



Carboranethiols

Versatile Ligand Platform for Atomically Precise Clusters

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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



Clathrate Hydrates in UHV



Clathrate hydrates in interstellar environment

Jyotirmoy Ghosh¹, Rabin Rajan J. Methikkalam¹, Radha Gobinda Bhunia², Gopi Ragupathy², Nilesh Choudhary³, Rajnish Kumar^{2,3}, and Thalappil Pradeep³

¹Department of Science and Technology (DST) Unit of Nanoscience and Thematic Unit of Excellence (TUE), Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai 600036, India; and ²Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai 600036, India

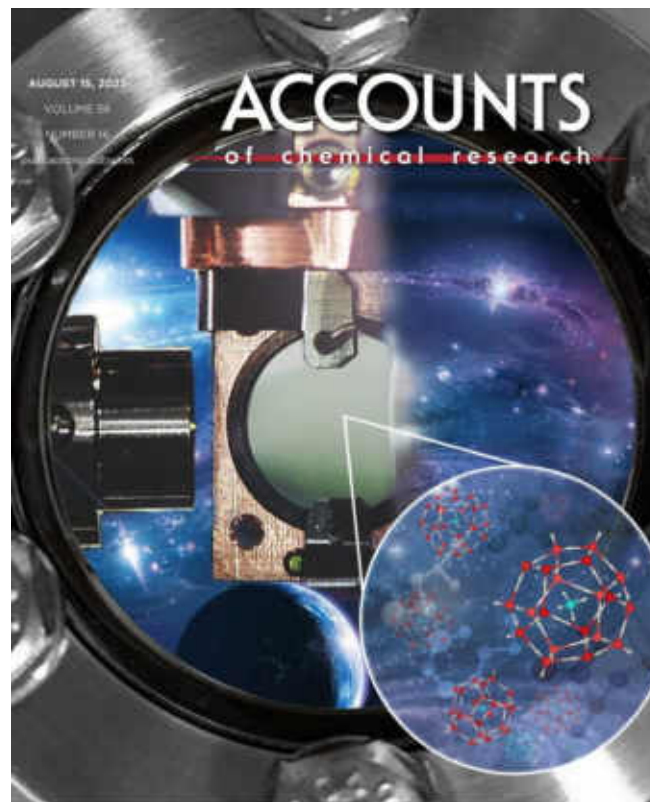
Edited by François Forget, Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique, Paris, France, and accepted by Editorial Board Member Jean Joule December 10, 2018 (received for review August 16, 2018)

Clathrate hydrates (CHs) are ubiquitous in earth under high-pressure conditions, but their existence in the interstellar medium (ISM) remains unknown. Here, we report experimental observations of the formation of methane and carbon dioxide hydrates in an environment analogous to ISM. Thermal treatment of solid methane and carbon dioxide–water mixture in ultrahigh vacuum of the order of 10^{-10} mbar for extended periods led to the formation of CHs at 30 and 10 K, respectively. High molecular mobility and H bonding play important roles in the entrapment of gases in the in situ formed s^II CH cages. This finding implies that CHs can exist in extreme low-pressure environments present in the ISM. These hydrates in ISM, subjected to various chemical processes, may act as sources for relevant prebiotic molecules.

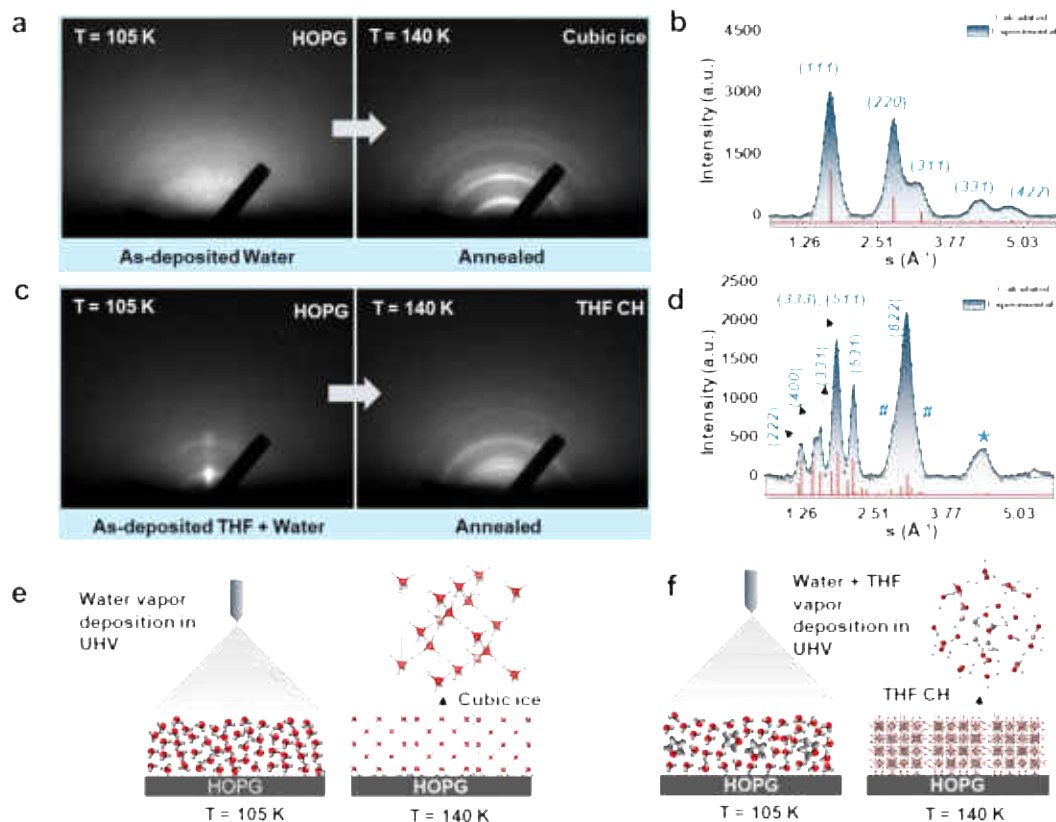
CO_2 or other volatile gases in cold interstellar clouds or in comets could possibly be explained by the existence of such hydrates in gas-forming regions of the interstellar space (10, 12). Irradiation or annealing leads to the chemical evolution of ice in ISM, forming new species (13). CHs could be one such new chemical system in the ISM, which may be subjected to additional processing.

Results and Discussion

Fig. 1A displays time-dependent reflection absorption infrared (RAIR) spectra of 300 monolayers (MLs; 1 monolayer is equivalent to $\sim 1.0 \times 10^{19}$ molecules $\cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$) of a codeposited mixture (1:1) of CH_4 and water at the C–H antisymmetric stretching region at three different temperatures (10, 20, and

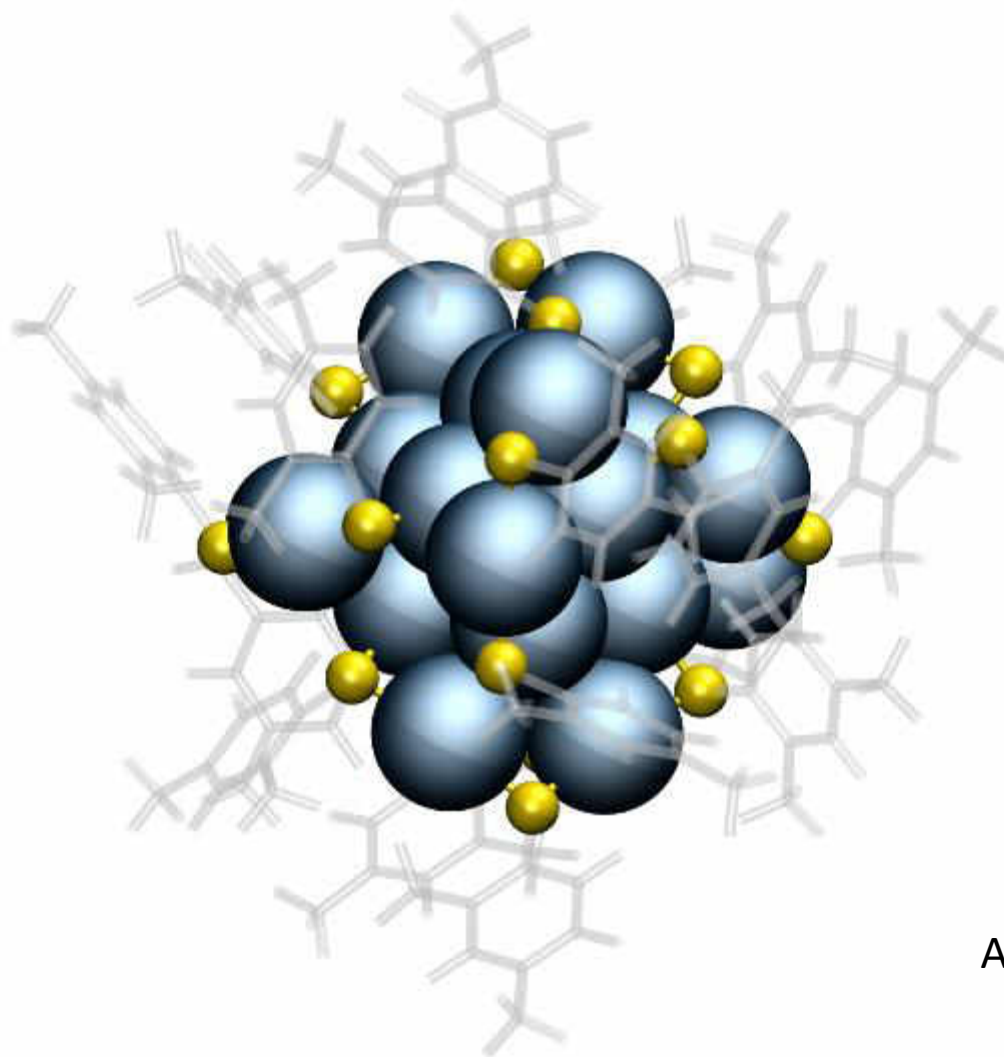


Structure of Clathrate Hydrates – Electron Diffraction

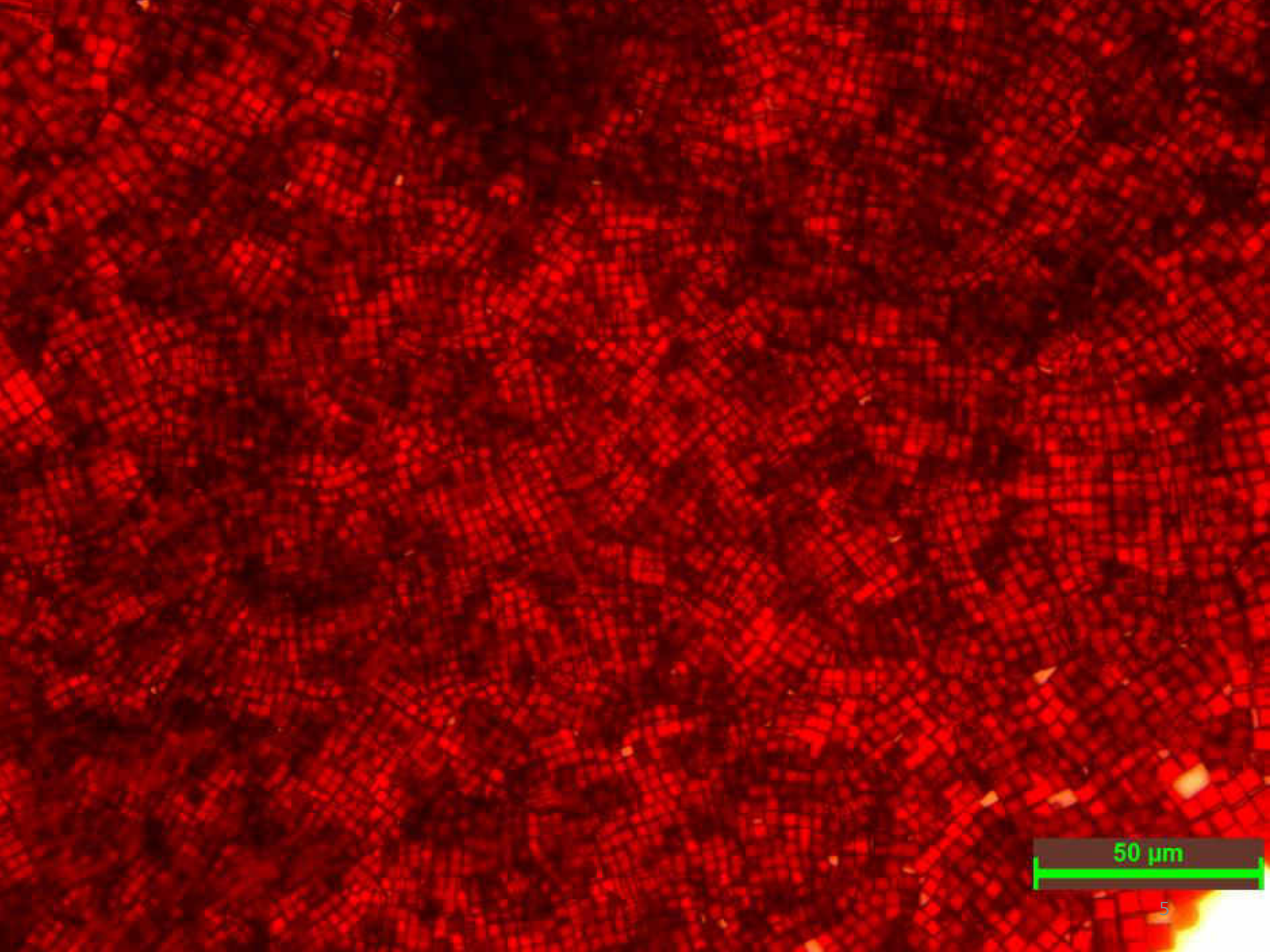


Bijesh Malla, et. al, J. Phys. Chem. Lett. 2024 (in press)

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

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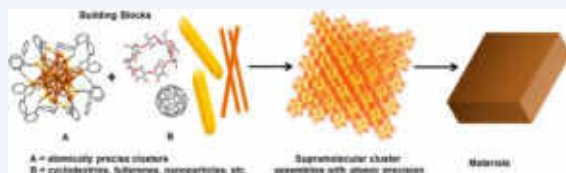
Article

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

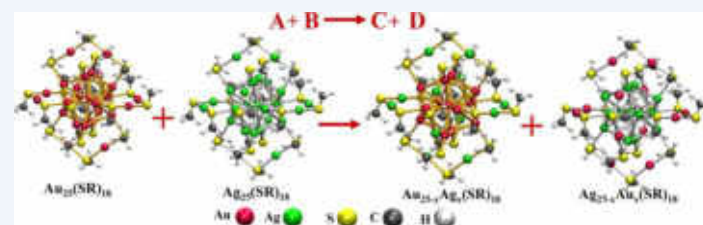
pubs.acs.org/accounts

Article

Interparticle Reactions: An Emerging Direction in Nanomaterials Chemistry

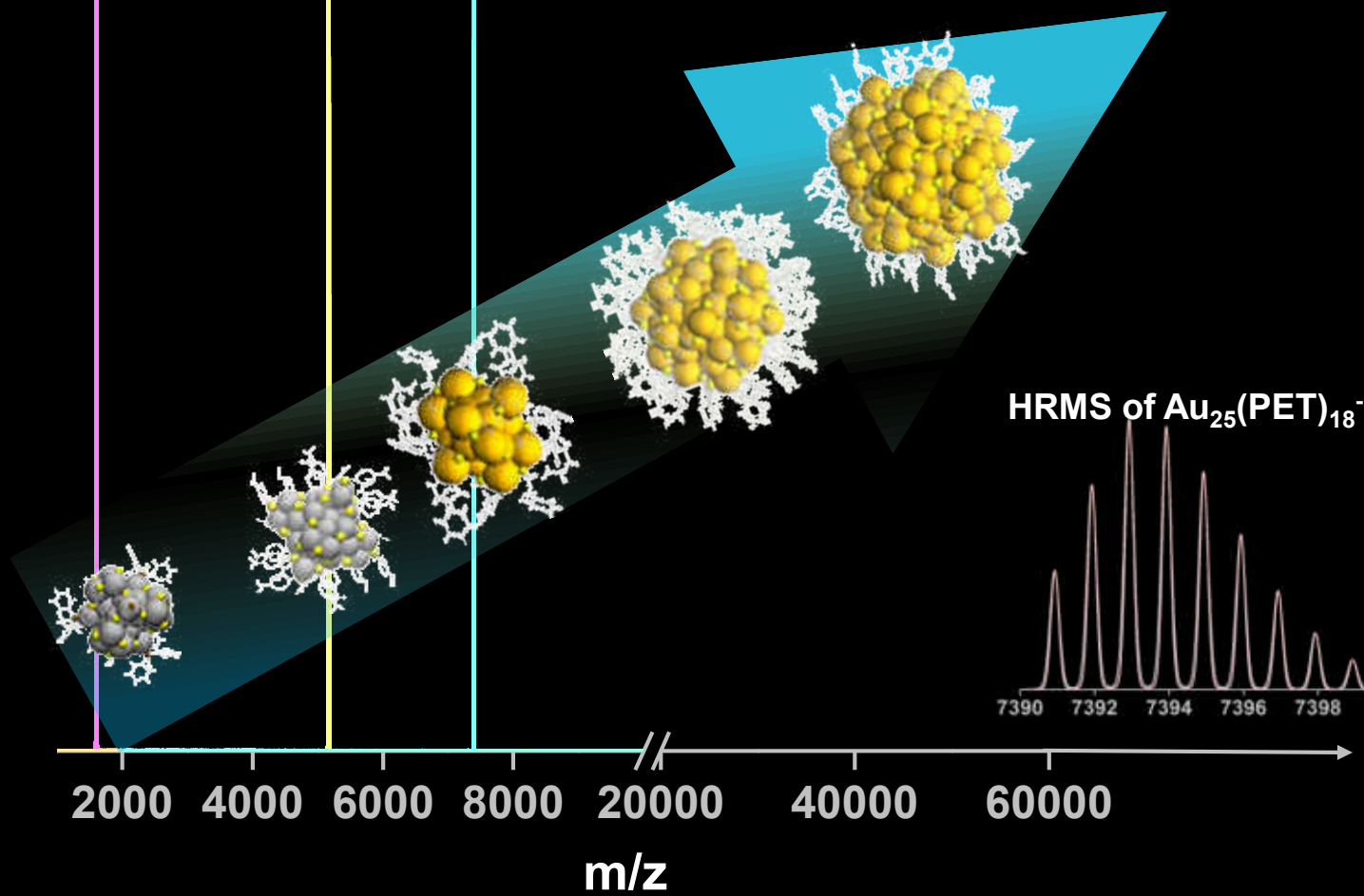
K. R. Krishnadas, Ananya Baksi,[†] Atanu Ghosh, Ganapati Natarajan, Anirban Som, and Thalappil Pradeep*[✉]

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



T. Pradeep et. al., *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2017, 2019

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



Advanced materials for clean water

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 Excell

Edited by Eric Hoek, University of California, Los

Creation of affordable materials for constant water is one of the most promising ways to drinking water for all. Combining the nanocomposites to scavenge toxic species such as other contaminants along with the above affordable, all-inclusive drinking water purification without electricity. The critical problem is synthesis of stable materials that can reliably in the presence of complex species in drinking water that deposit and cause scaling on surfaces. Here we show that such composites can be synthesized in a simple and effective fashion without the use of electrical power. The nanocomposites have sand-like properties, such as higher shear strength. These materials have been used to develop 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



Chennai 600 036, India

received for review November 21, 2012

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

(b) a unique family of nanocrystalline granular composite materials prepared through an aqueous route. The composition is attributed to abundant -OH groups in 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 silver in the water was confirmed. The reactivation of the silver nanoparticle antimicrobial activity in drinking water 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 a means of eradication of the waterborne

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

M. Udhaya Sankar, et. al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 110 (2013) 8459-8464.



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

Our technologies provide clean water to 13 million people.

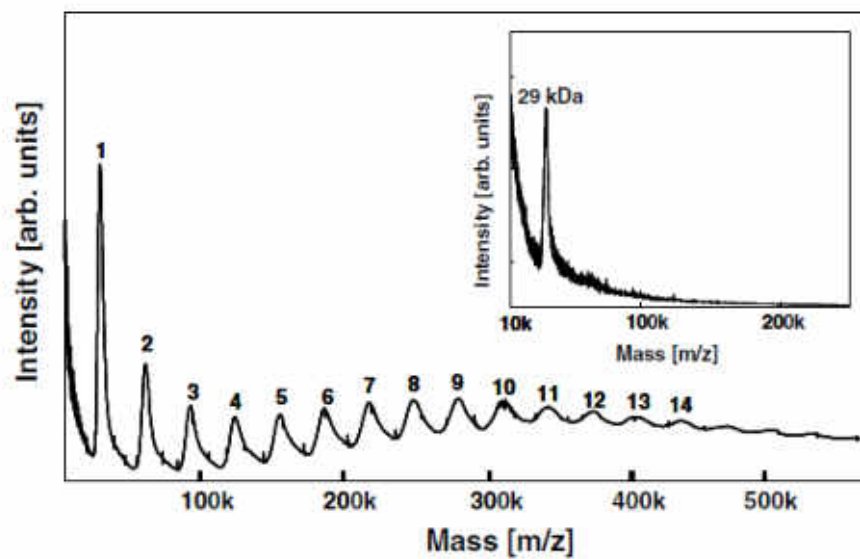
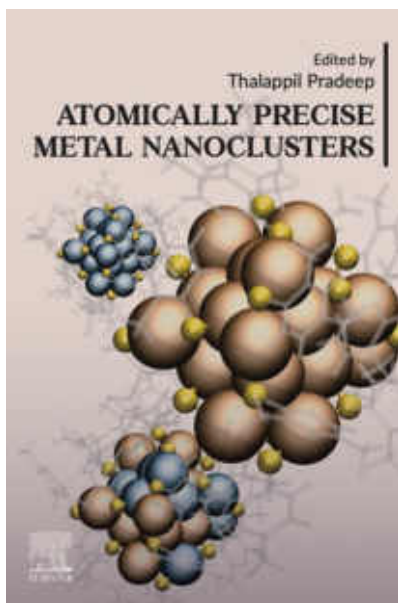
345 structures!

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

Clusters are hard to crystallise, except in some cases

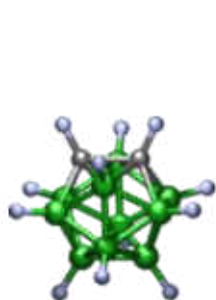
Thermal stability is limited

Applications are limited

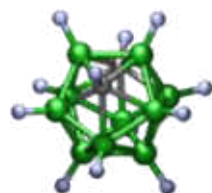


Jobin et al. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 2004, 390,181

Building Blocks: Carborane Thiols



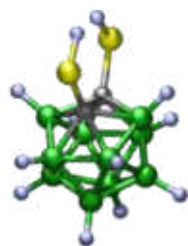
1,2-C₂B₁₀H₁₂



1,7-C₂B₁₀H₁₂



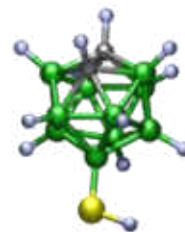
1,12-C₂B₁₀H₁₂



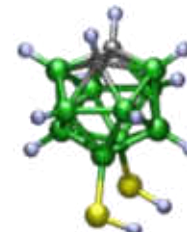
1,2-(HS)₂-1,2-C₂B₁₀H₁₀



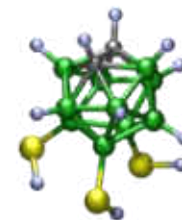
1-HS-1,2-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



9-HS-1,2-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



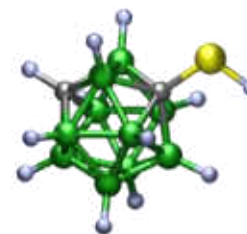
9,12-(HS)₂-1,2-C₂B₁₀H₁₀



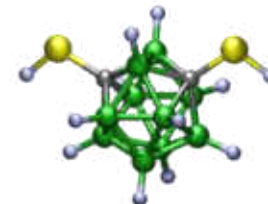
8,9,12-(HS)₃-1,2-C₂B₁₀H₉



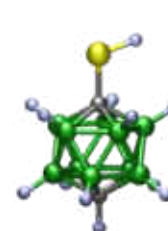
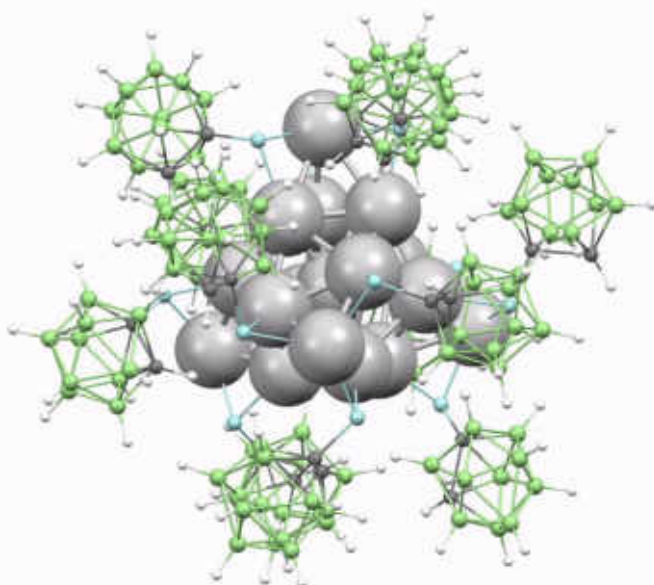
9-HS-1,7-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



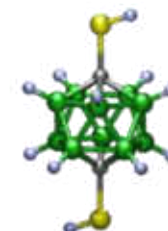
1-HS-1,7-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



1,7-(HS)₂-1,7-C₂B₁₀H₁₀

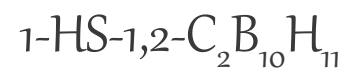
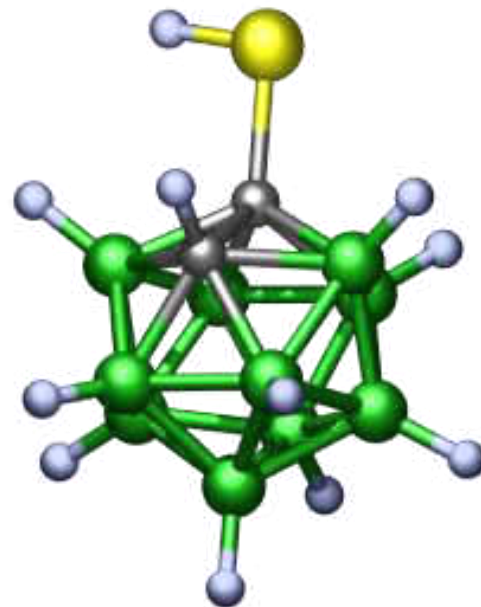
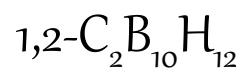
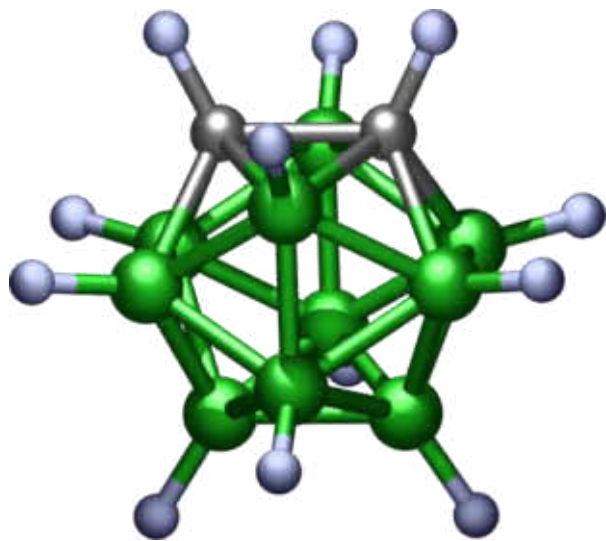


