

Structure and optical properties of Ag₁₃₅Cu₆₀ nanocluster incorporating an Ag₁₃₅ fullerene wrapped by copper complexes

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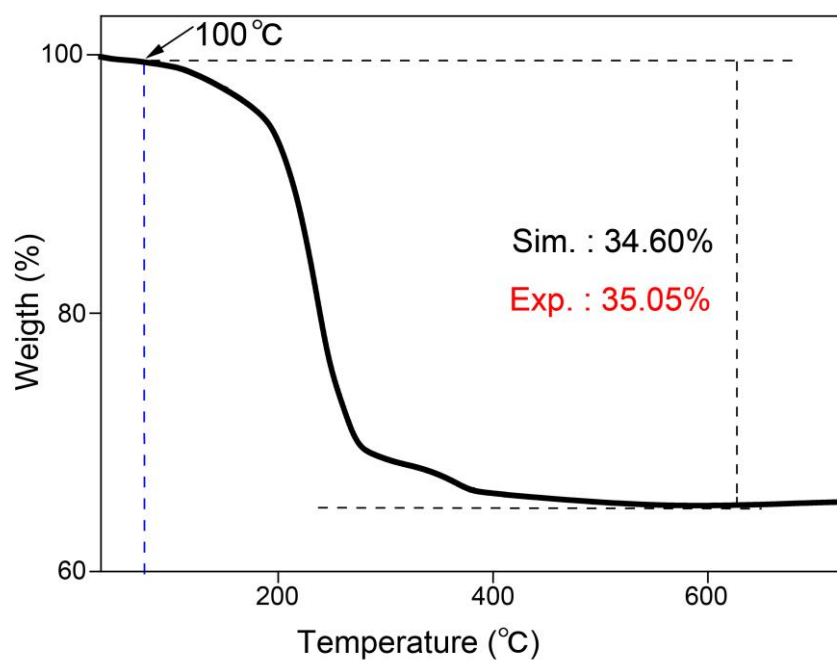
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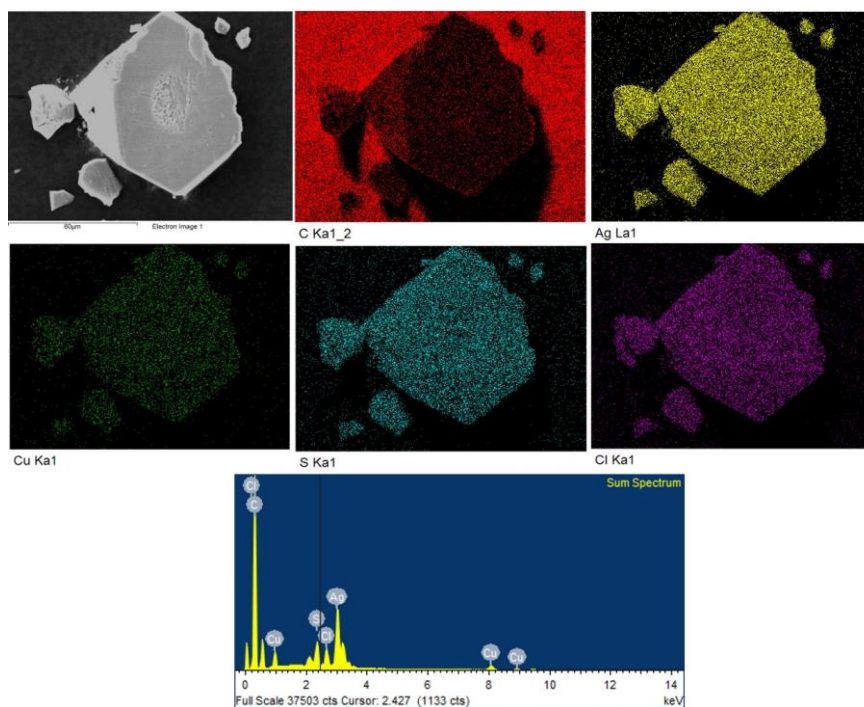
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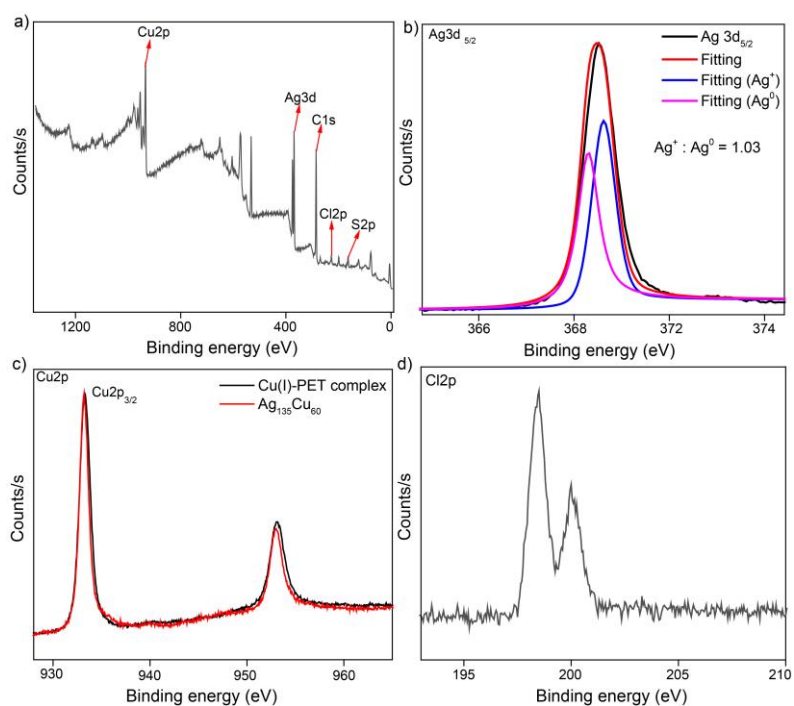
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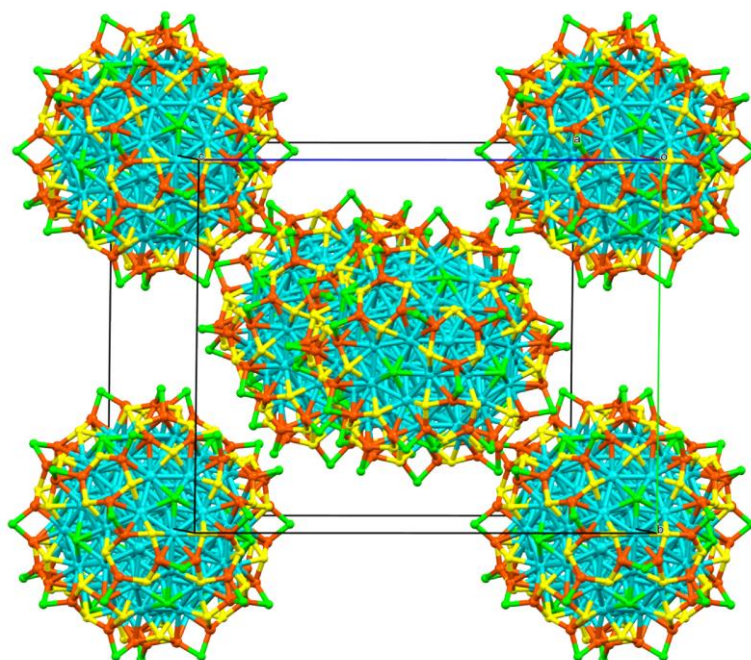
Supplementary Fig. 1. Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) curves of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ in N_2 atmosphere. Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) revealed that $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ was stable until 100 °C.



