Nanoscale chirality in metal and semiconductor nanoparticles

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The field of chirality has recently seen a rejuvenation due to the observation of chirality in inorganic nanomaterials. The advancements in understanding the origin of nanoscale chirality and the potential applications of chiroptical nanomaterials in the areas of optics, catalysis and biosensing, among others, have opened up new avenues toward new concepts and design of novel materials. In this article, we review the concept of nanoscale chirality in metal nanoclusters and semiconductor quantum dots, then focus on recent experimental and theoretical advances in chiral metal nanoparticles and plasmonic chirality. Selected examples of potential applications and an outlook on the research on chiral nanomaterials are additionally provided.

Introduction

The vast variety of chiral objects in the universe, ranging from galaxies4 to sea shells2 to human DNA3 and amino acids,4 has fascinated researchers for decades. Indeed the mere fact that the chiral objects in nature have a preference for one handedness over another has always been captivating for mankind in general and scientists in particular.5,6 Fascinated by the symmetry principles of natural objects, architects have created chiral structures with well defined handedness (for example, Chicago Spire, Mode Gakuen spiral tower, La Défense tower and Gherkin building).7 Our interest in understanding the physical, chemical, and biological properties of chiral objects traces back to the observation of optical activity in quartz in 1811.8 The art of chiral design was first translated from macroscopic structures to molecular building blocks in the laboratory bench by Louis Pasteur, way back in 1848, through

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his seminal work on left- and right-handed crystals of sodium ammonium tartrate that could bend polarized light in clockwise and anticlockwise directions.\textsuperscript{9} Since then, a plethora of activities have been observed towards unraveling the structures of chiral biomolecules including proteins, amino acids and DNA, design of newer chiral molecular systems and the investigation of their physical properties.\textsuperscript{3,4,10,11} Mankind has also experienced the devastating consequences of neglecting the biological effects of chirality while using thalidomide as a drug in the early 1960s.\textsuperscript{12}

Any structure can be defined as chiral if it is asymmetric in such a way that the structure is non-superimposable with its mirror image. Optical activity in molecules or materials arises due to the differential interaction of the medium to left and right circularly polarized light. This differential interaction can be in the form of electronic absorption, vibrational absorption, reflection or fluorescence. Based on the phenomena involved, various techniques such as electronic circular dichroism (ECD),\textsuperscript{13} vibrational circular dichroism (VCD),\textsuperscript{14} diffuse reflection circular dichroism (DRCD)\textsuperscript{15,16} and circularly polarized luminescence (CPL)\textsuperscript{17,18} have been developed. While the CD based techniques provide information on the ground state chirality of the molecules, CPL being related to luminescence gives information on the excited state chirality. These techniques together can function as a powerful tool to provide stereochemical, conformational and three-dimensional structural information of chiral molecules and materials in both the ground and excited states. The chiral dissymmetry in any object will largely depend on the efficiency of the sample to differentiate between left and right circularly polarized light. The optical activity in any system is quantified using the anisotropy factor or the \( g \) factor which is given by the equation \( g = \Delta e/e \), where \( \Delta e \) and \( e \) are the molar CD and molar extinction, respectively.

The majority of chiral systems synthesized and probed in the laboratory till 1998 were based on organic molecules.\textsuperscript{10,18}

These studies include design of organic and bio-molecular systems showing macroscopic chirality.\textsuperscript{18–20} Novel approaches in the design of inorganic systems showing chiroptical properties at the nanoscale have provided rejuvenation to this branch of science.\textsuperscript{21} Various inorganic nanostructures such as TiO\(_2\),\textsuperscript{15} CuO,\textsuperscript{16} and ZnO\textsuperscript{22} were introduced which exhibit optical activity based on reflection, refraction or electronic transition. However, efforts in the direction of creating inorganic chiral nanoobjects are largely directed towards combining the optical properties of chiral molecules with metal or semiconductor nanoparticles (NPs).\textsuperscript{23–26} This involves the synthesis of metal or semiconductor NPs that are stabilized with chiral organic or bio-molecules as stabilizing ligands. Researchers in this field have tried to focus on the origin of chirality at the nanoscale by investigating (i) the effect of chiral ligands on altering the core structure of NPs leading to the formation of a chiral core; and (ii) the interaction of the ligand and NP electronic states leading to the creation of new hybridized states and thereby new optical properties. Interestingly, such nanoobjects with chiroptical properties are proposed as potential candidates for a variety of applications. These include (i) the design of nanoscale materials having negative refractive indexes (metamaterials)\textsuperscript{27} and (ii) chiral sensing, catalysis and synthesis.\textsuperscript{28,29} In this feature article, we briefly discuss optical activity in metal nanoclusters (NCs) and semiconductor NPs, and broadly focus on the recent advances in the nanoscale chirality of plasmonic NPs and their assemblies (Fig. 1).