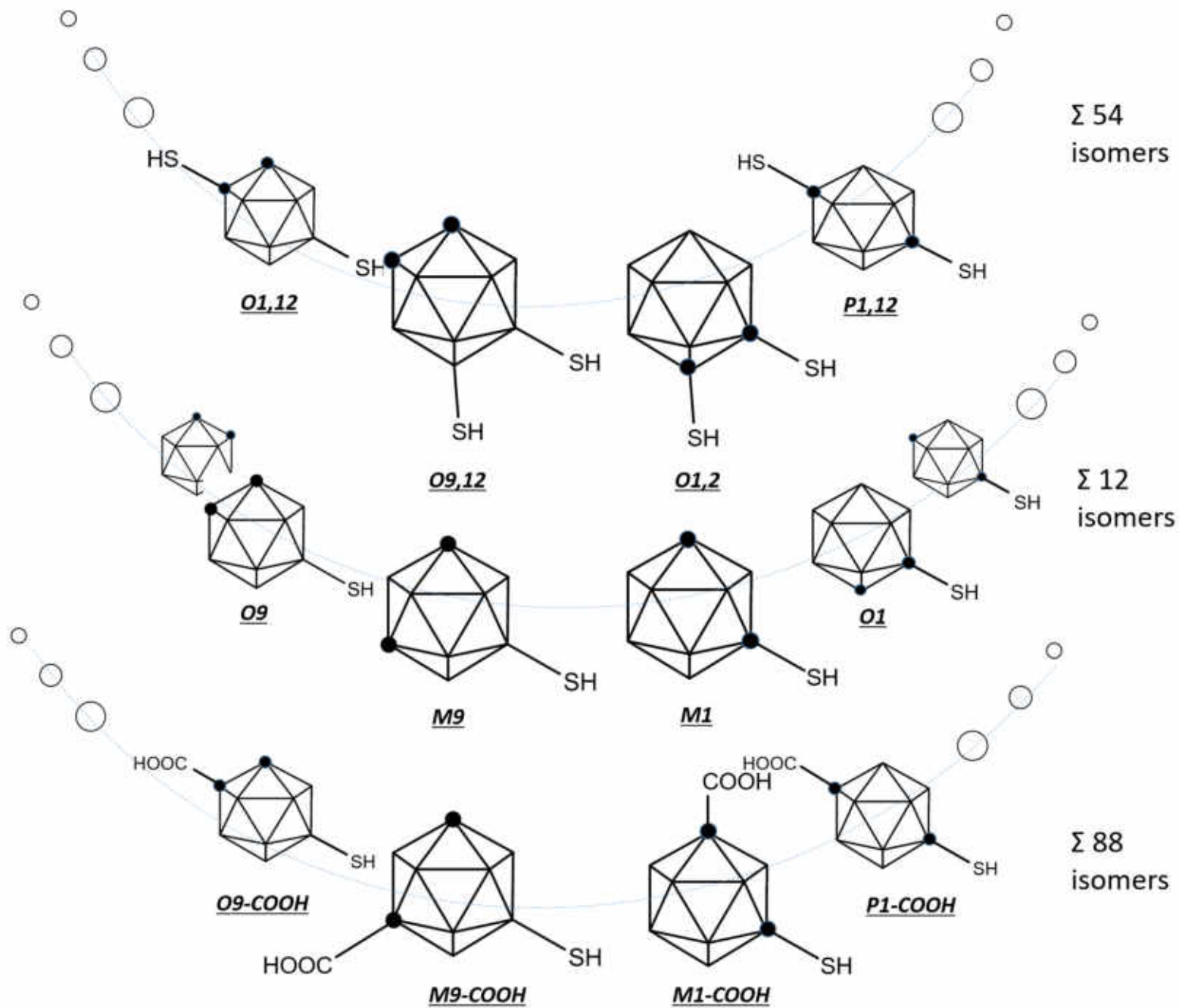
1-HS-1,12-C₂B₁₀H₁₁



1,12-(HS)₂-1,12-C₂B₁₀H₁₀

About the Ligand

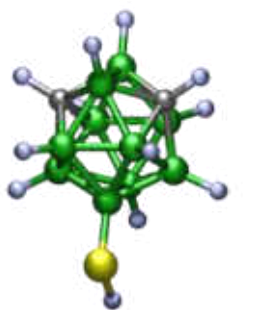




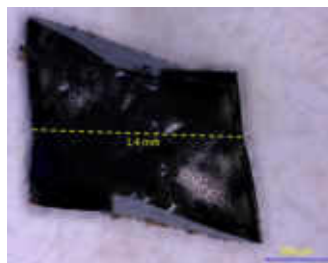
Cu_4 Ag_{14} Ag_{21} Ag_{42}

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

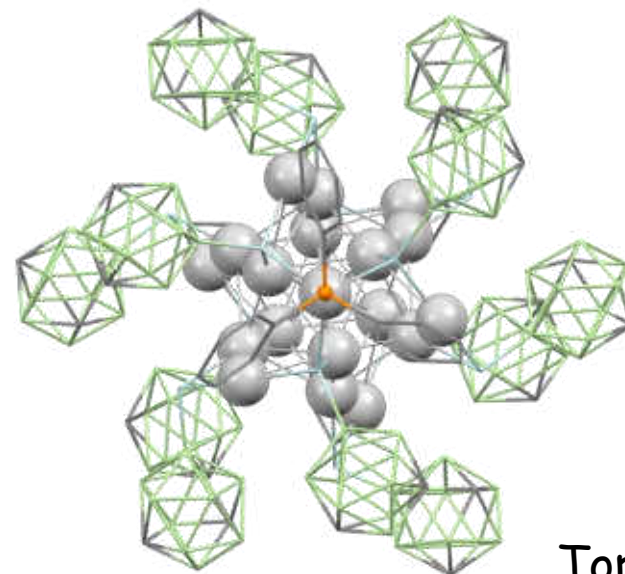
Ligand:



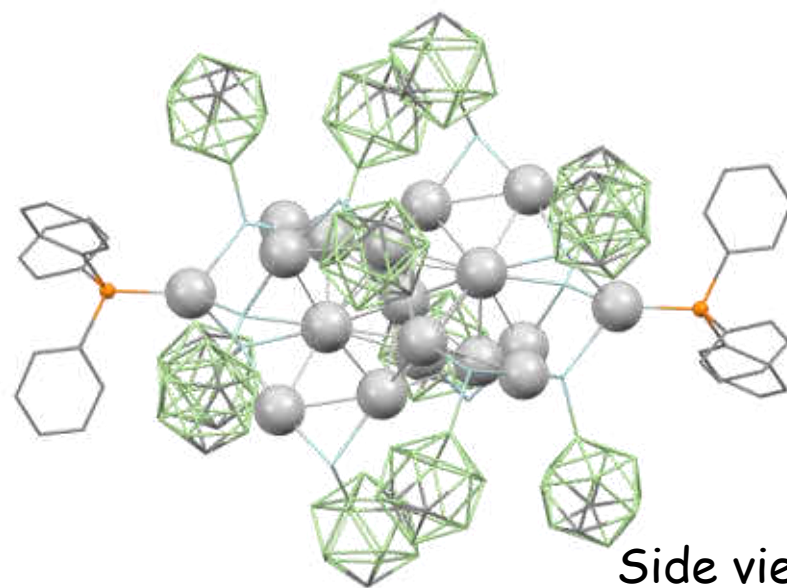
9-HS-1,7- $\text{C}_2\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{11}$



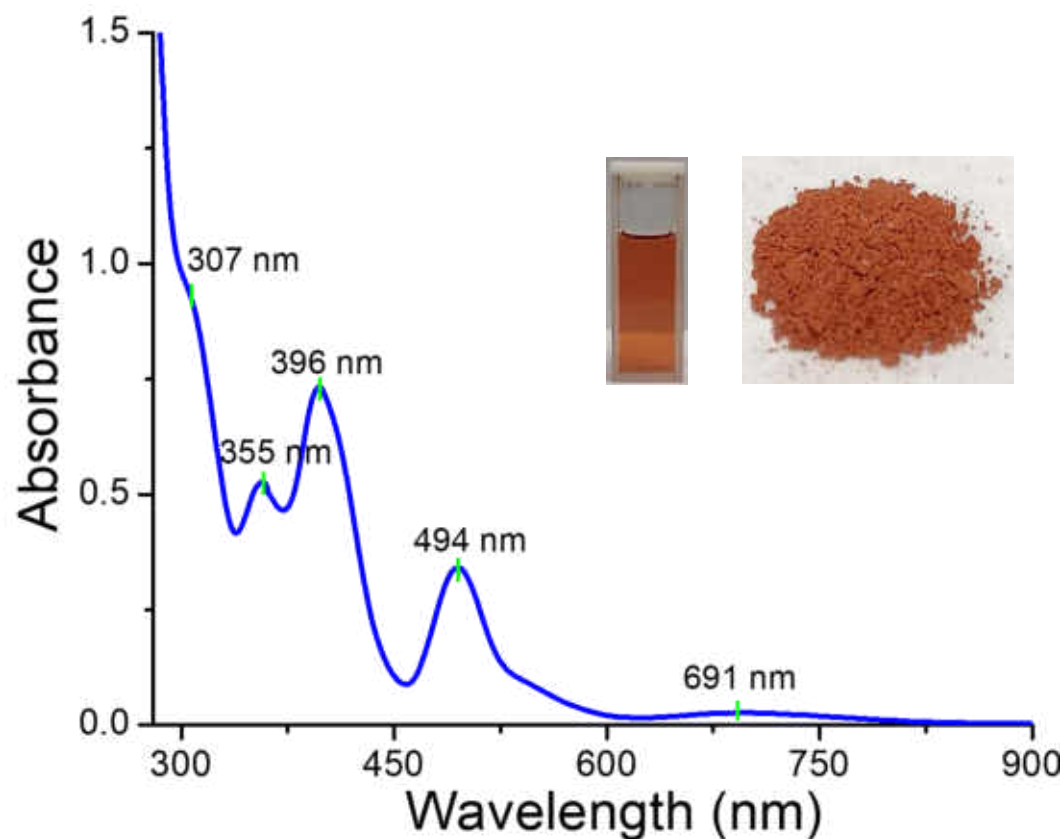
Crystal



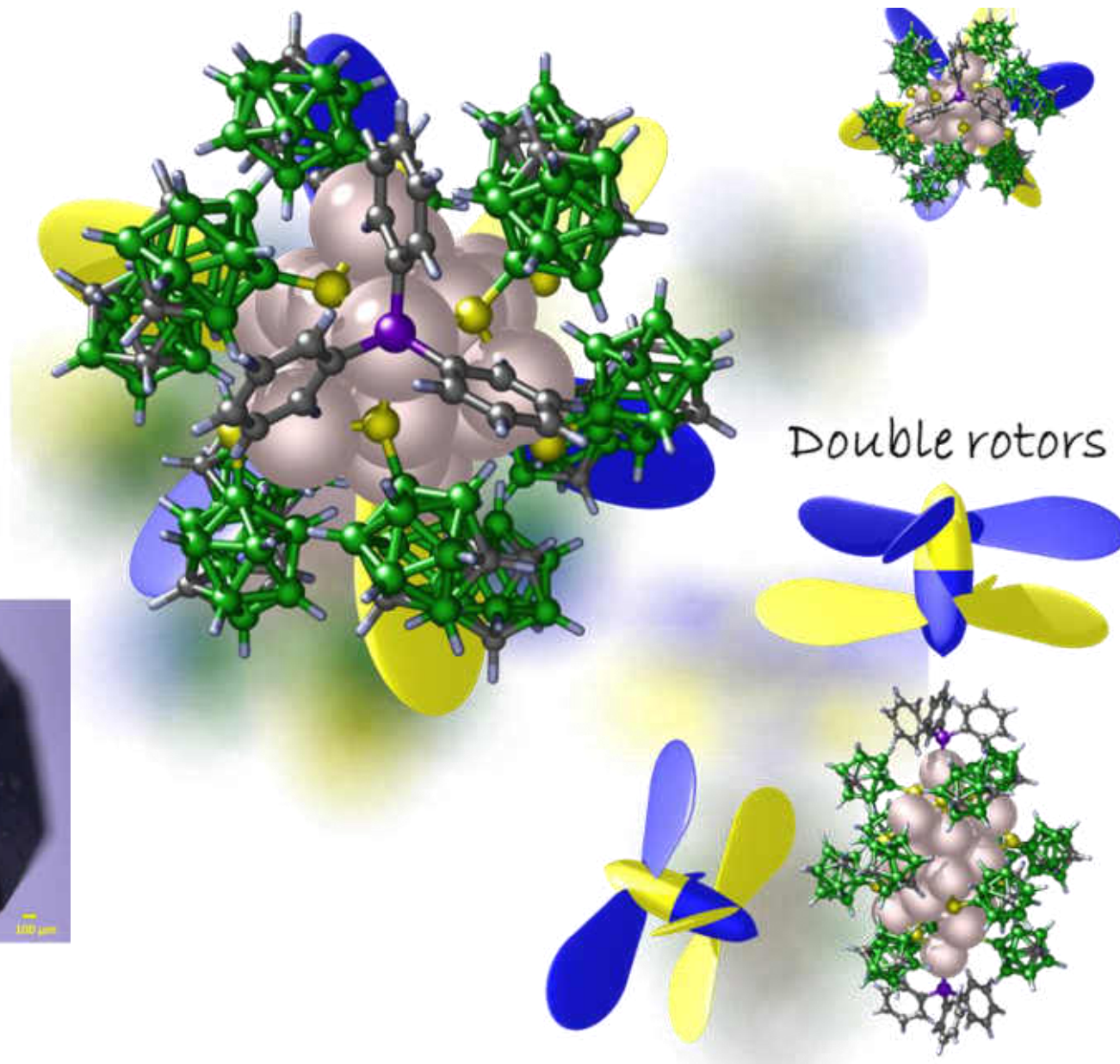
Top view



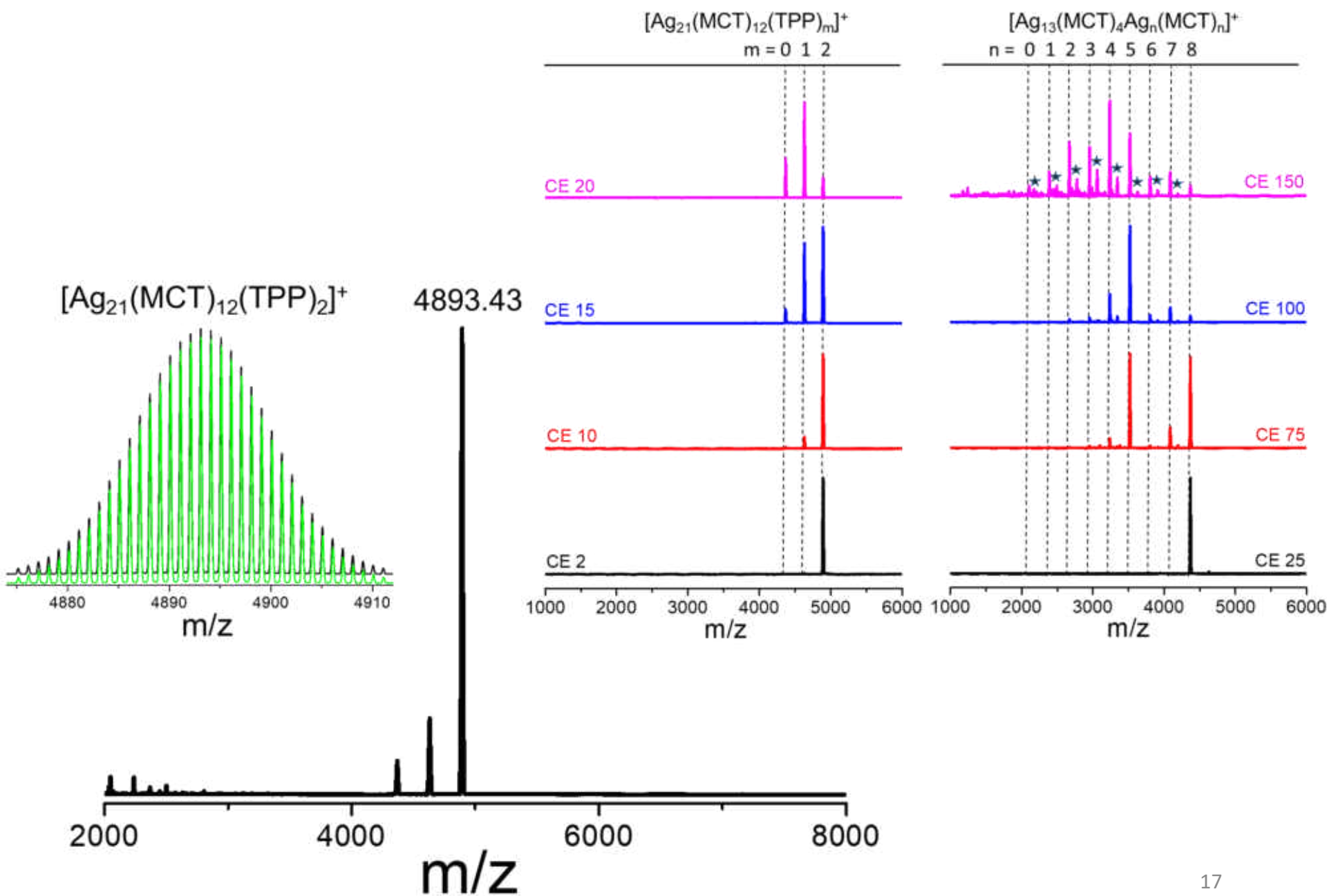
Side view

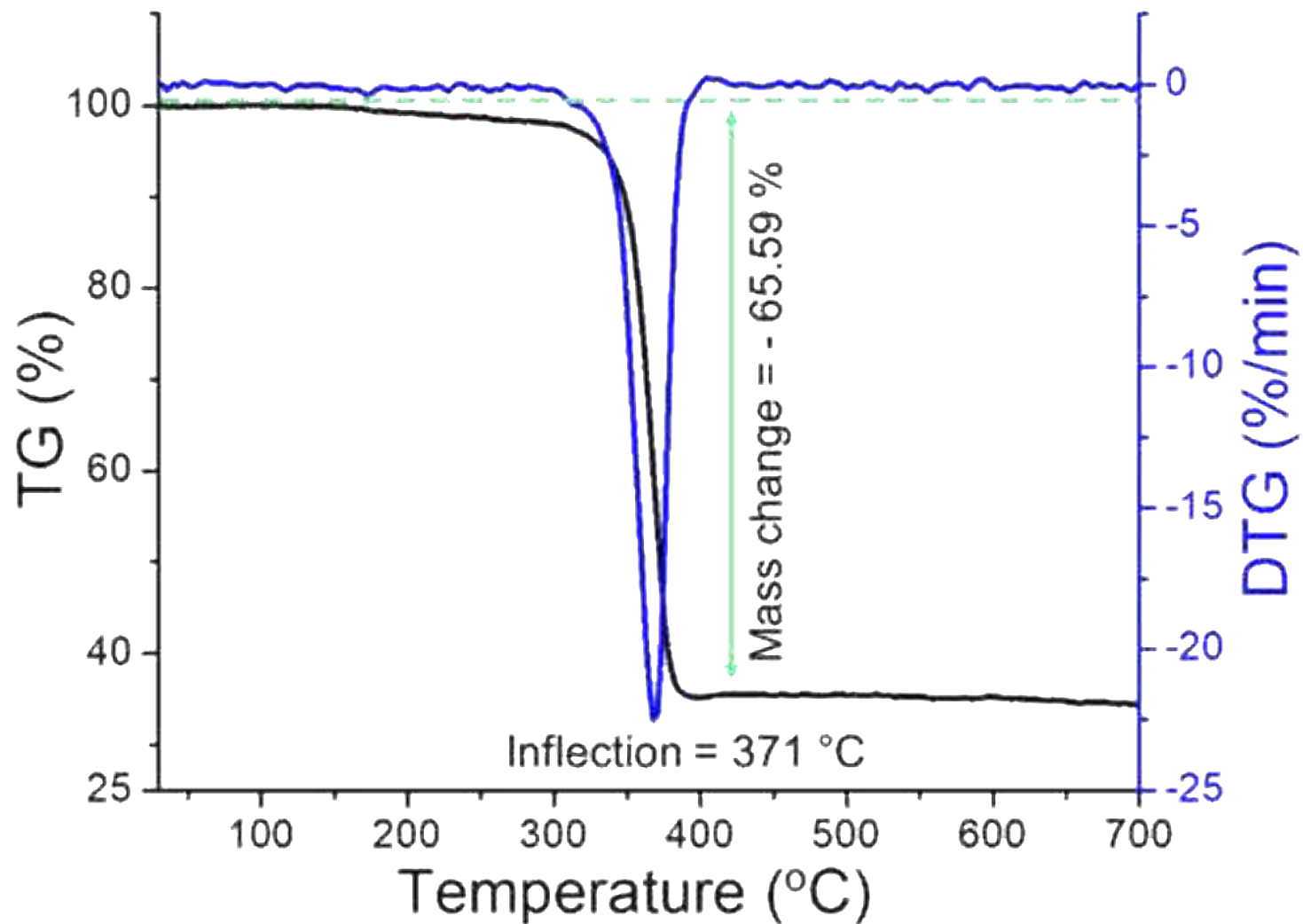


Propeller shaped $[Ag_{21}(m_9\text{-CBT})_{12}(\text{TPP})_2]$ Nanocluster

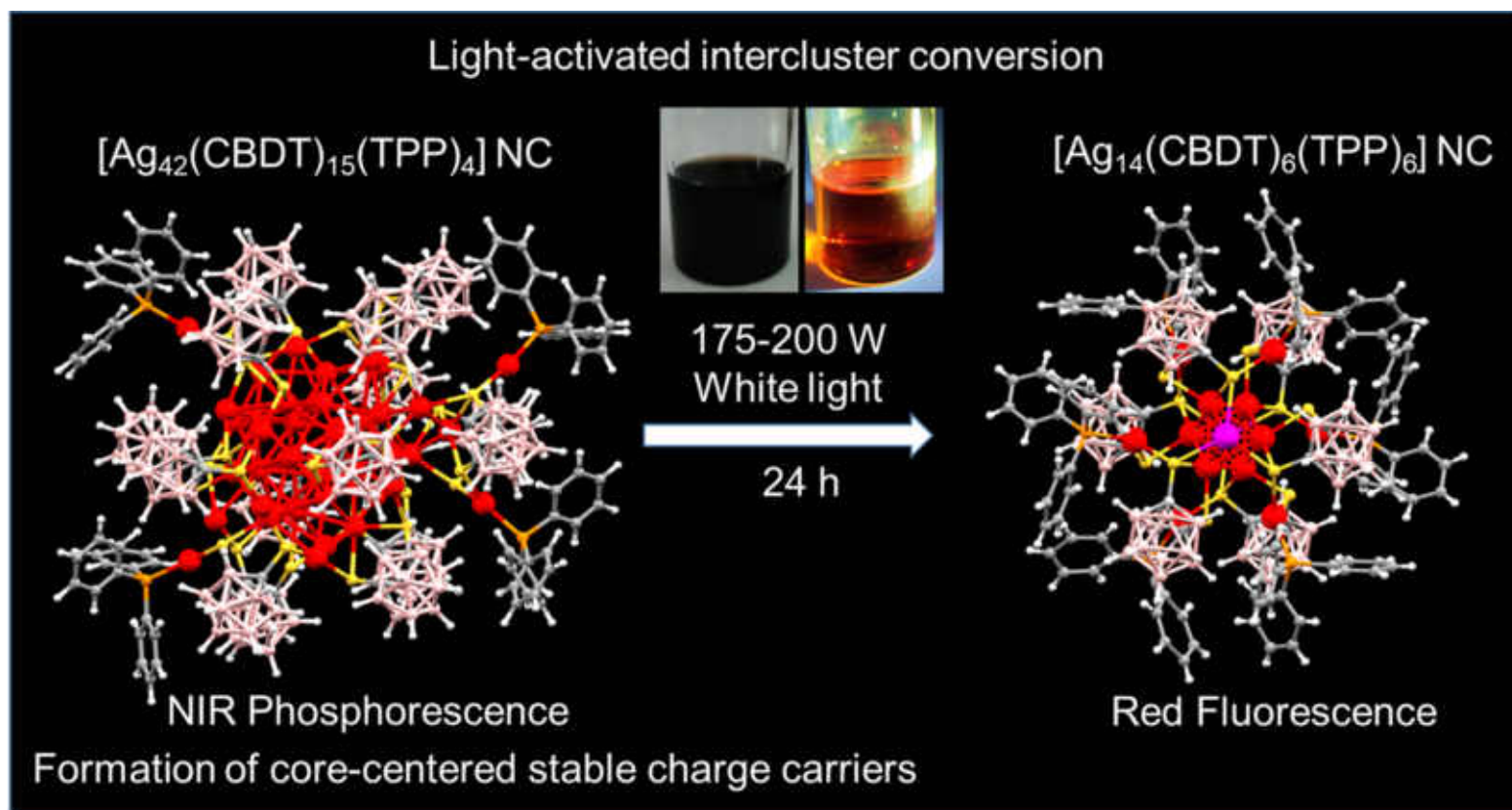


Mass spectrometric characterization

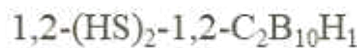
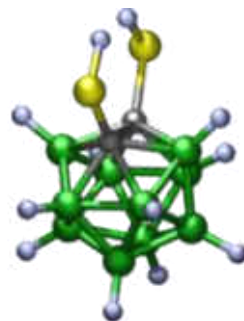