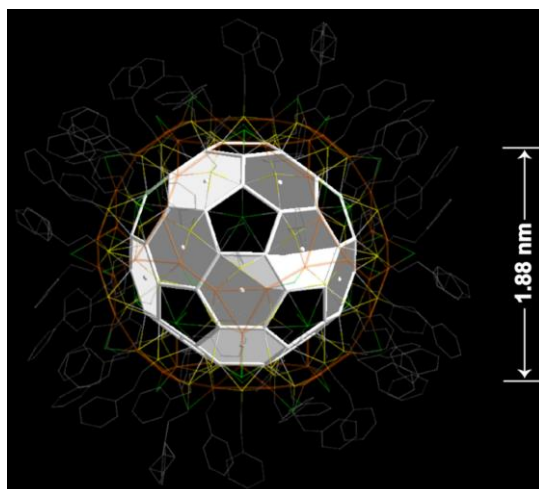
Supplementary Fig. 2 Elemental mapping images and energy dispersive spectrometer (EDX) analysis of the $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ nanocluster crystal.



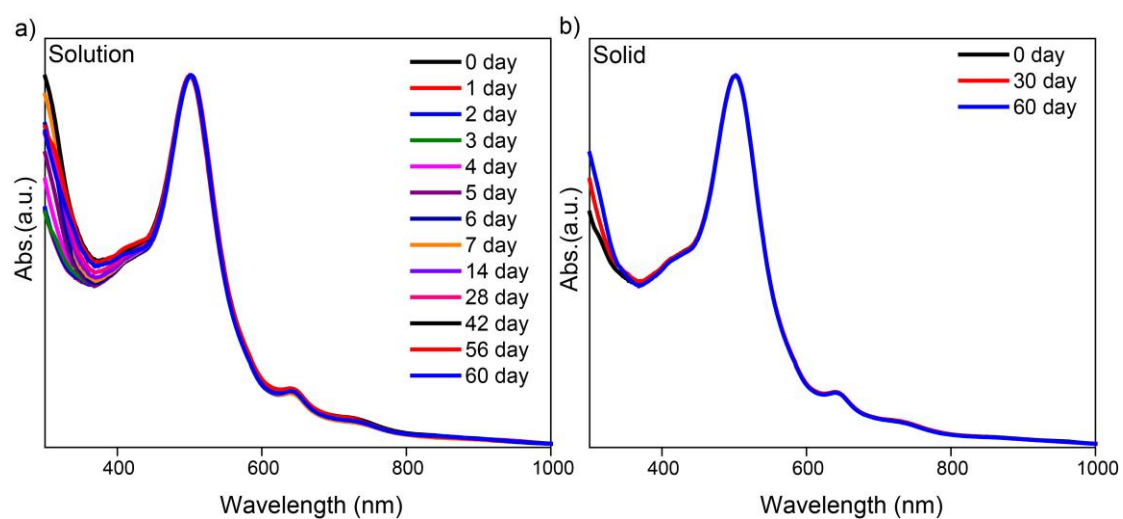
Supplementary Fig. 3. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ nanocluster. (a) XPS, (b) Ag 3d, (c) Cu2p. (d) Cl. Counts/s



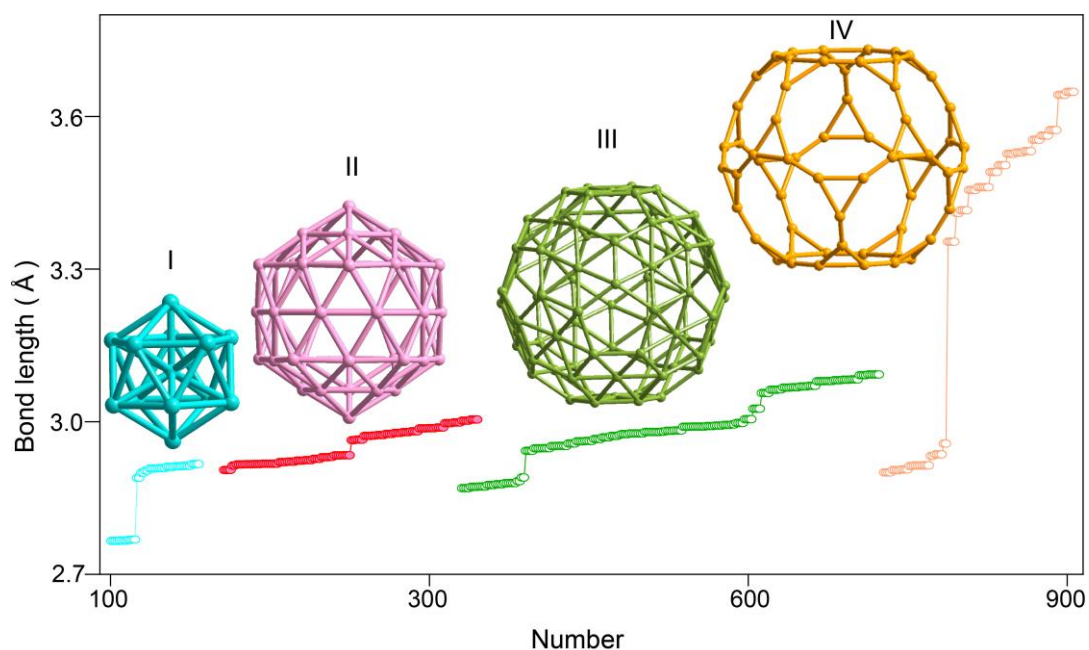
Supplementary Fig. 4. The unit cell of the crystal of the $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}(\text{SR})_{60}\text{Cl}_{42}$ nanocluster. Color labels: turquoise = Ag; orange = Cu; yellow = S; green = Cl. All C and H atoms were omitted for clarity.