### Chiral metal nanoclusters

Metal NCs constitute an interesting class of materials that were used at the early stages of the study on chiral NPs.\textsuperscript{30–32} These are few metal atom clusters possessing attractive properties such as small size, high molar absorptivity and photostability.

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**Fig. 1.** Chirality in metallic, semiconductor and plasmonic nanostructures and assemblies: (a) X-ray structure of enantiomers of \([\text{Ag}_{46}\text{Au}_{24}(\text{SR})_{32}]^{2-}\)NCs. Reproduced with permission from ref. 58. Copyright 2015 American Association for the Advancement of Science. (b) Optimized geometries of \(L\)- and \(D\)-cysteine capped semiconductor CdSe nanocrystals. Reproduced with permission from ref. 74. Copyright 2013 American Chemical Society. (c) TEM images of left- and right-handed gold nanohelices. Reproduced with permission from ref. 89. Copyright 2009 American Association for the Advancement of Science. (d) TEM tomography images of left- and right-handed gold NP double helices formed on a peptide template. Reproduced with permission from ref. 132. Copyright 2013 American Chemical Society.
Most studies on metal clusters are currently focused on gold and silver NCs. Metal NCs are generally synthesized by reduction of metal salt precursors with mild reducing agents in the presence of a stabilizing ligand. Metal NCs exhibit well-defined absorption peaks and characteristic CD bands in the visible range when stabilized using chiral ligands. A classic study that initiated the investigations on chirality at the nanoscale was that by Schaaff and Whetten on Au28 clusters stabilized using glutathione as the chiral ligand. The formation of lower symmetry chiral structures that would minimize the total energy of Au clusters was shown to be the basis of the observed optical activity. Various groups have subsequently reported experimental and theoretical findings on chiral NCs that shed light on the evolution of chirality in these nanoscale materials.

Chirality in metal NCs can be generated from either an intrinsically chiral core or an achiral core in a chiral environment. The chiral environment in the latter case can be created by chiral ligands, or by an asymmetric arrangement of achiral ligands. Based on these mechanisms, different models have been developed to explain the source of chirality in NCs: (i) the chiral core model, in which chirality is generated by an intrinsically chiral core, or arises from structural distortion due to the interaction with the chiral ligand; (ii) the dissymmetric field model, which is characterized by an achiral core with chirality induced either through a chiral adsorption pattern or through vicinal effects by chiral ligands; (iii) the chiral footprint model, in which a local chiral distortion of the surface atoms is achieved through the adsorption of the ligand. Based on the models discussed above it is clear that both chiral ligands around an achiral core could generate strong Cotton effects in CD. Optical activity was also recently observed in Au32(SCH2CH2Ph)28 gold clusters, wherein chirality is generated from the chiral arrangement of achiral thiolates. The enantiomers could be successfully separated by chiral high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and characterized by mirror-image

![Image](http://example.com/image.png)

**Fig. 2** (a) CD response at 345 nm for the racemization of enantiopure Au32(SCH2CH2Ph)28 at different temperatures. The response is negative at 345 nm and approaches zero with time; the rate increases with temperature. The inset shows the schematic representation (created using crystallographic data) of the racemization reaction along the principal axis of the cluster. Reproduced with permission from ref. 53. Copyright 2012 American Chemical Society. (b) CD spectra and model of enantiopure metal cluster complexes. Molecular structures of the three 1,2-diamine ligands (one enantiomer) used for the synthesis of chiral clusters. Reproduced with permission from ref. 55. Copyright 2016 American Chemical Society.
CD responses with large anisotropy factors. Apart from single metal clusters discussed above, another class of materials that is recently gaining interest is related to core–shell structures comprising different metals. Large Ag–Au alloy NCs consisting of an achiral bimetallic \( \text{Ag}_{28}\text{Au}_{16}\) core protected by a chiral \( \text{Ag}_{24}\text{Au}_{6}(\text{SR})_{32} \) shell have been reported by Wang and coworkers (Fig. 3b) and characterized using X-ray crystallography.\(^{58}\) Garzón and co-workers carried out theoretical calculations toward the geometric quantification of the origin of chirality in intrinsic chiral clusters. They found that an asymmetric arrangement of surface metal atoms plays a major role in the chirality of the whole cluster.\(^{59}\)