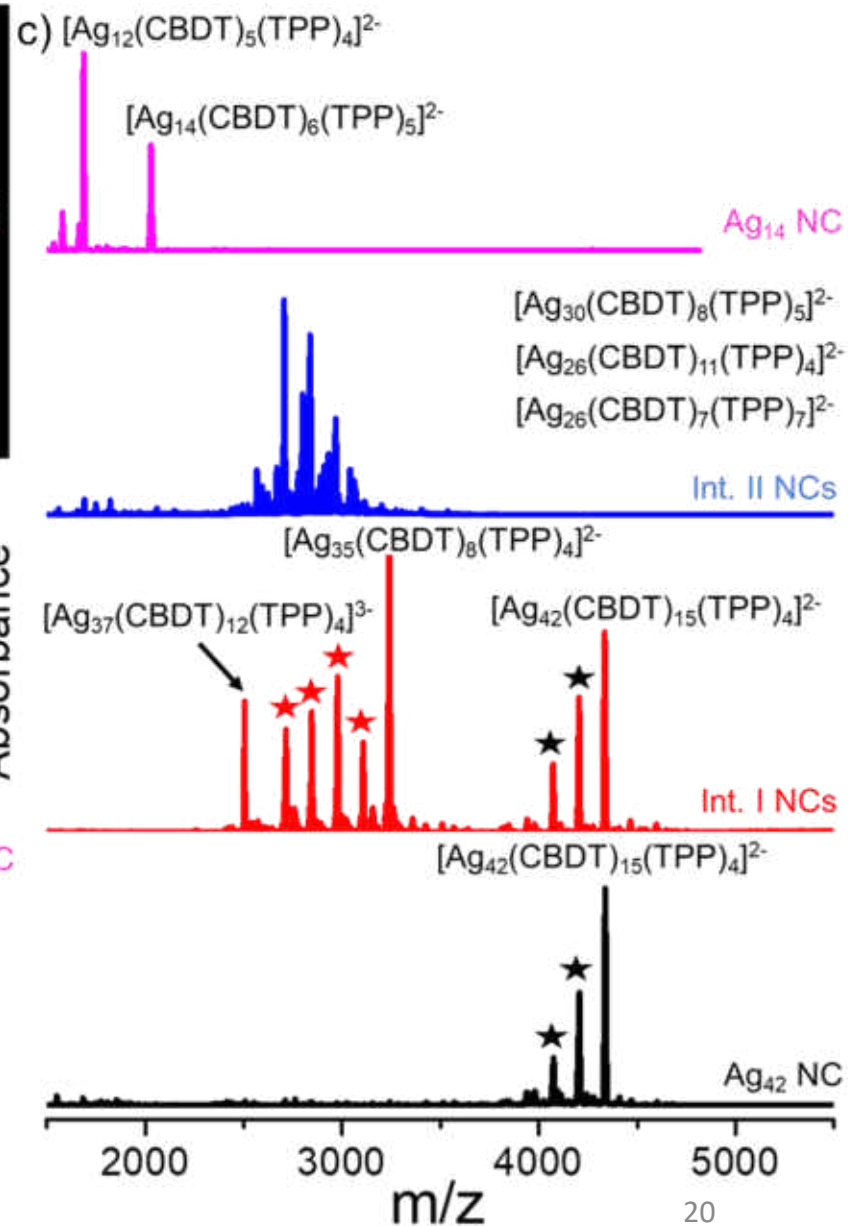
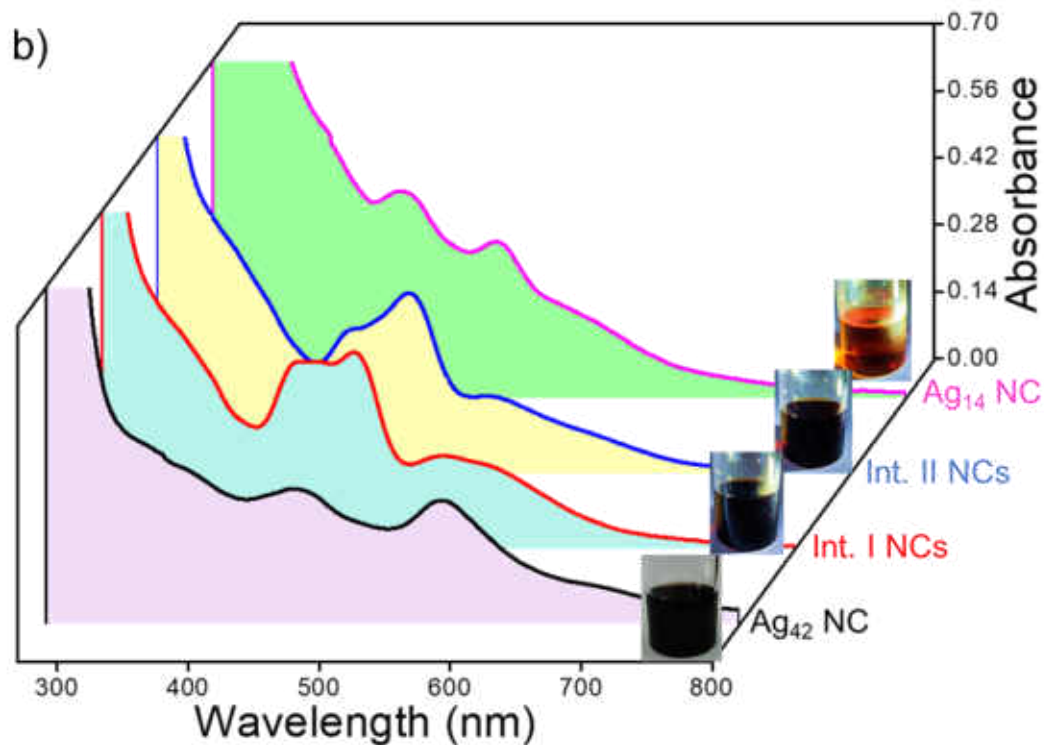
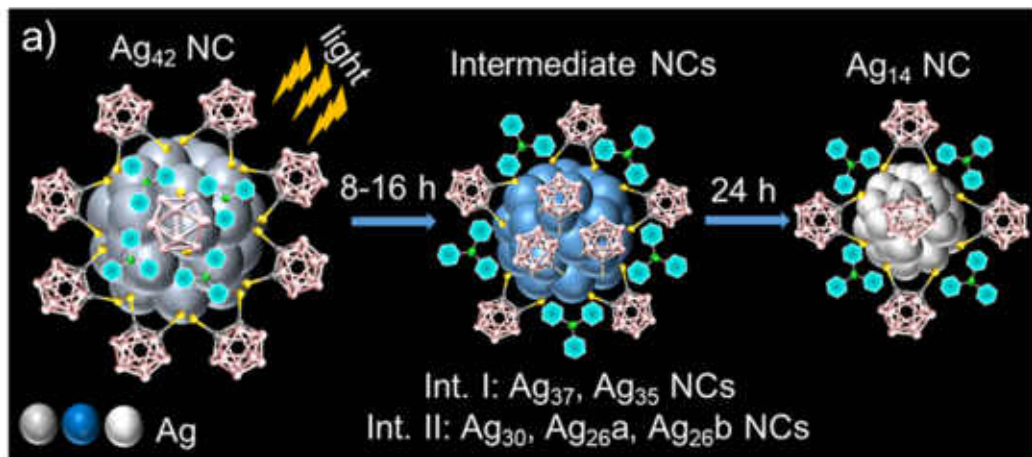
Light-activated Conversion of Carborane Thiol Appended Silver Nanocluster



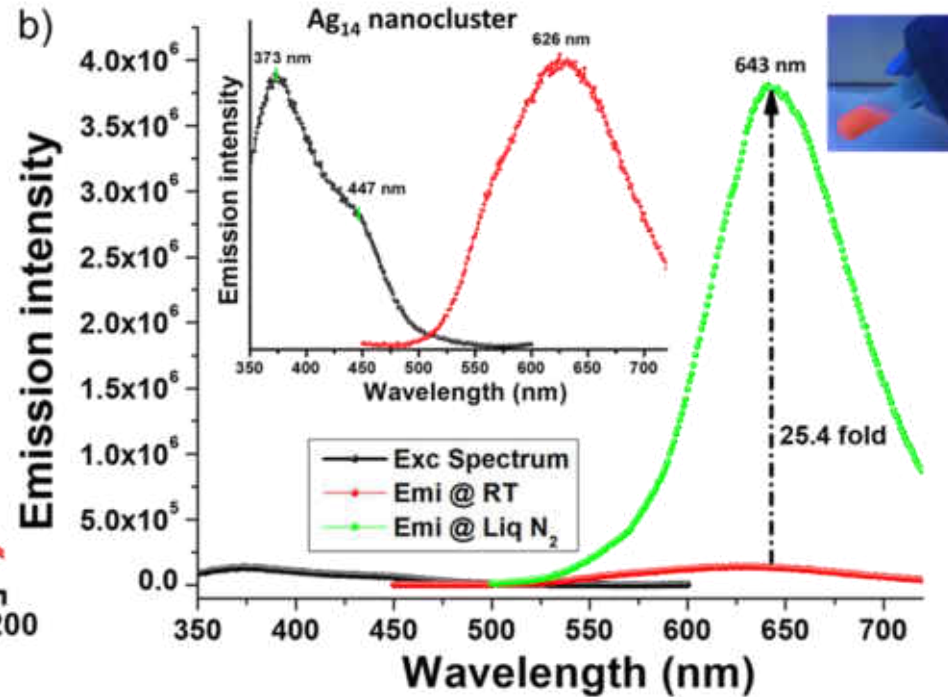
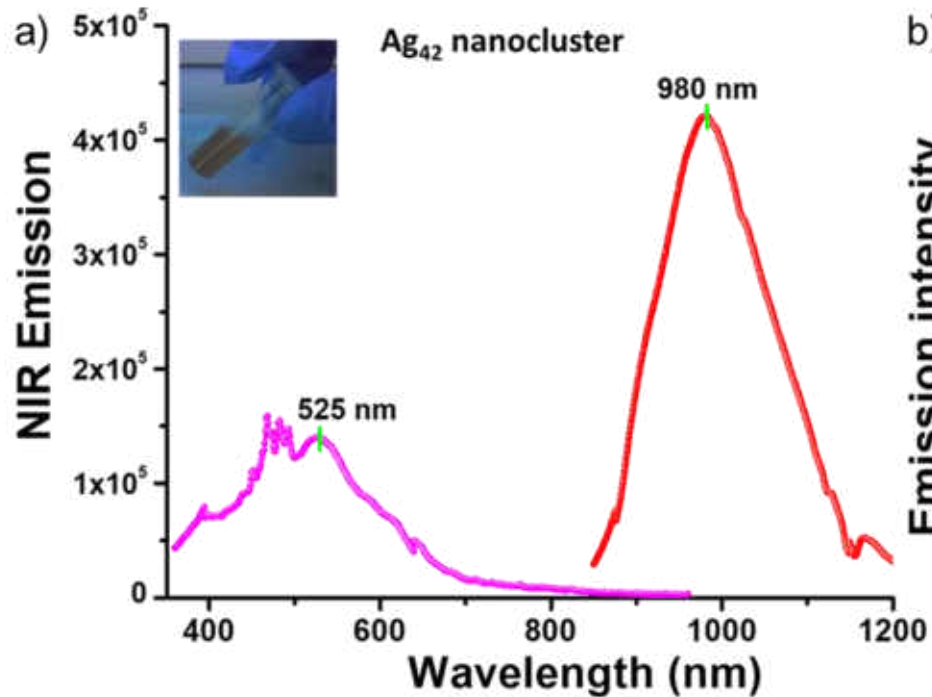
Ligand:



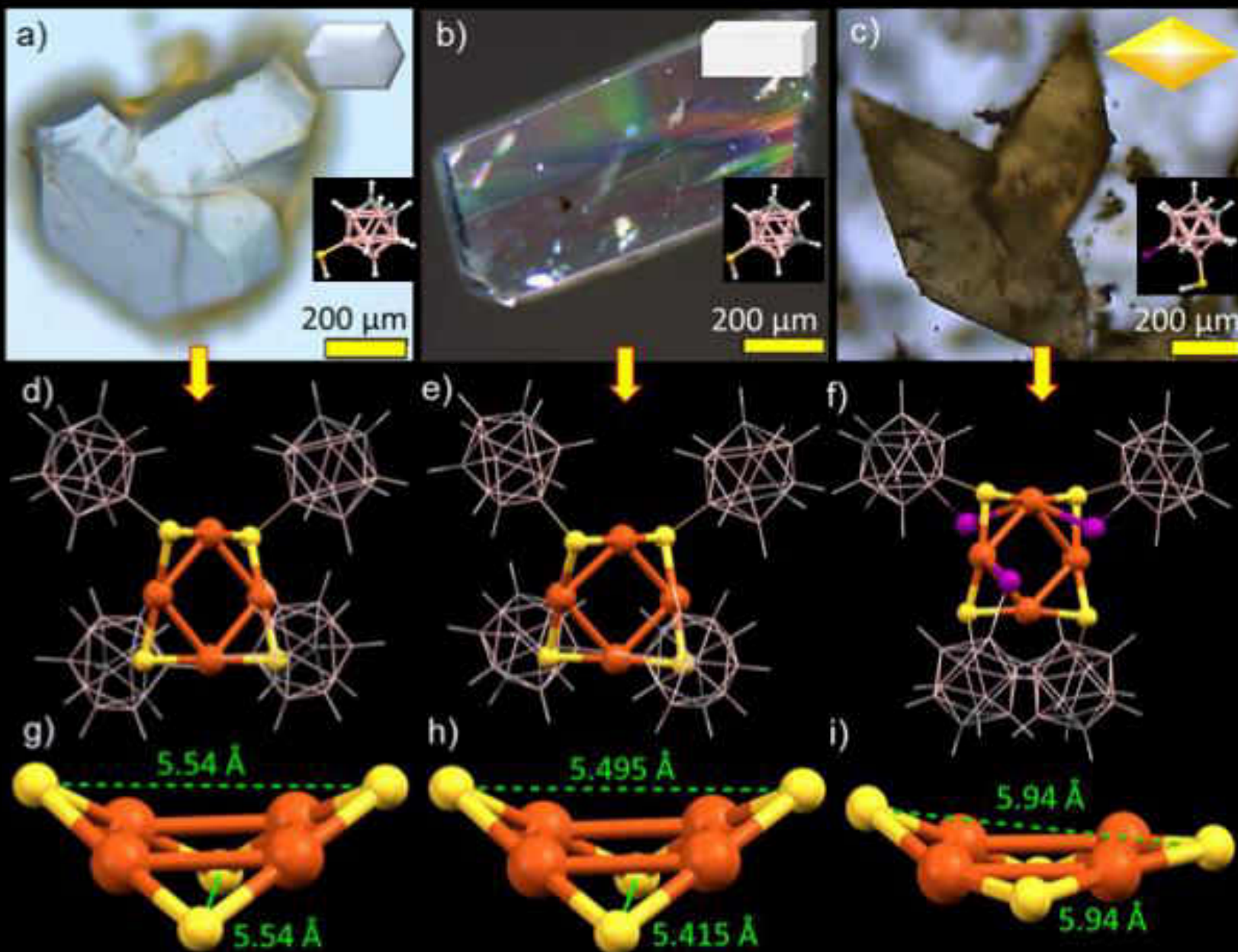
Light-activated Intercluster Conversion



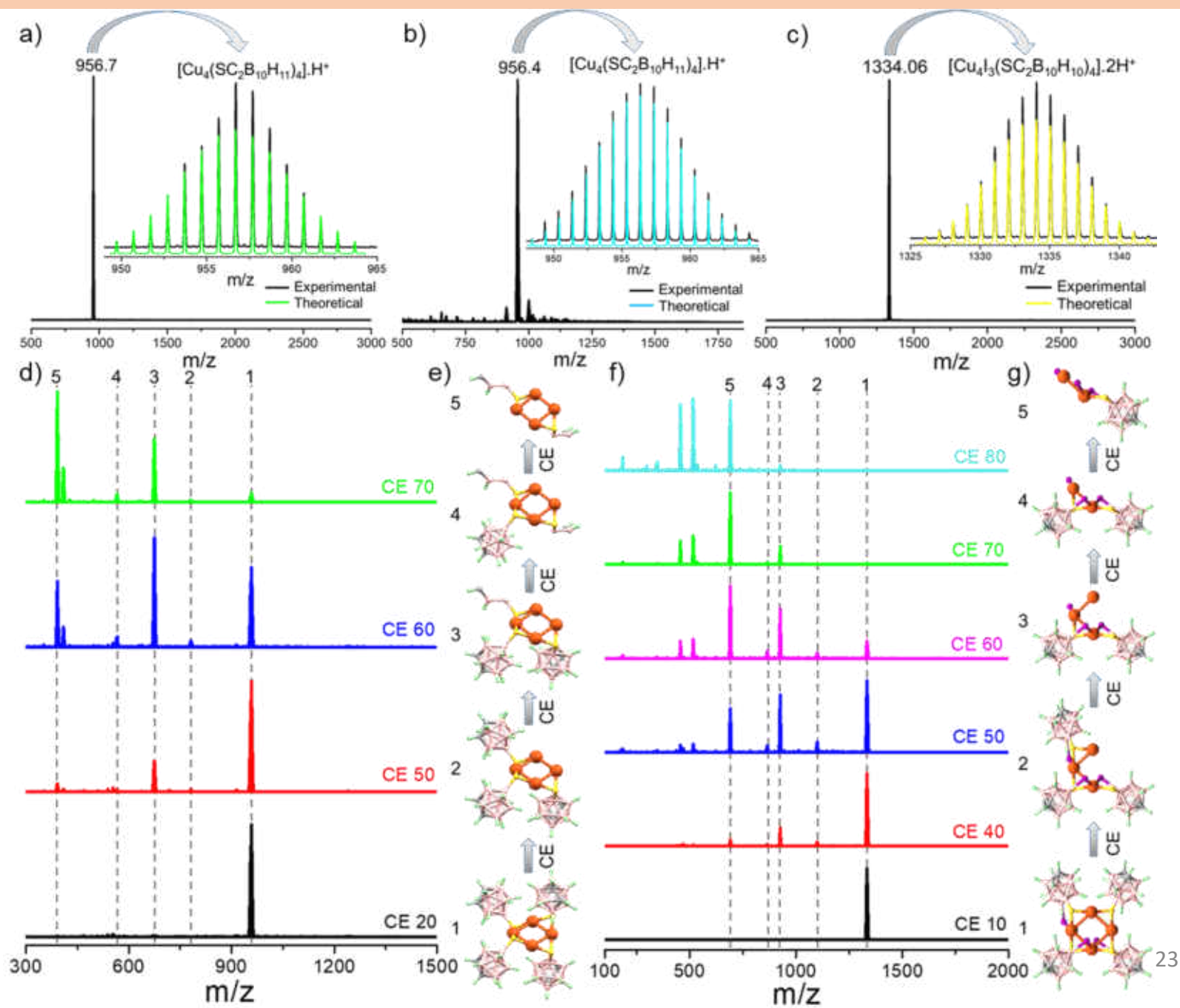
Photoluminescence Properties



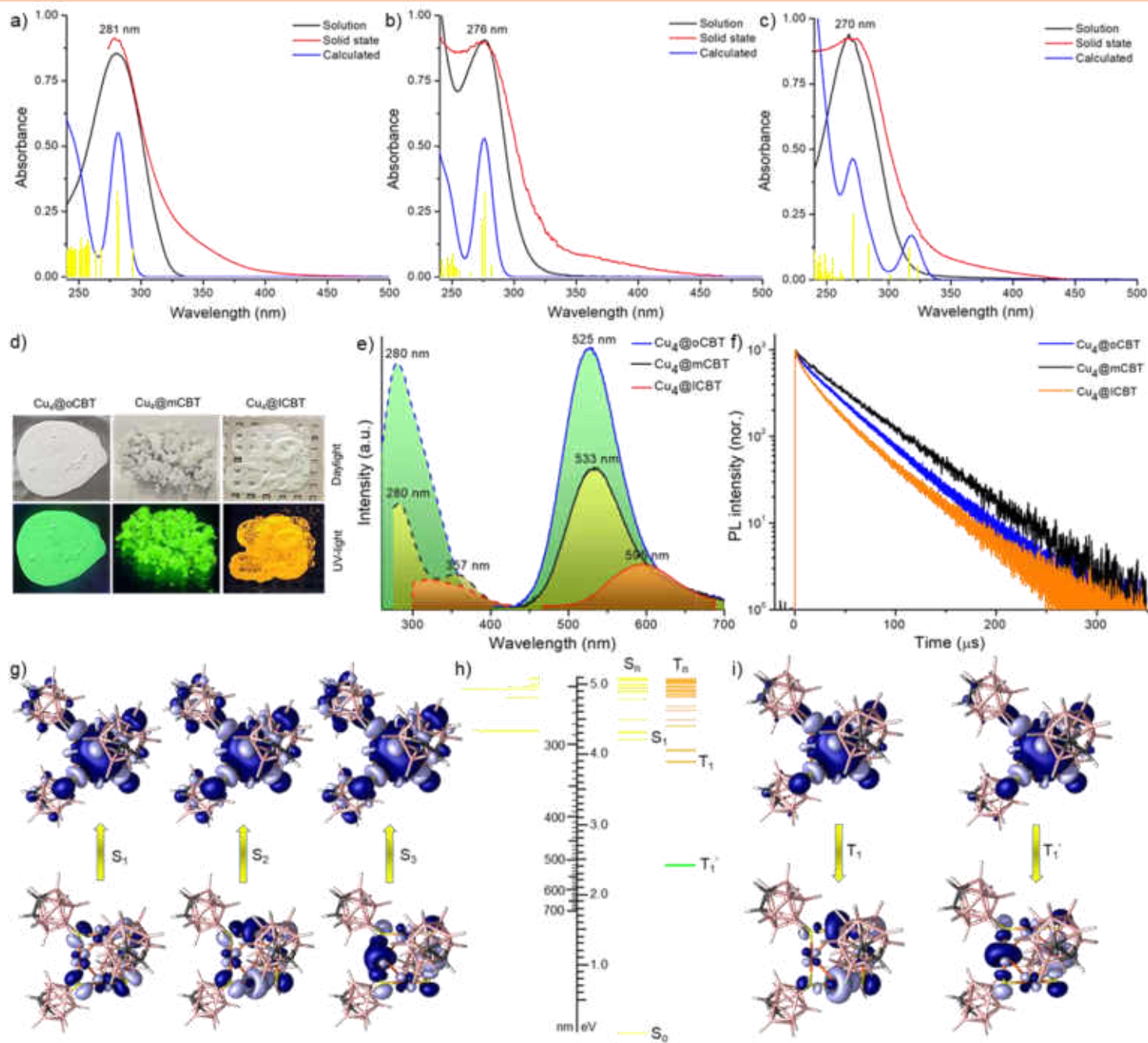
Multicolor Phosphorescence of Tetranuclear Copper Nanoclusters



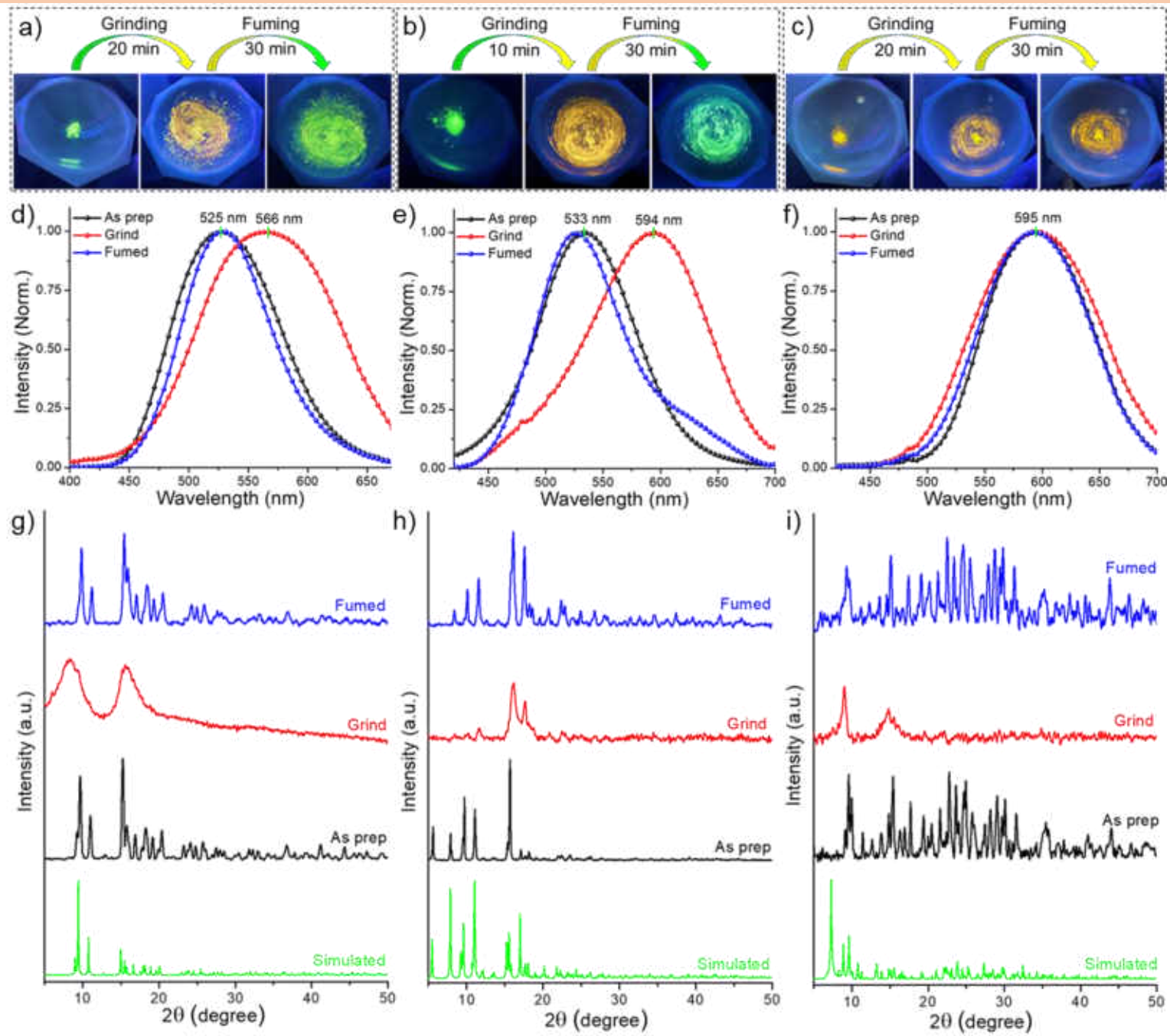
Mass spectrometric studies



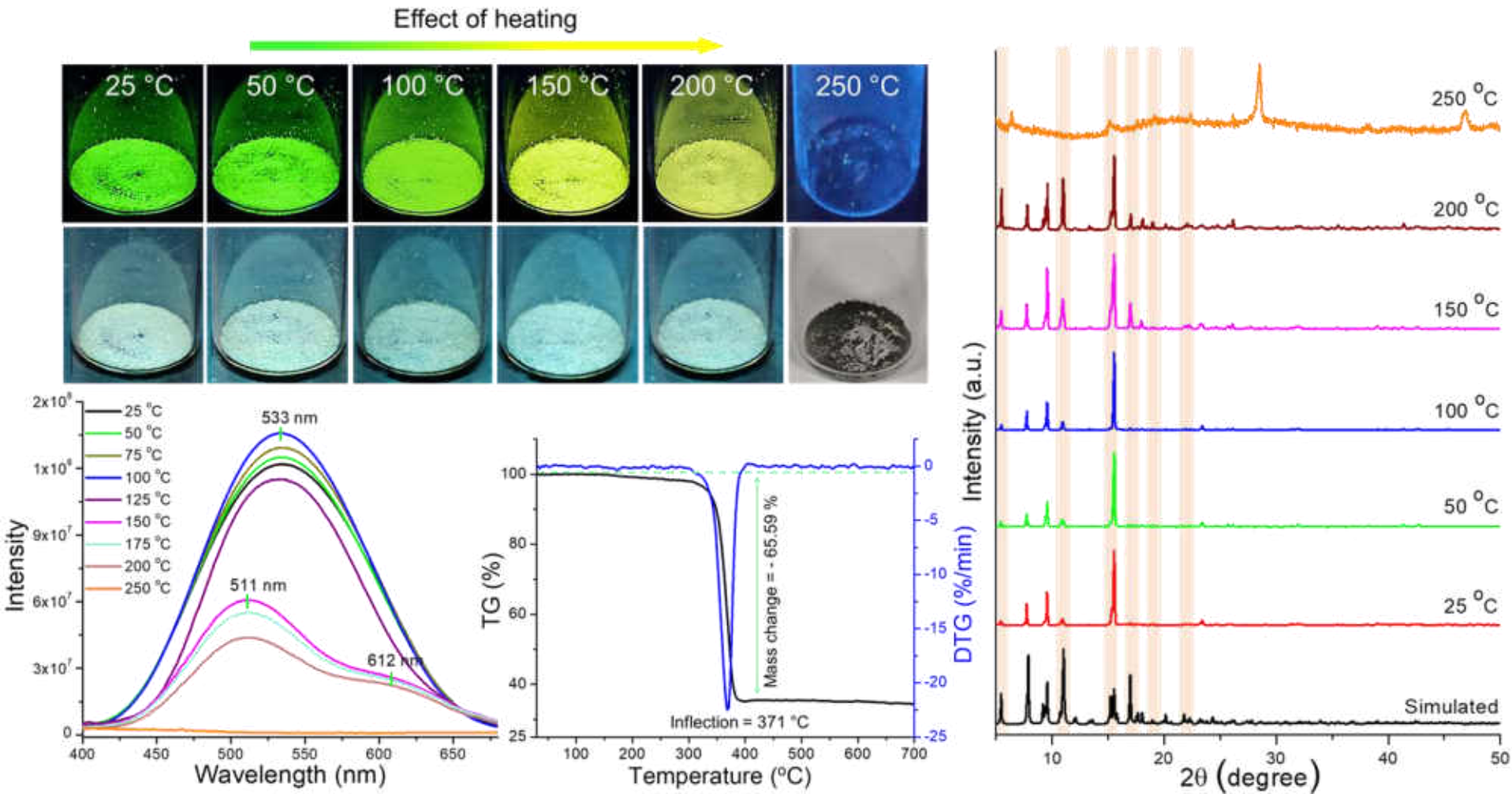
Photophysical properties



Mechanoresponsive properties



Thermoresponsive properties



Dynamics in clusters

Reactions

Isotope exchange

Positional dynamics

Inter-cluster reactions



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



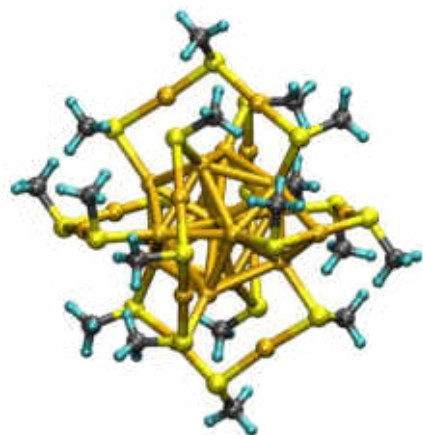
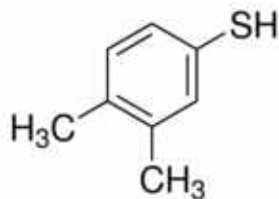
K. R. Krishnadas, et. al., *JACS*, 2016

