Clusters

An indroduction through case studies



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It's not a long story

History



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History



Chemists have been discovering Clusters But... Much like we don't get all natural products from animals Can we make them?

General procedures



Metal salts



Steel pressure vessel



Autoclave (100-150°C)



Days

Cluster crystal

General procedures



General procedures



Metal salts



High-Temp reactor (500-1200°C)





Cluster powder

General procedures



Oxidized salts



Metal reductant



Carbon monoxide



Carbonyl clusters

General procedures





















General procedures





















CO reductive synthesis



Case study I: "The important one" $Au_{55}[P(C_4H_5)_3]_{12}Cl_6$

Au₅₅[P(C₄H₅)₃]₁₂Cl₆ Case study I



AU₅₅[P(C₄H₅)₃]₁₂Cl₆ Case study I



$Au_{55}[P(C_4H_5)_3]_{12}Cl_6$ Synthesis

Translatable strategy

Au₅₅, Ru₅₅, Rh₅₅, Pt₅₅, Co₅₅ can all be made similarly

Generate M(0) waste

$Au_{55}[P(C_4H_5)_3]_{12}Cl_6$ Synthesis

 $B_{2}H_{6}$ $Ph_{3}P-Au-Cl \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad [Au_{9.2}(PPh_{3})_{2}Cl]_{n}$ $50-60^{\circ}C$ Benzene

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Why 55? Generate M(0) waste

Metals really like to be close packed!



Let's expand the packing from the simplest repeating unit.







2 layers

3 layers

4 layers











M13

3 layers

4 layers











M13

M55

4 layers











M13

M55

M147











M13

M55

M147











M13

M55

M147











M13

M55

M147



M309



y=10n^2+2

$Au_{55}[P(C_4H_5)_3]_{12}Cl_6$

Heterogeneous catalysis

Ph₃P-Au-Cl



[Au_{9.2}(PPh₃)₂Cl]_n

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Poor thermo stablity Au₅₅, Ru₅₅, Rh₅₅, Pt₅₅, Co₅₅ can all be made similarly

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Ph₃P-Au-Cl

[Au_{9.2}(PPh₃)₂Cl]_n

Unfortunately, a wide range of M₅₅ failed as efficient catalysts

Poor thermo stablity $60^{\circ}C$ $R \sim R^{\circ}$ $R \sim R^{\circ}$ $R \sim R^{\circ}$



Ph₃P-Au-Cl

[Au_{9.2}(PPh₃)₂Cl]_n

Unfortunately, a wide range of M₅₅ failed as efficient catalysts

Poor thermo stablity $120^{\circ}C$ $R \xrightarrow{} Si$ $F \xrightarrow{} Si$ TON = 1 Can we make more stable clusters?







M13

M55

M147













Case study II: The most studied cluster catalyst system



Case study II: The most studied cluster catalyst system $Pd_{561}L_{60}(OAc)_{180}$

Pd₅₆₁L₆₀(OAc)₁₈₀ Synthesis








Wait...I think it should be Pd₅₄₀

Characterization



How do we arrive at the formula $Pd_{561}L_{60}(OAc)_{180}$?

Characterization



Characterization



How does it work?



How does it work?



How does it work?



How does it work?



How does it work?



How does it work?



Orders of magnitude more resolution than optical spectroscopy









Characterization



TEM data shows 3 kinds of Pd:
1) majority of Pd are in FCC environment
2) Distorted five-fold axis indicates icosahedral
3) Low symmetry sites were identified

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TEM data shows 3 kinds of Pd:

- 1) majority of Pd are in FCC environment
- 2) Distorted five-fold axis indicates icosahedral
- 3) Low symmetry sites were identified

The Pd₅₄₀ accounts for only the first and second kind So there are more than 540 Pd atoms

Supported by other microscopy and element analysis The formula was deducted to be Pd_{570±30}L_{63±3}(OAc)_{190±10}

The magic number 561 was suspected to be the result of averaging the ensemble of clusters in different sizes

Heterogeneous catalysis

The Pd-561 is significantly more competent as a catalyst



Can we add stability by other means?



Case study III: Stablize by ethers

Bo nnemann's nanocluster systems

Case study IV: Stablize by inorganic

Polyoxoanion- and tetrabutylammonium-stabilized transition-metal nanoclusters

Bo nnemann's nanocluster systems

Synthesis



Bo"nnemann's nanocluster systems

Synthesis







Bo"nnemann's nanocluster systems

Synthesis







Bo"nnemann's nanocluster systems

Synthesis



Translatable strategy

Cr, Co, Mo, etc can all be made as stable cluster solutions

Ether is rather important for stability

Participate out under H₂ makes it ineffective catalyst

Can we fix that?

Importance of support







Dipping support in Cluster solutions



SMCs

Support materials

Supported clusters

Heterogeneous catalysis

SMCs play important role in heterogeneous catalysis



Supported clusters

Heterogeneous catalysis

By using chiral NR₄X in the synthesis asymmetric catalyst can be obtained



Polyoxoanion- and tetrabutylammonium-stabilized transition-metal nanoclusters

Synthesis



Polyoxoanion- and tetrabutylammonium-stabilized transition-metal nanoclusters

Synthesis





Polyoxoanion- and tetrabutylammonium-stabilized transition-metal nanoclusters Synthesis



Very interesting observation



Very interesting observation



- 1 equiv of COD was generated in 10 hrs.
- Hydrogenation of cyclohexane has an induction period ~2 hrs
- After 6 hrs, only 45% of COD was generated but >85% of cyclohexane.

What's happening here?



Very interesting observation



Only a small fraction of active catalyst is enough

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Nucleation

Very interesting observation



Nucleation

Autocatalysis

Very interesting observation



Very interesting observation



Auto catalysis enables fast turnover after induction period

Very interesting observation



Cluster Chemistry

Challenges- 4S

For more active, long-live, and selective catalysis

Scalability

-retaining isolability and catalytic activity remains challenging on gram scale synthesis.

Stability

-lack of physical chemical understanding lead to not having a general protocol to predict and synthesize stable clusters

Synthesis

-poor understanding of cluster formation kinetics needs to be improved to provide chemists with more controlled synthesis of clusters in particular size or shape.

Single active site heterogeneous catalysts

- Limiting a cluster to only one single active site to achieve theoretically 100% selectivity is one of the biggest promise of cluster chemistry to catalysis, methods of which to achieve that is still in the air.

The yet to be explored chemical space in clusters may have treasures within

Yu, A.; Choi, Y. H.; Tu, M. Pharmacol Rev 2020, 72, 862.