**Chirality in semiconductor nanocrystals and their assemblies**

In comparison to chiral metal NCs, the investigations on chiral semiconductor NPs or quantum dots (QDs) are relatively new, and they have not been widely explored. Chirality in semiconductor QDs can be explained based on the three mechanisms described for chiral induction in metal NCs:\(^{25,26}\) (i) NPs with a chiral core, (ii) NPs with an achiral core and chiral surface due to chiral distortion or ligands adsorbing in a chiral pattern, (iii) NPs with both achiral core and achiral surface where the chiroptical effect arises due to electronic interactions between the capping ligands and the inorganic core. Due to the crystallization of semiconductor NPs into achiral space groups, the mechanism involving a chiral core was ruled out in this class of materials until the recent finding of chirality in CdSe/ZnS QDs due to defects in the chiral core.\(^{60}\) Early studies on the optical activity of semiconductor NPs involved synthesis in the presence of chiral stabilizing ligands. Optical activity was first demonstrated in CdS QDs stabilized with penicillamine as the capping ligand.\(^{61}\) The NPs maintained an undistorted and achiral core, whereas CD signals arise from near-surface cadmium atoms that are enantiomerically distorted by chiral ligands. Various other chiral semiconductor NPs were synthesized using chiral and achiral capping ligands that exhibited characteristic CD responses at and outside the band-edge region of the spectrum.\(^{62–72}\) An interesting report claimed that CdTe QDs exhibited chiral memory effects, meaning that the chiral surface could be retained even after ligand exchange of chiral l- and d-cysteine methyl ester with achiral 1-dodecanethiol.\(^{73}\) Recently, induced CD and CPL have been observed upon simple phase transfer of achiral triothiophosphate oxide (or oleic acid) capped CdSe QDs, from toluene into an aqueous phase containing chiral l- or d-cysteines (Fig. 4a).\(^{74}\) The QDs exhibited size-dependent CD that originated from the hybridization of chiral ligand molecular orbitals with QD valence band states. Inversion of the QD CD signal was also demonstrated by altering the structure of the ligands without changing their absolute configuration (Fig. 4b).\(^{75}\) Apart from such ligand induced chirality, intrinsic chirality in CdSe/ZnS QDs and quantum rods (QRs) stabilized by achiral ligands was recently reported by Mukhina et al., which was ascribed to naturally occurring chiral defects. However, intrinsic CD for both QDs and QRs was found to be much weaker than induced CD signal intensities (Fig. 4c–e).\(^{60}\)

In addition to chirality observed from individual particles, semiconductor NP assemblies also exhibited enhanced optical activity. Recently, Kotov and coworkers demonstrated that circular polarization of light can strongly influence the assembly of QDs by altering the chirality of particles involved in a self-assembly process.\(^{76}\) Illumination of a racemic solution of CdTe NPs with right- and left-handed circularly polarized light induced the formation of right- and left-handed twisted nanoribbons, with an enantiomeric excess above 30% (Fig. 5), while straight nanoribbons formed upon exposure to linearly polarized light or in the dark. Illumination of the racemic solution (containing equal amounts of left- and right-handed particles) with light of a specific polarization gave rise to enantioselective photoactivation of specific NPs and clusters (e.g. when illuminated by left circularly polarized light, a subpopulation of left handed NPs and clusters absorb light more efficiently than right handed ones and vice versa). The authors also showed that activated NPs undergo ligand photooxidation, resulting in bare CdTe particles that can self-assemble into nanoribbons with specific helicity, as a result of chirality-sensitive interactions between the NPs. The same group recently demonstrated that chiral CdTe NPs coated with cysteine self-organize into helical supraparticles. \( \delta \)- and \( \iota \)-Cysteine determines...
the dominant left- and right-helicity of the supraparticles, which further self-organize into lamellar crystals with a liquid crystalline order.77 Recent theoretical investigations on semiconductor nanowires have demonstrated that optical activity can be inherent to such nanowires, similar to the chiral induction by dislocations developing during the growth.78