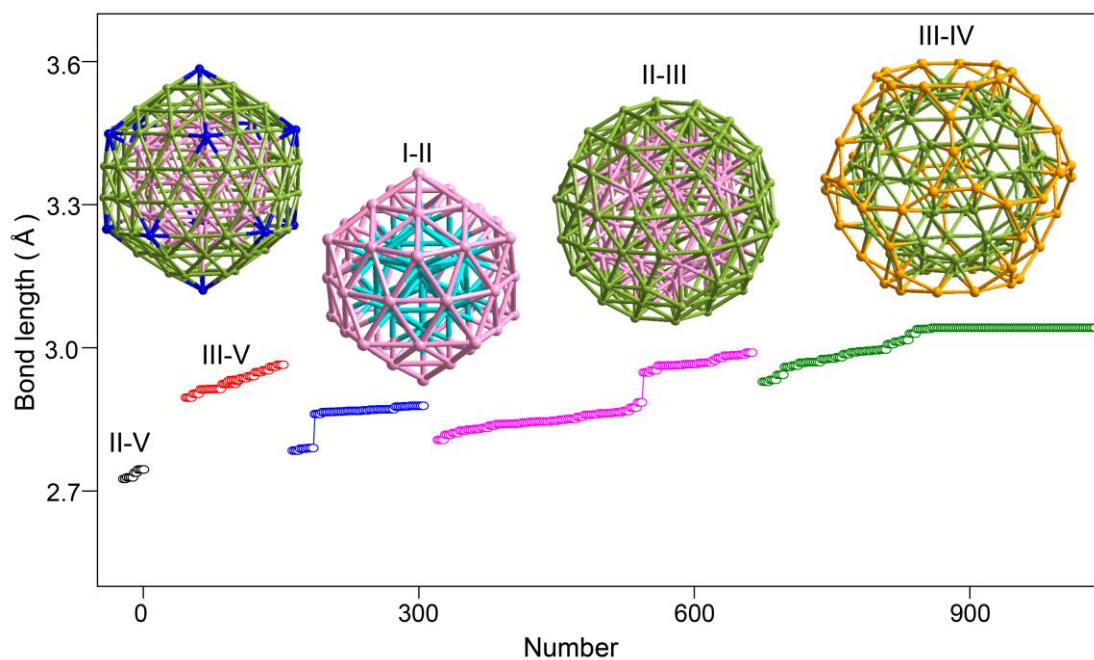
Supplementary Fig. 5 Molecular structure of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}(\text{PET})_{60}\text{Cl}_{42}$ axial thickness dimensions were measured without considering the ligand shell.



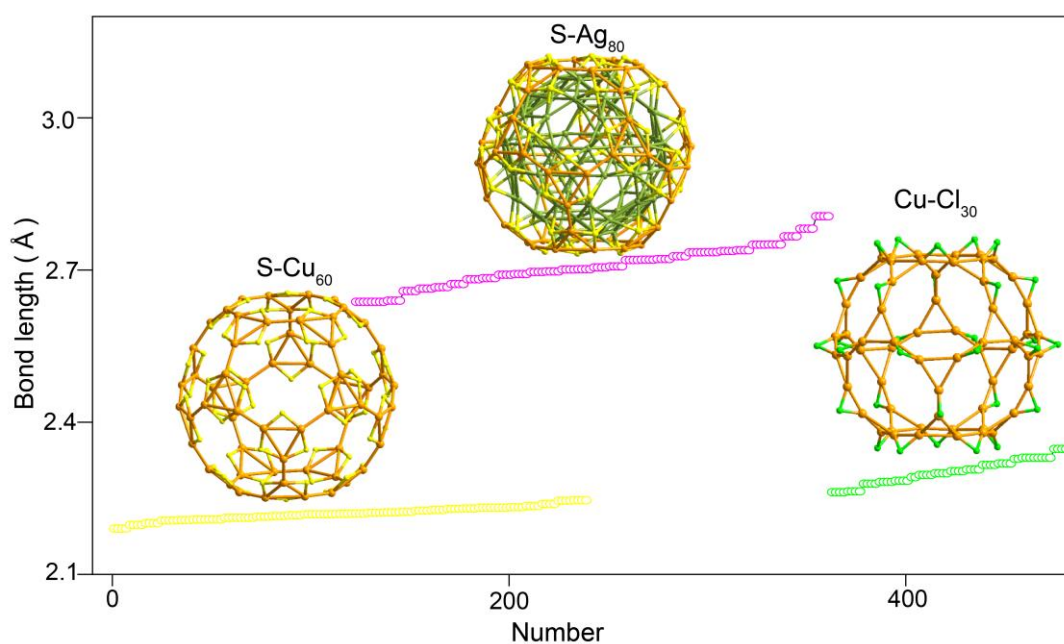
Supplementary Fig. 6 Monitoring the ambient stability of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ in liquid state (a) and solid state (b), respectively, using UV-vis spectroscopy. Note, the solid is stored in a powdered state and then dissolved in dichloromethane after a certain period of time to measure the UV-vis spectrum.



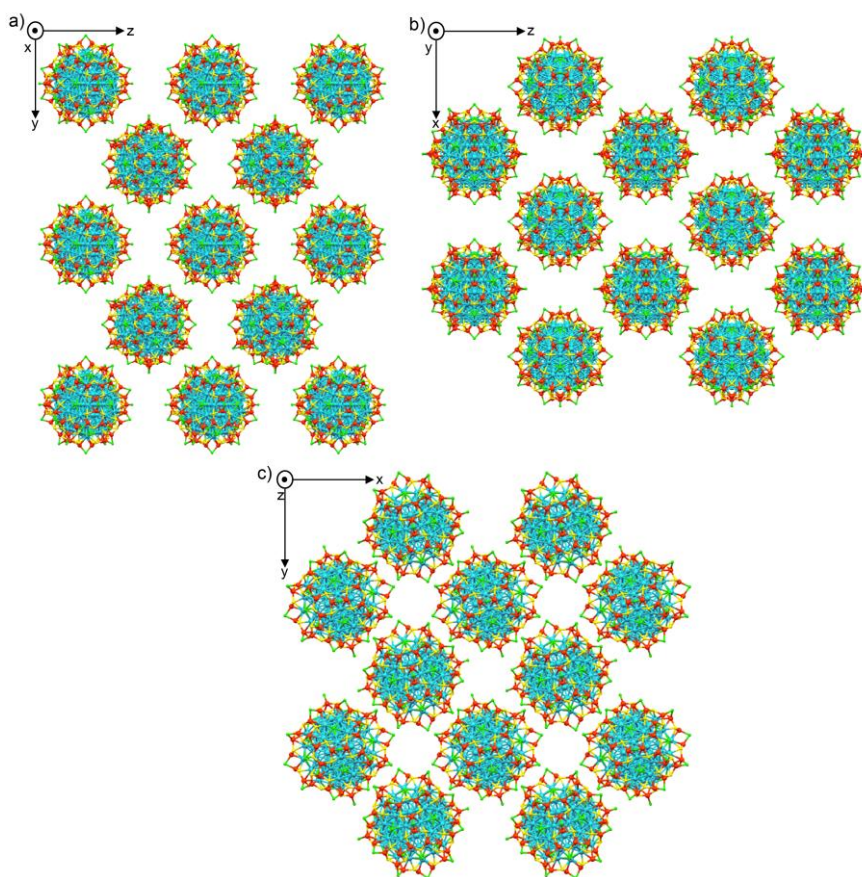
Supplementary Fig. 7 The distribution of bond lengths, shell by shell, in the $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ nanocluster. Note, the x-axis represents the number of lengths.



Supplementary Fig. 8 Lengths of bonds spread on between different layer of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ nanocluster. Note, the x-axis represents the number of lengths.



Supplementary Fig. 9 The distribution of bond lengths of Cu-S, Ag-S, and Cu-Cl distances in in the $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ nanocluster. Note, the x-axis represents the number of lengths.