Ag₂₅-Au₂₅ experiments

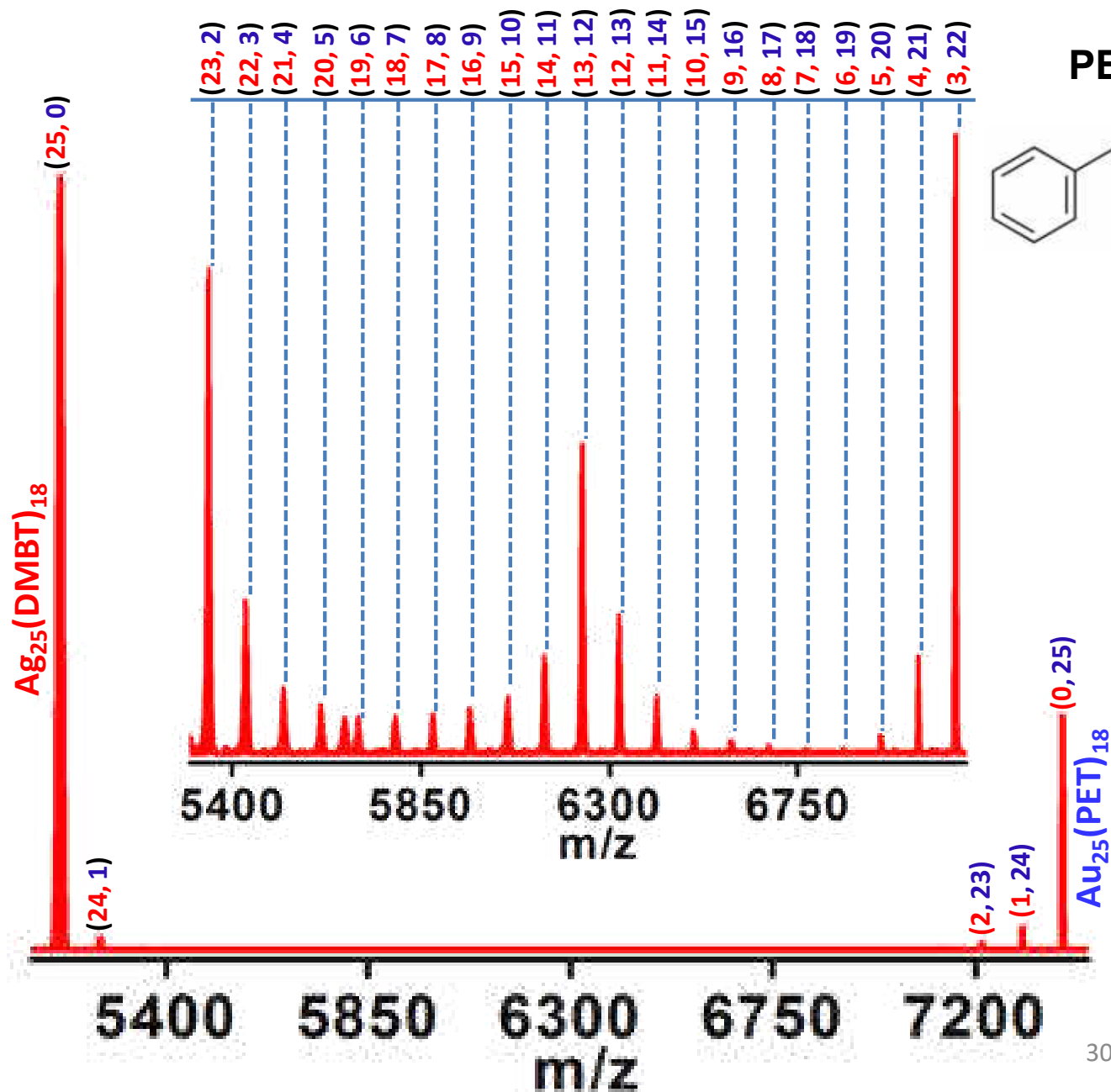
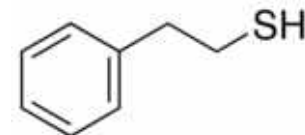
K. R. Krishnadas et al. *Nature Commun.* 2016

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

DMBT

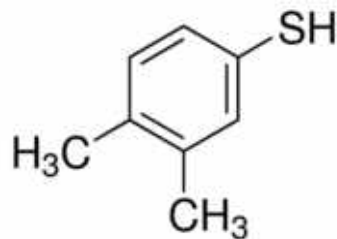


PET

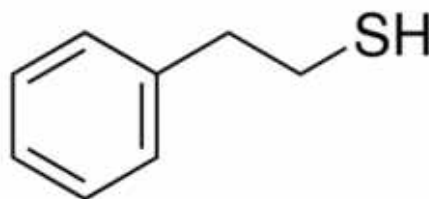


$[Ag_{25}(DMBT)_{18}+Au_{25}(PET)_{18}]^{2-}$

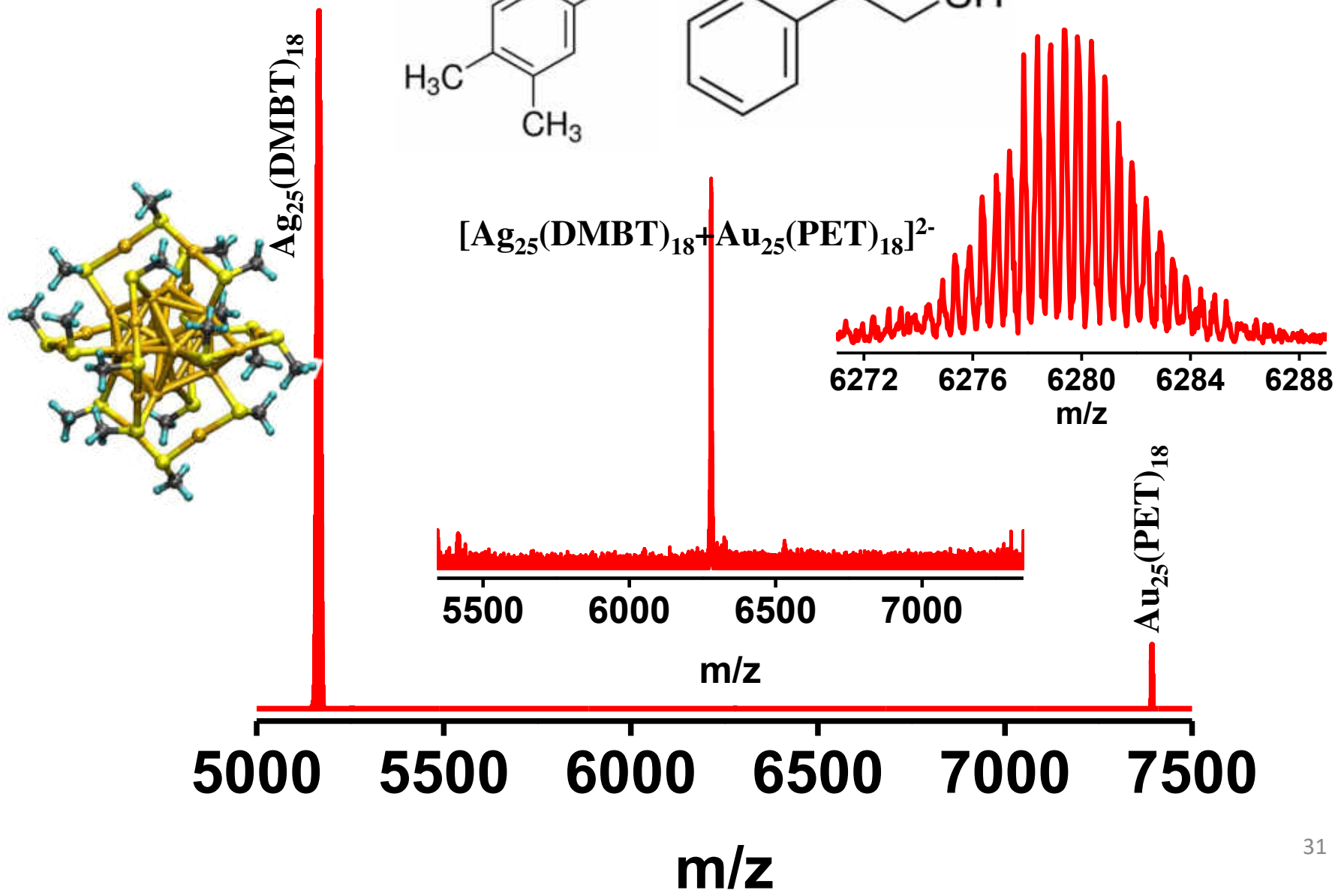
DMBT



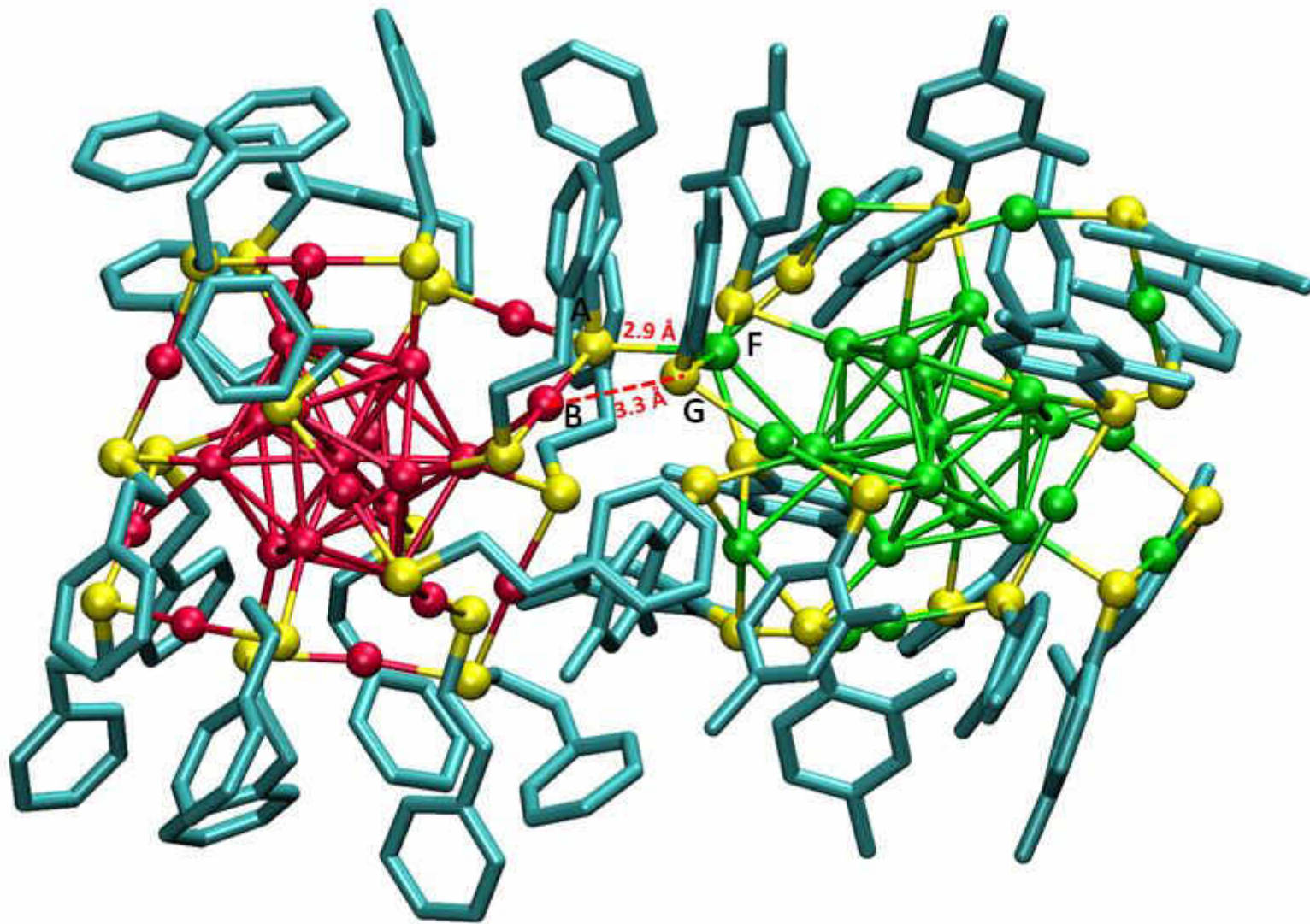
PET

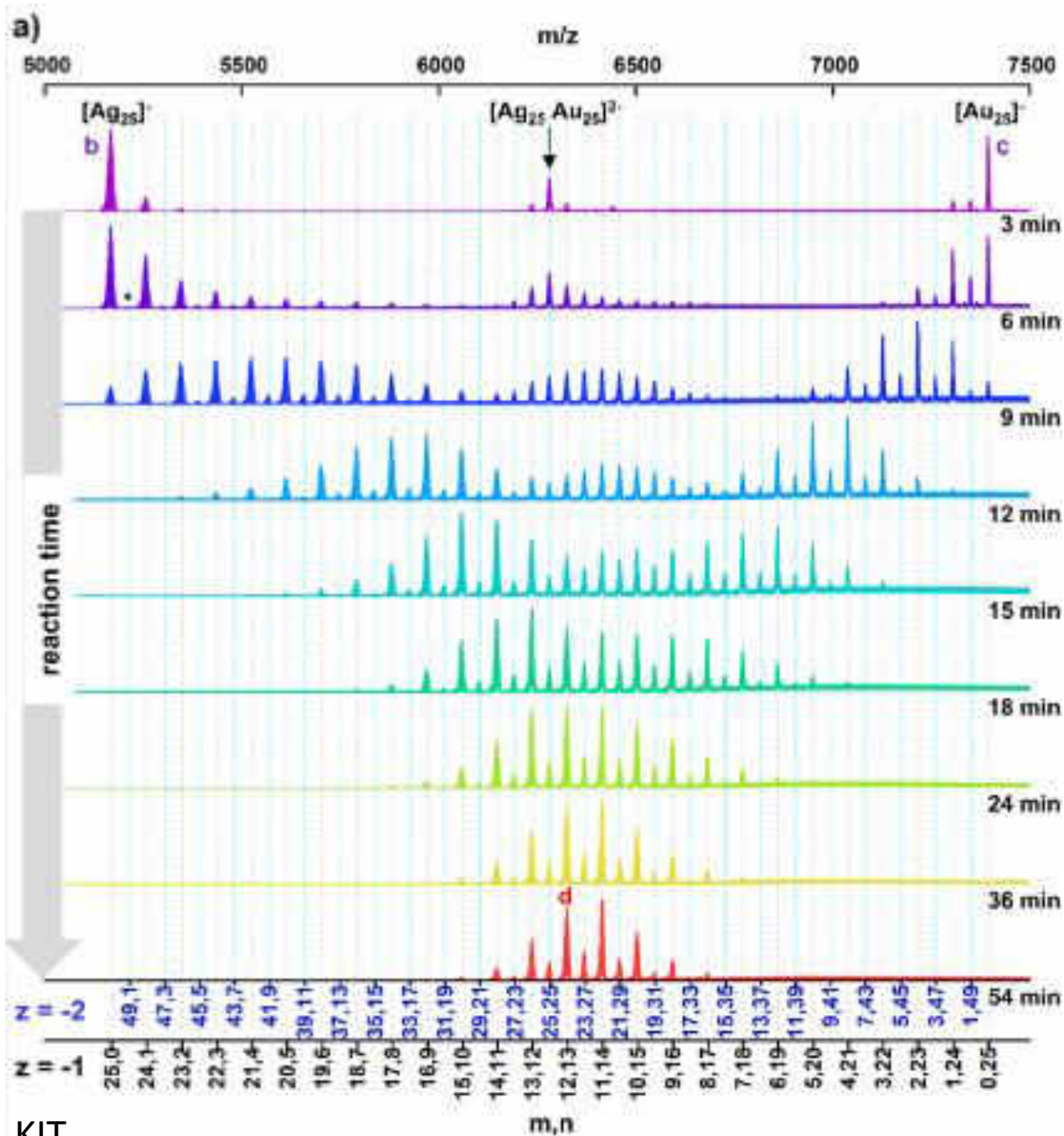


$[Ag_{25}(DMBT)_{18}+Au_{25}(PET)_{18}]^{2-}$

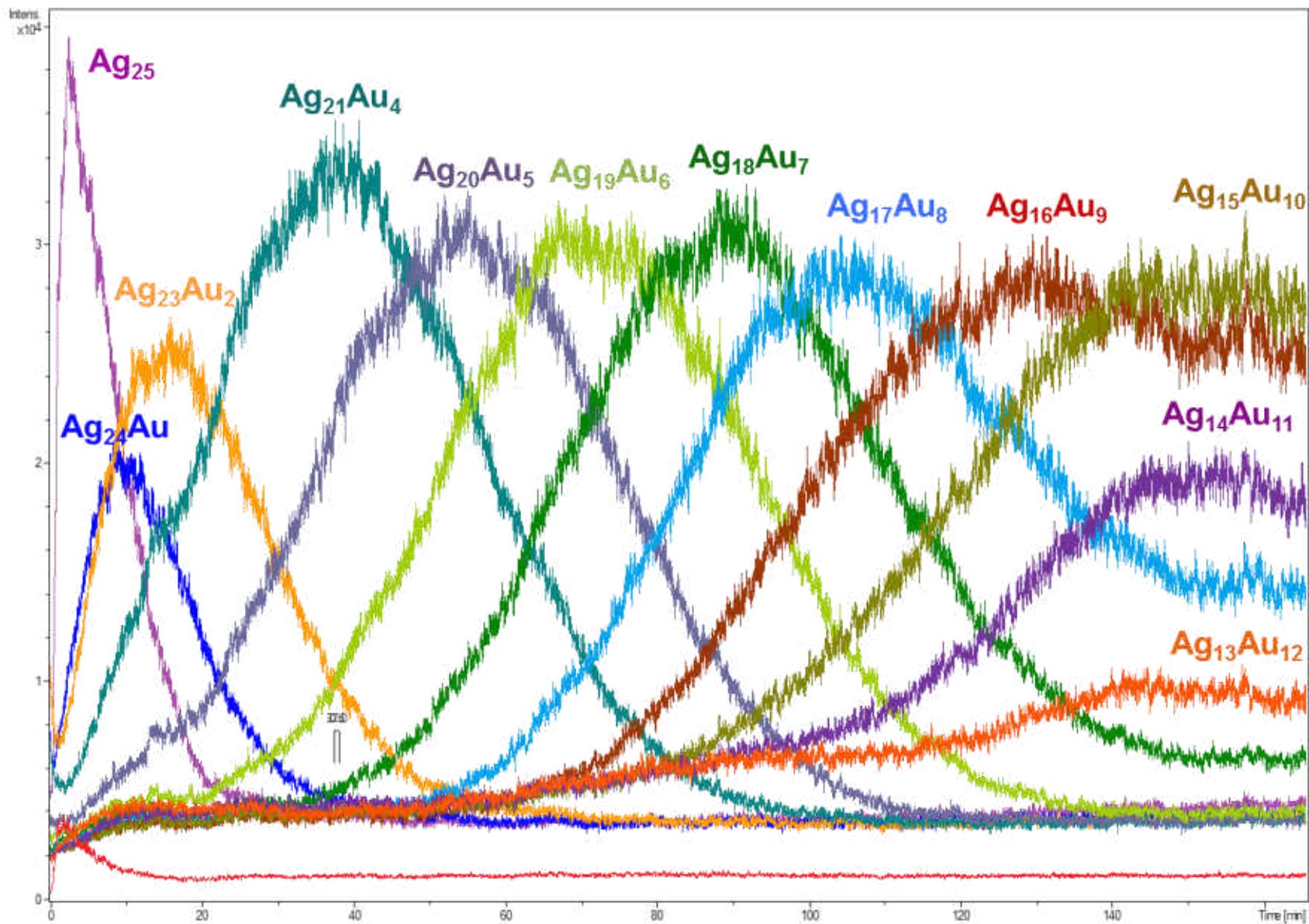


Optimized structure of $[\text{Ag}_{25}\text{Au}_{25}(\text{DMBT})_{18}(\text{PET})_{18}]^{2-}$



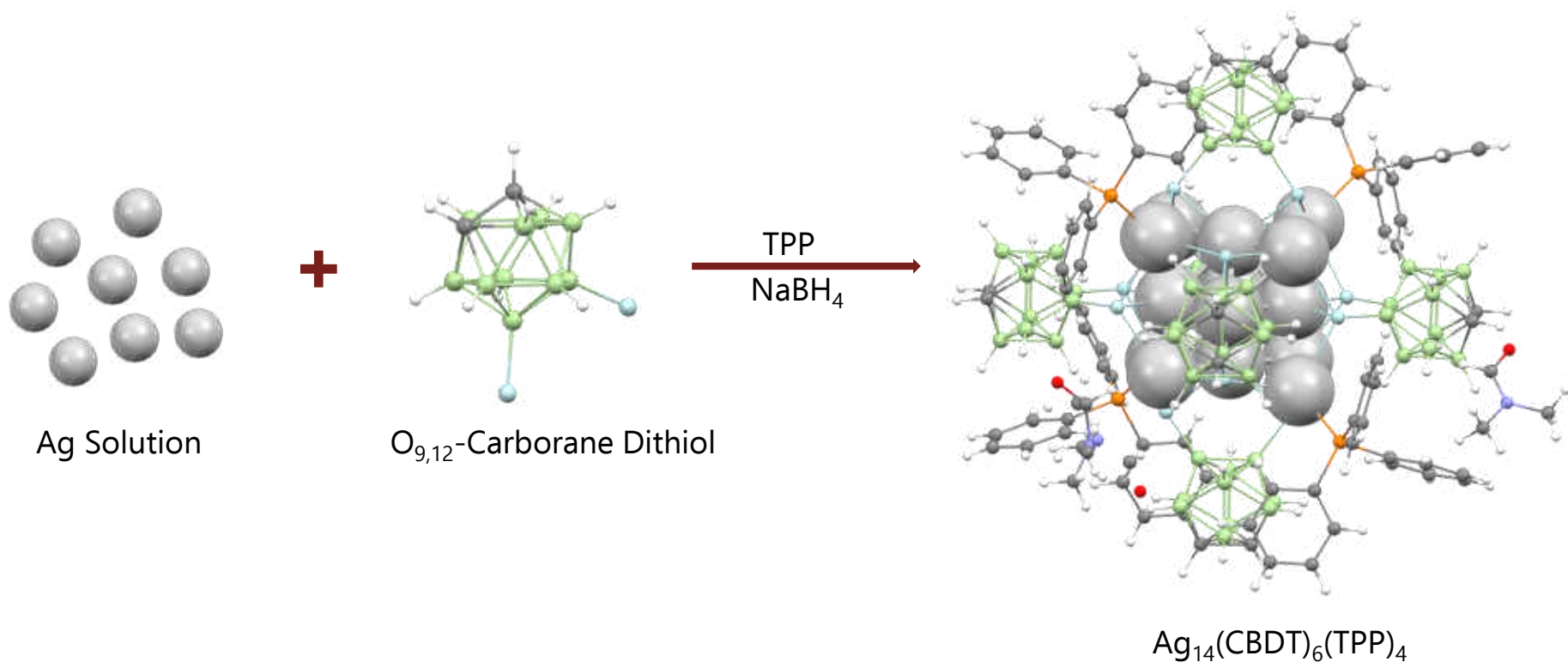


Kinetics of the exchange (monitored on the Ag_{25} side)



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

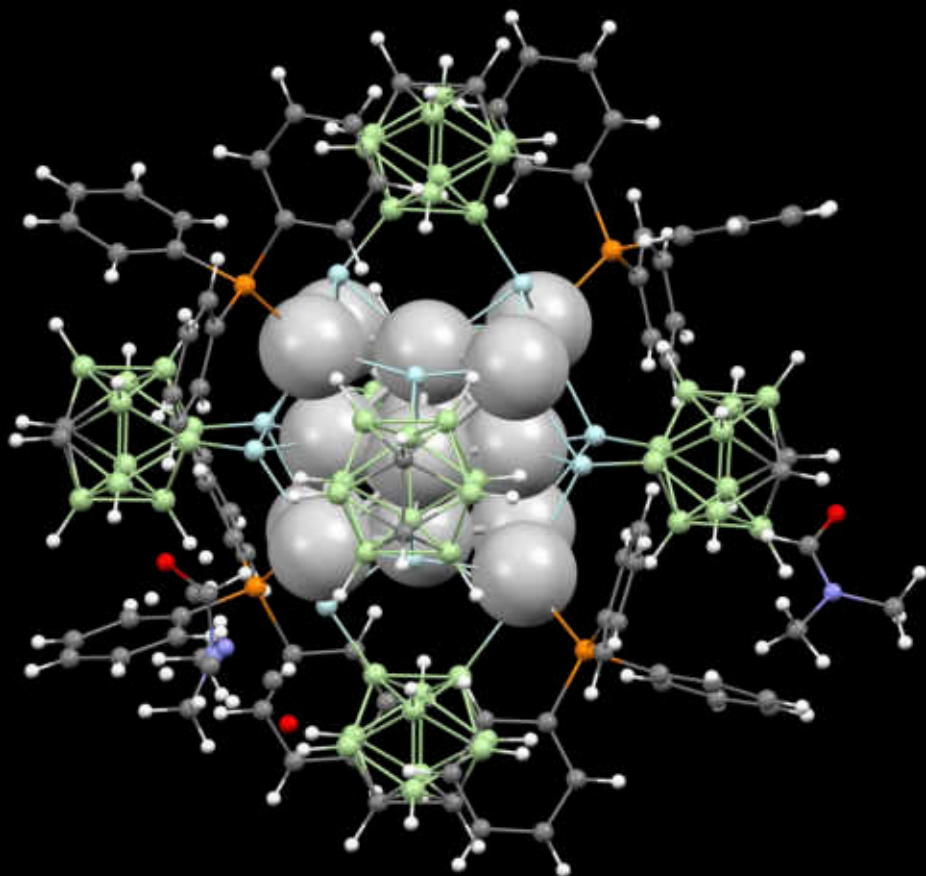
Synthesis Schematic of $\text{Ag}_{14}(\text{CBDT})_6(\text{TPP})_4$ Nanocluster