**Chiral plasmonic nanomaterials**

Among the nanostructured materials that exhibit chirality at the nanoscale, plasmonic NPs are rapidly emerging as a potential front-runner due to their multidisciplinary applications in the fields of chemistry, biology, medicine and materials science.79,80 The peculiar size and shape dependent properties of localized surface plasmon resonances in plasmonic nanomaterials can help tuning chiral signatures over the whole visible and near-IR range.23–26 Owing to the small size of NCs or QDs, surrounding chiral ligands may induce structural changes in the core atoms resulting in chiral cores. In contrast, chiral ligands can only influence the arrangement of surface atoms in the case of NPs with larger size. Moreover, it is difficult to alter the crystalline nature of the internal core for producing chiral structures. Hence, the investigation on chiral noble metal NPs with larger sizes (ranging from 5 to 100 nm) is more challenging as compared to that on small metal clusters or QDs. Investigations on the optical activity of plasmonic nanomaterials can potentially unravel the underlying structural information of these materials. Based on the origin of optical activity arising from either individual particles or NP assemblies, chirality in plasmonic nanomaterials can be divided into three classes.79,80 Chirality in individual particles can be due to either (i) the inherent chiral shape of the particles or (ii) the interaction of chiral molecules with achiral NPs. In contrast, nano-assemblies...
Chiral shaped particles

Optical activity is to be expected from plasmonic nanomaterials of sub-wavelength dimensions possessing chiral morphology. The optical response would be in favor of the dominant enantiomer and its magnitude will depend on the extent of electronic delocalization. The basic concepts of chirality that were initially developed for organic molecules are currently being transferred to metal nanostructures. Hence, optical activity in chiral shaped nanostructures can be related to the spatial chirality exhibited by derivatives of helicenes, coronenes and biphenyls.\(^{81,82}\) As compared to organic systems, plasmonic nanomaterials have the advantage of possible electron delocalization over a larger surface, and hence can exhibit more intense optical response. Nanoengineering strategies have been developed for fabricating plasmonic materials with chiral shapes, which mainly involve top-down approaches such as electron beam lithography,\(^{83,84}\) glancing angle deposition,\(^{85,86}\) hole-mask colloidal lithography\(^{87}\) and direct laser writing.\(^{88,89}\) Optical activity in individual nanostructures with chiral shapes could be generated by fabricating propeller and spiral shaped structures, exhibiting helical chirality.\(^{90-93}\) For example, helical gold nanostructures possessing four curved arms were fabricated using electron beam lithography (Fig. 6a).\(^{92}\) The star-shaped structures exhibited strong nonlinear CD. Spiral gold nanostructures in 3D were also synthesized mimicking helical spiral-shaped molecules (Fig. 6b).\(^{93}\) Mirror image CD spectra with distinct positive and negative first Cotton effects were recorded for right- and left-handed nanohelices, respectively. In another example, individual twisted-cross gold nanodimers fabricated through layer by layer electron beam lithography showed strong chirioptical behavior, both at the fundamental wavelength and at the second harmonic (Fig. 6c).\(^{94}\) In the sample, each of the gold crosses was achiral but chirality arises from the mutual orientation of the crosses in the dimer, indicating that chirality is associated in this case with the 3D character of the nanostructures. The above mentioned techniques allowed a wide range of applications for these nanostructures in the fields of metamaterials,\(^{95,96}\) circular polarizers\(^{89}\) and biomolecular sensing.\(^{97}\)

Chirality arising from the shape of NPs has also been observed in colloidal nanostructures. Shape effects can give rise to CD in the corresponding plasmonic region, which can even arise from small deformations of the NPs. Hence, bisignate CD signals at the plasmon resonance wavelengths, along with TEM tomography,\(^{98}\) can be used as effective methods to study the chiral deformation in NPs. The insensitive nature of plasmonic CD towards temperature changes has been used to confirm the formation of chiral shaped Ag NPs stabilized using self-assembled structures of chiral molecules (Fig. 7).\(^{99}\) At higher temperature, where the molecular assemblies dissociate, small Ag NPs showed a decrease in plasmonic CD whereas larger particles maintained their plasmonic CD intensity. This indicates that the observed chiroptical effect in larger particles is not induced by the molecular monolayer. Model calculations suggest that the plasmonic CD may be the result of a slight chiral shape distortion and creation of structurally chiral silver NPs.