Supplementary Fig. 10 Packing of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}(\text{SR})_{60}\text{Cl}_{42}$ nanoclusters in the crystal lattice: view from the x axis (a), y axis (b) and z axis (c). Color labels: turquoise = Ag; orange = Cu; yellow = S; green = Cl. All C and H atoms were omitted for clarity.

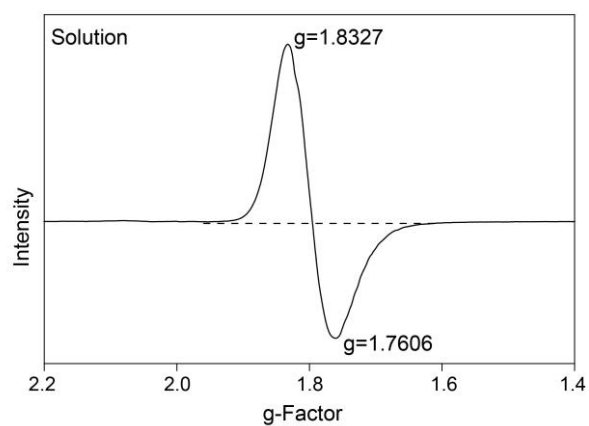
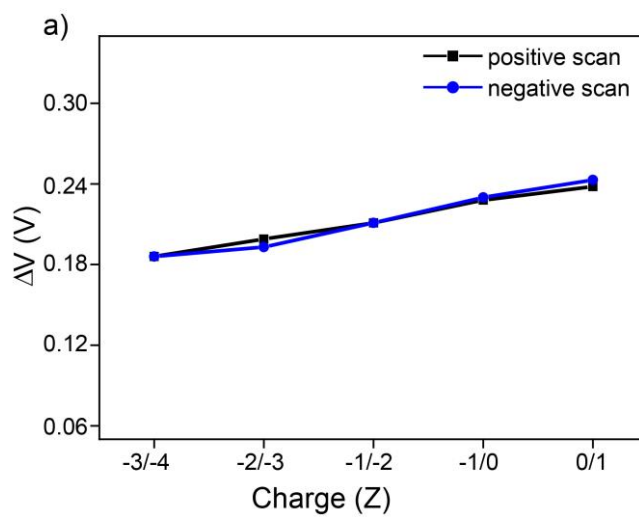
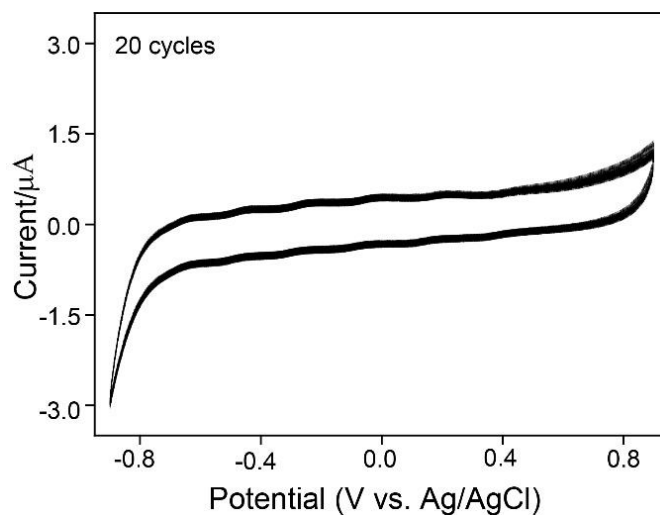


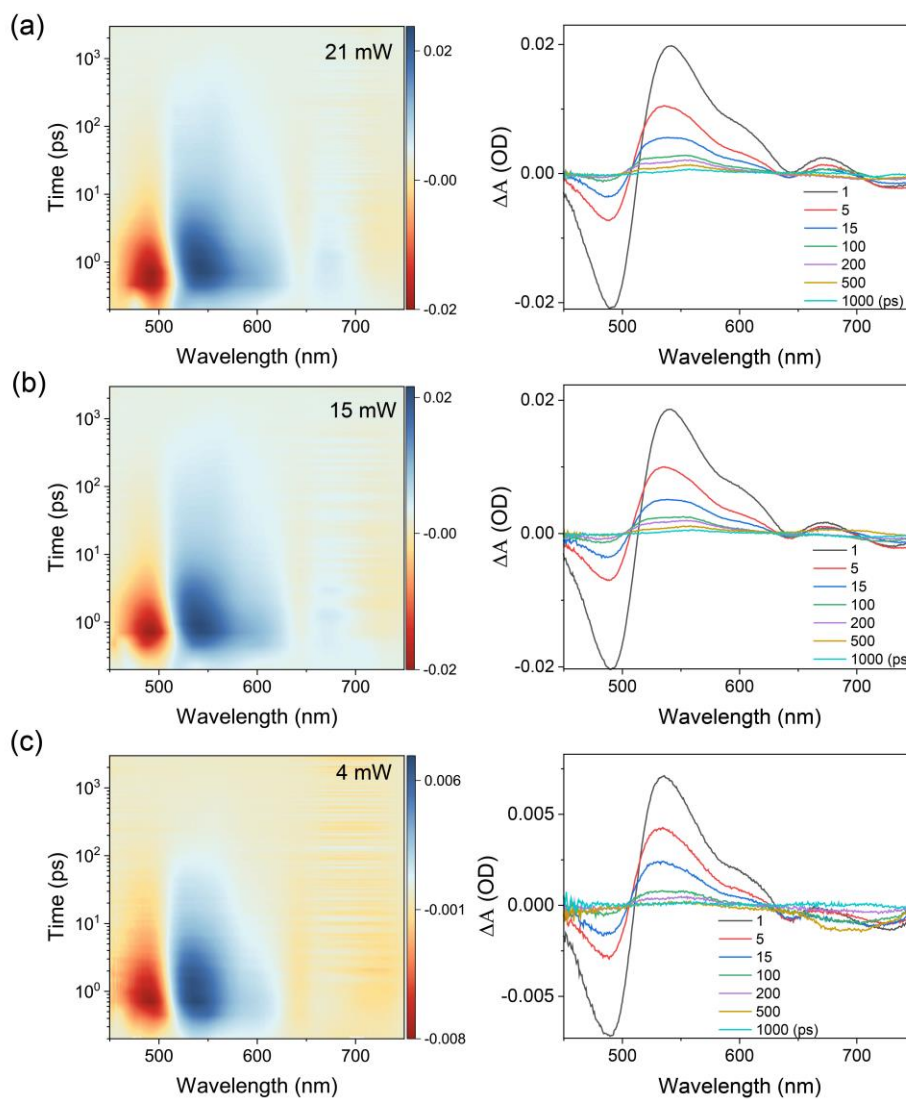
Figure S11. Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectra of **Ag₁₃₅Cu₆₀** in solution state.