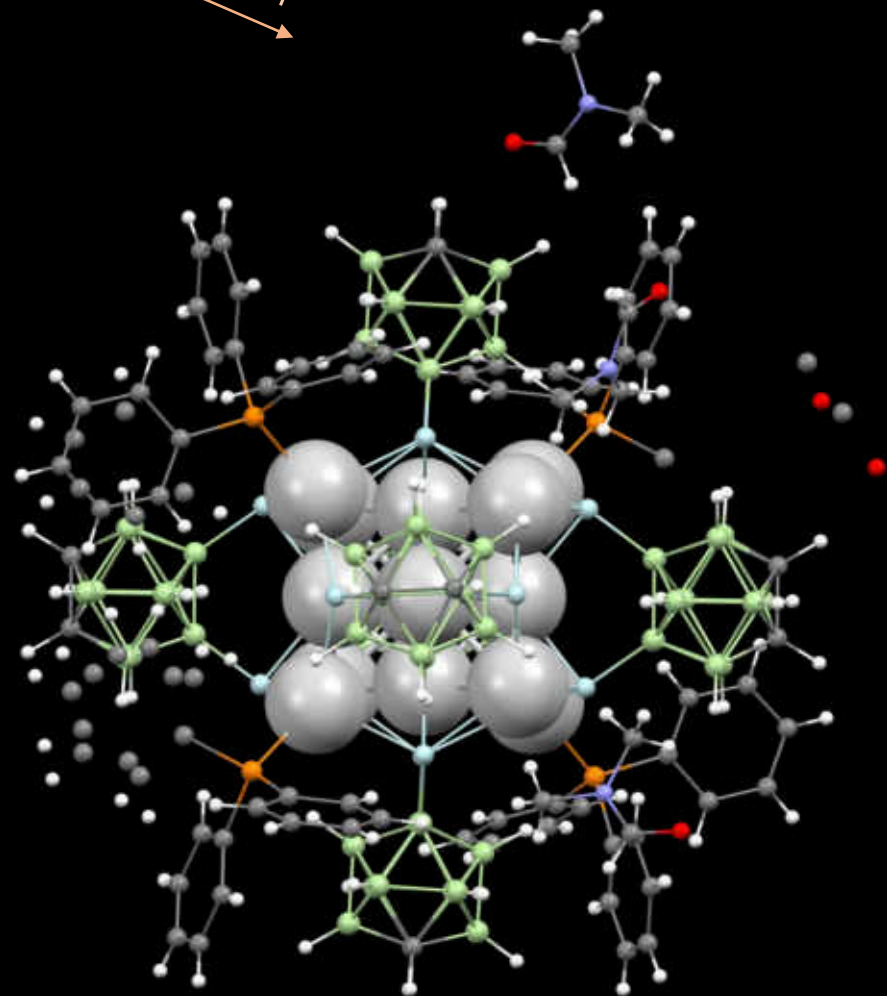
Crystallization

Without MeOH

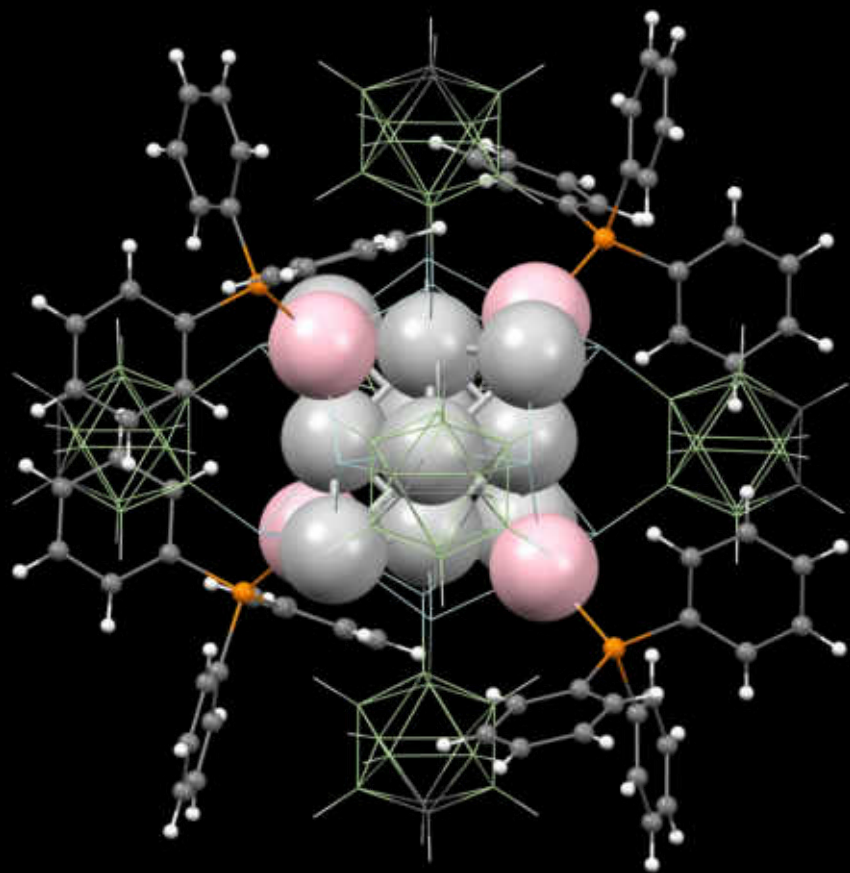
With MeOH



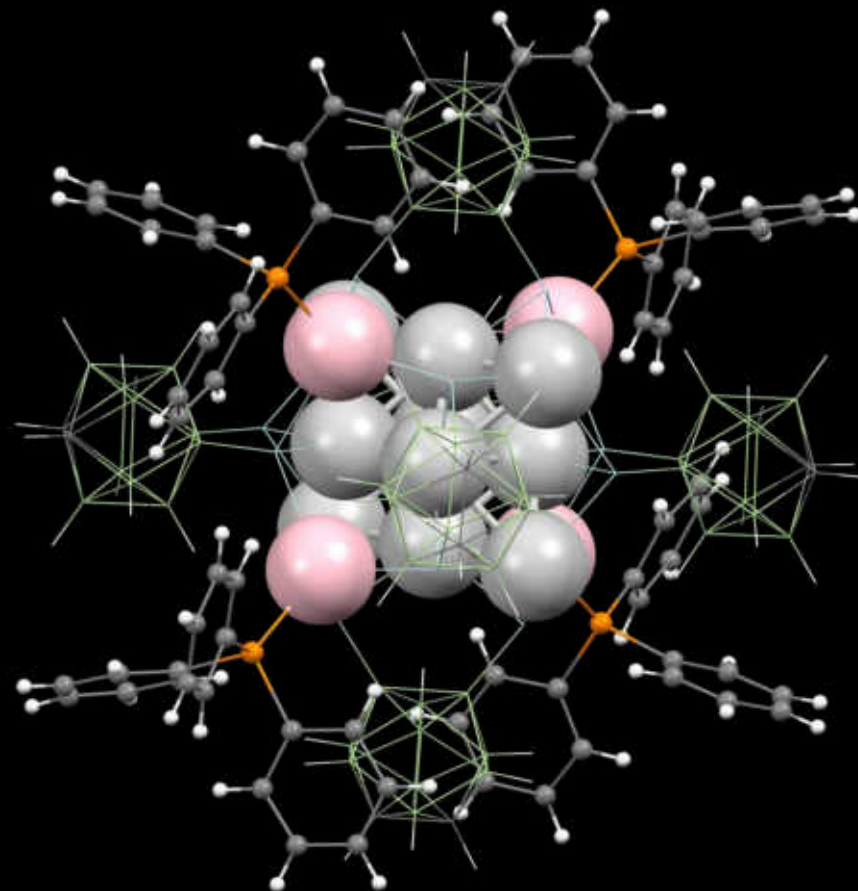
Tetrahedral TPP



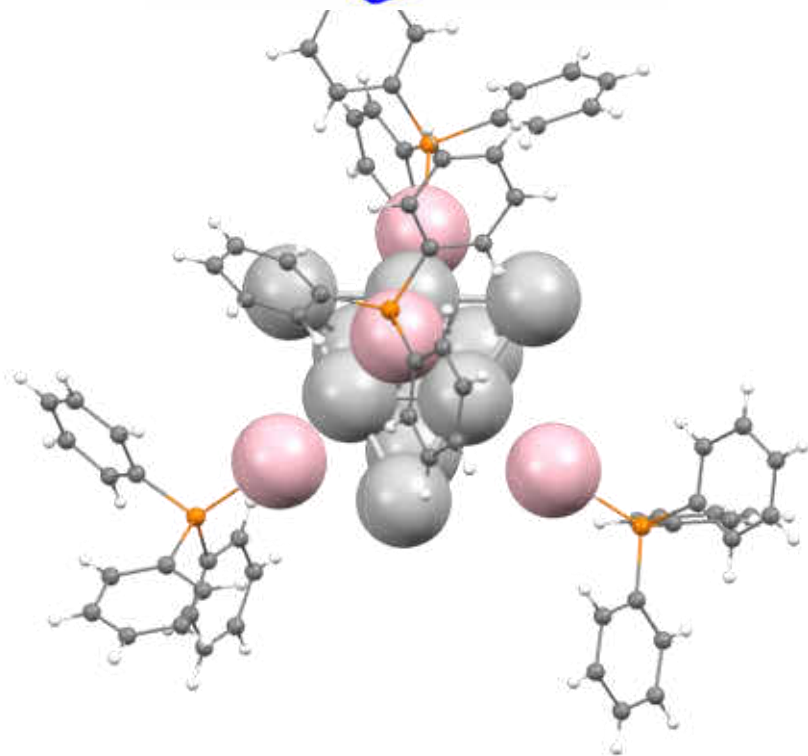
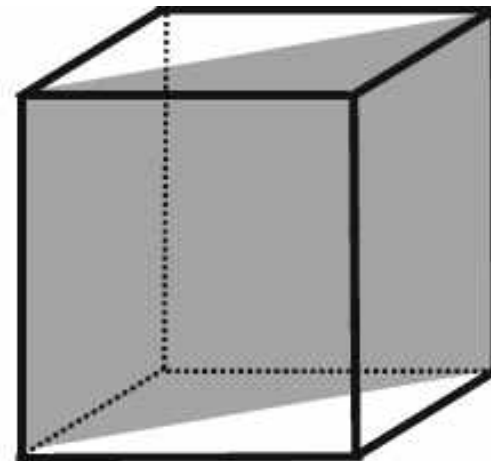
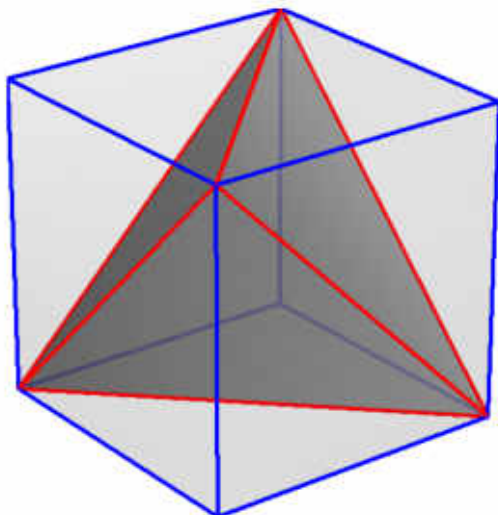
Square Planar TPP



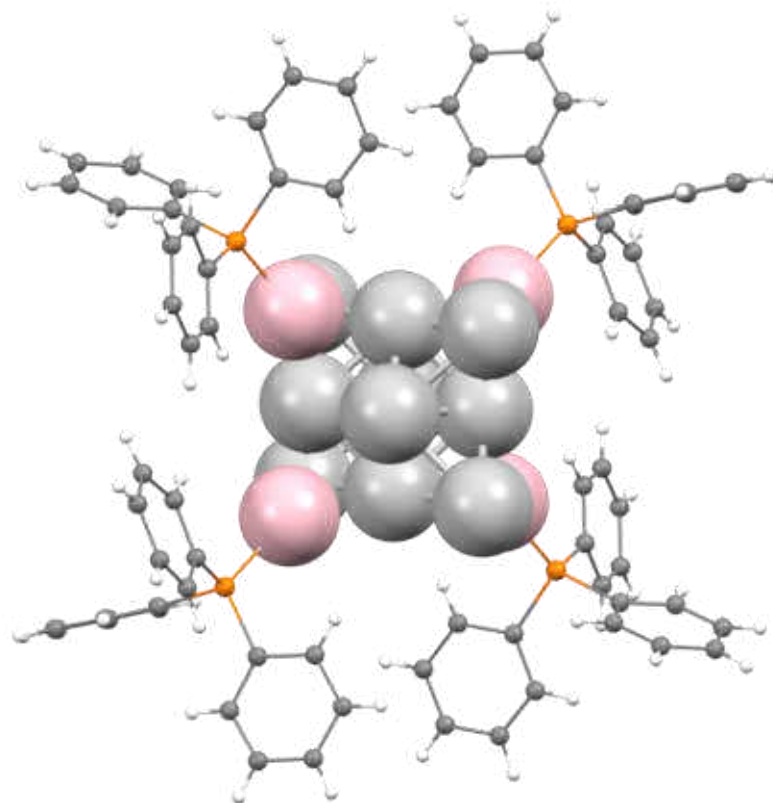
Tetrahedral TPP



Square Planar TPP

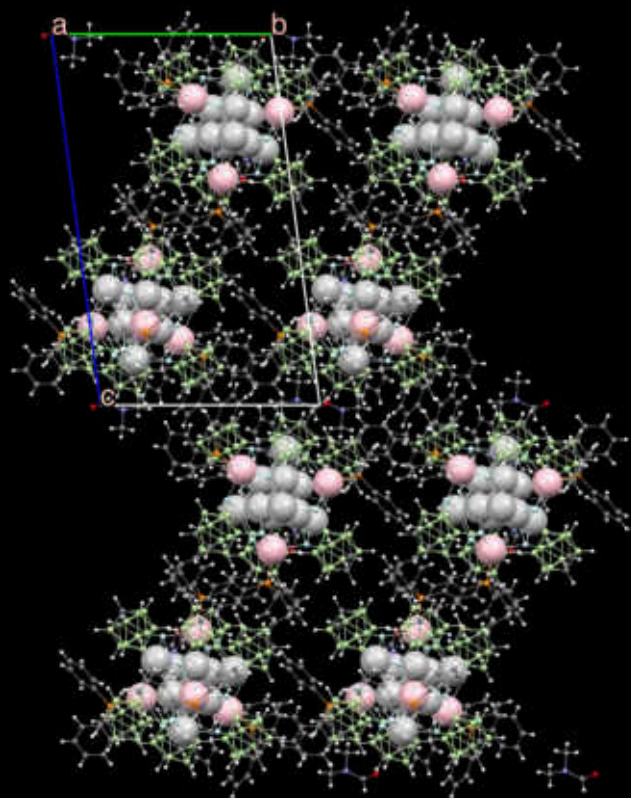


Tetrahedral TPP



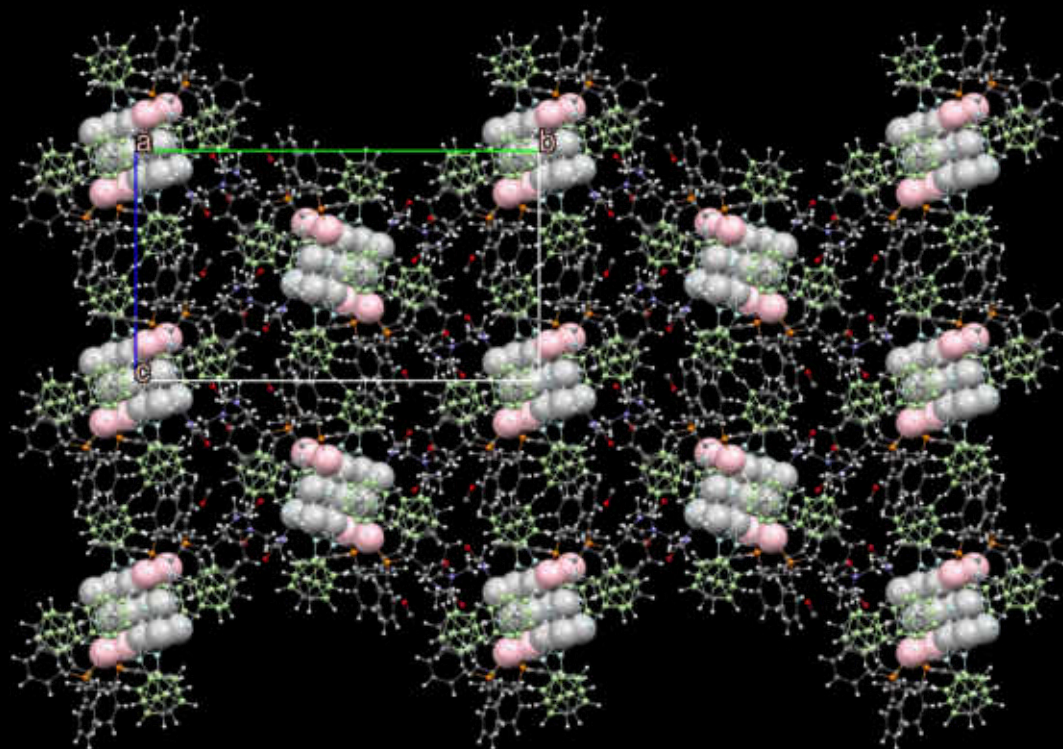
Square Planar TPP

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



Tetrahedral TPP

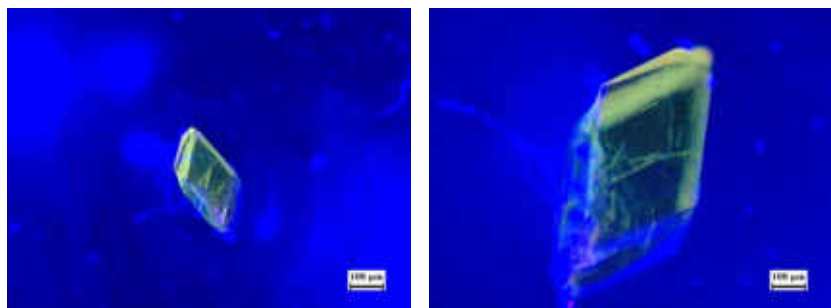
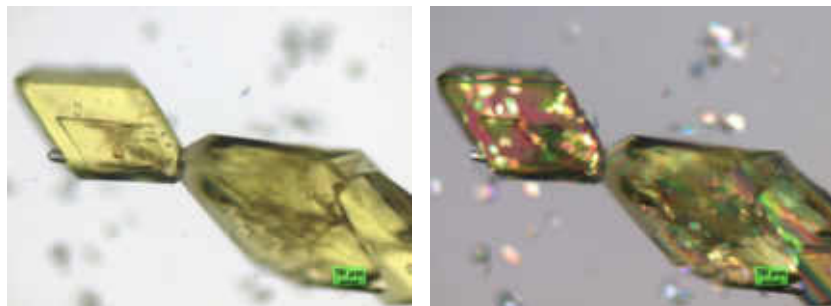
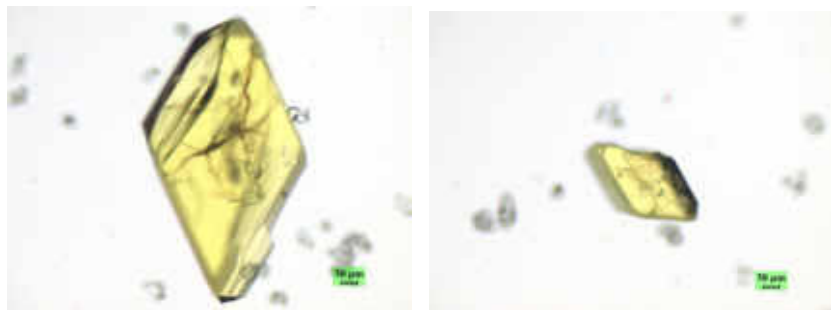
Crystal system - Triclinic
 Space group - $P -1$
 Volume - $8176.8(13) \text{ \AA}^3$
 Z - 2



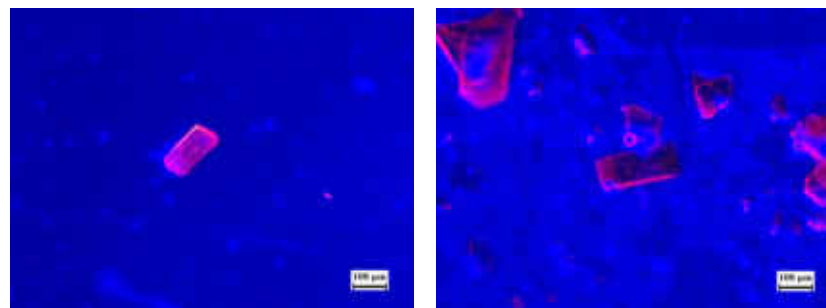
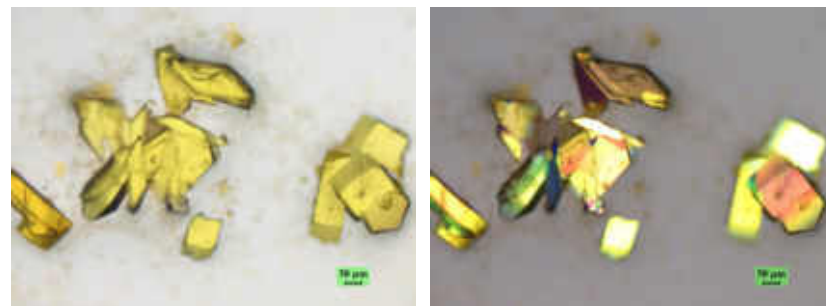
Square Planar TPP

Crystal system - Monoclinic
 Space group - $P 21/c$
 Volume - $8703.8(5) \text{ \AA}^3$
 Z - 2

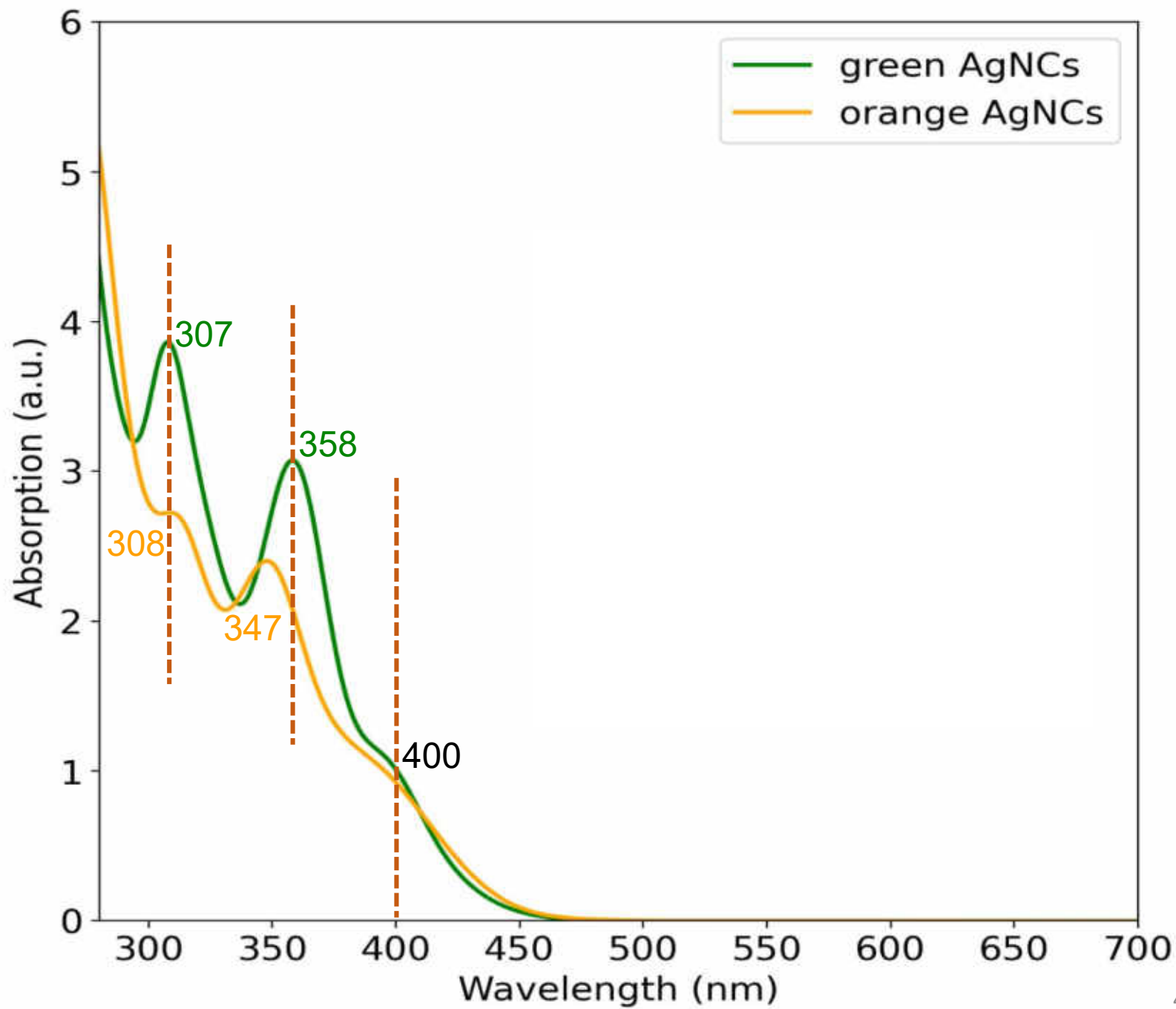
Luminescence of crystals of $\text{Ag}_{14}(\text{CBDT})_6(\text{TPP})_4$



Tetrahedral TPP



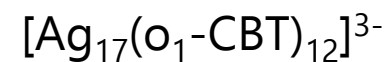
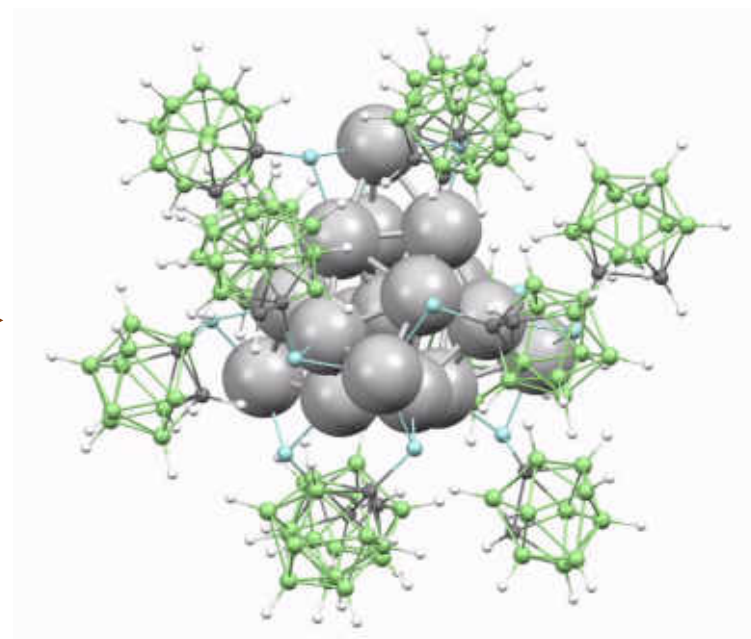
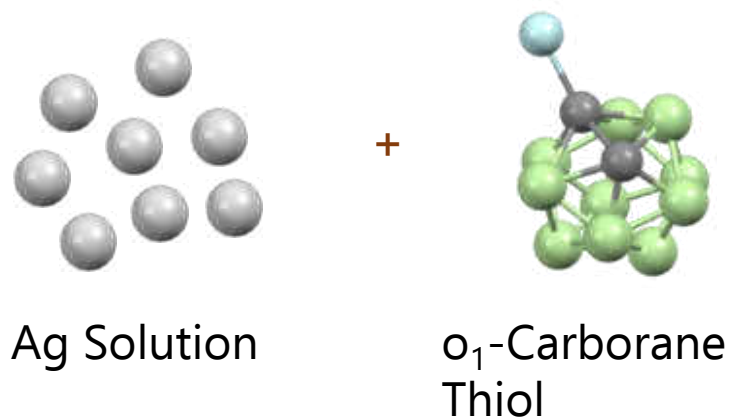
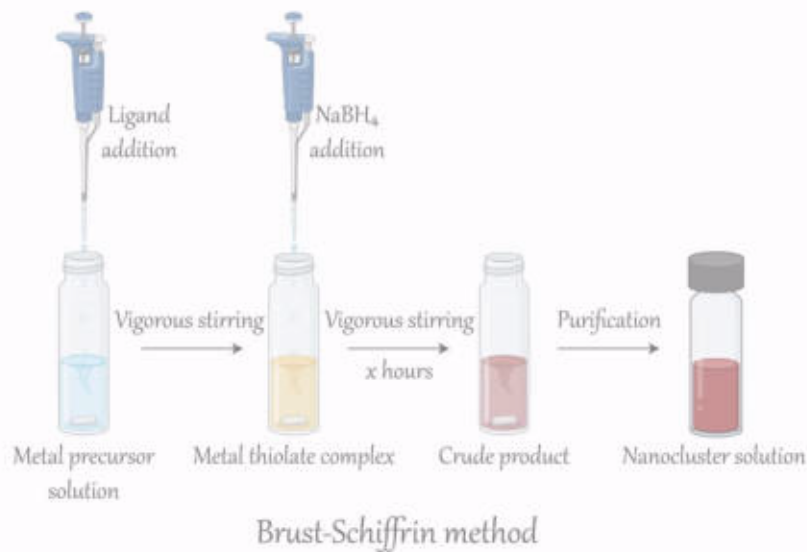
Square Planar TPP



