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Metalloid gold clusters – past, current and future aspects

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Gold chemistry and the synthesis of colloidal gold have always caught the attention of scientists. While Faraday was investigating the physical properties of colloidal gold in 1857 without probably knowing anything about the exact structure of the molecules, 150 years later the working group of Kornberg synthesized the first structurally characterized multi-shell metalloid gold cluster with more than 100 Au atoms, Au₁₀₂(SR)₄₄. After this ground-breaking result, many smaller and bigger metalloid gold clusters have been discovered to gain a better understanding of the formation process and the physical properties. In this review, first of all, a general overview of past investigations is given, leading to metalloid gold clusters with staple motifs in the ligand shell, highlighting structural differences in the cores of these clusters. Afterwards, the influence of the synthetic procedure on the outcome of the reactions is discussed, focusing on recent results from our group. Thereby, newly found structural motifs are taken into account and compared to the existing ones. Finally, a short outlook on possible subsequent reactions of these metalloid gold clusters is given.

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Human curiosity is one of the impelling factors that promote innovation and understanding of the world around us. One example for this is the research and development in the area of the element gold and thus, more precisely, gold chemistry. Gold, with its properties and value, has stirred the fantasies of mankind and influenced the fate of cultures for centuries.^{1–12} One of the first scientific studies of the modern era on the properties of gold was performed by Faraday in 1857. In this work, Faraday described the interaction of light with different metals like gold, platinum, palladium or silver in solution and thin layers.¹³

Scientific research continued, and insights into the structure of elemental gold, the synthesis of different gold compounds, the properties of gold and much more grew steadily.^{14–24} In 1951, the working group of Turkevich published their ‘study of the nucleation and growth processes in the synthesis of colloidal gold’.²⁵ This work gave an overview of different synthetic methods to obtain colloidal gold of various morphologies and sizes with a relatively narrow size distribution and with different reducing agents and protecting groups. Many working groups used their results as a foundation for their own work^{26–29} and citrate stabilized gold nanoparticles are still synthesized *via* a similar procedure.^{30–32} In 1969, the group of Malatesta presented the first, *via* X-ray diffraction, structurally characterized metalloid gold cluster, Au₁₁(PPh₃)₇(SCN)₃ (Fig. 1A). This result was possible due to some groundwork on

this topic.^{33,34} After this success, Malatesta, Naldini and others continued their research, leading to a variety of new gold clusters.^{35–40} In 1981, the group of Schmid presented the first example of a multi-shell metalloid gold cluster, Au₅₅Cl₈(PPh₃)₁₂ (Fig. 1B).^{41,42} By means of different analytical methods and geometrical considerations they suggested that the arrangement of the gold atoms within the metalloid Au₅₅ cluster can be described as a cut-out of the fcc packing of elemental gold, but structural characterization *via* X-ray diffraction has not been possible, even up to this day.

Metalloid clusters of the general formula M_nR_m ($n > m$, M = metals like Al, Au, *etc.*, R: organic substituents like Si(SiMe₃)₃ or ligands like PPh₃), which are actually often called “metal clusters” or “metal nanoclusters” or “monolayer protected metal clusters”,⁴³ are thereby ideal model compounds to understand the chemistry of the dissolution and deposition of metals from molecular precursors and the properties of the intermediary formed particles. At the same time research in colloidal gold chemistry continued and in 1994 and 1995 Brust *et al.* developed methods to synthesize gold nanoparticles with a narrow size distribution in the size ranges of 1 to 3 nm and 2 to 7 nm.^{44,45} In these methods thiols are used to stabilize the particles and the reduction is conducted in a two-phase system.⁴⁶ This work was the continuation of the already rich chemistry of colloidal gold and led to numerous publications and discussions.^{47–60}

Despite the successes in the field of gold nanoparticles protected by thiols, for a very long time it was not possible to obtain any information on the exact structure of these gold nanoparticles as a pure compound in the form of single crystals

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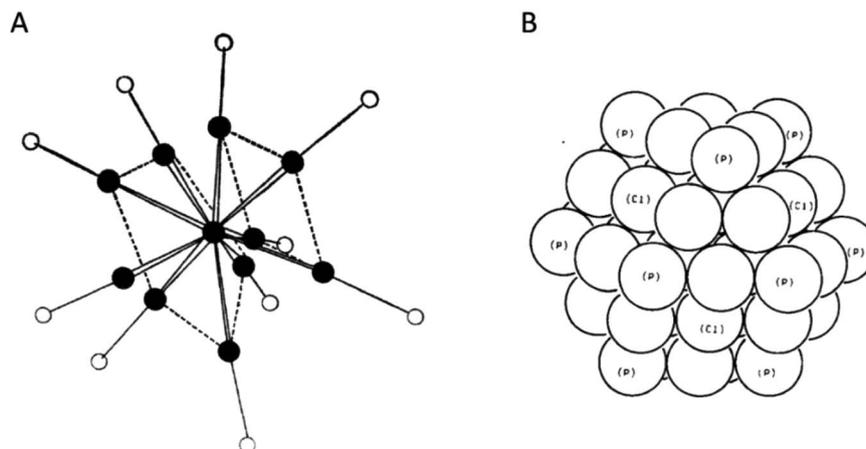


Fig. 1 (A) Schematic structure of $\text{Au}_{11}(\text{PPh}_3)_7(\text{SCN})_3$ as shown by Malatesta *et al.*³⁴ The black circles show the position of the Au atoms and the white circles show the position of the PPh_3 or SCN groups (adapted from ref. 34 with permission from The Royal Society of Chemistry). (B) Model of the cuboctahedral gold core of $\text{Au}_{55}\text{Cl}_8(\text{PPh}_3)_{12}$ as proposed by Schmid *et al.*⁴¹ All spheres represent Au atoms. In the brackets the proposed positions of the protecting atoms, namely P and Cl, are shown (reproduced from ref. 41 with permission from WILEY-VCH, Copyright © 1981, WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim).

for X-ray diffraction was not available. This changed in 2007 when the working group of Kornberg published the groundbreaking result of the first structurally characterized multi-shell metalloid gold cluster with more than 100 Au atoms: $\text{Au}_{102}(\text{p-MBA})_{44}$ ($\text{p-MBA} = \text{para-mercaptobenzoic acid}$; Fig. 2A).⁶¹

This result was possible due to a modified Brust method and adaptations of the work-up procedure. After this first result numerous publications of structurally characterized smaller and bigger metalloid gold clusters appeared, mostly applying aryl based thiols as ligands, whereas $\text{Au}_{246}(\text{S-Ph-Me})_{80}$ (Fig. 2B)

and $\text{Au}_{279}(\text{S-Ph-}^t\text{Bu})_{84}$ (Fig. 2C) are the biggest examples up to now.^{62–64}

On looking at the arrangement of the Au atoms in the different metalloid gold clusters a variety of structures can be found.⁶⁵ Thereby, the Au atoms within the cluster can be divided into different groups: those that form the cluster core and others integrated into the protecting shell. The arrangement of the Au atoms in the core can resemble the fcc packing of elemental gold as it is the case for $\text{Au}_{92}(\text{SR})_{44}$, $\text{Au}_{44}(\text{SR})_{28}$ and others.^{64,66–75} Furthermore, a bcc like arrangement has been

