

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2023, 14, 1138

All publication charges for this article have been paid for by the Royal Society of Chemistry

# Regulating the assembly and expansion of the silver cluster from the Ag<sub>37</sub> to Ag<sub>46</sub> nanowheel driven by heteroanions†

Rakesh Kumar Gupta,<sup>a</sup> Li Li,<sup>a</sup> Zhi Wang,<sup>a</sup> Bao-Liang Han,<sup>a</sup> Lei Feng,<sup>a</sup> Zhi-Yong Gao,<sup>b</sup> Chen-Ho Tung<sup>a</sup> and Di Sun<sup>\*a</sup>

Precise control over the shape and size of metal nanoclusters through anion template-driven self-assembly is one of the key scientific goals in the nanocluster community, however, it is still not understood comprehensively. In this work, we report the controllable synthesis and atomically precise structures of silver nanowheels **Ag<sub>37</sub>** and **Ag<sub>46</sub>**, using homo (Cl<sup>-</sup> ions) and heteroanion (Cl<sup>-</sup> and CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> ions) template strategies, along with macrocyclic *p*-phenyl-thiacalix[4]arene and small PrS<sup>-</sup> ligands. Structural analyses revealed that in **Ag<sub>37</sub>**, Cl<sup>-</sup> ions serve as both local and global templates, whereas CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> ions function as local and Cl<sup>-</sup> ions as global templates in **Ag<sub>46</sub>**, resulting in a pentagonal nanowheel (**Ag<sub>37</sub>**) and a hexagonal (**Ag<sub>46</sub>**) nanowheel. The larger ionic size and more negative charges of CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> ions than Cl<sup>-</sup> ions offer more coordination sites for the silver atoms and are believed to be the key factors that drive the nanowheel core to expand significantly. Also, by taking advantage of the deep cavity of thiocalix [4]arene with an extended phenyl group, **Ag<sub>46</sub>** has been used as a host material for dye adsorption depending on the charge and size of organic dyes. The successful use of heteroanions to control the expansion of well-defined silver nanowheels fills the knowledge gap in understanding the directing role of heteroanions in dictating the shape and size of nanoclusters at the atomic level.

Received 22nd November 2022  
Accepted 26th December 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2sc06436g

rsc.li/chemical-science

## Introduction

Metal nanoclusters (NCs) are highly attractive synthetic targets in cluster chemistry due to their potential application as catalysts, sensors, and bioimaging agents, to name a few.<sup>1</sup> Synthesizing NCs in a controlled manner is much more challenging than the trial-and-error approach because such processes always involve the intricate assembly of multiple components controlled by thermodynamic and kinetic factors.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, controlled synthesis offers the functionalization of novel metal NCs with customizable properties and applications that are unavailable to simpler systems.

After decades of effort, the anion-template method is well-established for the synthesis of silver NCs. It has been proven to be useful for adding complexity and functionality with a high probability of creating high-nuclearity NCs that are somewhat

predictable.<sup>3</sup> As a subclass, heteroanion templates with different sizes, geometries, and charge states have received less attention in the synthesis of silver NCs than homoanion templates.<sup>4</sup> Xie *et al.* used Cl<sup>-</sup> and [(O)<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>]<sup>4-</sup> ions to produce an Ag<sub>36</sub> NC.<sup>5</sup> Our group isolated a high-nuclearity [(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(W<sub>5</sub>O<sub>19</sub>)<sub>2</sub>@Ag<sub>90</sub>] NC, where the heteroanions of SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> and W<sub>5</sub>O<sub>19</sub><sup>8-</sup> are both *in situ* generated.<sup>6</sup> We are motivated to use the concept of assembling heteroanion templates in the early stage of the assembly, which may interfere with the formation of the core by aggregating silver atoms around them in different ways and thus is a feasible way to regulate the shape, size, and specific metal atom and ligand arrangement of silver NCs. A comparative study of template effects (homo and heteroanion templates) on the structure and figuring out the factors that lead to the core variation of the NCs and their structural details are really complex processes and are rarely investigated.