Interaction of chiral molecules with achiral NPs

Optical activity can be induced at the electronic states of achiral NPs when they interact strongly with a chiral molecule. A clear observation of plasmonic CD was first reported by Kotlyar and coworkers in silver NPs grown on chiral double stranded DNA.\(^{100}\) Bisignated CD signals were later observed at the surface plasmon frequency with positive and negative couplets for NP bunches adsorbed on D- and L- diphenylalanine nanotubes, respectively. The organization of Au NPs in two different ways was driven by the chirality of the constituent molecules in the nanotubes (Fig. 8a–c).\(^{101}\) A large number of studies on hybrid systems involving noble metal NPs and chiral molecules have been reported thereafter.\(^{102-105}\) A wide variety of chiral biomolecules (DNA, amino acids, proteins and peptides) along with chiral organic molecules were used to induce CD at LSPR
wavelengths. In an interesting report, the effect of the metal–chiral molecule distance on the intensity of the induced CD was studied using Au islands (Fig. 8d). The induction was found to decay within about 10 nm from the surface for 33 nm Au islands. Recent studies on metallic core–shell structures showed that enhanced optical responses can be generated by entrapping chiral molecules at the core–shell junctions. Chiroptical activity was observed in Au core–DNA–Ag shell NPs wherein the structures exhibited CD activity at the LSPR region with a high g-factor (Fig. 8e). The CD response of
the individual NPs could be controlled by altering the Ag shell thickness. Unusual chiroptical effects were also observed at hot-spots produced by creation of inter-particle junctions. Enhancement of plasmonic CD has been recently reported in cysteine capped Au NRs via Ag coating. 110 The entrapment of cysteine at the Au–Ag interface amplifies the local electromagnetic field and leads to strong enhancement of the CD response (Fig. 9a). An additional advantage from anisotropic NPs was emphasized by the fact that no plasmonic CD signals were observed in spherical core–shell NPs. Plasmonic CD from silver nanocubes could be inverted by altering the orientation of chiral molecules (peptide) with respect to the surface of the nanocube (Fig. 9b). 111 The effect was correlated to multipolar effects at plasmon resonances involving hot spots created at nanocube apexes and edges.

Detailed theoretical analysis on the various mechanisms involved in the induction of plasmonic CD has been carried out by Govorov and coworkers.112–115 Metal–chiral molecule hybrid systems can function in a complementary fashion; achiral plasmonic NPs can enhance the CD responses of chiral molecules whereas chiral molecules can induce new optical responses at the LSPR wavelengths of NPs. While the former effect can be amplified by using nanostructures with a strong plasmonic enhancement, such as NP pairs and nanoshells, the latter effect helps in shifting the molecular chirality from the UV into the visible spectral range. Metal–chiral molecule interactions have been investigated by formulating different models based on the strength of interaction and the size of the particles. For small NP systems, the near-field plasmonic CD induction model based on a quasi-static approximation is adopted. The amplitude of the plasmon CD peak rapidly decreases with interparticle separation and varies depending on the orientation of the molecular dipole with respect to the NP surface. This model has been applied to single spherical NPs, NP pairs and nanoshells.112,113 For larger NPs with sizes around half the wavelength (>100 nm), the plasmon CD induction is formulated on the basis of the far field electromagnetic coupling mechanism. The CD response in this case is induced by the interaction of the plasmonic mode with the chiral parameters of the medium surrounding the NP. This method is utilized to calculate the CD induction in systems such as achiral plasmonic particles with a chiral shell, chiral plasmonic particles with an achiral shell and various anisotropic systems.114,115

Achiral NPs interacting in a chiral configuration (plasmonic NP assemblies)

One of the widely used methods to generate chirality in achiral nanomaterials is through the arrangement of particles in a chiral fashion leading to plasmon coupling. The strength of induced optical activity is largely dependent on the size of the particles as well as the aggregates. Interaction of molecular dipoles leading to exciton coupling and bisignate CD is well studied and documented.116 Mimicking the exciton coupling in organic chromophores, theoretical investigations were carried out on dimers of plasmonic nanoantennas.117 In contrast to molecular systems where the extent of interaction is limited, the rather large scale dipolar and multipolar interactions possible in plasmonic nanomaterials render them better candidates for chirality generation through this approach. Numerical calculations of the plasmonic CD response of interacting achiral nanoparticles were carried out using classical dipole–dipole electromagnetic theory.118,119 Considerable plasmonic CD was observed from systems possessing some extent of helical correlations between the NP positions. The calculations...
indicated that the CD responses were sensitive to the composition as well as the geometry of the NP assemblies, and the intensity decreases with the occurrence of defects (Fig. 10). Optimized parameters for designing novel assemblies with strong optical chirality that are stable against defects or disorder were calculated by modeling the influence of helix parameters on the CD signal.