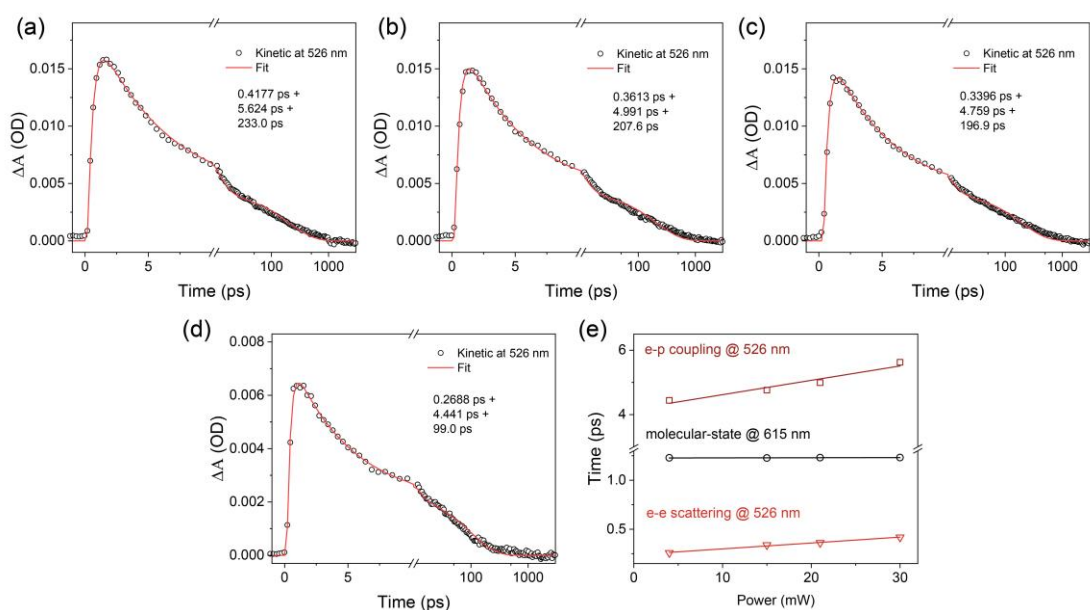
Supplementary Fig. 12 ΔV vs charge state plot revealing the peak spacing distribution for **Ag₁₃₅Cu₆₀**.



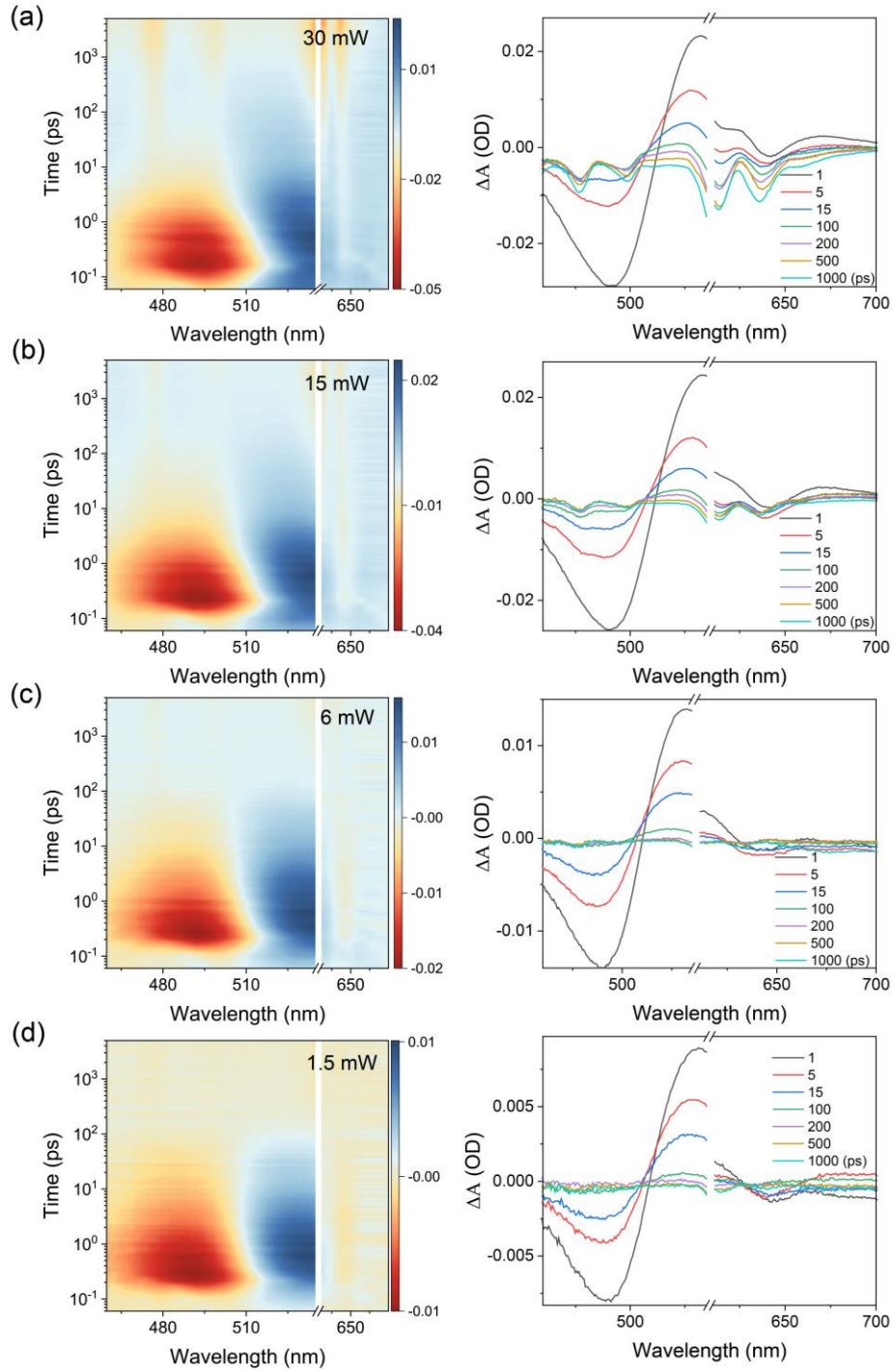
Supplementary Fig. 13 Cyclic voltammetry of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ in CH_2Cl_2 containing 0.1 M Bu_4NPF_6 .