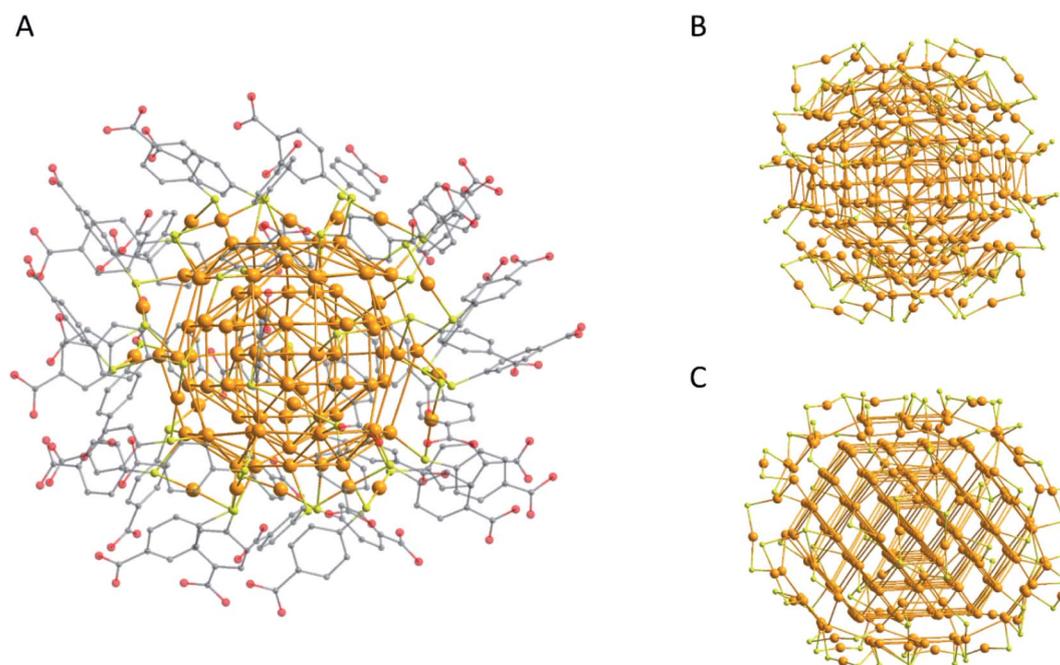


Fig. 2 Molecular structures of (A) $\text{Au}_{102}(\text{p-MBA})_{44}$,⁶¹ (B) $\text{Au}_{246}(\text{SR})_{80}$ (ref. 63) and (C) $\text{Au}_{279}(\text{SR})_{84}$.⁶⁴ For (A) the hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity and the substituents are shown with 50% transparency. For (B) and (C) only the Au and S atoms are shown. Au gold; S yellow; C grey; O red.



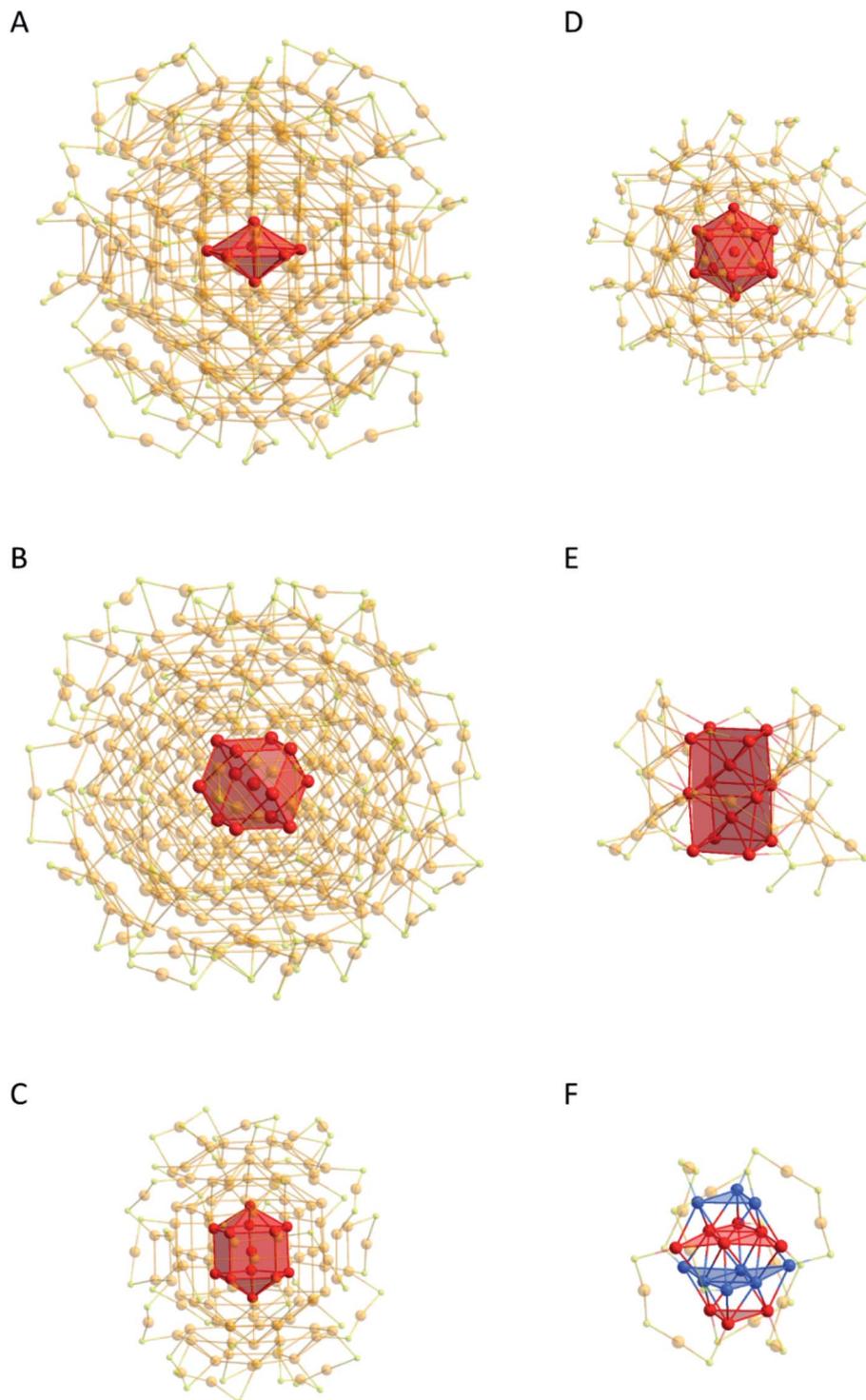


Fig. 3 Core motifs of metalloidal gold clusters shown as polyhedra. (A) $\text{Au}_{246}(\text{SR})_{80}$ (ref. 63) with the pentagonal bipyramid, (B) the $\text{Au}_{279}(\text{SR})_{84}$ (ref. 64) fcc structure with the central cuboctahedron, (C) $\text{Au}_{130}(\text{SR})_{50}$ (ref. 88) with the Ico decahedron, (D) $\text{Au}_{133}(\text{SR})_{52}$ (ref. 89) with the icosahedron, (E) the $\text{Au}_{38}\text{S}_2(\text{SR})_{20}$ (ref. 76) central bcc structure and (F) $\text{Au}_{30}(\text{SR})_{18}$ (ref. 79) central Au atoms form a hcp structure. All substituents are omitted for clarity, and outer Au and S atoms have 60% transparency. Au gold, red, blue; S yellow.

found in $\text{Au}_{38}\text{S}_2(\text{SR})_{20}$,⁷⁶ as well as hcp like arrangements as can be found in $\text{Au}_{18}(\text{SR})_{14}$ and $\text{Au}_{30}(\text{SR})_{18}$ or within the recently described $\text{Au}_{191}(\text{SR})_{66}$.^{77–80} Nevertheless, even decahedral structures are realized which are not restricted to only small Au clusters like $\text{Au}_{25}(\text{SR})_{18}$ and further examples,^{81–87} but are also

found in the big multi-shell metalloidal clusters like $\text{Au}_{130}(\text{SR})_{50}$, $\text{Au}_{133}(\text{SR})_{52}$, *etc.* (Fig. 3).^{61,63,88–91}

