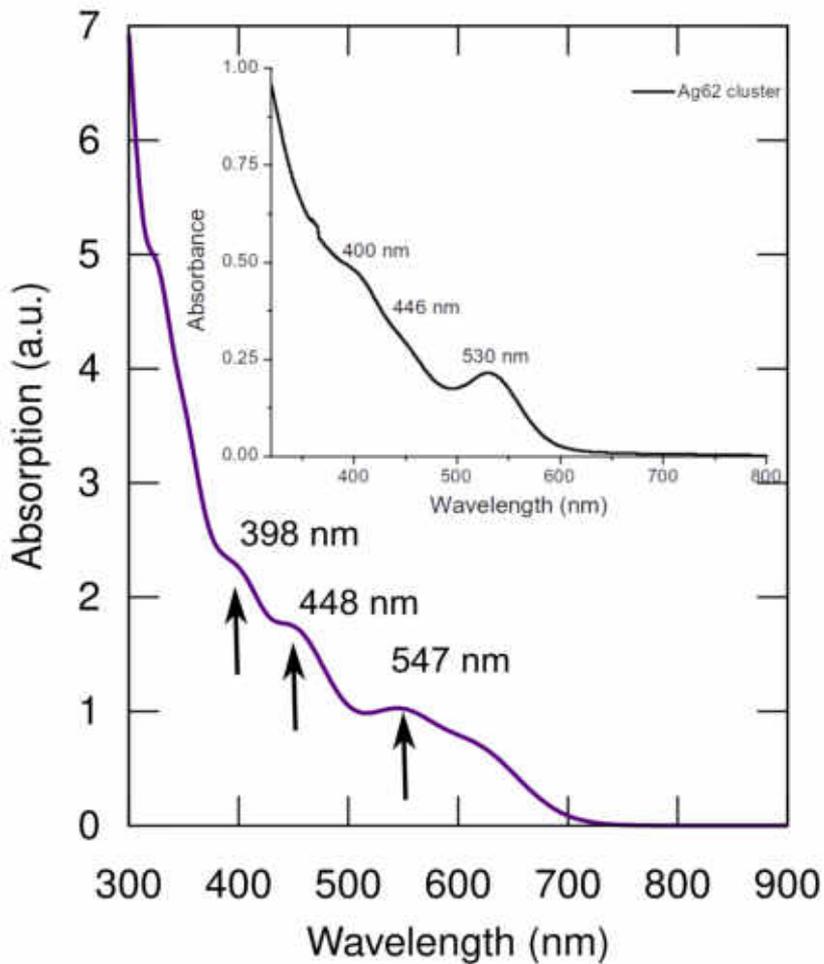


Tetrahedral TPP

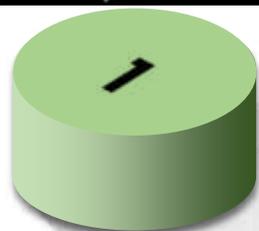
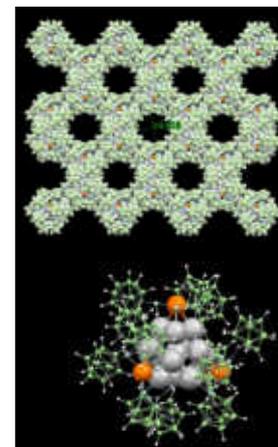
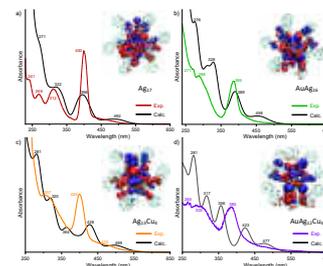
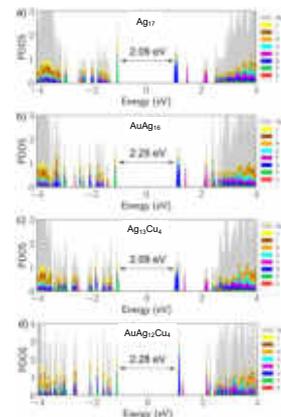
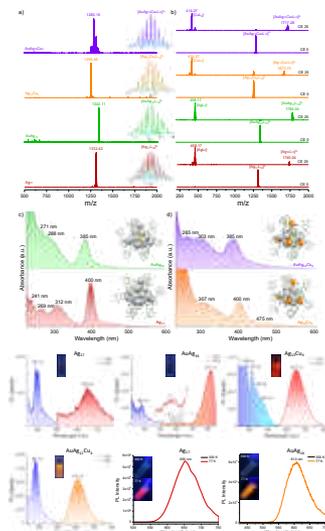
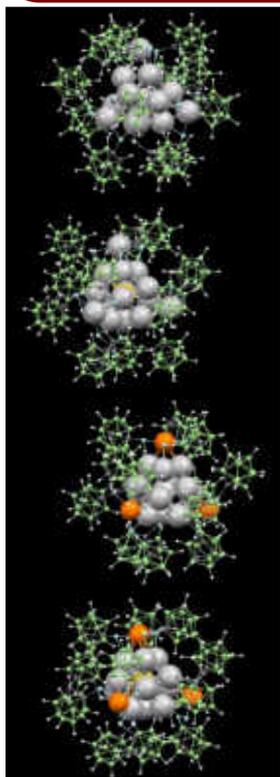


Square Planar TPP

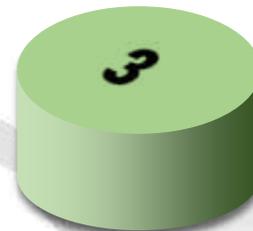
Theoretical understanding of electronic energy levels



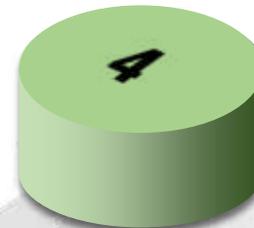
Summary and Takeaway



**Characterization
&
Properties**



**Theoretical
Understanding**



**Future
Prospectives**

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