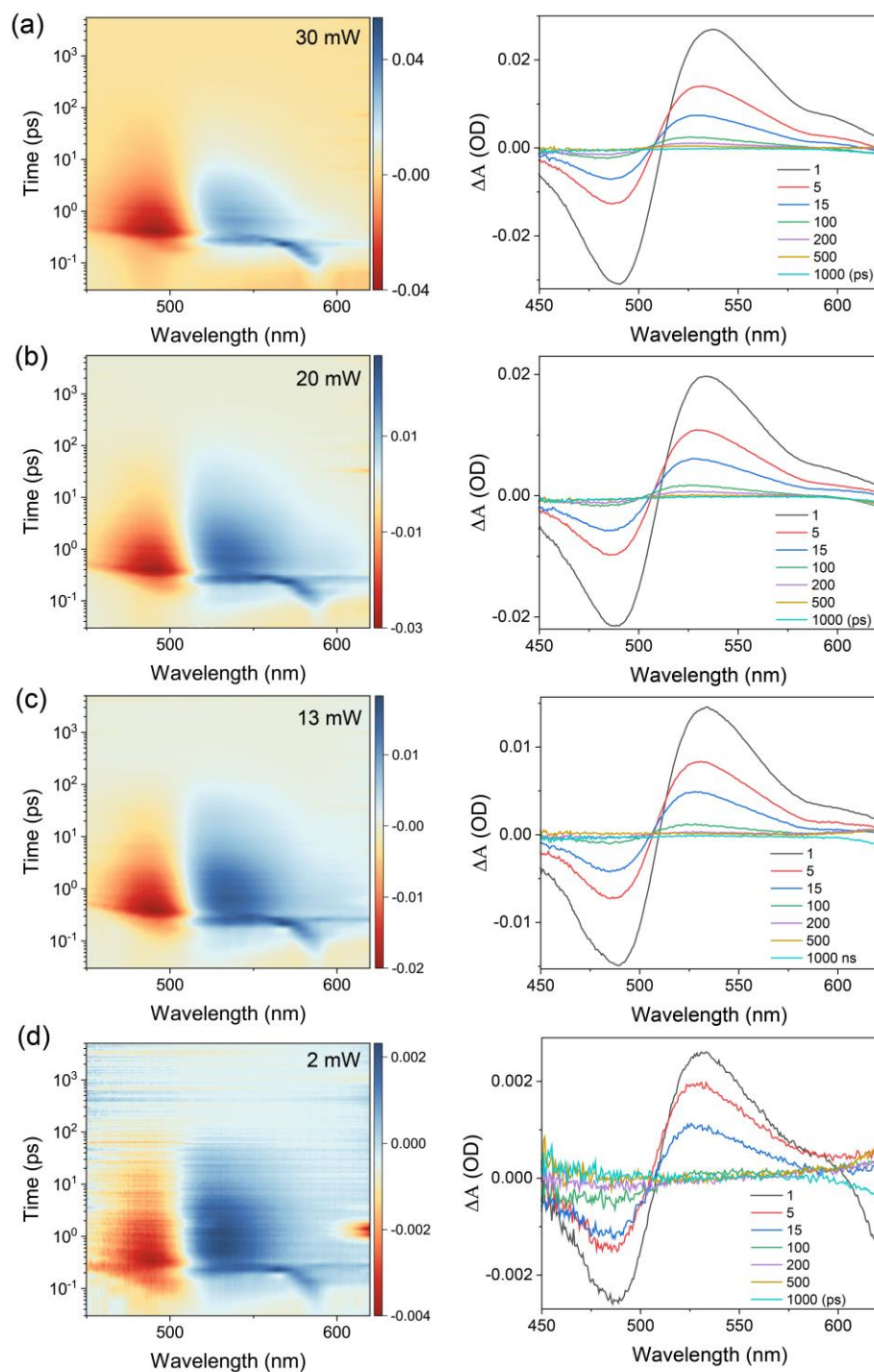
Supplementary Fig. 14 Femtosecond-TA maps and line-by-line TA spectra as a function of selected time delays from 1 ps to 1 ns under 365 nm excitation with pump power 21 mW (a), 15 mW (b), and 4 mW (c).



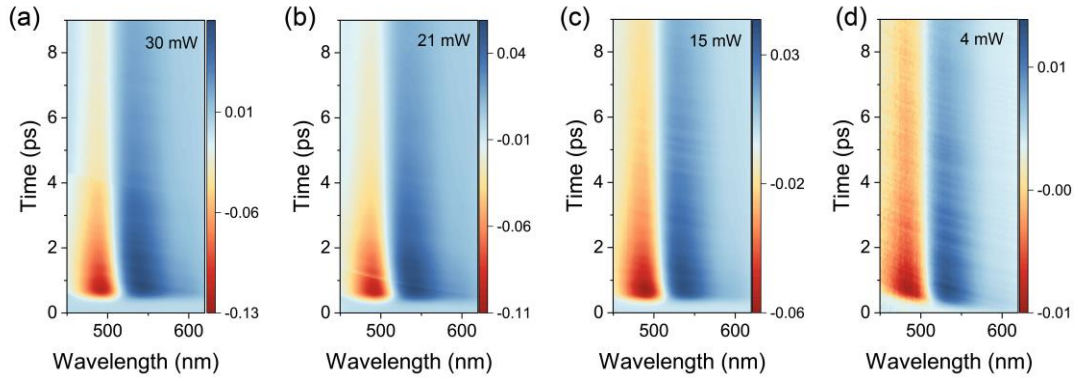
Supplementary Fig. 15 (a-d) Selected ESA kinetic decays at 526 nm for $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ NC upon 365 nm excitation with different pump powers and their corresponding fitting lines. (e) Relaxation time of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ as a function of pump power.



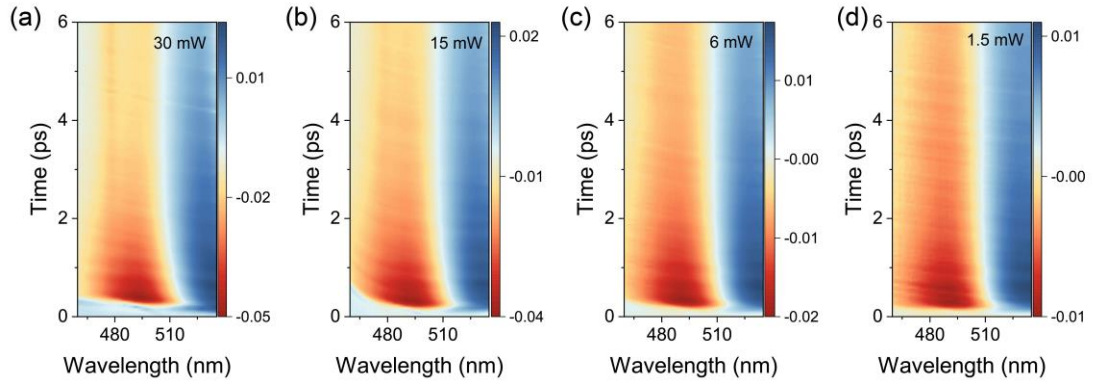
Supplementary Fig. 16 Femtosecond-TA maps and line-by-line TA spectra as a function of selected time delays from 1 ps to 1 ns under 570 nm excitation with pump power 30 mW (a), 15 mW (b), 6 mW (c) and 1.5 mW (d).