Consequently, within metalloidal gold clusters a variety of different structural motifs can be realized, depending most likely on the number of bonding electrons within the cluster



and the arrangement of the stabilizing ligand shell. As metalloid clusters can be seen as molecular intermediates on the way to the bulk phase of elemental gold with an fcc lattice, the structural diversity of the large multi-shell metalloid gold clusters with more than 100 Au atoms is unexpected. However, at a certain size a structural transition to the fcc packing of elemental gold should take place. In this context another important question arises, that is, at what point (size) does a metalloid cluster show metallic behaviour? Is there a certain size or number of Au atoms that triggers some kind of electronic or structural transition from non-bulk to bulk properties? A lot of research has been conducted in this field and different sizes and numbers of Au atoms have been identified where such a transition seems to happen.^{80,82,92–95} Hence, not only the number of Au atoms but also the arrangement are important factors and thus a combination of the size of the metalloid cluster (number of gold atoms) and the arrangement of the Au atoms within the cluster core seems to affect the properties and thus, depending on the combination, different cluster sizes will be found where an electronic or structural transition from molecular non-bulk properties to bulk properties will take place. Thereby in recent years the appearance of a plasmon resonance was used as a criterion for the electronic transition, e.g. a sharp transition was found between $\text{Au}_{246}(\text{SR})_{80}$ and $\text{Au}_{279}(\text{SR})_{84}$ both exhibiting thiol ligands.⁹⁵ Thereby the transition might also be influenced by the ligand used as indicated by a recent result from the multishell cluster $[\text{Au}_{110}(\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CF}_3)_{48}]^{2-}$.⁹⁶

Beside the different “families” of arrangements of the Au atoms in the cluster core (fcc, decahedral, etc.) the protecting shell of thiol protected metalloid gold clusters is more defined, showing so-called staple motifs of the form $-\text{SL}-(\text{Au}-\text{SL})_n$ ($n = 1-4$).^{97,98} Thereby, depending on the size of the cluster, bigger and smaller staple motifs are realized, whereby bigger clusters like $\text{Au}_{279}(\text{SR})_{84}$ or $\text{Au}_{144}(\text{SR})_{60}$ tend to have shorter staple motifs while smaller clusters like $\text{Au}_{30}(\text{SR})_{18}$ or $\text{Au}_{18}(\text{SR})_{14}$ exhibit longer staple motifs.^{64,77–79,91} This was explained by the fact that

smaller clusters show an increasing surface curvature which has to be accommodated by longer staple motifs.⁹⁷

After the detection of the staple motif many calculations were performed focusing on the question of why the staple motif seemed to be the only stable shell motif for thiolated metalloid gold clusters and if there are other possible motifs. However, this question could not be answered that easily. Already in 2006 the working group of Häkkinen came to the conclusion that Au–S ring motifs are stable and that there is a possibility to find such structural motifs in metalloid gold clusters.⁹⁹ Two years later the working group of Jiang proposed that the staple motif is energetically preferred over the ring motif.¹⁰⁰ Further quantum chemical calculations showed that the stabilizing motifs in the shell of metalloid gold clusters may differ a lot more.^{101–103} Nevertheless, the only experimentally found shell motif in metalloid gold clusters, stabilized by sulphur containing substituents were for many years the staple motifs and thus it seems as if this structural motif is essential to obtain a stable and isolable metalloid gold cluster. However, ten years after the first structurally characterized multishell metalloid gold cluster exhibiting sulphur containing ligands ($\text{Au}_{102}(\text{p-MBA})_{44}$) it became obvious that even other structural motifs can be realized in the stabilizing ligand shell. Hence, in 2017 and 2018 we isolated two metalloid gold clusters, namely $\text{Au}_{108}\text{-S}_{24}(\text{PPh}_3)_{16}$ (**Au₁₀₈**) and $\text{Au}_{70}\text{S}_{20}(\text{PPh}_3)_{12}$ (**Au₇₀**), which did not show the typical Au–S staple motif but the novel $(\text{AuS})_4$ ring motif (Fig. 4A).^{104,105} This $(\text{AuS})_4$ ring motif is thereby new in the area of metalloid gold clusters but it is well known within the field of Au(I) chemistry, for example, within the molecular clusters $\text{Au}_4(\text{STsi})_4$ (Tsi = $\text{C}(\text{SiMe}_3)_3$)¹⁰⁶ (Fig. 4B) and others,^{107–109} or the cube-shaped cluster compound $[\text{Ph}_4\text{As}]_4[\text{Au}_{12}\text{S}_8]$ (Fig. 4C).¹¹⁰ Consequently, the isolation and structural characterization of **Au₁₀₈** and **Au₇₀** directly show that also other structural motifs can be realized within the ligand shell of a stable metalloid gold cluster exhibiting sulphur substituents and there are definitely more motifs to be found in future investigations.

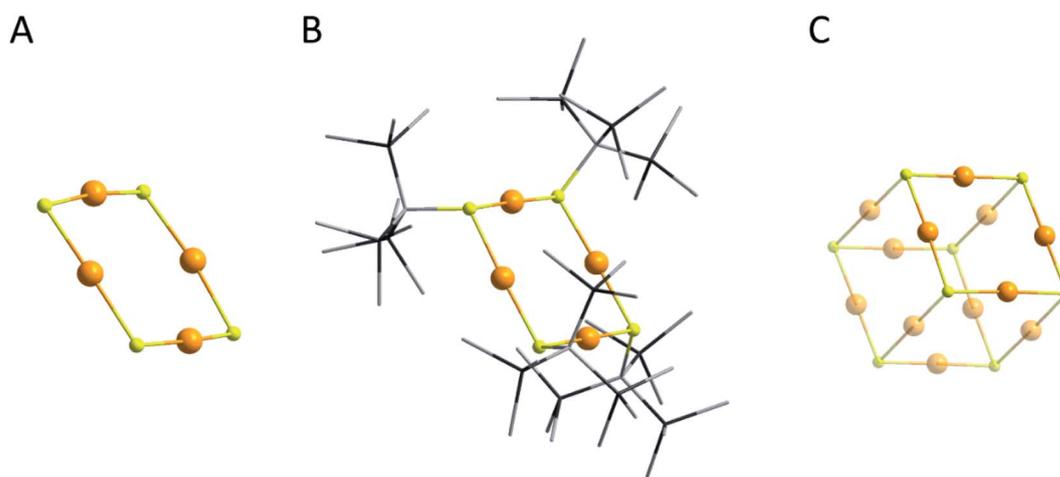


Fig. 4 Molecular structures of (A) the $(\text{AuS})_4$ ring motif found in **Au₁₀₈** and **Au₇₀**,^{104,105} (B) $\text{Au}_4(\text{STsi})_4$ (ref. 107) and (C) $[\text{Au}_{12}\text{S}_8]^{4-}$.¹¹⁰ The H atoms are omitted for clarity. Au gold; S yellow; Si black; C grey.