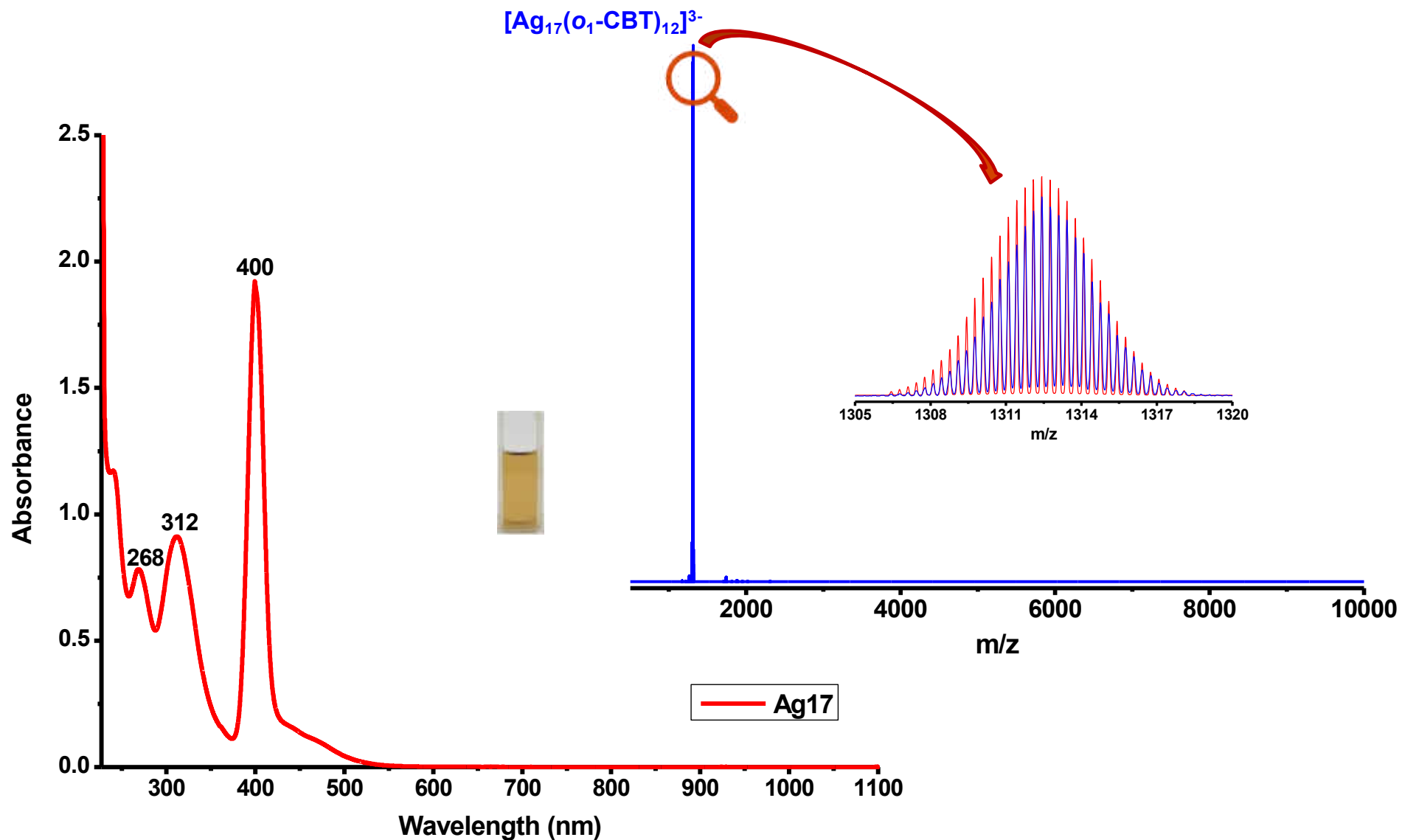


Vivek Yadav, et. al., *Nature Communications*, In Press

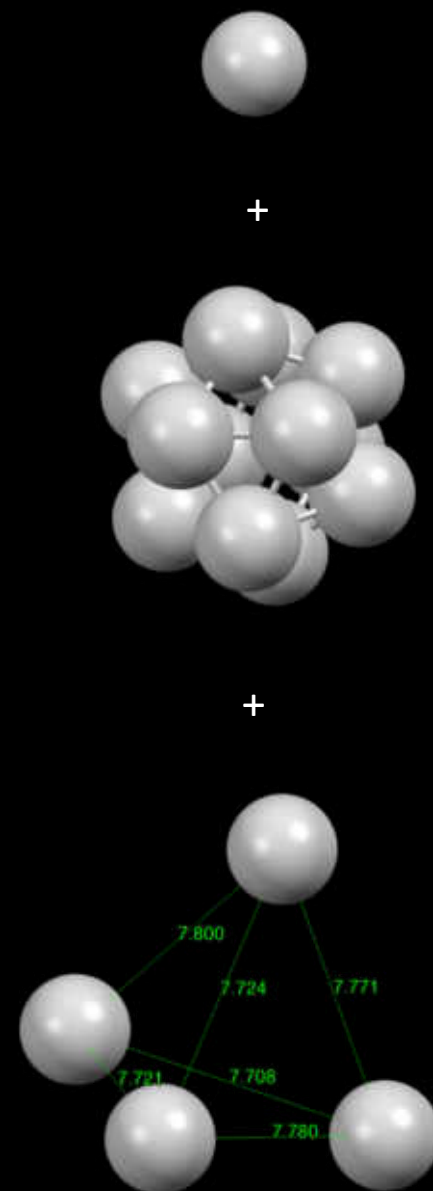
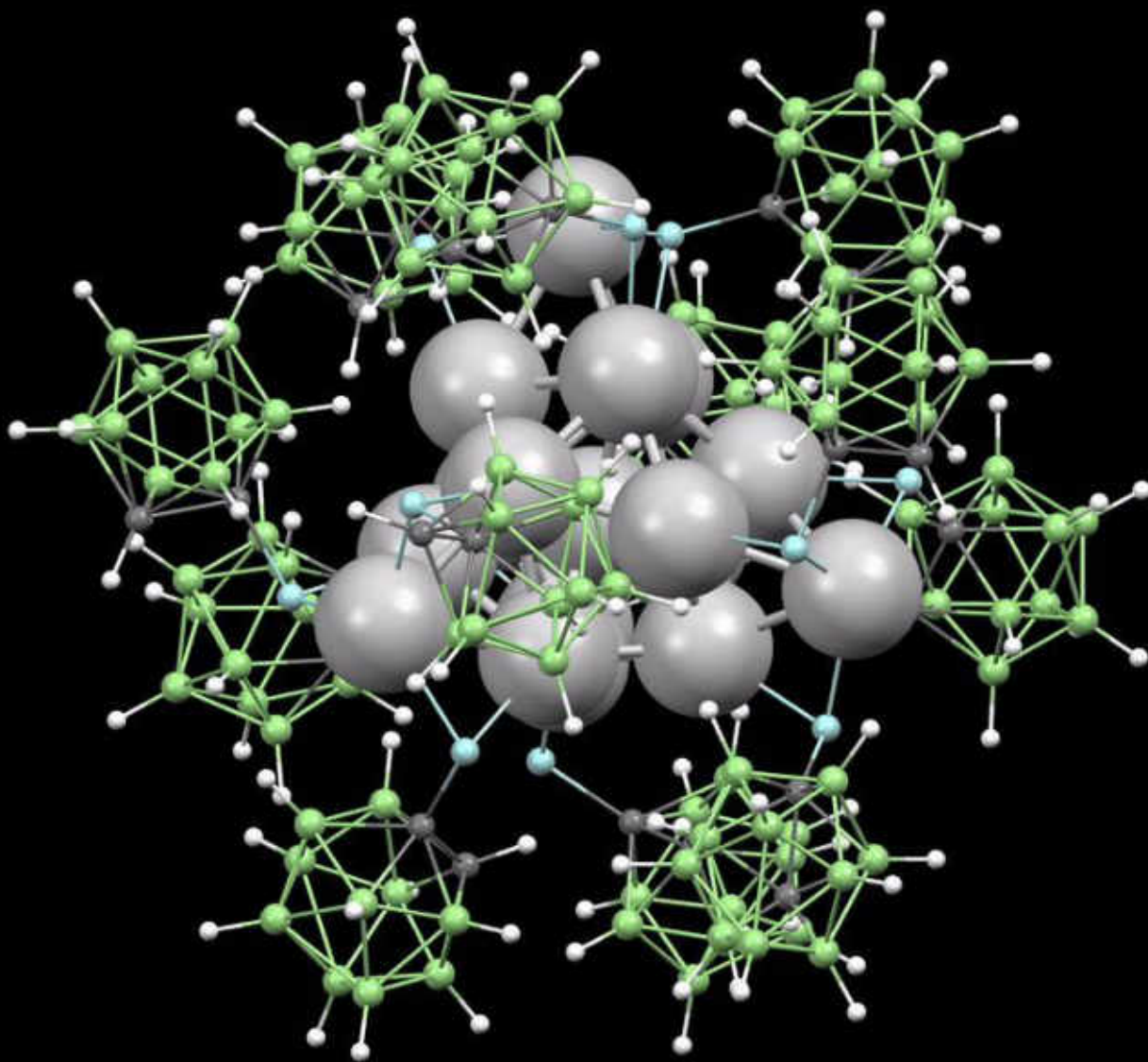
Synthesis Schematic of $[\text{Ag}_{17}(\text{o}_1\text{-CBT})_{12}]^{3-}$ Nanocluster



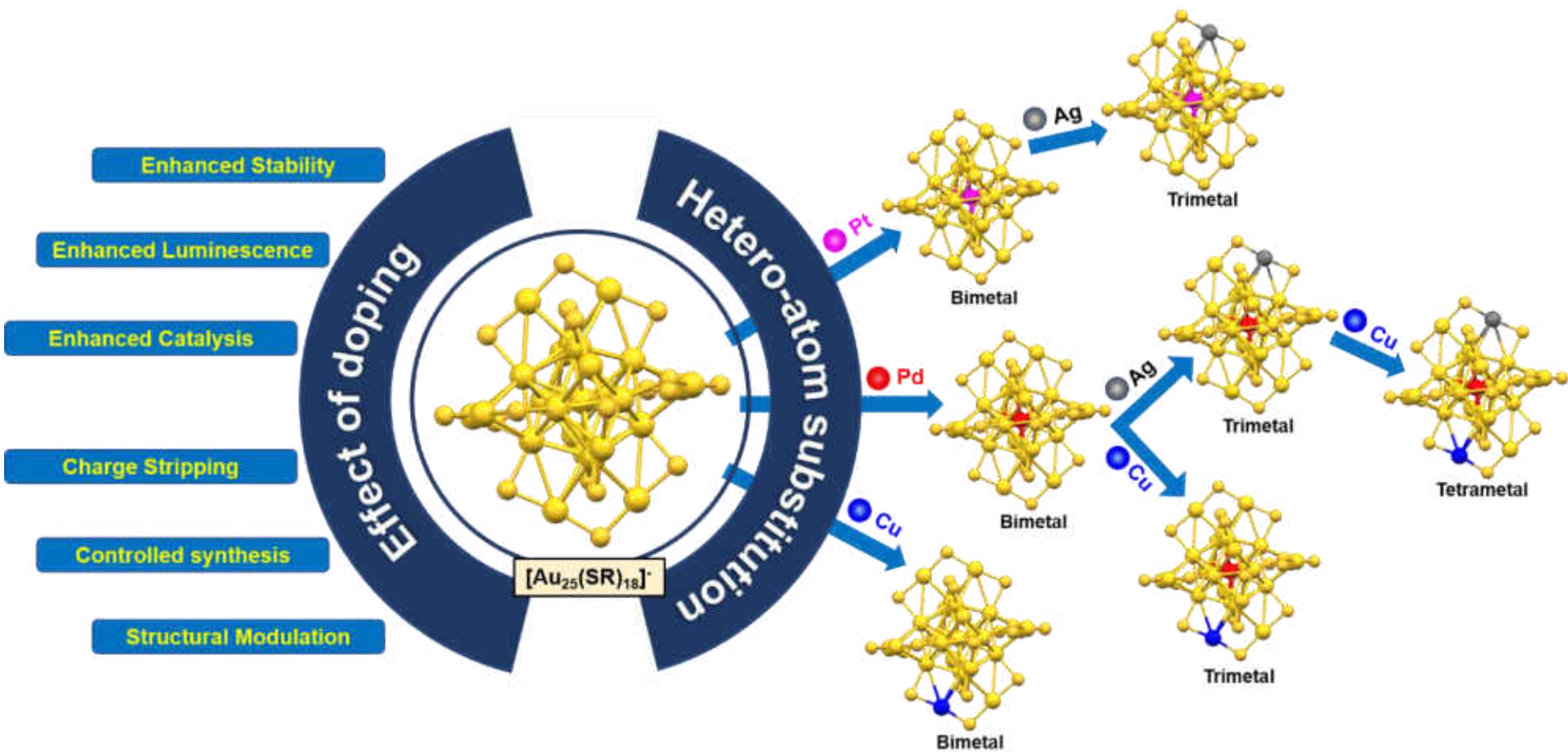
Characterisation of $[\text{Ag}_{17}(\text{o}_1\text{-CBT})_{12}]^{3-}$ Nanocluster



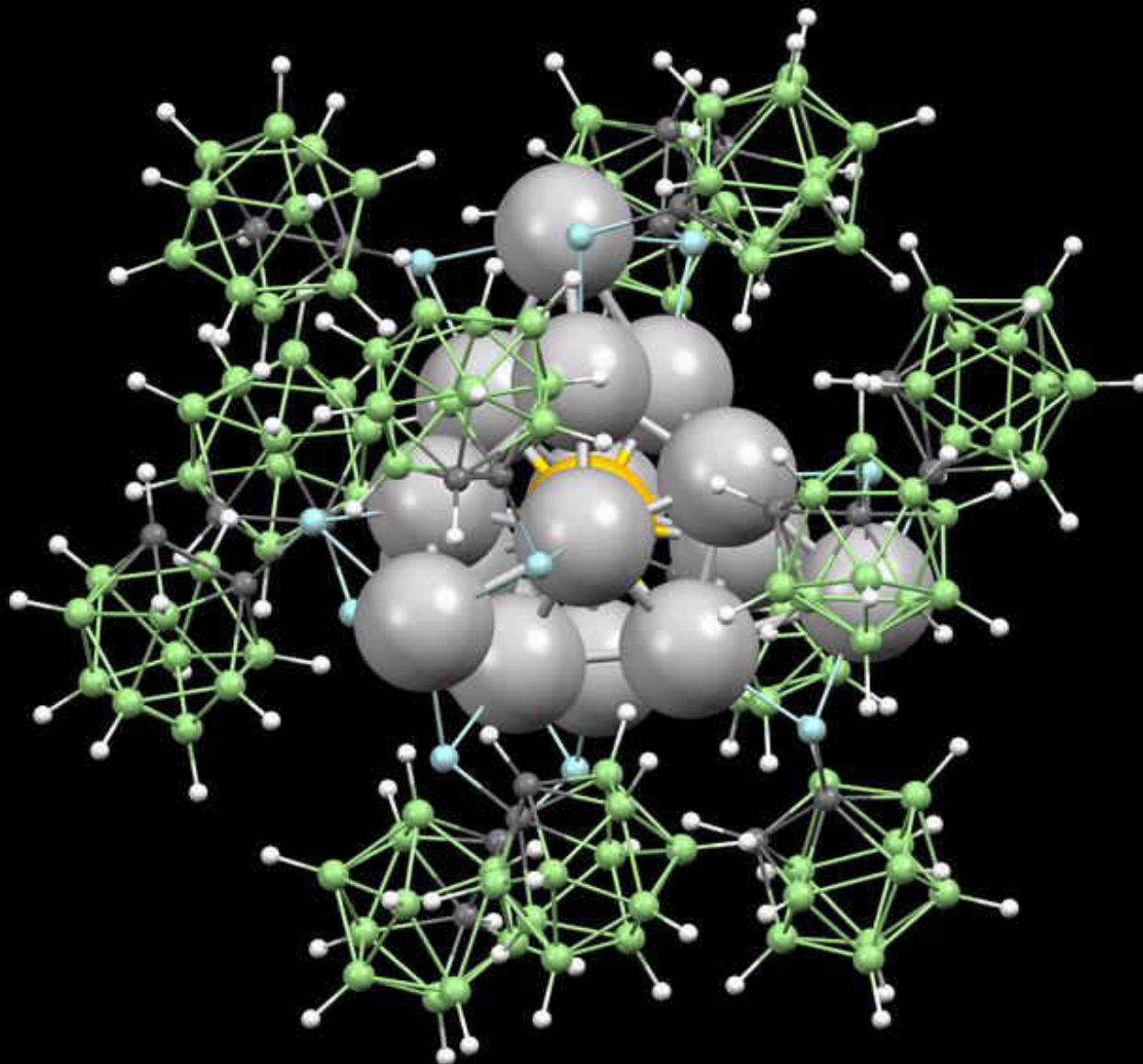
Structure of $[\text{Ag}_{17}(\text{o}_1\text{-CBT})_{12}]^{3-}$ Nanocluster



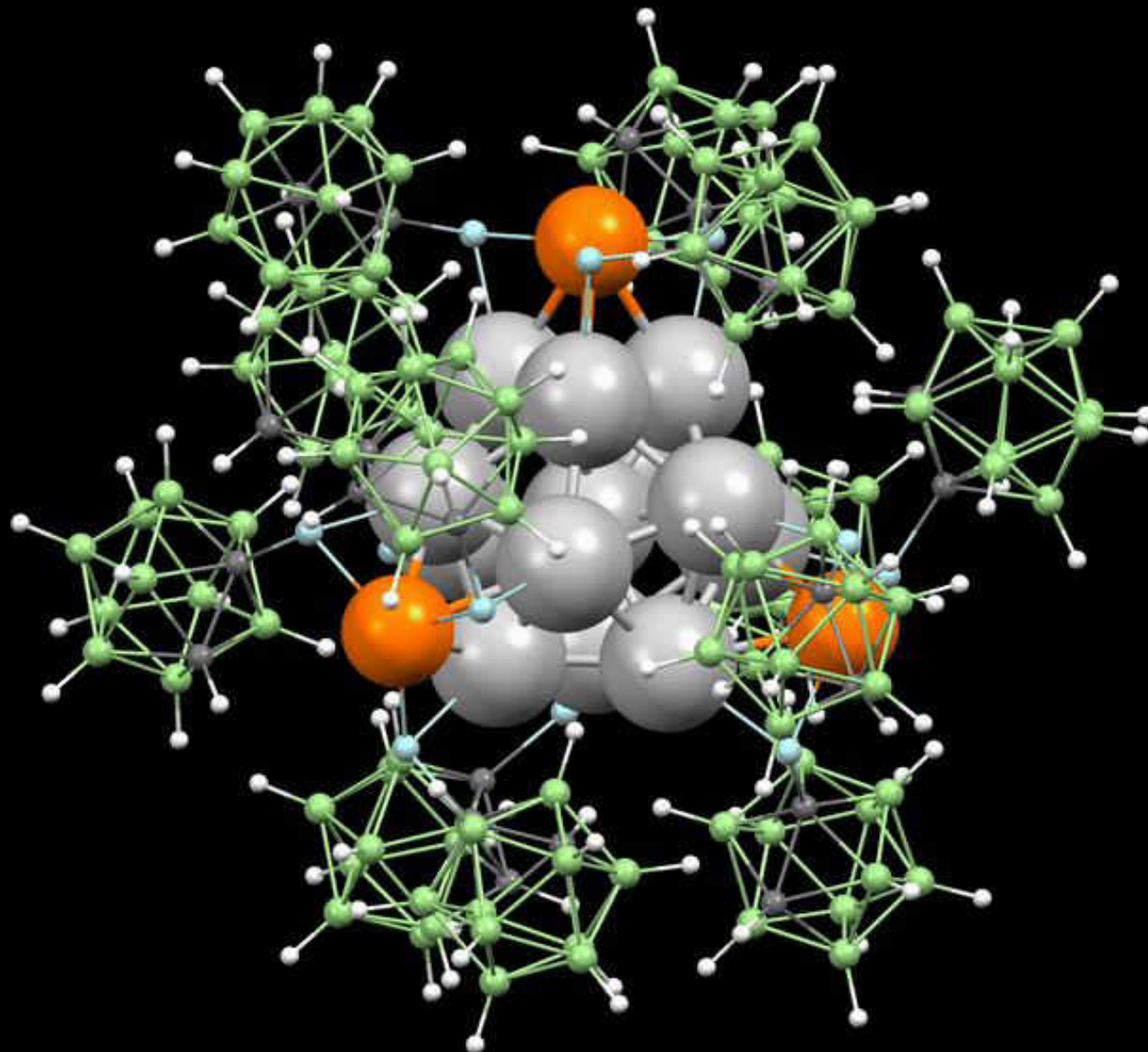
Alloying of Nanoclusters: The Work Plan



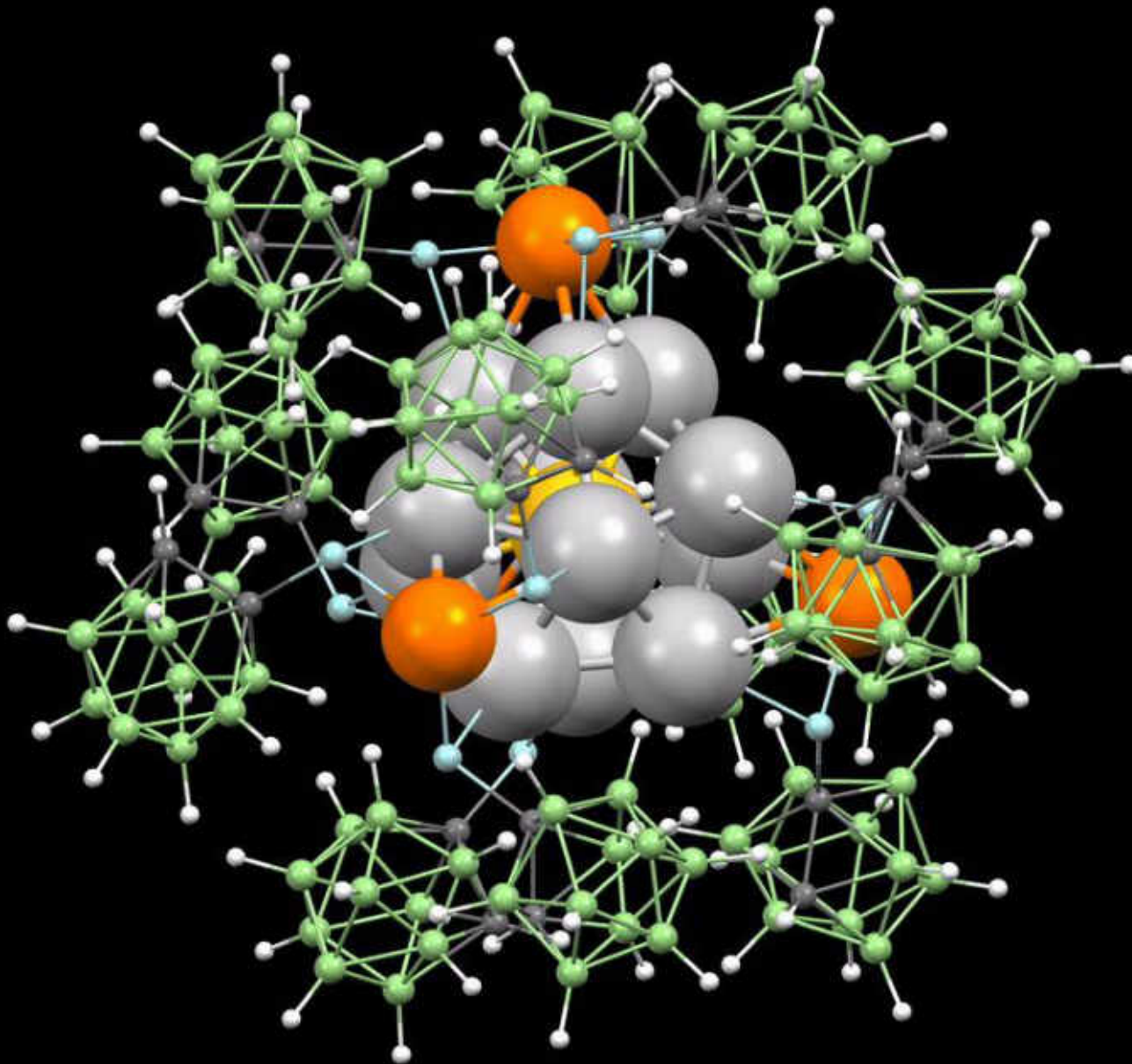
Structure of AuAg₁₆ Nanocluster



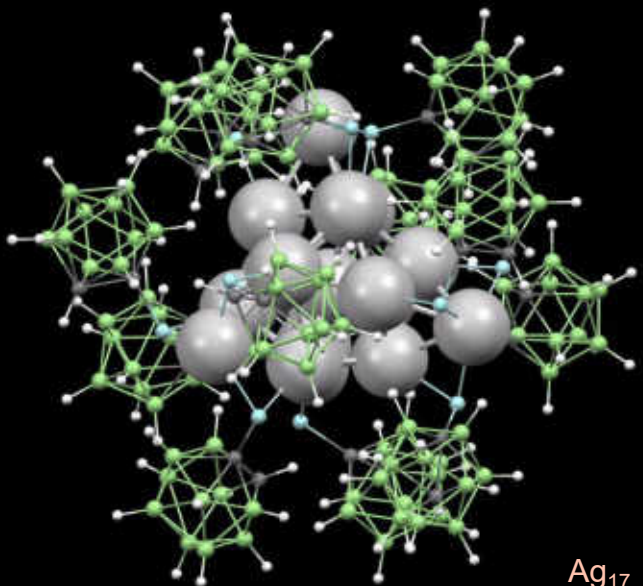
Structure of $\text{Ag}_{13}\text{Cu}_4$ Nanocluster