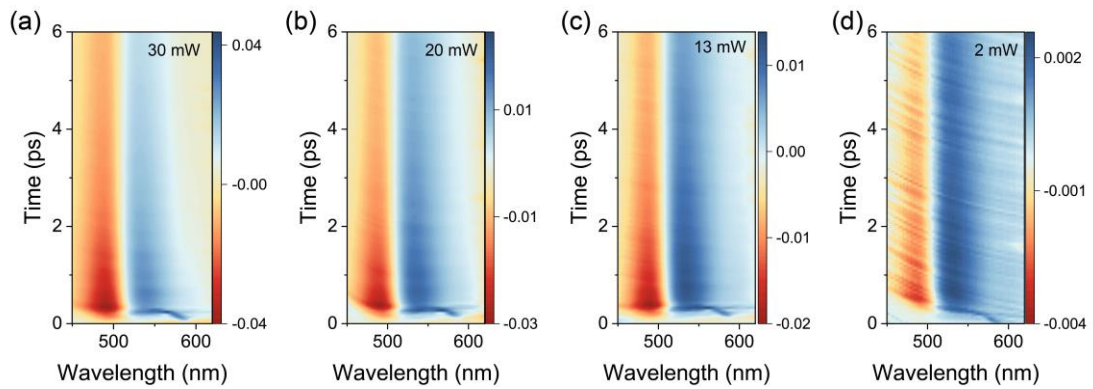
Supplementary Fig. 17 Femtosecond-TA maps and line-by-line TA spectra as a function of selected time delays from 1 ps to 1 ns under 680 nm excitation with pump power 30 mW (a), 20 mW (b), 13 mW (c) and 2 mW (d).



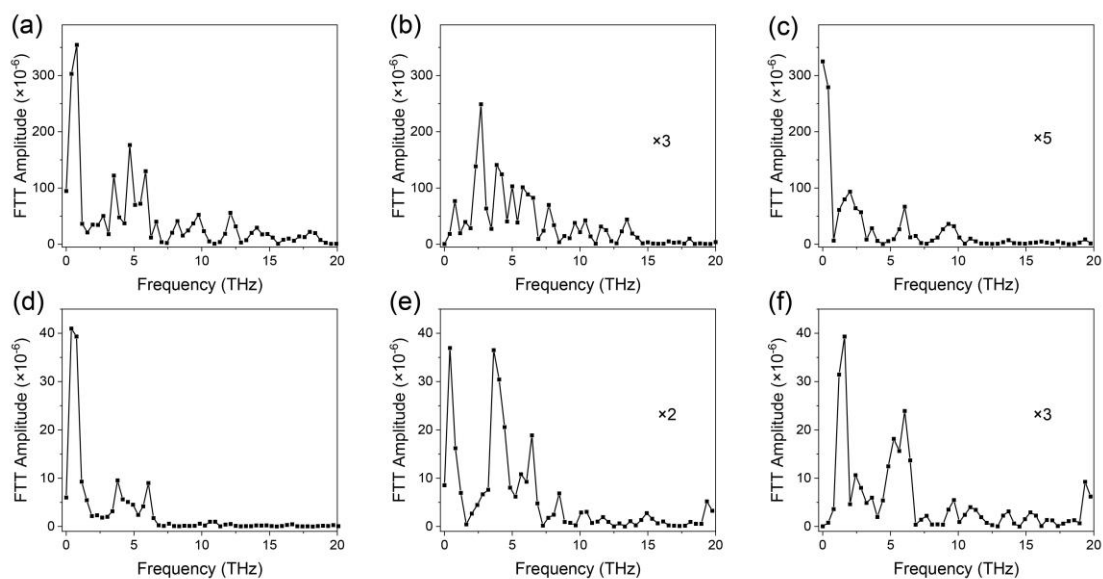
Supplementary Fig. 18 Femtosecond-TA maps within 9 ps upon 365 nm excitation with pump power 30 mW (a), 21 mW (b), 15 mW (c) and 4 mW (d).



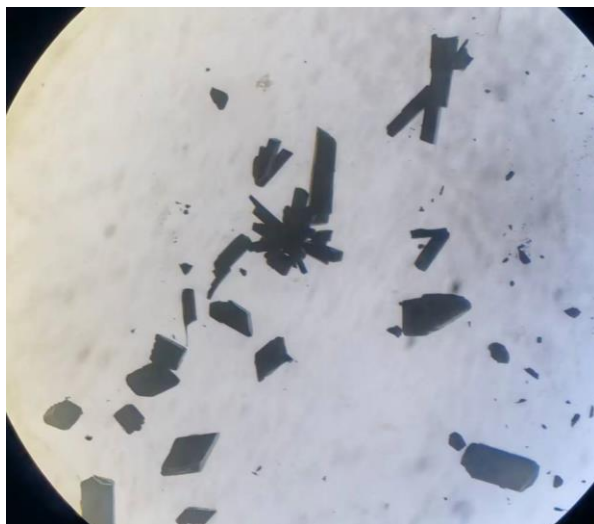
Supplementary Fig. 19 Femtosecond-TA maps within 6 ps upon 570 nm excitation with pump power 30 mW (a), 15 mW (b), 6 mW (c) and 1.5 mW (d).



Supplementary Fig. 20 Femtosecond-TA maps within 6 ps upon 680 nm excitation with pump power 30 mW (a), 20 mW (b), 13 mW (c) and 2 mW (d).



Supplementary Fig. 21 (a-c) Fourier transform results of the pure acoustic oscillations for $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ NC upon 570 nm excitation with pump powers 30 mW, 15 mW and 6 mW. (d-f) Fourier transform results of the pure acoustic oscillations in the inset for $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ NC upon 680 nm excitation with pump powers 30 mW, 20 mW and 13 mW.



Supplementary Fig. 22. Digital photo of single crystals of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ clusters, which are grown by CH_2Cl_2 / *n*-Hex over 5-7 days.

Supplementary Tables 1-6

Supplementary Table 1 The atomic ratio of Ag and Cu in **Ag₁₃₅Cu₆₀** was calculated from inductively coupled plasma (ICP), energy-dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDX) and X-ray photoelectric spectroscopy (XPS) measurements.

Measurement	Ag(%)	Cu(%)
ICP results	69.1	30.9
EDX results	68.3	31.7
XPS results	68.5	31.5
Theoretical results	135/195 (69.2)	60/195 (30.8)

Supplementary Table 2. Crystal data and structure refinement for the $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}(\text{SR})_{60}\text{Cl}_{42}$ nanocluster. The CCDC number of the $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}(\text{SR})_{60}\text{Cl}_{42}$ nanocluster is 2307961.

Molecular formula	$\text{C}_{480}\text{H}_{540}\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cl}_{42}\text{Cu}_{60}\text{S}_{60}$
Crystal system	Tetragonal
Space group	$P4_2/m$
$a/\text{\AA}$	29.484(10)
$b/\text{\AA}$	29.484(10)
$c/\text{\AA}$	37.450(18)
$\alpha/^\circ$	90
$\beta/^\circ$	90
$\gamma/^\circ$	90
Volume/ \AA^3	32556(27)
Z	2
$\rho_{\text{calc}}/\text{g cm}^{-3}$	2.886
μ/mm^{-1}	6.264
F(000)	26358.0
Radiation	MoK α ($\lambda = 0.71073$)
Index ranges	$-39 \leq h \leq 39, -38 \leq k \leq 37, -49 \leq l \leq 49$
θ range ($^\circ$)	3.778 to 56.386
Measured reflections and unique reflections	414419 / 40586 ($R_{\text{int}} = 0.0907, R_{\text{sigma}} = 0.0402$)
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.005
Largest diff. peak/hole / e \AA^{-3}	2.74/-1.66
Final R indexes [$I \geq 2\sigma(I)$]	$R_1 = 0.0696, wR_2 = 0.1661$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.1199, wR_2 = 0.1988$

Supplementary Table 3. A summary of Ag-Ag distances in $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$

	Ag-Ag distance/ \AA	Average value/ \AA
1st shell: Ag_{13}	2.765-2.916	2.868
2nd shell: Ag_{42}	2.905-3.004	2.952
3rd shell: Ag_{80}	2.869-3.092	2.973
5th shell: Cu_{60}	2.900-3.648	3.313

Supplementary Table 4. A summary of between different layer distances in **Ag₁₃₅Cu₆₀**.