NP assemblies that are capable of generating coupled plasmon CD are generally fabricated on organic or biomolecular templates wherein the functionalities on the template play a crucial role in positioning the NPs and thereby controlling the coupling interactions. The technique demands the formation of relatively large assemblies that possess strong inter-particle interactions and well defined handedness. This makes the selection of suitable templates and particles rather more challenging. Initial works on chiral assemblies focused on simple helical and pyramidal structures comprising DNA origami and gold NPs were synthesized and shown to exhibit plasmonic CD (Fig. 11b). Several other hybrid systems made of metal NPs and chiral soft templates were designed and synthesized, exhibiting plasmonic CD which was generated from the chiral arrangement of metal NPs. Some recent examples include formation of double helical NP assemblies on peptides (Fig. 11c) and UV induced reduction of gold salt on self-assembled molecular fibers to form helical NP assemblies (Fig. 11d). In addition to the widely used solution based self-assembly approaches, some of the techniques used to fabricate helical NP assemblies include electron-beam lithography, direct laser writing and glancing angle deposition.

Anisotropic nanorods (NRs) are interesting candidates for plasmon coupled CD induction, since they allow for organization of individual components in different configurations, and facilitate the tuning of plasmonic CD signals by simply varying the aspect ratio of helically arranged NRs. The solution based approach makes use of various soft templates such as DNA, peptides, lipids, cellulose, amino acids, chiral liquid crystals, silica and various organic self-assembled structures. Kuzyk et al. observed large optical activity in chiral NP assemblies adsorbed on DNA origami scaffolds. The CD signals arise from the helical assembly of strongly interacting gold NPs (Fig. 11a). DNA origami scaffolds have been widely used for the synthesis of NP assemblies with different structure and geometry. Helical monomer, dimer and toroidal structures comprising DNA origami and gold NPs were synthesized and shown to exhibit plasmonic CD (Fig. 11b).

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In a different approach, assemblies of Au NRs in an end-to-end and side-by-side fashion were constructed by using cysteine as the linker. Interestingly, side-by-side assembled NRs exhibited stronger plasmonic CD response compared with the end-to-end assemblies, which was attributed to the change in electromagnetic interactions between NRs in the assemblies.136 Recently, tailored chirality was demonstrated from helical super-structures of Au NRs assembled on a 2D DNA origami template. Right- and left-handed helices were synthesized, and the number of rods in the helices could be tailored by varying the origami : rod molar ratio. This helped in the delicate tuning of the resulting chiral signal intensity (Fig. 13a and b).127 More recently, strong plasmonic chirality was observed from quasi-2D gold NR dimers assembled on soft DNA origami and the sign as well as the intensity of the chiral response was dependent on the configuration of the dimers (Fig. 13c and d).128 The plasmonic chirality was far more sensitive to the spatial variations of the dimers when compared to their plasmion absorption. In an interesting work by Link and coworkers, gold nanodumbbells having plasmonic properties similar to those of their NR counterparts were used to generate plasmonic CD response. Whereas the dispersion of dimers prepared using achiral components showed no detectable ensemble CD response, single-particle circular differential scattering (CDS) measurements revealed that the dimer sample is a racemic mixture of individual nanostructures with significant positive and negative chiroptical signals (Fig. 12d–f).149