Beside the structural differences with respect to the other so far discussed metalloids clusters exhibiting sulphur ligands, Au_{108} and Au_{70} are both synthesized *via* a comparable synthetic route. Actually, most of the metalloids gold clusters protected by sulphur-containing ligands are synthesized from HAuCl_4 mixed with an aryl based thiol like *p*-MBA, S-Ph-Me, *etc.* and reduced

with NaBH_4 .^{61,63–66,85,89,90} Thereby, in most cases the primary Au precursor, obtained by mixing HAuCl_4 with the thiol and which is afterwards reduced with NaBH_4 , is unknown.^{61,63,65,66,69,79,85,111} Hence, the formation mechanism of a metalloids gold cluster from molecular precursors is still less understood. To shed light on this area it is useful to know as much as possible and thus

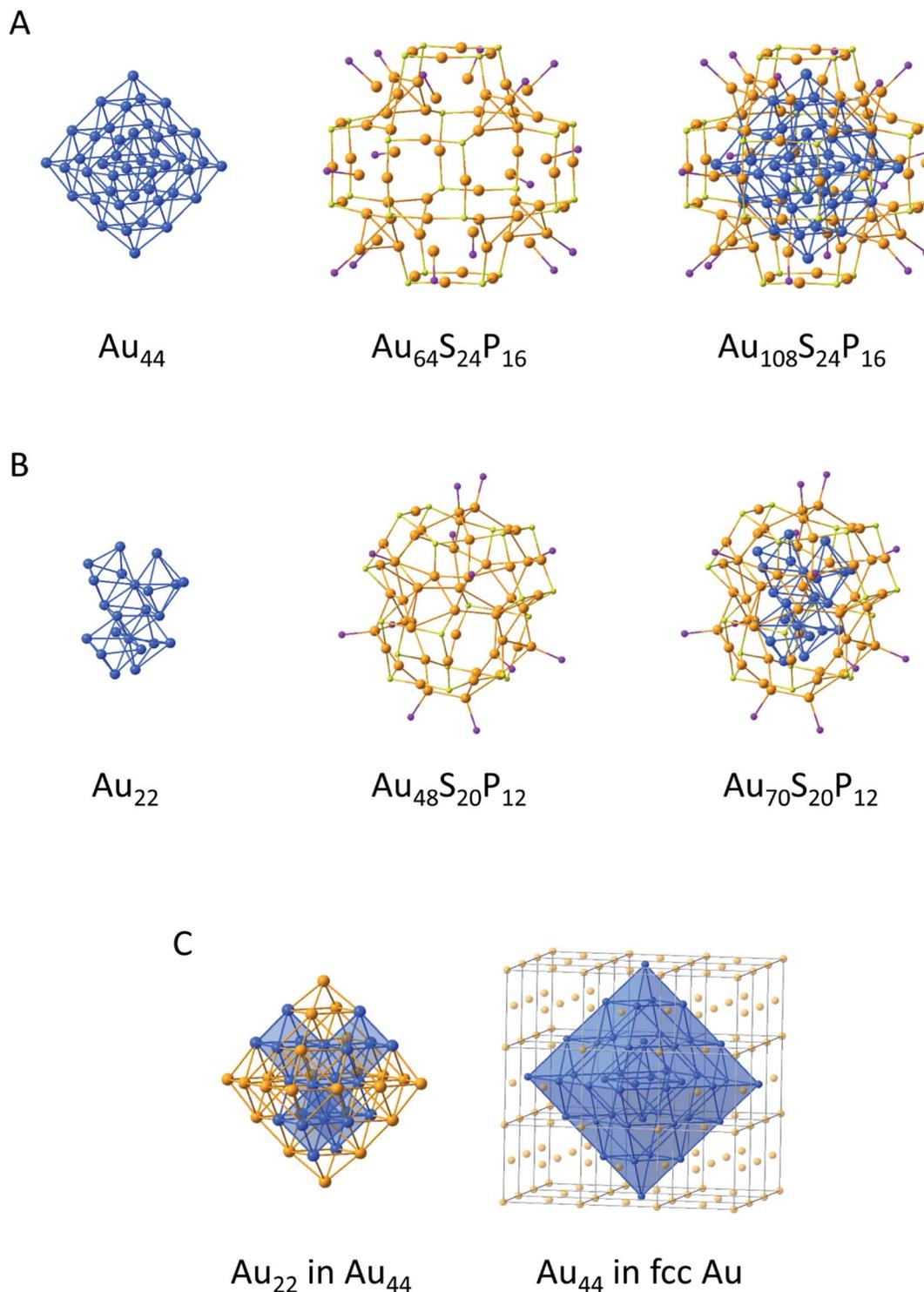


Fig. 5 Build-up of the (A) Au_{108} ,¹⁰⁵ (B) Au_{70} (ref. 104) and (C) Au_{22} core from Au_{70} marked inside the Au_{44} core from Au_{108} and Au_{44} core marked inside the solid state structure of elemental gold.¹¹³ Ph groups are omitted for clarity. Au gold, blue; S yellow; P violet.



starting from defined molecular precursors is a useful step in this direction.

In the case of **Au₁₀₈** the starting materials are Ph₃PAuCl and HSTsi, where HSTsi acts as a sulphur atom donating agent during the reaction.^{105,112} The reaction procedure thereby shows only slight differences in the two-phase synthesis described by Brust *et al.*, where NaBH₄ is also used as the reducing agent.⁴⁴ After the work-up procedure the remaining brown solid is extracted using thf and the thf-extract is stored at 40 °C. This resembles the thermal etching process which is nowadays commonly used for the synthesis of metalloidal gold clusters.^{63,64,66,85,90} After about four weeks black crystals of **Au₁₀₈** had formed.

For **Au₇₀**, however, Ph₃PAuSTsi is used as the Au(I) precursor, which is easily obtained by the reaction of Ph₃PAuCl with LiSTsi.^{104,129} Additionally, a different reducing agent, Li(*sec*-Bu)₃BH (*l*-selectride), is used because the reduction with NaBH₄ failed, showing that the reducing agent expectedly has a strong influence on the reaction.¹¹³ As *l*-selectride and Ph₃PAuSTsi are well soluble in organic solvents, a one-phase reaction without the need of an aqueous solution is applied. This cancelled out any possible interferences coming from the aqueous phase like the concentration of the decomposing NaBH₄ or the pH-value of the aqueous phase.^{114–117} The work-up procedure was the same as before and the remaining black solid was extracted in toluene and stored at 40 °C again. After about twelve weeks black crystals of **Au₇₀** had formed. Hence, in both cases the heating and etching (altering) times are quite long with respect to the synthesis of other metalloidal gold clusters where etching times between several hours and a few days are normal and where normally higher temperatures between 60 and 85 °C are applied.^{63,64,66,85,90}

Comparable to metalloidal gold clusters exhibiting staple motifs, both clusters (**Au₁₀₈** and **Au₇₀**) can be described by a core-shell description (Fig. 5). Thereby **Au₁₀₈** consists of a Au₄₄ core, a Au₄₈S₂₄ shell and additional 16 Ph₃PAu groups and is highly symmetric, which is underlined by the fact that the cluster crystallizes in a cubic crystal system (Fig. 5A). **Au₇₀** consists of a Au₂₂ core, a Au₃₆S₂₀ shell and additional 12 Ph₃PAu groups (Fig. 5B). In contrast to **Au₁₀₈**, **Au₇₀** shows a strong

distortion of the core and the shell (*vide infra*) and thereby has a lower symmetry and crystallizes in a trigonal crystal system. This shows once more that metalloidal gold clusters are structurally quite flexible to obtain a stable compound. The structural motif of the Au₂₂ core can also be found in Au₄₄ and Au₄₄ resembles a cut-out of the solid state phase of elemental Au, namely the fcc structure (Fig. 5C).