	Bond distance/Å	Average value/Å
4th shell: Cl ₁₂ -Ag ₄₂	2.725-2.744	2.734
4th shell: Cl ₁₂ -Ag ₆₀	2.895-2.964	2.930
1st and 2nd: Ag ₁₃ -Ag ₄₂	2.784-2.878	2.856
2nd and 3rd: Ag ₄₂ -Ag ₈₀	2.806-2.989	2.873
3rd and Cu ₆₀ : Ag ₈₀ -Cu ₆₀	2.928-3.437	3.107

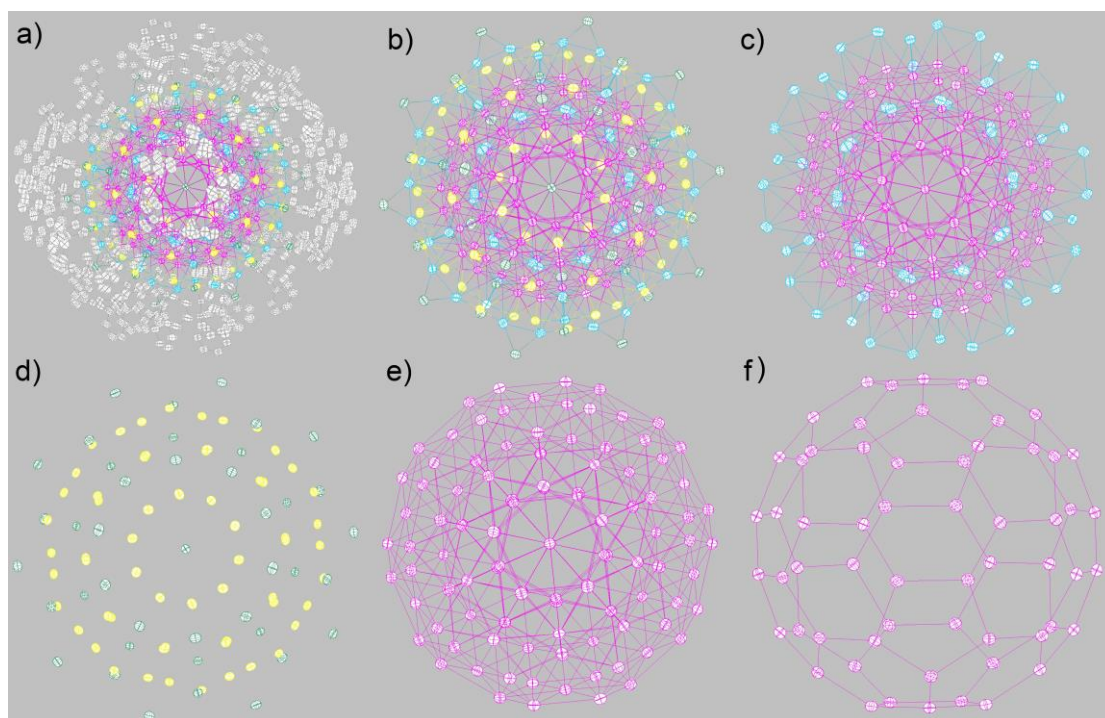
Supplementary Table 5. A summary of bond lengths of Cu-S, Ag-S, and Cu-Cl distances in **Ag₁₃₅Cu₆₀**.

	Bond distance/Å	Average value/Å
Cg-S: Cu ₆₀ -S	2.190-2.246	2.219
Ag-S: Ag ₆₀ -S	2.637-2.805	2.707
Cu-Cl : Cu-Cl ₃₀	2.262-2.347	2.301

Supplementary Table 6. The DPV response peaks in the entire potential window of -0.9 V – 0.9 V.

	Positive			Negative	
Charge state	Potential (V)	$\Delta V(V)$	Charge state	Potential (V)	$\Delta V(V)$
-3/-4 (R ₄)	-0.726	0.186	-3/-4	-0.687	0.185
-2/-3 (R ₃)	-0.540	0.199	-2/-3	-0.502	0.194
-1/-2 (R ₂)	-0.341	0.211	-1/-2	-0.308	0.211
-1/0 (R ₁)	-0.130	0.228	-1/0	-0.097	0.230
0/1 (O ₁)	0.098	0.238	0/1	0.133	0.243
1/2 (O ₂)	0.336		1/2	0.376	

ORTEP view of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ nanocluster



ORTEP view of $\text{Ag}_{135}\text{Cu}_{60}$ nanocluster at 30% probability level. a) Total structure (excluding hydrogen atoms); b) The structure after removal of carbon atoms; c) The structure with all non-metal atoms removed; d) The structure of non-metal atoms; e) The structure of silver kernel; f) The structure of the Ag_{60} framework. Atoms are color-coded: carbon (white), chlorine (green), sulfur (yellow), copper (cyan) and silver (magenta) to differentiate between elements in the structure.

Explanations for A and B alerts in Ag₁₃₅Cu₆₀ nanocluster structure

A and B alerts mainly indicate "Check Calculated Positive Residual Density on Ag." In reality, there are no elements heavier than silver (Ag) in the molecule. Therefore, the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation.

Alert level A

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag1 3.12 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag6 2.77 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag11 2.76 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag4 2.66 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag31 2.50 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag8 2.50 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag15 2.47 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag12 2.45 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag29 2.44 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag18 2.41 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag16 2.22 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag25 2.22 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag13 2.19 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag36 2.08 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_A Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag20 2.06 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by Fourier truncation

Alert level B

PLAT910_ALERT_3_B Missing # of FCF Reflection(s) Below Theta(Min). 15 Note

0 1 0, 1 1 0, -1 2 0, 0 2 0, 1 2 0, 0 1 1,

1 1 1, -1 2 1, 0 2 1, 1 2 1, 0 0 2, 0 1 2,

1 1 2, 0 2 2, 0 1 3,

Author Response: some reflections are blocked by beamstop due to the large unit cell

PLAT973_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag22 1.98 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by fourier

tuncationPLAT973_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag33 1.96 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by fourier tuncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag35 1.96 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by fourier tuncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag27 1.90 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by fourier tuncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag19 1.89 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by fourier tuncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag24 1.85 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by fourier tuncation

PLAT973_ALERT_2_B Check Calcd Positive Resid. Density on Ag37 1.85 eA-3

Author Response: the residual peaks around Ag are caused by fourier tuncation