Applications of chiral plasmons
NP–chiral molecule hybrid systems and chiral nano-assemblies with optical activity in the plasmonic region have attracted great interest in the field of biosensors, nanodevices, surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) and other photonic applications.28,29,150–157 After directing considerable attention to the synthesis and mechanistic details of chiral NPs, researchers are currently focusing their attention on finding potential applications for these chiral nanomaterials. In a recent report by Wu et al., propeller shaped nanoscale tetramers exhibiting strong chiroplasmonic and enhanced upconversion luminescent properties were fabricated, which could be utilized for DNA detection with unusually low level of detection (Fig. 14a).151 In a similar work, a different approach involving a combination of plasmonic CD and fluorescence from DNA–gold pyramid hybrids was used for ultrasensitive and selective intracellular detection of microRNA in real time.152 The plasmonic CD signals were much more
sensitive to the concentration of miRNA than the luminescent signals, indicating that chiral nano-assemblies can function as potential probes for intracellular bioanalysis. Liu et al. developed a simple and sensitive CD based method for the detection of...
methyltransferase activity and inhibition by using DNA-driven self-assembled AuNP dimers as probes.\textsuperscript{153} The method could be successfully applied in complex matrices such as human serum samples with high accuracy and precision. End-to-end assemblies of gold nanorods with chiral cysteine or glutathione were used as a chiroptical sensor for reliable determination of the absolute configuration of the biomolecules in the visible light region. The sign and the amplitude of the Cotton effect were explored to correlate with the absolute configuration and concentration of the chiral biomolecules (Fig. 14b).\textsuperscript{154} In a similar approach, chiral plasmons arising from the side by side assembly of gold NRs were successfully utilized for the attomolar detection of DNA.\textsuperscript{28} Recently, Tang and coworkers reported that Ag NPs arranged in a helical structure on a chiral metal–organic framework can serve as a new type of SERS sensor for the efficient recognition of D/L-cysteine and D/L-asparagine enantiomers (Fig. 14c).\textsuperscript{157} In addition to the above mentioned applications, chiral shaped materials fabricated by the top down approach can function as chiral metamaterials. Due to their appealing properties, such as negative refraction and photonic band gaps, metamaterials have potential applications as super-lenses, invisibility cloaks, broad-band circular polarizers, \textit{etc.}\textsuperscript{27,89,95–97}

**Summary and outlook**

In summary, we have discussed the recent advances in nanoscale chirality focusing on metal and semiconductor NPs. We briefly discussed the recent approaches adopted for the synthesis and chiroptical studies of chiral metal NCs and...
semiconductor nanocrystals. The mechanisms developed for chirality evolution in metal NCs were based on an (i) inherent chiral core and (ii) achiral core surrounded by a chiral environment. Similar effects in semiconductor QDs give rise to CD responses in the band edge region, and this could in most cases be explained on the basis of the distortion of surface atoms by chiral ligands or through defects in the nanocrystals. The wide focus of the article is on the chirality in plasmonic nanomaterials, which can be broadly divided into three classes: (i) chirality arising from the inherent morphology of individual particles, (ii) chirality induced on achiral NPs through chiral ligands attached on the surface, and (iii) chirality in achiral particles arising from the favorable interparticle coupling interactions. Each of the three cases has been supported by adequate experimental reports and further complemented with advanced theoretical calculations. The final part focuses on the potential applications of plasmonic chirals.

While we have focused our attention on plasmonic, metal and semiconductor particles, it is obvious from the above discussion that nanoscale chirality can be exhibited by a wide variety of systems ranging from organic to inorganic particles and assemblies. The strength of chiral signals is not controlled solely by properties inherent to the material, but depends largely on the arrangement of constituent elements within the particle. One of the challenging tasks with materials at the nanoscale is the production of nanostructures that exhibit consistent and reproducible properties. This can only be achieved through a clear understanding of the mechanisms involved. Therefore, research on unraveling the underlying mechanisms of chirality in nanomaterials is currently a hot research topic. The mere fact that chirality can be induced in structures by breaking mirror or inversion symmetries may prompt one to assume that formulating the mechanism is a straightforward task. However, it must be noted that there is no single mechanism that can describe the origin of chirality in nanostructures. A variety of different mechanisms may be at work in each of the nanostructures, which may function complementarily or independently. Moreover, the existence of nanostructures possessing a wide variety of sizes and shapes, along with their assembled structures, makes it possible to break the symmetry in a large number of ways. Theoretical calculations are extensively used these days in conjunction with the experimental results, so as to understand the mechanism of chirality in nanomaterials. Moreover, potential applications that these chiral nanomaterials can find in the fields of optics, biology and chemistry have attracted much interest. Compared that these chiral nanomaterials can find in the fields of optics, biology and chemistry have attracted much interest. Compared

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