So both metalloidal gold clusters, **Au₁₀₈** and **Au₇₀**, have a metallic structure in their cores and a molecular structure in their shells. The fcc structure is also found in Au₉₂(SR)₄₄, Au₂₇₉(SR)₈₄ and others.^{64,66} Metalloidal gold clusters with hollow polyhedra in the centre are also known. The centre of **Au₁₀₈** and **Au₇₀** consists of an octahedron while the centres of Au₁₄₄(SR)₆₀ and Au₂₄₆(SR)₈₀ are made up of a hollow icosahedron and a pentagonal bipyramidal Au₇ unit, respectively.^{63,91,104,105} Despite the arrangement of the Au atoms in the cluster core the Au–Au distance with respect to the one in elemental gold is another important factor. Hence, to further analyse and compare the structures of different metalloidal gold clusters the Au–Au distances of the core as well as the Au–Au distance from the core to the shell motifs of all bigger metalloidal gold clusters from 70 to 279 Au atoms are compared in Table 1.

Interestingly, the average Au–Au distances in the cores are all very similar to the distance of Au in the solid state (288.4 pm).¹¹⁸ The only exception in this case is Au₁₄₆(SR)₅₇, where significantly smaller Au–Au distances are realized. The standard deviations are relatively small and only show larger values in a few cases like Au₇₀S₂₀(Ph₃P)₁₂. Therefore, the differences in the Au–Au distances in the cluster core might be seen as a criterion for how the core and shell structure fit together. Hence, if the core structure does not fit well under the boundary conditions given by the shell or *vice versa*, the arrangement must be adjusted, leading to distortions and different Au–Au distances and thus to larger standard deviations.

When looking at the Au–Au distances between the core and the shell motifs the average Au–Au distances are spread over a wider range and also larger standard deviations are realized. This indicates that the shell of the metalloidal gold clusters shows a wide variety of positions for the Au atoms and the alignment.

Table 1 Au–Au distances in the core and from the core to the shell of the big metalloidal Au clusters with S containing substituents. All distances in pm. * crystalline yield not determined. ** yield is only given for the solid product before crystallization

Cluster	Au–Au core	Au–Au core to shell	Crystalline yield
Au ₂₇₉ (SR) ₈₄ (ref. 64)	287.0 ± 4.0	284.8 ± 7.9	*
Au ₂₄₆ (SR) ₈₀ (ref. 63)	287.2 ± 4.7	290.5 ± 16.4	*
Au ₁₉₁ (SR) ₆₆ (ref. 80)	287.1 ± 3.9	284.5 ± 6.0	0.5%
Au ₁₄₆ (SR) ₅₇ (ref. 119)	282.8 ± 4.8	277.7 ± 6.4	*
Au ₁₄₄ (SR) ₆₀ (ref. 91)	287.6 ± 5.7	291.8 ± 15.9	16.0%
Au ₁₃₃ (SR) ₅₂ (ref. 89)	289.4 ± 8.1	288.3 ± 21.5	**90%
Au ₁₃₀ (SR) ₅₀ (ref. 88)	287.4 ± 5.5	287.0 ± 9.0	*
Au ₁₀₈ S ₂₄ (Ph ₃ P) ₁₆ (ref. 105 and 113)	284.8 ± 9.0	291.4 ± 18.5	4.8%
Au ₁₀₃ S ₂ (SR) ₄₁ (ref. 90)	287.7 ± 5.5	286.6 ± 10.5	**40%
Au ₁₀₂ (SR) ₄₄ (ref. 61)	287.9 ± 6.2	286.1 ± 10.4	*
Au ₉₂ (SR) ₄₄ (ref. 66)	290.2 ± 2.8	288.2 ± 11.2	*
Au ₇₀ S ₂₀ (Ph ₃ P) ₁₂ (ref. 104 and 113)	287.5 ± 13.6	293.4 ± 17.7	12.0%



Taking a look at the space filling model of Au_{108} and Au_{70} as shown in Fig. 6 it is obvious that the Au core in both metalloidal clusters is completely covered by the Ph_3P groups except for the $(\text{AuS})_4$ ring motifs. Consequently, further build-up reactions to larger aggregates of metalloidal gold clusters *via* linker molecules are possible. Another possibility may be the exchange of the phosphine groups to alter the solubility or the structural arrangement. However, due to the long work-up procedure, the low crystalline yield of about 5% and the unfavourable solubility, both clusters are only soluble in 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI), and no follow-up reactions have been conducted with the two compounds to date. Nevertheless, the isolation and structural characterization of Au_{108} and Au_{70} directly show that within metalloidal gold clusters a variety of structural motifs can be realized whereby the staple or the $(\text{AuS})_4$ ring-motif are definitely not the only motifs realizable for thiol stabilized metalloidal clusters. The situation gets even more complex if other stabilizing ligands are also considered as discussed in the following.

Until now the above mentioned results have already led to a number of discoveries. (i) Metalloidal gold clusters show a wide flexibility and variability concerning their structural arrangement. (ii) The addition or removal of even single Au atoms can significantly change the structure. (iii) The change of the substituents can likewise change the structure remarkably. (iv) The reaction is influenced by the solvent, the gold precursors and the reducing agent. (v) Different structural motifs in the ligand shell, staple or $(\text{AuS})_4$ ring motifs, are realized depending on the ligand source applied during the synthesis.

As there are a variety of parameters present that govern the reaction system it is important to change only one parameter to gain a better control and/or understanding of the reaction parameters for the formation of metalloidal gold clusters. Thereby one can for example change the amount of used educts, the solvent in which the reaction is conducted or the functional groups like the phosphines or thiols. In the 1980s Malatesta and

the successors of his kind of gold chemistry used different compounds of the form R_3PAuX ($\text{R} = \text{Ph}, \text{Ph}_2\text{Me}, \text{PhMe}_2, \text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{SCN}$) to synthesize small gold clusters.^{37–40} During these investigations phosphines with aromatic substituents are always used and when solely Ph_3PAuCl is reduced with NaBH_4 in most cases the metalloidal gold cluster $\text{Au}_{11}(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_7\text{Cl}_3$ is obtained. One remarkable exception is the metalloidal gold cluster $[\text{Au}_{39}(\text{PPh}_3)_{14}\text{Cl}_6]\text{Cl}_2$.¹²⁰

Hence, compounds like Et_3PAuCl , ${}^n\text{Pr}_3\text{PAuCl}$ or ${}^n\text{Bu}_3\text{PAuCl}$ had not been applied for the synthesis of gold cluster compounds at that time and thus we decided to check if these $\text{Au}(\text{I})$ compounds could also be used for the synthesis of metalloidal gold clusters. To our surprise, in all cases novel isostructural metalloidal gold clusters, namely $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PR}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ ($\text{R} = \text{Et}, {}^n\text{Pr}, {}^n\text{Bu}$), are obtained.¹²¹ This result again shows that small changes in the reaction system can lead to a complete change of the outcome of the reaction thereby showing that the class of the donor ligand also has an important impact. In this case alkyl phosphines direct the reaction system to the formation of metalloidal gold clusters with 32 Au atoms while aryl phosphines mostly lead to smaller clusters like $\text{Au}_{11}(\text{PPh}_3)_7\text{Cl}_3$.⁴² However, as the yield of the metalloidal clusters is often low to moderate many other clusters might be present in the reaction solution and only the least soluble crystallizes out of the complex reaction system. Consequently, a direct correlation between the change of a parameter and the change on the outcome of the reaction is mostly difficult.