On the other hand, protecting ligands are also crucial for controlling the physicochemical properties, core size, and structural stability of silver NCs.<sup>7</sup> Besides using common thiolate,<sup>8</sup> phosphine,<sup>9</sup> and alkynyl ligands,<sup>10</sup> or combinations of these,<sup>11</sup> the unusual macrocyclic ligands (*e.g.*, thiocalix[4]arene) hold promising potential for passivating silver NCs, such as Ag<sub>18</sub>,<sup>12</sup> Ag<sub>21</sub>,<sup>13</sup> Ag<sub>34</sub>,<sup>14</sup> Ag<sub>35</sub>,<sup>15</sup> Ag<sub>42</sub>,<sup>16</sup> Ag<sub>88</sub>,<sup>17</sup> and Ag<sub>155</sub>.<sup>18</sup> In addition, thiocalix[4]arene or its derivative represents a fascinating cavity that could be potentially used to encapsulate

<sup>a</sup>Key Laboratory of Colloid and Interface Chemistry, Ministry of Education, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, State Key Laboratory of Crystal Materials, Shandong University, Ji'nan 250100, China. E-mail: dsun@sdu.edu.cn

<sup>b</sup>School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Henan Normal University, Xinxiang, 453007, China

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Synthesis details, IR, UV-vis, and PXRD data, details of the data collection and structure refinements, and crystal data. CCDC 2206151 and 2206152 for **Ag<sub>46</sub>** and **Ag<sub>37</sub>**. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2sc06436g>

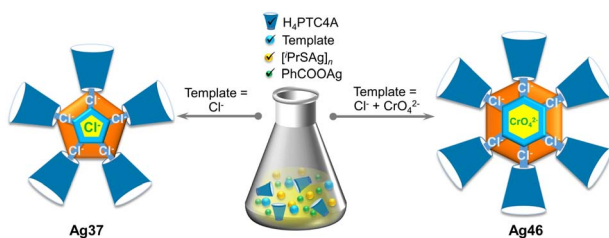


guest molecules.<sup>19</sup> As such, it would be of great interest to further develop silver NCs protected by thiocalix[4]arene, especially those comprising different anion templates, which will give us an opportunity to better understand the controlled synthesis, assembly, and structural evolution mechanism.

Here, we present two silver nanowheels [Cl<sub>7</sub>@Ag<sub>37</sub>Na(PTC4A)<sub>5</sub>(<sup>i</sup>PrS)<sub>10</sub>(DMF)<sub>4</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>CN)<sub>2</sub>]·Cl·2CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (**Ag37**) and [(CrO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub>@Ag<sub>46</sub>(PTC4A)<sub>6</sub>(<sup>i</sup>PrS)<sub>12</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>CN)<sub>6</sub>] (**Ag46**) that manifest the core size expansion relying on the heteroanion template strategy in the presence of macrocyclic *p*-phenylthiocalix[4]arene (H<sub>4</sub>PTC4A) as a protecting ligand. More specifically, with the Cl<sup>-</sup> ions, an Ag<sub>37</sub> NC is obtained, exhibiting a pentagonal waterwheel-like entity, while with a heteroanion combination (Cl<sup>-</sup> and CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>), the metal core expands from Ag<sub>37</sub> to Ag<sub>46</sub>, adopting a hexagonal waterwheel-like entity. Furthermore, the facile and scalable synthesis of **Ag46** has been demonstrated for the selective adsorption and separation of cationic dyes methylene blue (MB) and rhodamine B (RhB) in water through host-guest interactions in the extended cavity of the PTC4A<sup>4-</sup> ligand. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example of atomically precise silver NCs being used for dye adsorption studies. These observations will inspire the use of heteroanion templates to design NC assemblies with various geometries and functional properties.

## Results and discussion

Under the solvothermal conditions, the reaction of polymeric [<sup>i</sup>PrSAg]<sub>n</sub>, PhCOOAg, H<sub>4</sub>PTC4A, and NaCl as a chloride source produced yellow fusiform crystals of **Ag37** in a 5% yield (1.3 mg; based on H<sub>4</sub>PTC4A), whereas NaCl and (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (sources of Cl<sup>-</sup> and CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, respectively) produced black-red cubic crystals of **Ag46** in a 50% yield (14 mg; based on H<sub>4</sub>PTC4A) (Scheme 1 and Fig. S1†). Of note, from the perspective of scientific research, the feasibility of scale-up synthesis is important for property exploration and large-scale applications.<sup>20</sup> However, metal NCs are known to be sensitive to synthesis conditions, and it is extremely difficult to achieve high-yield synthesis. Fortunately, we managed to achieve a tenfold scale-up for the synthesis of **Ag46**, which produced 140 mg of the final product from a one pot reaction. The synthetic details and a series of characterization studies, including single-crystal X-ray diffraction (SCXRD), powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), UV-vis spectroscopy, and infrared (IR) spectroscopy, are provided in the ESI.†



Scheme 1 Synthetic routes for **Ag37** and **Ag46**.