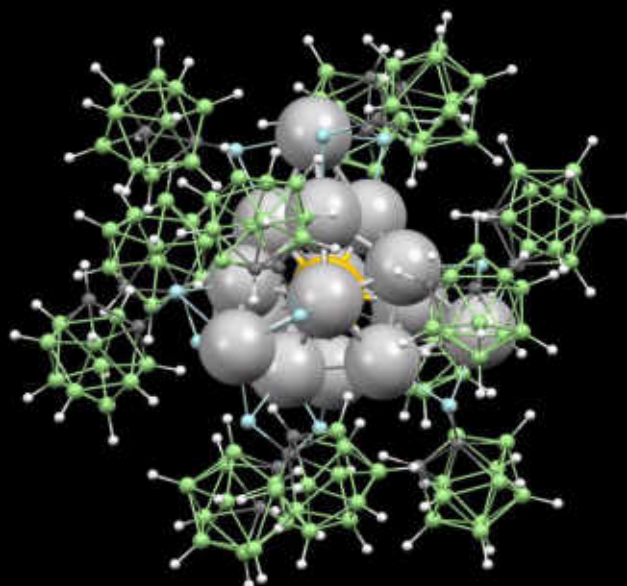
Structure of AuAg₁₂Cu₄ Nanocluster



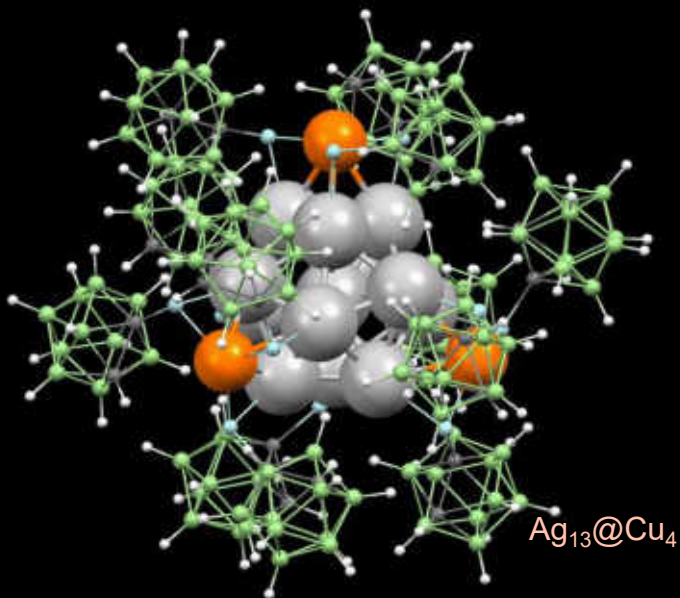
Structure of M_{17} Nanoclusters



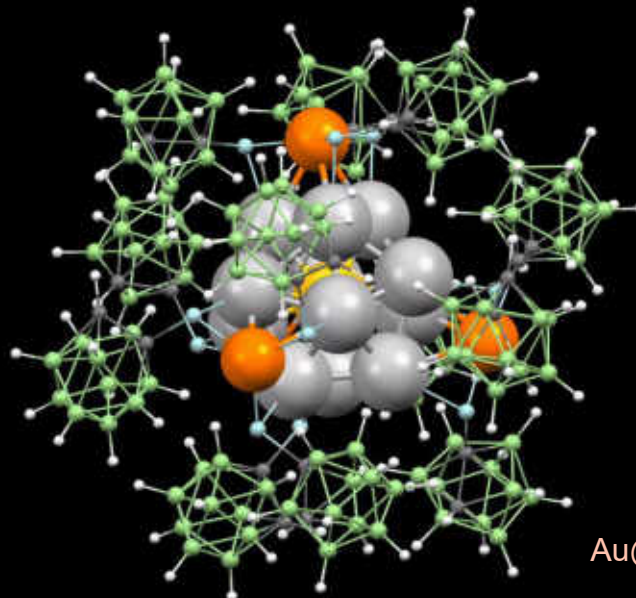
Ag_{17}



$Au@Ag_{16}$

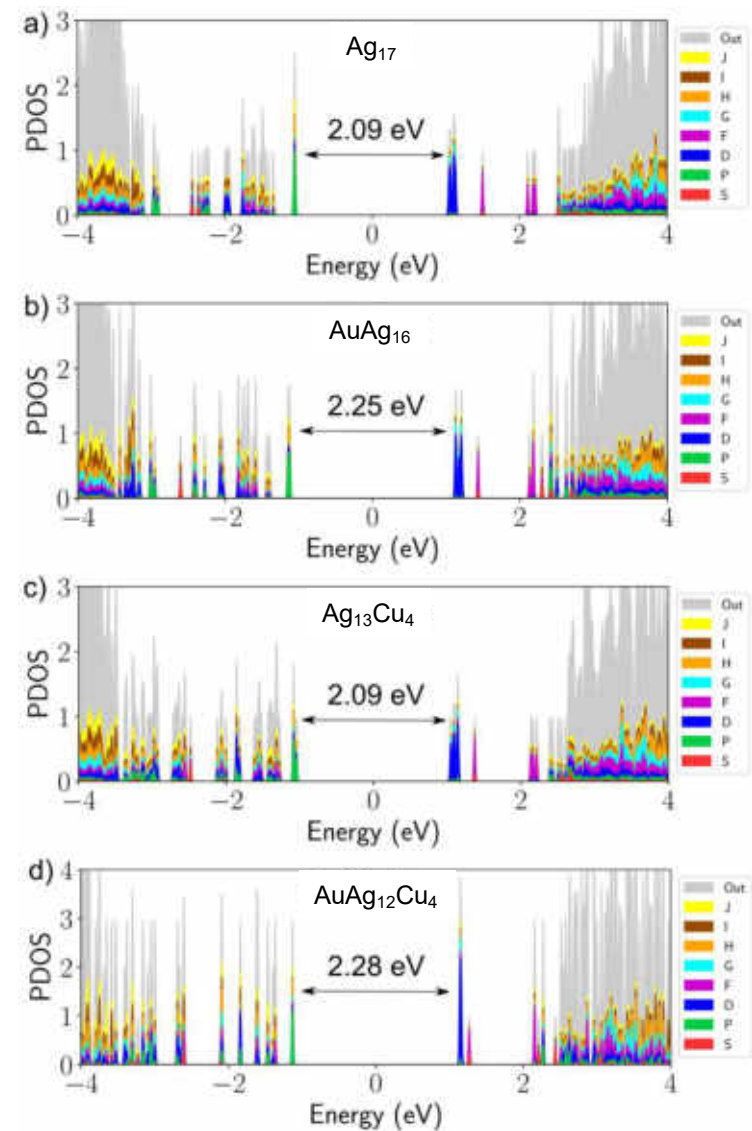
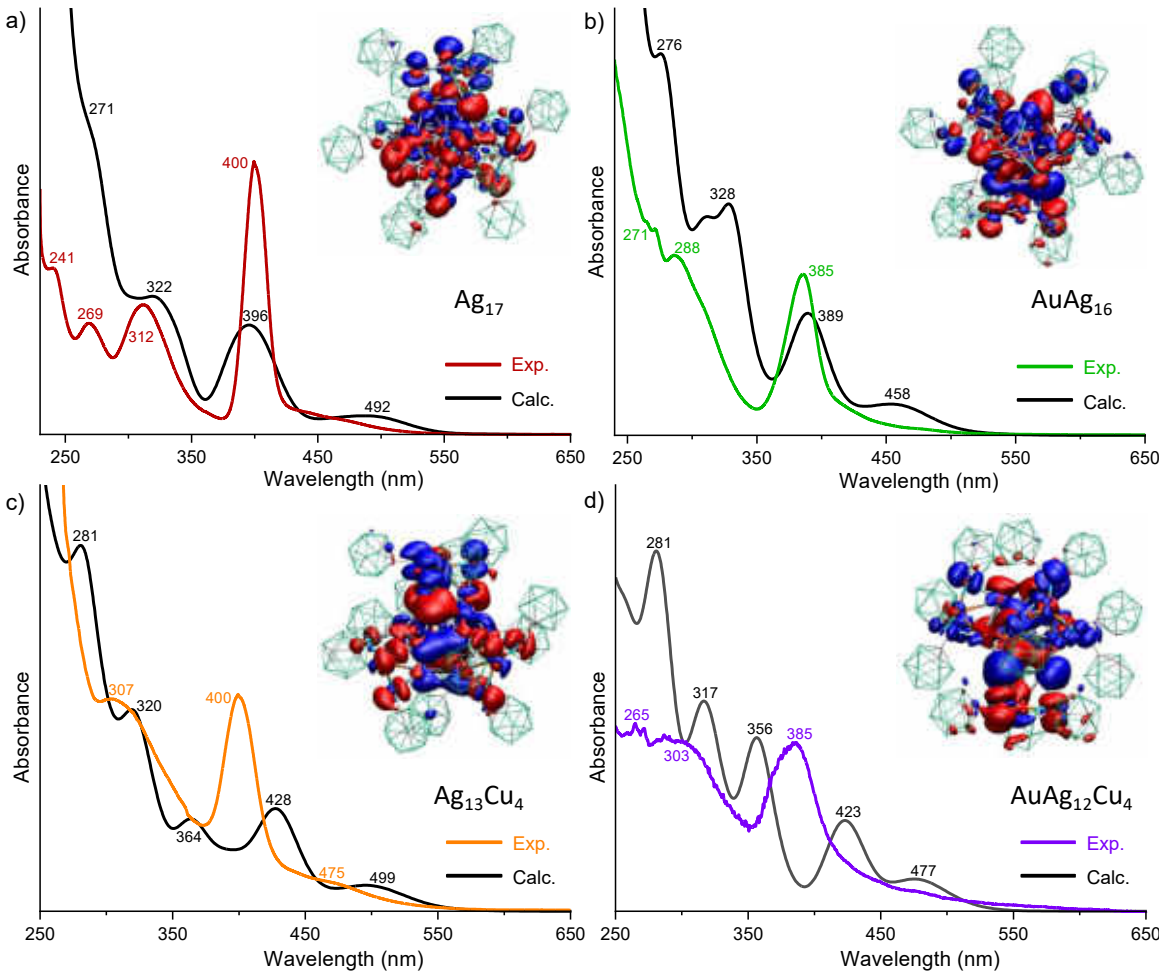


$Ag_{13}@Cu_4$

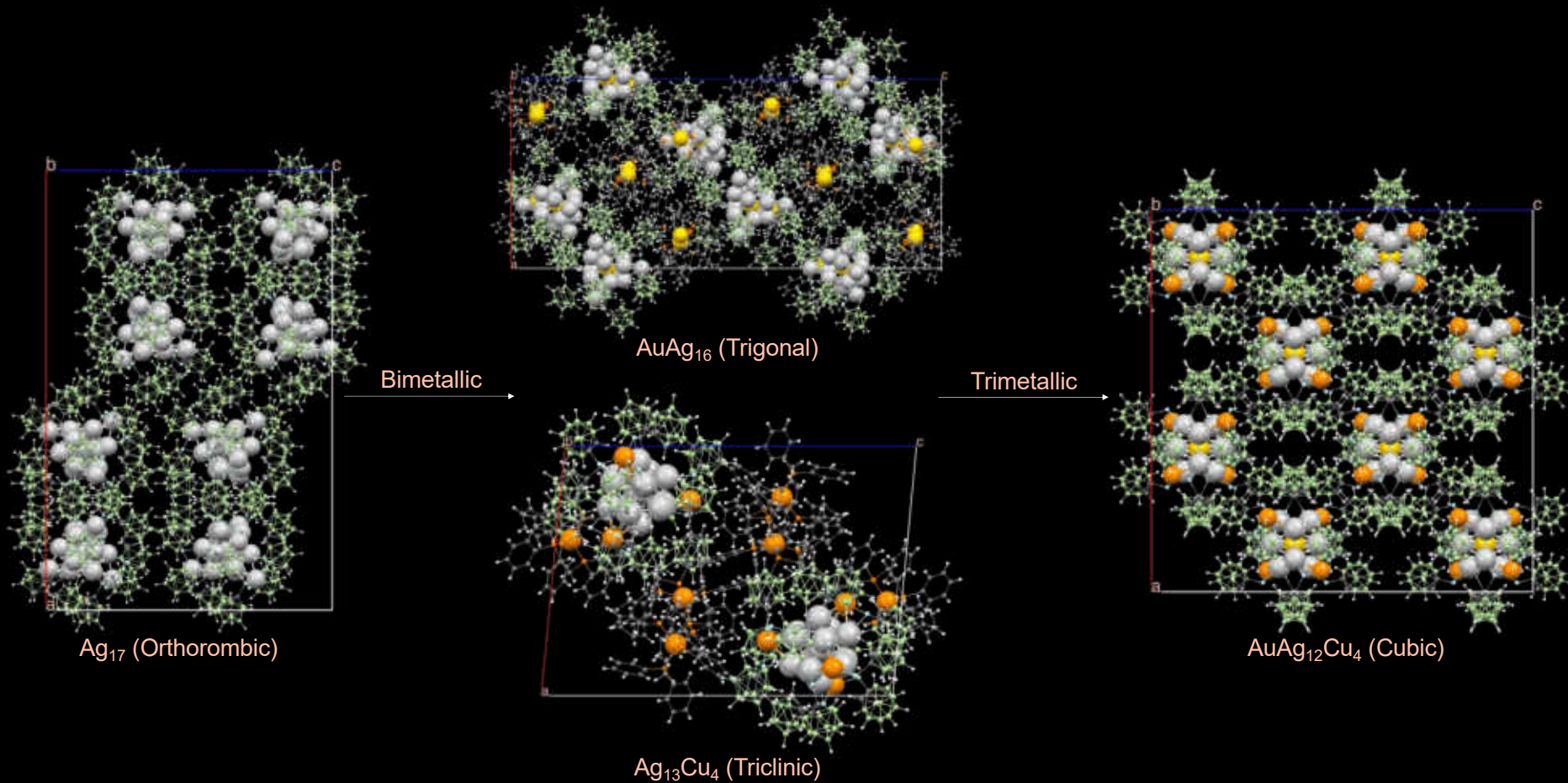


$Au@Ag_{12}@Cu_4$

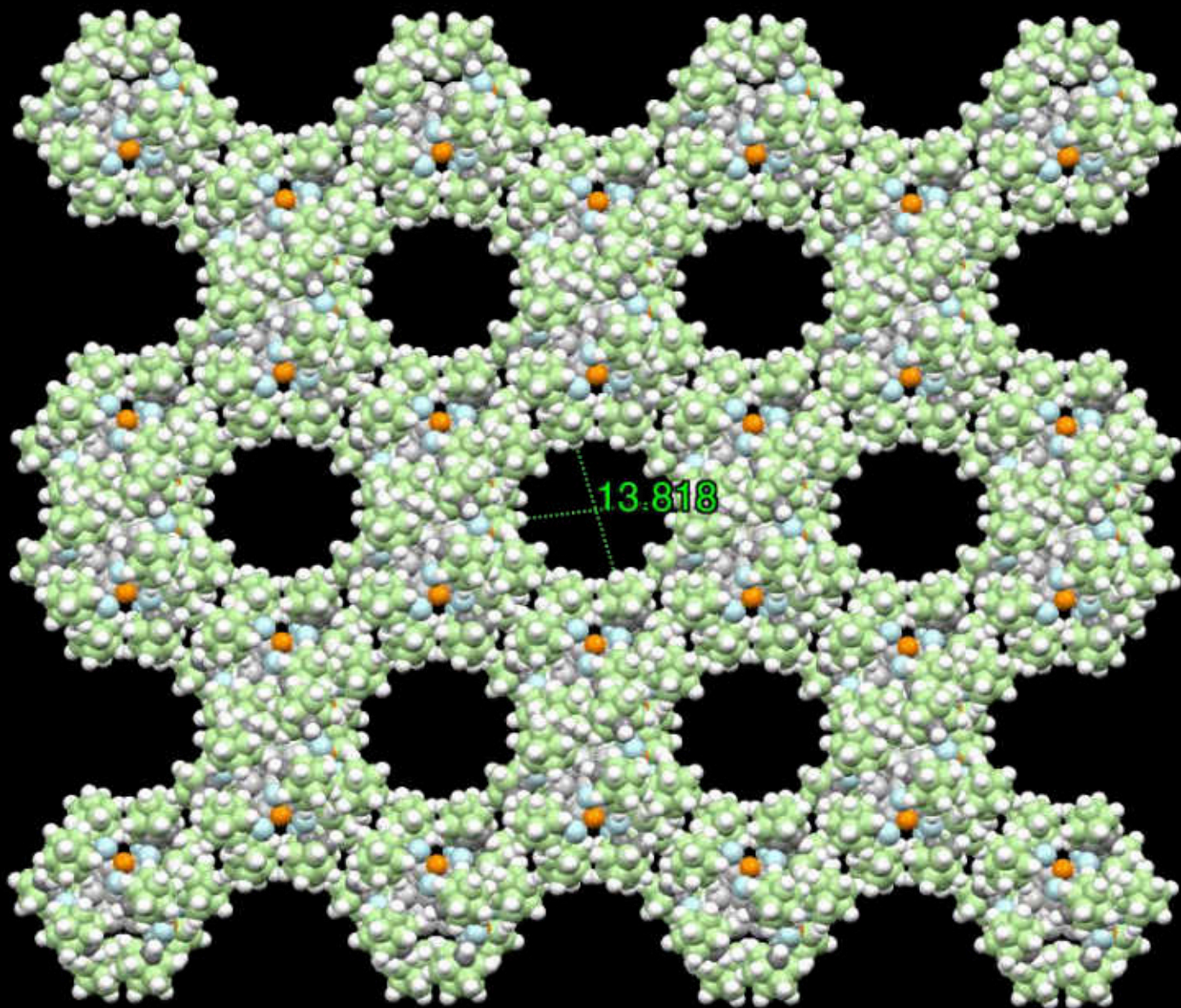
Theoretical Understanding



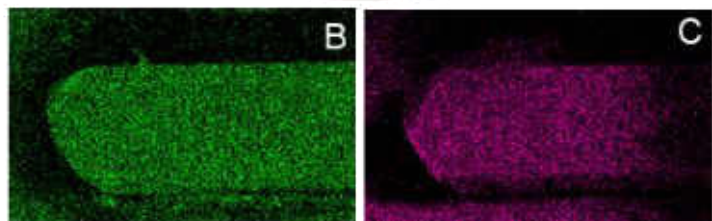
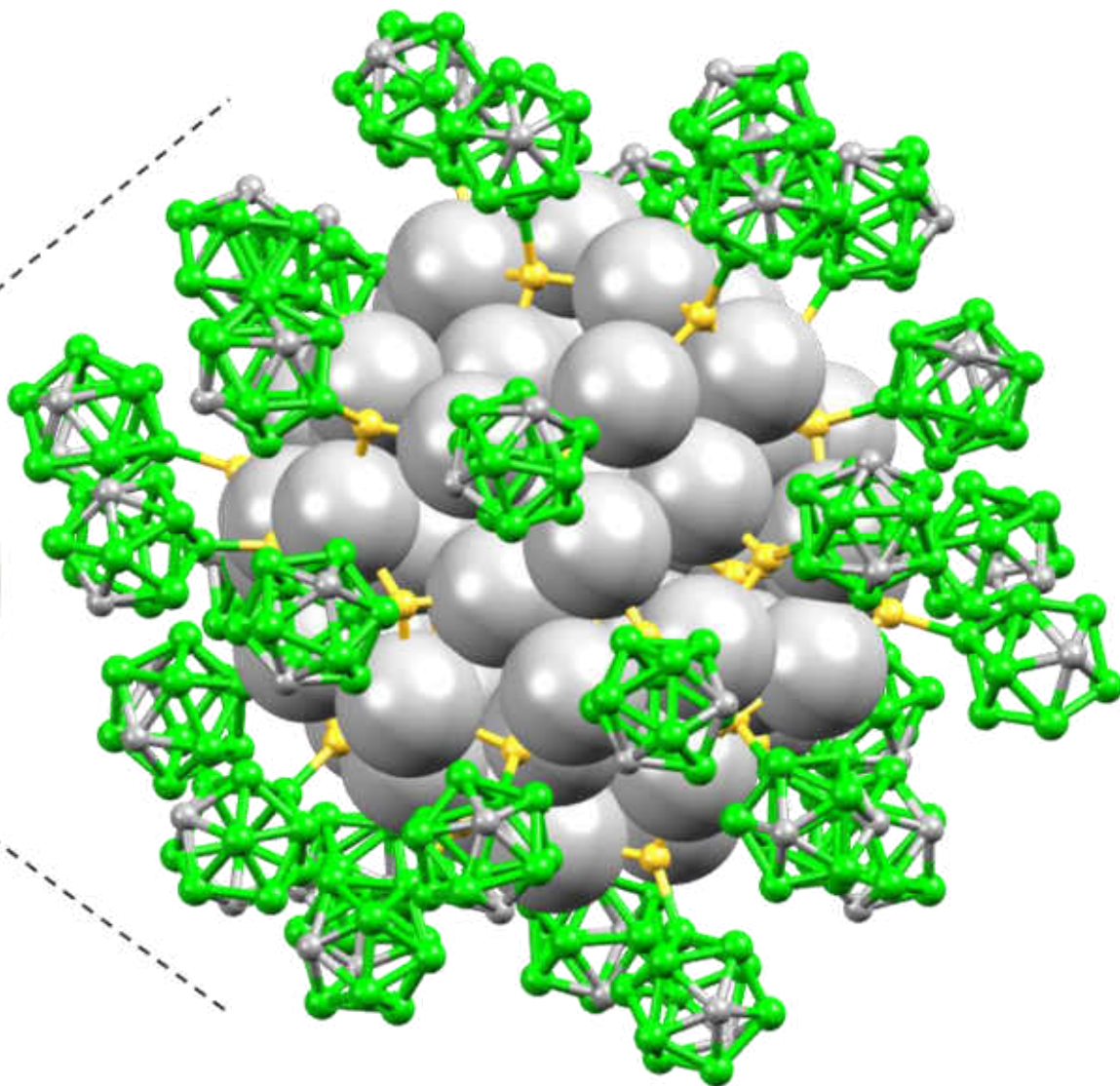
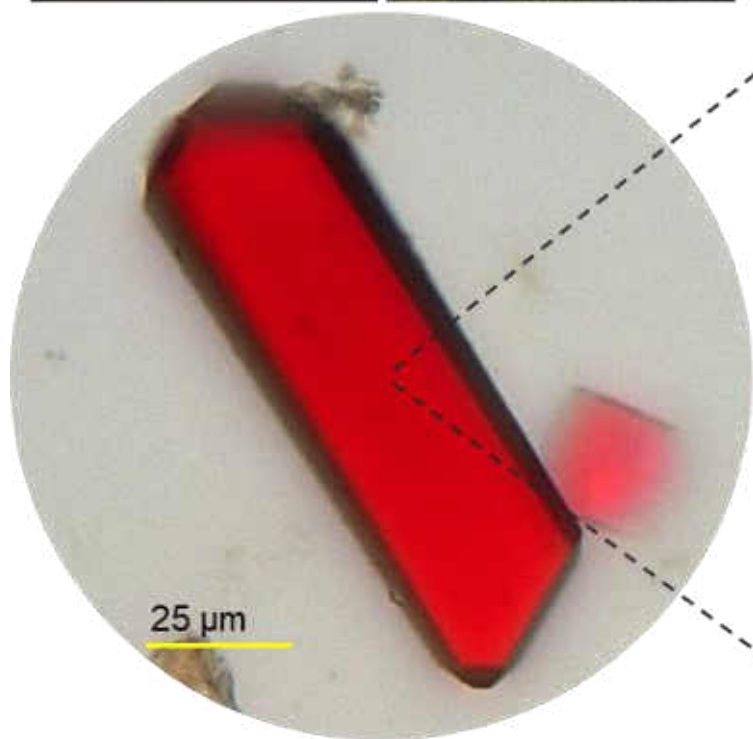
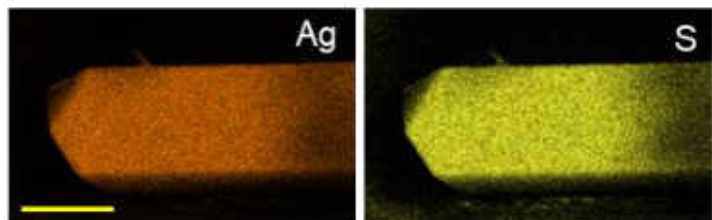
Packing of M_{17} Nanoclusters



Structural Pores of AuAg₁₂Cu₄ Nanoclusters

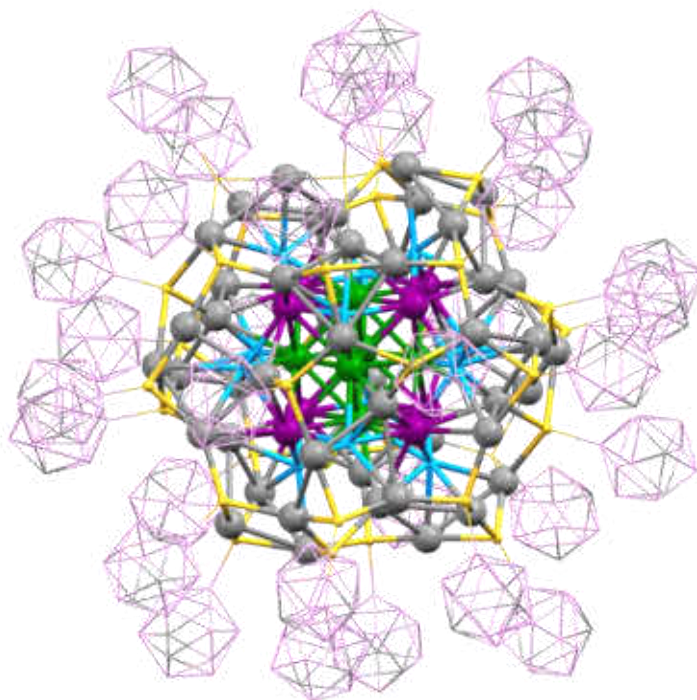
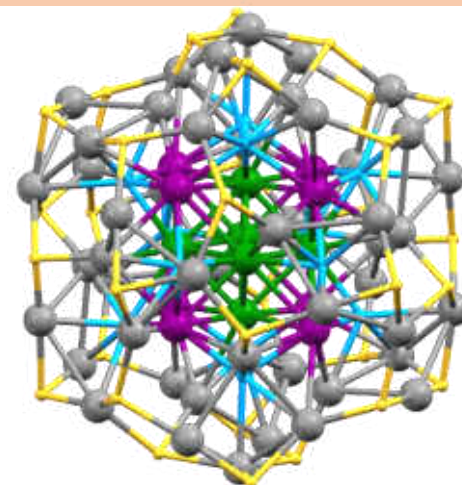
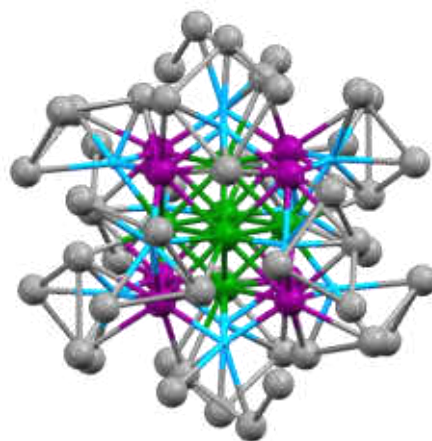
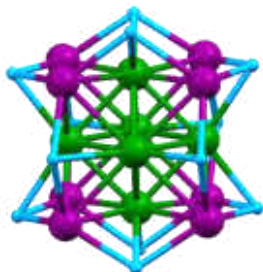
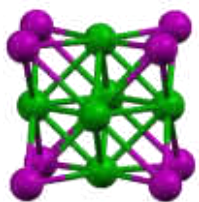


$[Ag_{62}S_{12}(CBT)_{32}]$ Nanocluster

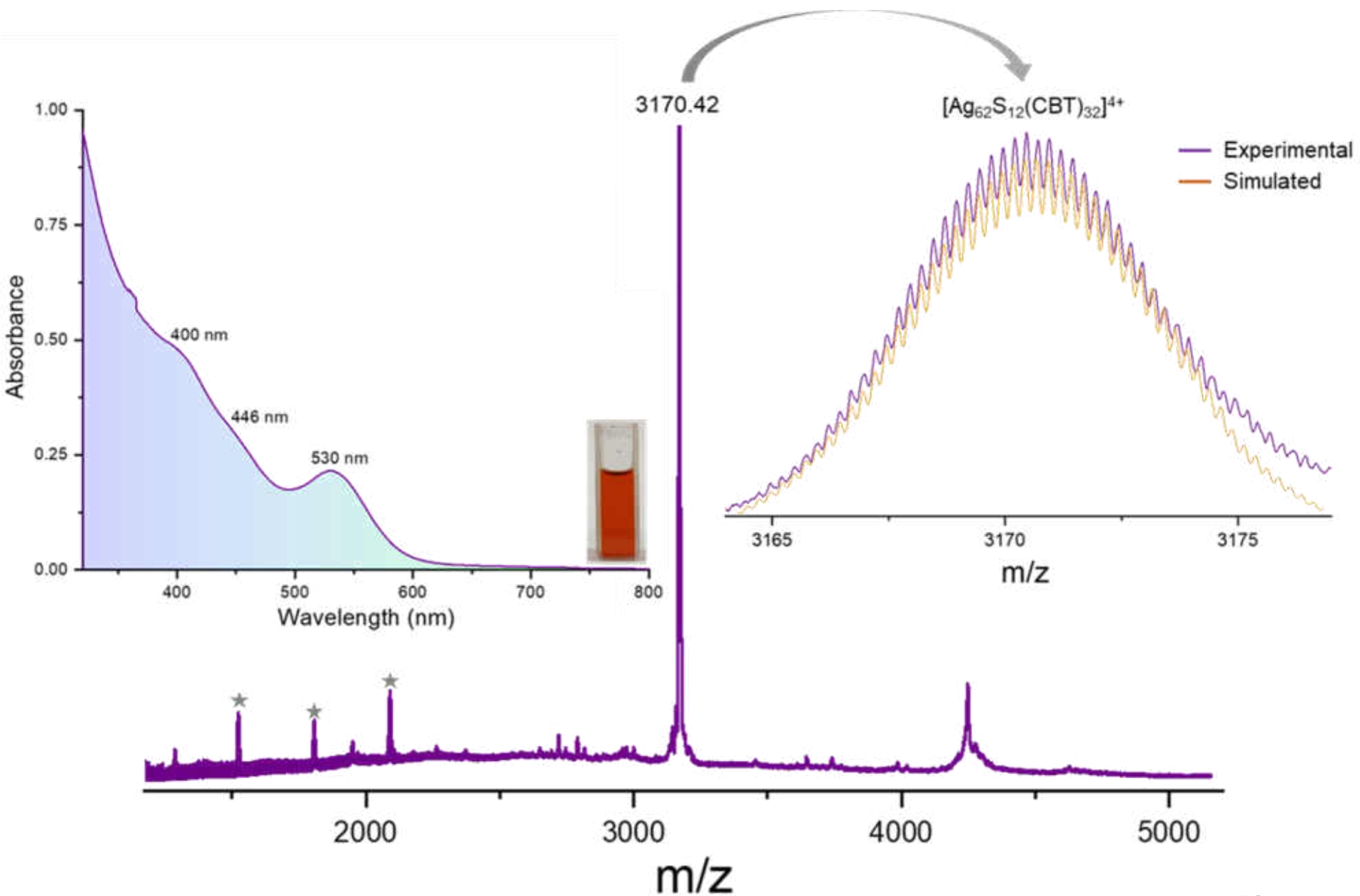


Largest molecule with carboranes so far.....