Structurally, the 32 gold atoms within the Au_{32} clusters are arranged in a shell like manner where the central 12 Au atoms form an empty icosahedron while the next 20 Au atoms are arranged in the form of a pentagonal dodecahedron (Fig. 7). All outer Au atoms bear a ligand whereby the 12 R_3P groups are arranged in an icosahedral way and the 8 Cl atoms form a cube. The arrangement of the Au_{12} icosahedron in the Au_{20} pentagonal dodecahedron (in the following depicted as $\text{M}_{12}@\text{M}'_{20}$) has been described a few times for other elements. Yang *et al.*

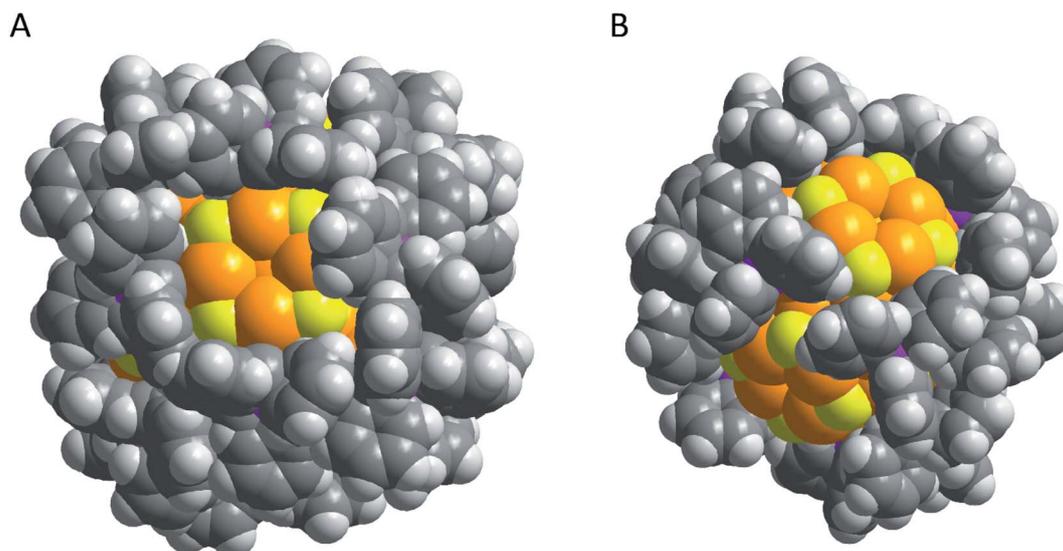


Fig. 6 Space filling models of (A) Au_{108} (ref. 105) and (B) Au_{70} .¹⁰⁴ Au gold; S yellow; P violet; C dark grey; H grey.



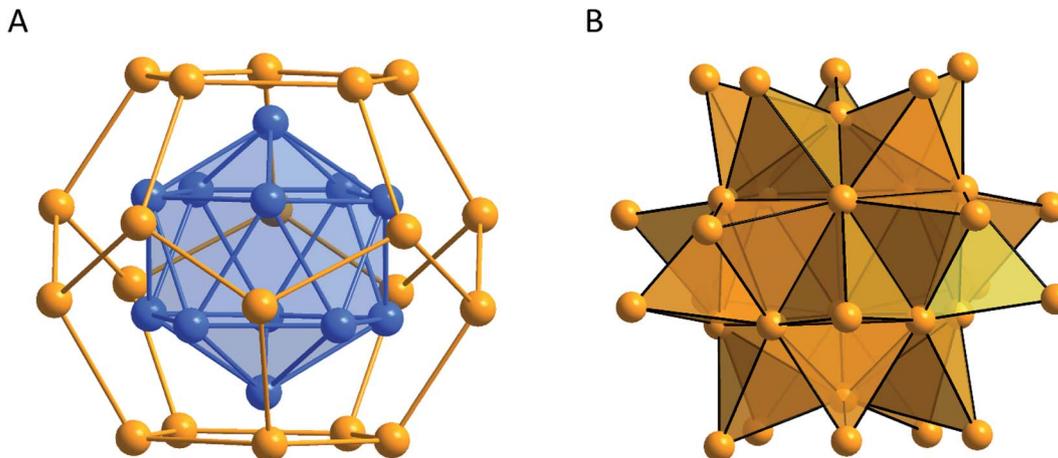


Fig. 7 Comparison of the different possible ways to describe the arrangement of the gold atoms within the metalloid $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PR}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ clusters.¹²¹ (A) Shell-like structure and (B) composition of 20 tetrahedral Au_4 units. Au gold, blue.

showed that different metalloid silver clusters of the form $\text{Ag}_{44}(\text{SL})_{30}$ exhibit the $\text{Ag}_{12}@\text{Ag}_{20}$ core motif and the bimetallic clusters of the form $\text{Au}_{12}\text{Ag}_{32}(\text{SL})_{30}$ include the motif $\text{Au}_{12}@\text{Ag}_{20}$ as well.¹²² In 2017, the working group of Zhu presented the metalloid silver cluster $\text{Ag}_{50}(\text{dppm})_6(\text{SL})_{30}$ (dppm = bis(diphenylphosphino)-methane) which also showed the $\text{Ag}_{12}@\text{Ag}_{20}$ motif.¹²³ There are also examples of such motifs from clusters that do not consist of noble metals as it has been described by the working groups of Eichhorn and Fässler.^{124–126} All of these results have in common the fact that the core and the shell are not perfectly symmetrical but show a slight distortion.

In the case of $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PR}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ it was shown by quantum chemical calculations that the distortion can be traced back to a Jahn–Teller effect.¹²¹ The $\text{M}_{12}@\text{M}'_{20}$ description is optically striking (Fig. 7A). However, the Au–Au distances within the Au_{20} pentagonal dodecahedron are very long (312.8 ± 13.8 pm) and thus in the area of aurophilic interactions.¹²⁷ If only short Au–Au distances are taken into account it is possible to fully construct the cluster out of 20 tetrahedral Au_4 units where either a phosphine or a Cl atom is attached to the outer vertex of the tetrahedron (Fig. 7B). The Au_4 tetrahedron is thereby a structural motif that is frequently observed within all kinds of gold clusters and which is also a central structural motif within the fcc packing of elemental gold (Fig. 8).

A cluster with a single Au_4 tetrahedron, $\text{Au}_4(\mu\text{-I})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, was isolated and characterized by Demartin *et al.* in 1981.¹²⁸ It was also possible to synthesize a few gold clusters with six Au atoms that form two edge-fused tetrahedra.^{38,129,130} The Au_4 tetrahedron is also often found as a core motif in small metalloid gold clusters like $\text{Au}_{30}(\text{SR})_{18}$, $\text{Au}_{20}(\text{SR})_{16}$ or $\text{Au}_{28}(\text{SR})_{20}$ (Fig. 8A–C).^{79,131,132} In the case of Au_{108} the Au_4 tetrahedral motif is also observed in the cluster shell (Fig. 8D). Cheng and coworkers also performed quantum chemical calculations on Au_{70} and showed that Au_{70} might be described *via* a superatom¹³³ network model exhibiting $2e\text{-Au}_4$ superatoms.¹³⁴ In much broader studies Zhou *et al.* and Cheng *et al.* showed the

important impacts of the Au_4 motif onto the structures of metalloid Au clusters.^{135,136}

Another example of a metalloid Au cluster with Au_4 tetrahedra is $[\text{Au}_{39}(\text{PPh}_3)_{14}\text{Cl}_6]\text{Cl}_2$ which is made up of 14 Ph_3PAu_4 units, 6 ClAu_5 units and a central Au atom (Fig. 9A).¹²⁰ Additionally, the working group of Strähle was able to synthesize $\text{Au}_{16}(\text{AsPh}_3)_8\text{Cl}_6$ which is made up of a Au_{12} icosahedron with a central Au atom, which makes it possible to describe the icosahedron as a combination of 20 Au_4 units, and an outer Au_4 tetrahedron with two AsPh_3 groups and one Cl atom (Fig. 9B).¹³⁷

Hence, in case of the Au_{32} clusters again the ever-occurring Au_4 motif is present, showing that this motif is another essential motif in a large variety of metalloid gold clusters. However, the difference this time is that the Au_{32} clusters not only consist of single Au_4 motifs but are completely constructed out of this motif. Summarizing these findings, the depiction of $\text{Au}_{12}@\text{Au}_{20}$ is easier to comprehend while the display *via* Au_4 tetrahedra reflects the connectivity more accurately (Fig. 7B).