## X-ray structures of **Ag37** and **Ag46**

SCXRD analyses reveal that **Ag37** crystallizes in the triclinic system with the space group of  $P\bar{1}$ , whereas **Ag46** crystallizes in the monoclinic  $P2_1/n$  space group (Table S1†). The asymmetric units of both the nanowheels comprise an entire molecule. As shown in Fig. 1, **Ag37** possesses a waterwheel-like structure with a pentagonal metal core that is 1.3 nm × 0.4 nm (excluding the organic ligands). The structure of **Ag37** is composed of 37 Ag<sup>+</sup> cations and 1 Na<sup>+</sup> cation, 7 Cl<sup>-</sup> templates, 5 PTC4A<sup>4-</sup> and 10 <sup>i</sup>PrS<sup>-</sup> ligands, and coordinated solvent molecules of 2 CH<sub>3</sub>CN and 4 DMF (Fig. 1a and b). The metallic skeleton of 37 silver atoms is a Ag<sub>2</sub> (core)@Ag<sub>35</sub> (shell) configuration, which can be described as three parts: in the centre, two silver atoms act as the innermost core, and on the surface, two eclipsed Ag<sub>5</sub> pentagons above and below the equatorial plane and a bracelet-like Ag<sub>25</sub> ring form the Ag<sub>35</sub> shell (Fig. S2†). The Ag...Ag distances fall in the range of 2.76–3.37 Å. The Ag<sub>35</sub> shell is covered by external organic ligands and solvent molecules. All the PTC4A<sup>4-</sup> ligands are deprotonated and adopt a distorted cone conformation, coordinating with five Ag atoms using a μ<sub>5</sub>-κ<sub>O</sub><sup>3</sup>:κ<sub>O</sub><sup>3</sup>:κ<sub>O</sub><sup>3</sup>:κ<sub>O</sub><sup>3</sup>:κ<sub>S</sub><sup>1</sup>:κ<sub>S</sub><sup>1</sup>:κ<sub>S</sub><sup>1</sup>:κ<sub>S</sub><sup>1</sup> mode to produce a shuttlecock-like Ag<sub>5</sub>@PTC4A unit (Fig. 1c). Among the Ag<sub>5</sub>@PTC4A units, four Ag atoms are symmetrically arranged, each of which is