Structural anatomy of $[\text{Ag}_{62}\text{S}_{12}(\text{CBT})_{32}]$ Nanocluster

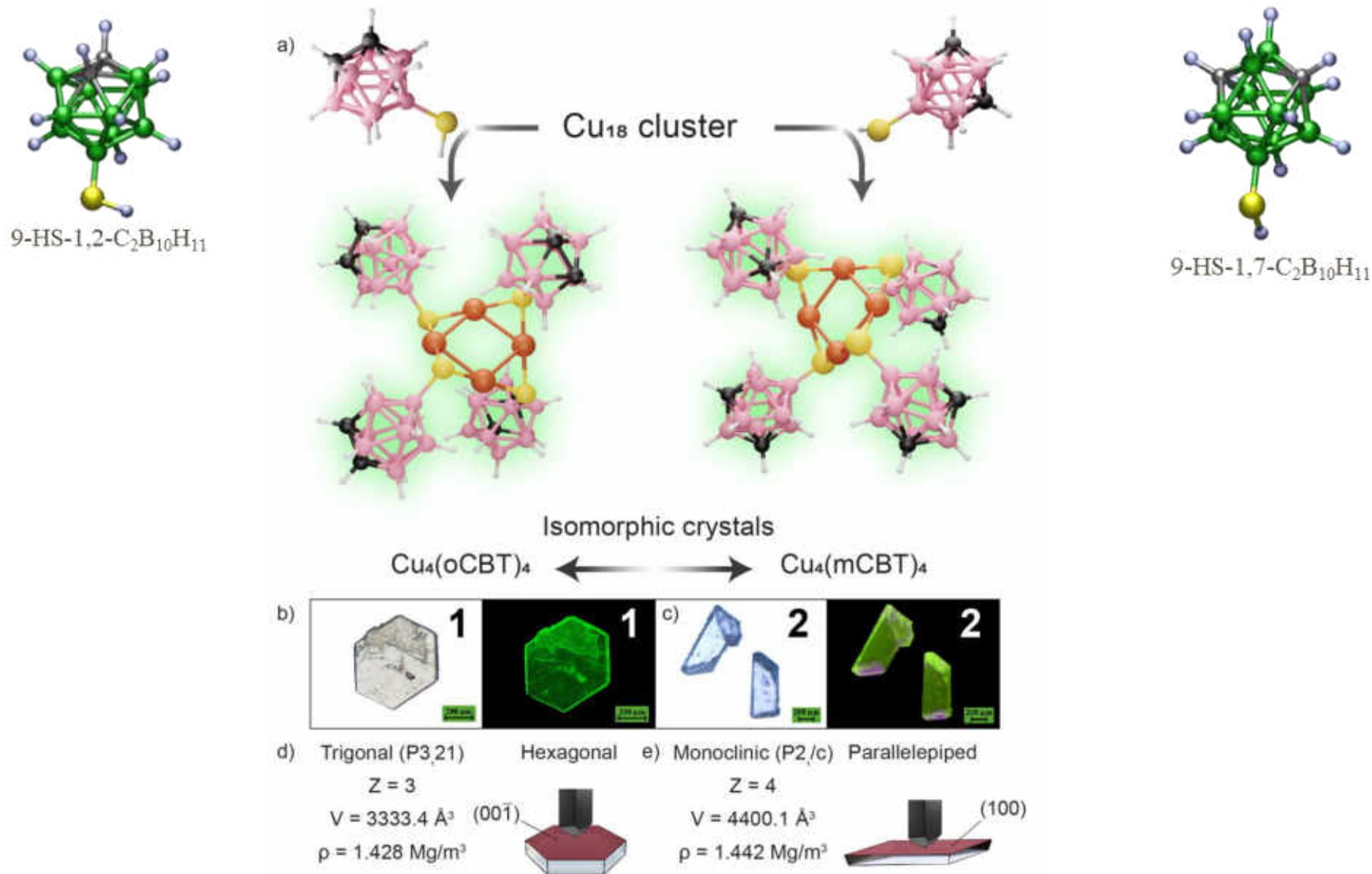


Characterization of Ag₆₂ cluster

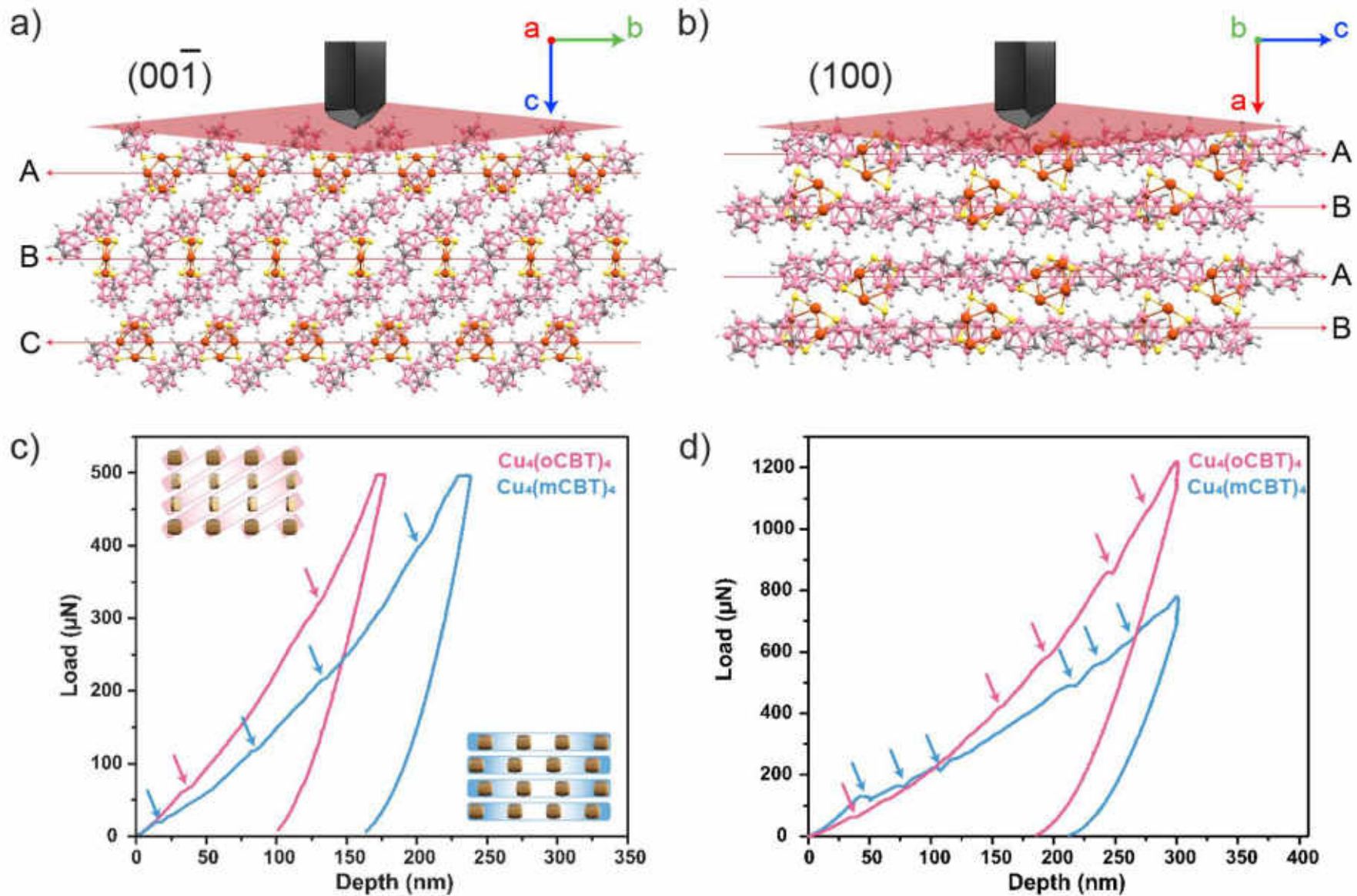


Properties

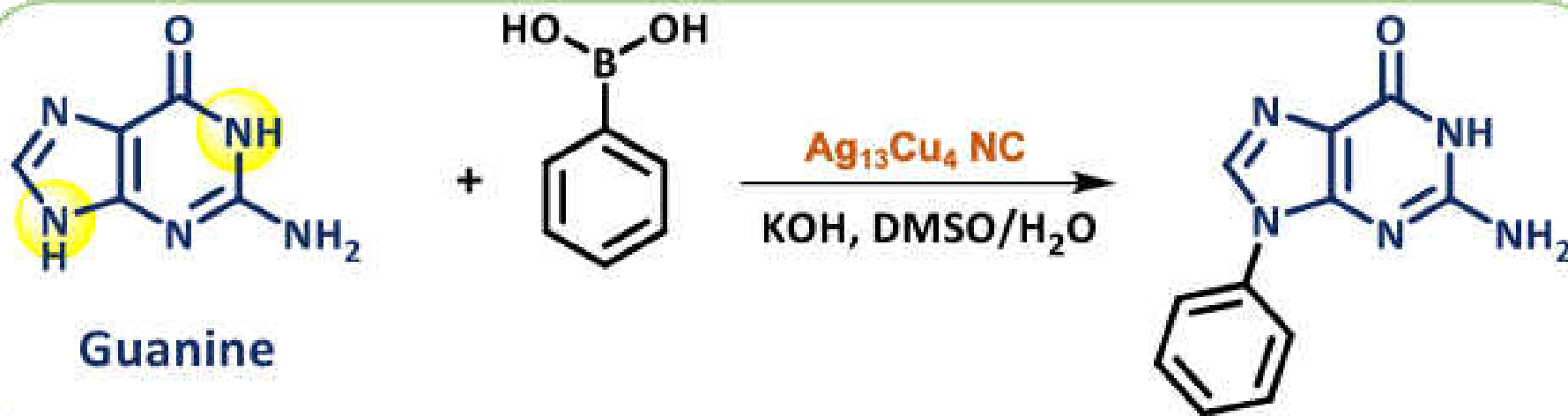
Nanomechanical Properties of Cu₄ Nanoclusters



Nanomechanical Properties of Cu_4 Nanoclusters

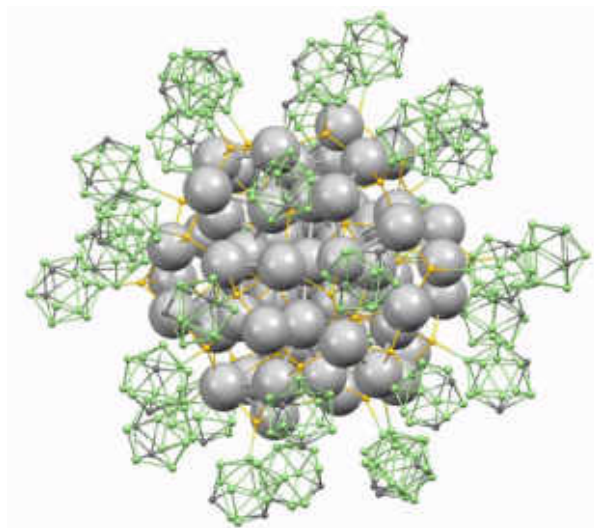


- ❖ Direct N⁹-arylation of Guanine with Phenylboronic Acid Catalyzed by Cu-doped Silver Nanocluster

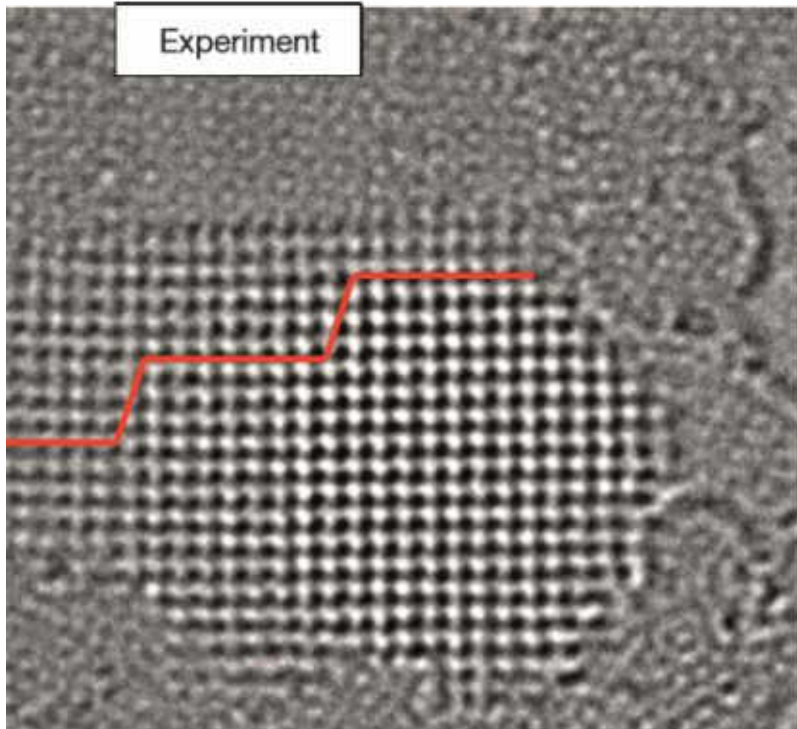


Summary

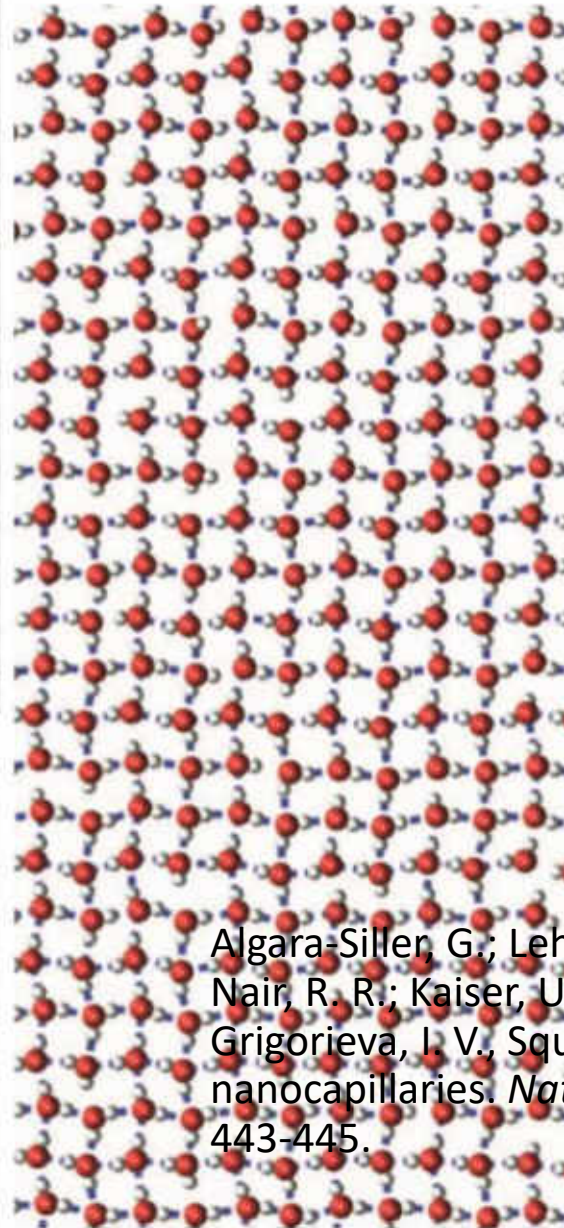
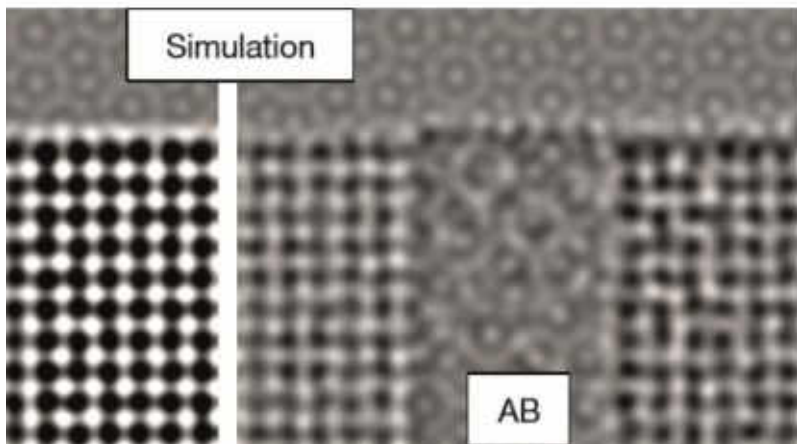
- Carborane protected nanoclusters are versatile.
- Clusters are thermally stable up to 400°C.
- Comparatively larger crystals are available for experiments.
- Nuclearity up to Ag_{62} is now known.
- Need to explore new properties - electrical and thermal conductivity
- Limitation: Need to expand to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



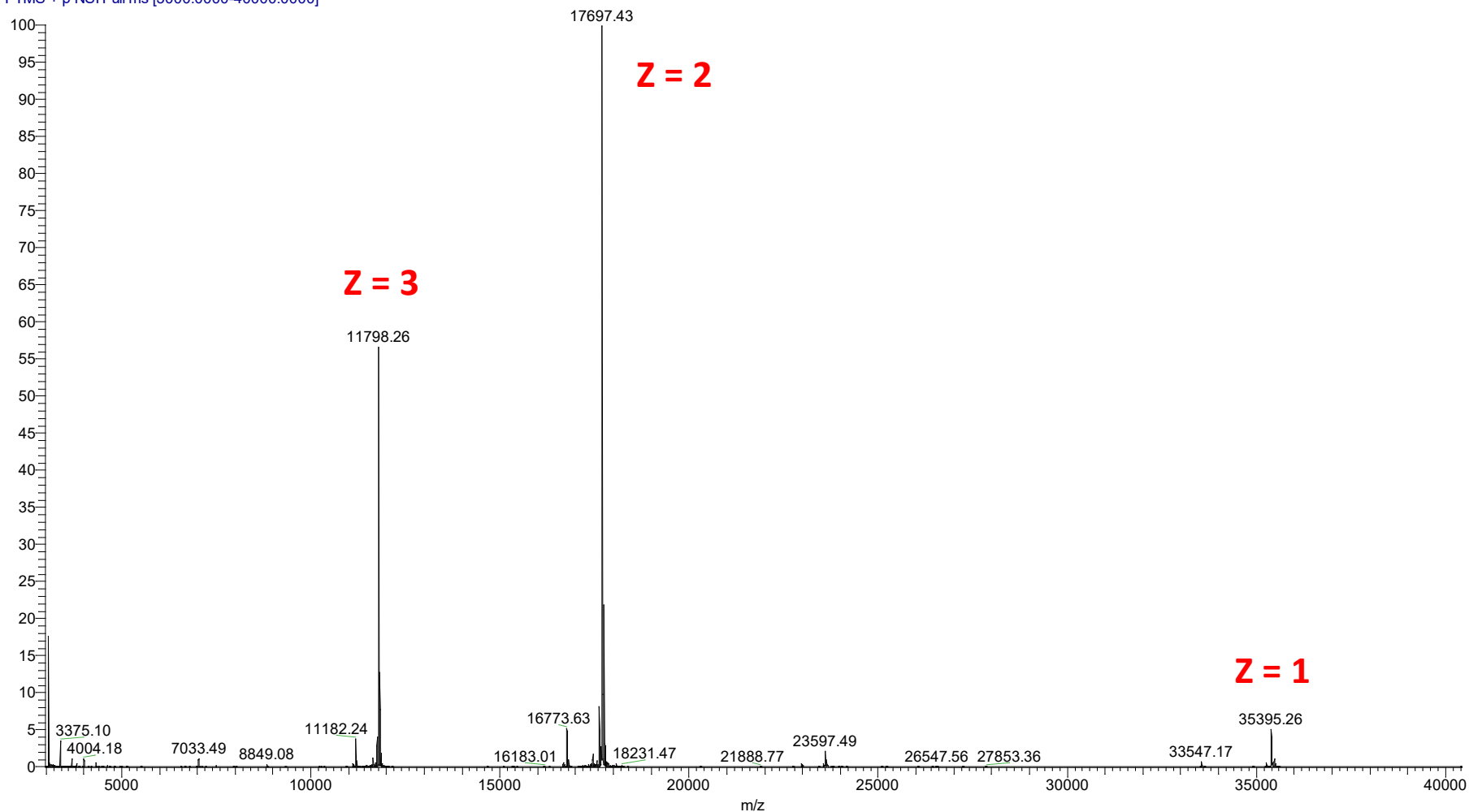
ESI-MS of Au₁₄₄(HT)₆₀

27112024_Au144_N2_25K

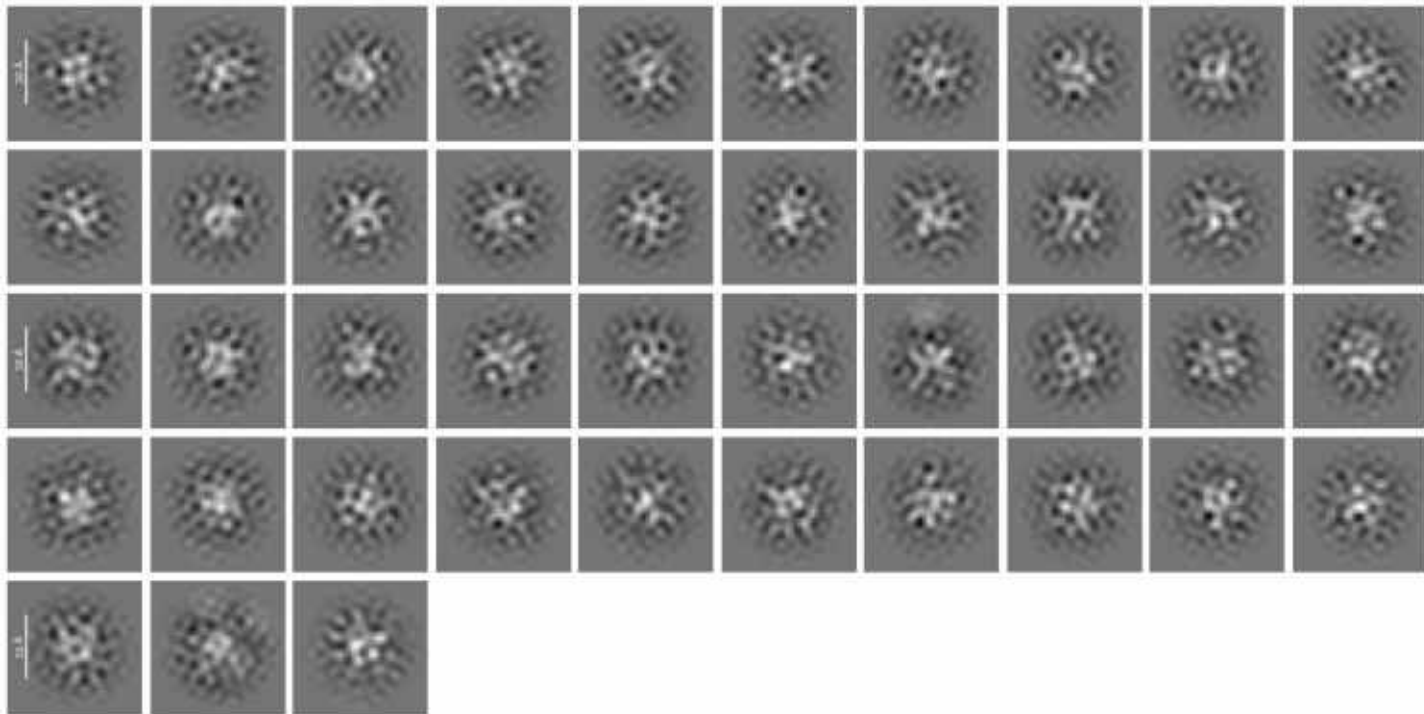
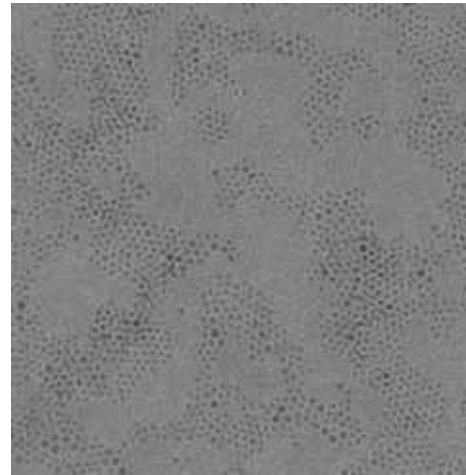
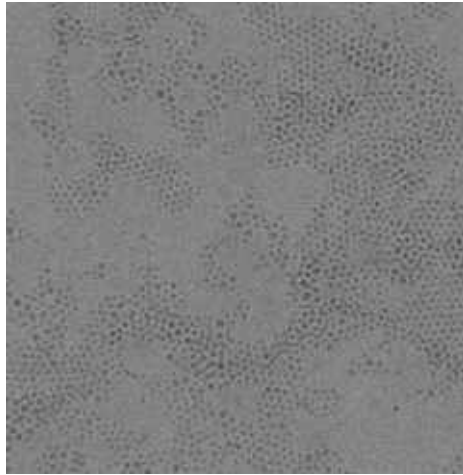
11/27/24 10:45:54

27112024_Au144_N2_25K

27112024_Au144_N2_25K #2-17 RT: 0.17-1.43 AV: 16 NL: 1.15E5
T: FTMS + p NSI Full ms [3000.0000-40000.0000]



2D classification images



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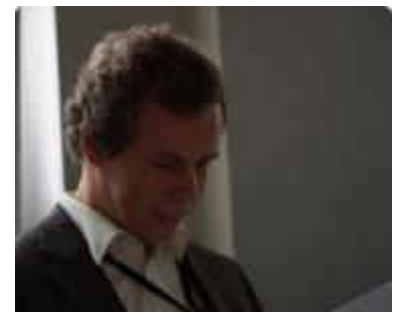
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Biswarup Pathak

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Pradeep Research Group



Department of Science & Technology
Government of India