The UV/VIS spectra for the $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PR}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ compounds look nearly the same, showing that the ligands seem to have a minor impact on the electronic structure of the cluster. Nevertheless, the solubility of these clusters differs remarkably. $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{-PEt}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ can only be dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 while $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{P}^n\text{Pr}_3)_{12}\text{-Cl}_8$ is additionally soluble in toluene, thf and Et_2O and $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{P}^n\text{Bu}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ is also soluble in pentane.¹²¹ Consequently, the solubility is directed by the ligands of these isostructural Au_{32} clusters.

As the reactions with alkyl phosphines PR_3 (R = Et, ⁿPr, ⁿBu) lead to Au_{32} clusters in good to moderate yield one could easily think that alkyl phosphines are the key to obtaining such Au_{32} clusters. However, the reality looks different and, as in most cases, more difficult. Yuan *et al.* were able to synthesize and characterize $[\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PPh}_3)_8(\text{dpa})_6]^{2+}$ (Hdpa = 2,2'-dipyridylamine) which has an isostructural $\text{Au}_{12}@\text{Au}_{20}$ core as found in $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{-PR}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$.¹³⁸ In this case other ligands are used and the aryl phosphine Ph_3P takes the position of the Cl atoms of $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{-PR}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$, showing once again the utter importance of the used



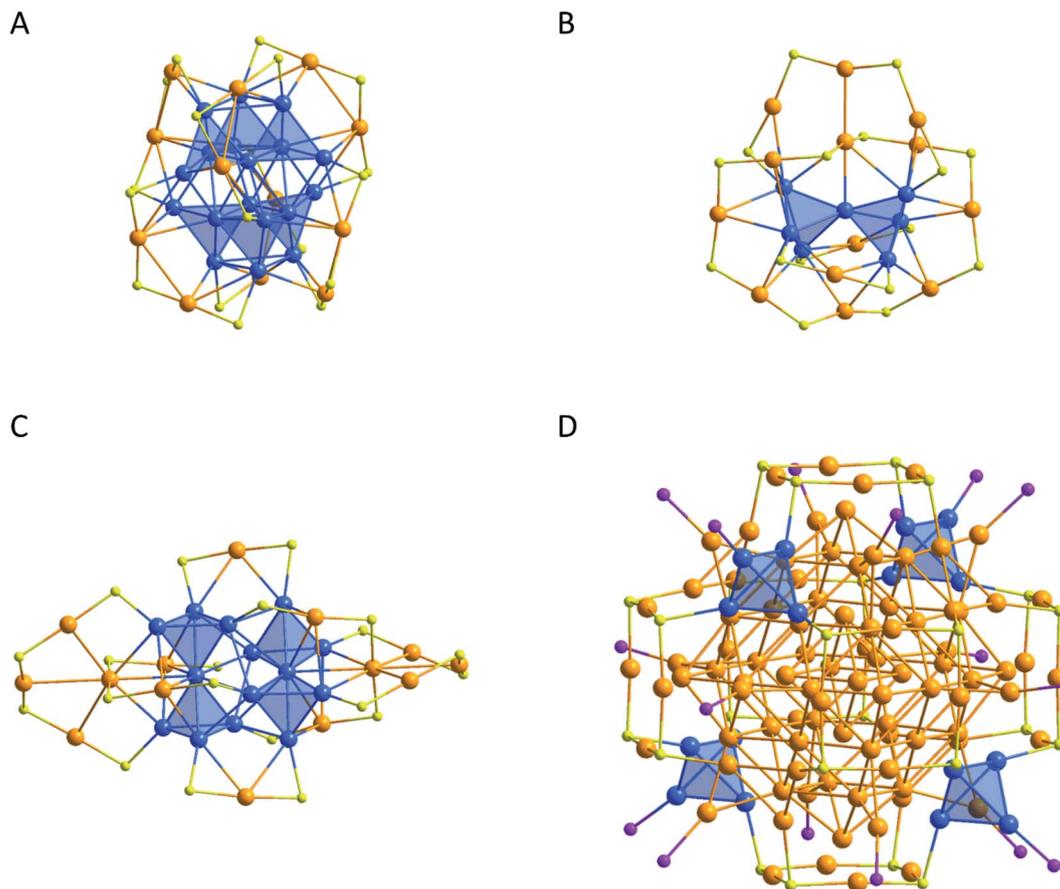


Fig. 8 Molecular structure with highlighted Au_4 tetrahedra of (A) $\text{Au}_{30}(\text{SR})_{18}$,⁷⁹ (B) $\text{Au}_{20}(\text{SR})_{16}$,¹³¹ (C) $\text{Au}_{28}(\text{SR})_{20}$ (ref. 132) and (D) Au_{108} .¹⁰⁵ The substituents are omitted for clarity. Au gold, blue; S yellow; P violet.

ligands, but also showing that the Au_{32} core can be stabilized by ligands beside alkyl phosphines.

The situation gets even more complicated when taking a closer look at the system using PET_3 as the stabilizing

phosphine. Hence, during the synthesis of $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PET}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ even a slight change of the work-up procedure leads to another and even larger metalloid gold cluster, $\text{Au}_{54}(\text{PET}_3)_{20}\text{Cl}_{12}$. In this case the reduction reaction was conducted similarly and a simple

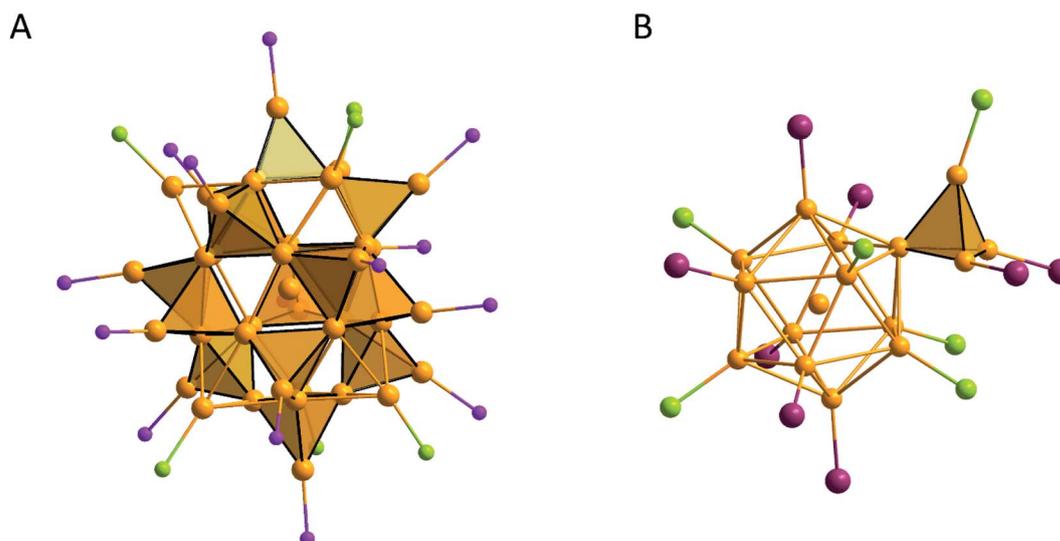


Fig. 9 (A) $[\text{Au}_{39}(\text{PPh}_3)_{14}\text{Cl}_6]\text{Cl}_2$ (ref. 120) with highlighted PAu_4 groups and (B) $\text{Au}_{16}(\text{AsPh}_3)_8\text{Cl}_6$ (ref. 137) with highlighted exterior Au_4 tetrahedron. Ph groups are omitted for clarity. Au gold; Cl green; P violet; As purple.



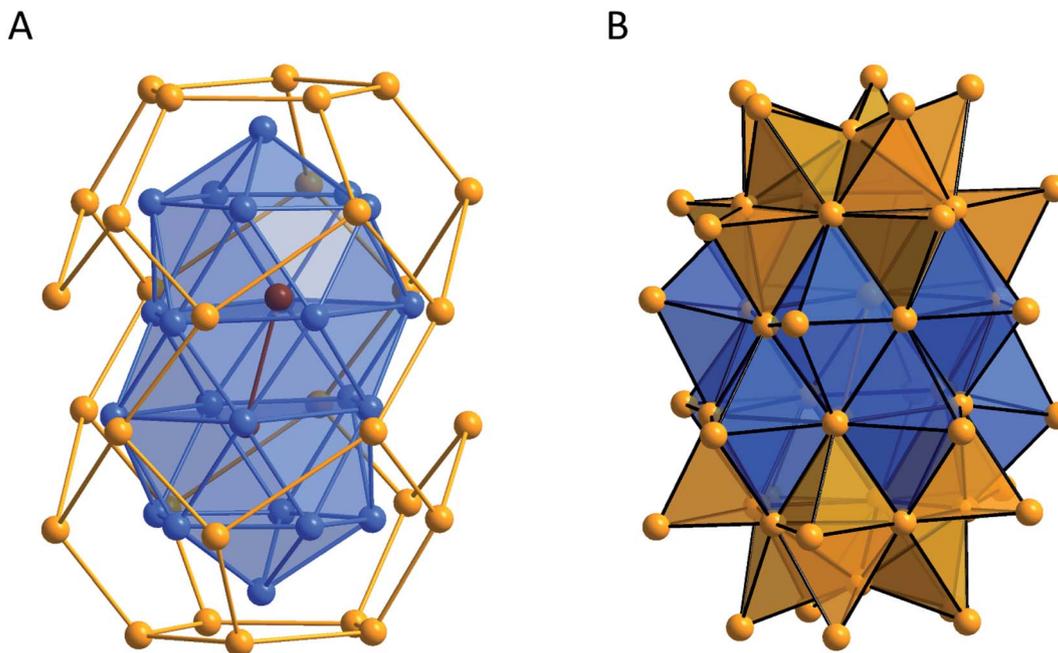


Fig. 10 Comparison of the different possible ways to describe the arrangement of the gold atoms within $\text{Au}_{54}(\text{PET}_3)_{20}\text{Cl}_{12}$.¹³⁹ (A) shell-like structure and (B) composition of 20 edge-sharing (gold) and 20 face-sharing (blue) tetrahedral Au_4 units. Au gold, blue, brown.

change of the solvent in which the remaining black solid was extracted gives access to another metalloidal cluster.¹³⁹ Structurally, $\text{Au}_{54}(\text{PET}_3)_{20}\text{Cl}_{12}$ looks like the fusion of two $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PET}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ cluster fragments with one pentagonal Au_5 unit missing and thus shows similar structural properties. Hence, the cluster can either be described *via* a shell-like structure or *via* 20 edge-sharing and 20 face-sharing Au_4 tetrahedra (Fig. 10).

Consequently, even in the case of $\text{Au}_{54}(\text{PET}_3)_{20}\text{Cl}_{12}$ the structural motif of Au_4 tetrahedra is striking and this time even face sharing bitetrahedral Au_5 units are realized. As in both clusters ($\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PET}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ and $\text{Au}_{54}(\text{PET}_3)_{20}\text{Cl}_{12}$) similar structural motifs are present and as $\text{Au}_{54}(\text{PET}_3)_{20}\text{Cl}_{12}$ can be described as a fusion of two $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PET}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ fragments, a common precursor might be present in solution. Depending on the work-up procedure the system then evolves in one or the other direction and there might be more directions possible, giving a slight insight into the reaction system during the formation of a large metalloidal gold cluster from smaller units. The results additionally show that the primary obtained reaction mixture must not be a static system but can be still highly dynamic and, depending on the work-up procedures, can lead to quite different products. Hence, beside the concentration, the reagents and solvents used during the reduction of molecular precursors to metalloidal clusters, and also the work-up procedure after the reaction is finished, can change the isolated product. This view is supported by ^{31}P -NMR investigations, where the metalloidal clusters show distinctly different signals: $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PET}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ (41.97 ppm); $\text{Au}_{54}(\text{PET}_3)_{20}\text{Cl}_{12}$ (96.93 ppm). However, within the primary reaction solution, as well as in the primary obtained extracts from the crude reaction product, no signals of the clusters are found, indicating that primarily

another precursor is present within the extracts which finally reacts to the isolated metalloidal clusters during the work-up procedure. As we are actually just beginning to collect and maybe understand the influence of the different parameters that govern the reaction system a planned synthesis is still far away but will be the ultimate goal for this kind of synthesis.

In the case of the different $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PR}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ clusters, further investigations are more easily performed with respect to Au_{108} and Au_{70} as the Au_{32} clusters are easily and relatively quickly synthesized and, depending on the phosphine used, the solubility can be controlled. Thereby, it could be shown lately that the crystalline order leads to additional optical transitions and an enhancement of the charge carrier transport by two orders of magnitude with respect to a polycrystalline thin film.¹⁴⁰ Hence, the single crystalline state is not only of central importance for the structure solution but also influences the properties of the metalloidal cluster compounds, an aspect that was also observed for the metalloidal gallium cluster $[\text{Ga}_{84}[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2]_{20}]^{4-}$,^{141,142} showing that the synthesis and characterization of metalloidal clusters open the door for future novel applications.

In the case of the $\text{Au}_{32}(\text{PR}_3)_{12}\text{Cl}_8$ clusters subsequent reactions and thus alterations of the properties might be possible due to the well accessible Cl atoms and the possible exchange of the phosphine donors. Hence, simple salt metathesis reactions might be used to change the Cl atoms with other substituents like Tsi, Me, $\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$ or other groups. Initial investigations indicate that the cluster stays intact after the substitution although up to now it was not possible to isolate and fully characterize any product of such substitution reactions. Nevertheless, such alterations are important for future investigations to better understand the influence of the substituent on



the physical and chemical properties of a metalloid cluster. Additionally, such alterations open the door for a variety of applications of metalloid gold clusters as, for example, the solubility might be fine-tuned or specific linkers might be bound to the cluster.

Beside these possible applications, the isolation of two structurally comparable clusters out of the same reaction system might give access to the reaction process. Hence, even though research has been conducted for a very long time and countless insights have been gained, one has to admit that a lot of topics like the specific synthesis of a metalloid gold cluster with a favoured composition, the influence of the ligands and substituents, the role of the solvent, the used reduction reagents and the topic if a cluster shows a more metal-like or molecule-like behaviour cannot be addressed satisfactorily. Consequently, still a lot of future research is needed. Also the comparison with metalloid clusters of other elements could help to improve our understanding, especially with respect to the metallic state as there are strong similarities between metals irrespective of precious, bare or main group metal. Hence, similarities should be present within the metalloid clusters as well. As our knowledge in this area is steadily increasing but still in its infancy there is still a lot of work to be done until we understand the underlying principles in this area to gain at the end a thorough understanding about the relation of metalloid clusters and the respective metal. This might lead us to the point where we might understand the formation and dissolution of metals on an atomic scale, fundamental processes used for centuries but still less understood with respect to the intermediary formed metalloid cluster compounds.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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