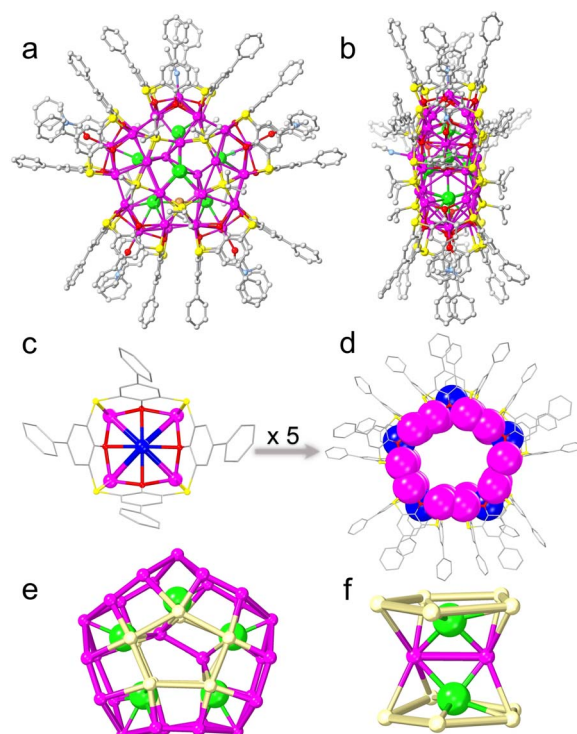


Fig. 1 (a) and (b) Total X-ray crystal structure of **Ag37** viewed along two orthogonal directions. (c) Coordination mode of the PTC4A<sup>4-</sup> ligand towards Ag atoms. (d) The pentagonal arrangement of PTC4A<sup>4-</sup> ligands on the Ag<sub>25</sub> bracelet. The silver atoms are shown in a space-filling pattern. (e) Five Cl<sup>-</sup> ions held between the Ag<sub>2</sub> core and the Ag<sub>35</sub> shell. (f) The other two Cl<sup>-</sup> ions capping on the inner Ag<sub>2</sub> core. Colour code: Ag, purple, blue, and pale yellow; Na, brown; O, red; S, yellow; Cl, green; C, gray; N, pale blue.



ligated by two phenolic O atoms and one bridging S atom. There is one more Ag atom at the centre of the pentagonal metal core (Fig. 1c; blue ball), approximately 1.4–1.7 Å offset above the center of the  $\text{Ag}_4$  quadrangle formed by four silver atoms at the bottom, connected by four phenolic O atoms, and is further stabilized by either DMF or  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  (Fig. S3†). The units are interconnected with each other by argentophilic interactions to form bracelet-like  $\text{Ag}_{25}@\text{(PTC4A)}_5$  (Fig. 1d). The Ag–O and Ag–S bonds linked to  $\text{PTC4A}^{4-}$  ligands are within the limits of 2.23–2.63 Å and 2.52–2.63 Å, respectively. All the  $^i\text{PrS}^-$  ligands are distributed uniformly on both sides of the nanowheel, connecting the  $\text{Ag}_{25}@\text{(PTC4A)}_5$  unit and two  $\text{Ag}_5$  pentagons above and below the equatorial plane in  $\mu_4\text{-}\kappa^1:\kappa^1:\kappa^1:\kappa^1$  mode (Ag–S distances, 2.35–2.54 Å; Fig. S4†).

It is worth mentioning that each  $\text{Ag}_5@\text{PTC4A}$  unit is subsequently connected with a  $\text{Cl}^-$  template, which fills the inner space of the silver shell around the  $\text{Ag}_2$  core in a pentagonal distribution (Fig. 1e). Two  $\text{Ag}_5$  pentagons on the surface of the silver shell are arranged in a face-to-face manner above and below the  $\text{Cl}^-$  ion layer. These five  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions ( $2\ \mu_5$  and  $3\ \mu_4$ ) play a critical role in the global template effect of connecting the outer  $\text{Ag}_{35}$  shell and the inner  $\text{Ag}_2$  core. Interestingly, the other two  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions are enclosed in the center of the silver shell, covering the  $\text{Ag}_2$  core at both ends, up and down. These two  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions exert the local template effect to ligate to the innermost two Ag atoms and three Ag atoms of the  $\text{Ag}_5$  pentagon in the same  $\mu_5$  mode (Fig. 1f). **Ag37** has a wavy ABAB pattern along the [100] direction, and one of the phenyl groups of the  $\text{PTC4A}^{4-}$  ligand penetrates into the cavity of the  $\text{PTC4A}^{4-}$  ligand of the nanowheel in the adjacent layer (Fig. S5†).

On the other hand, **Ag46** is a hexagonal waterwheel-like structure with an enlarged radial diameter of 1.70 nm and nearly the same axial thickness of 0.4 nm as that of **Ag37**. In detail, the structure has a fascinating hexagonal core-shell skeleton with an inner  $\text{Ag}_4$  core in the center with up to six  $\text{Cl}^-$  and two  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$  as anion templates, enveloped by a larger  $\text{Ag}_{42}$  shell, which is further covered and stabilized by 12  $^i\text{PrS}^-$  and 6  $\text{PTC4A}^{4-}$  ligands together with 6  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  solvent molecules (Fig. 2a). Unlike **Ag37**, the outer shell of **Ag46** is anchored by six  $\text{PTC4A}^{4-}$  ligands, adopting two different coordination modes to form the  $[\text{Ag}_5@\text{(PTC4A)}_6]$  unit: two  $\mu_5\text{-}\kappa_o^3:\kappa_o^3:\kappa_o^3:\kappa_o^3:\kappa_s^1:\kappa_s^1:\kappa_s^1:\kappa_s^1$  and four  $\mu_5\text{-}\kappa_o^3:\kappa_o^3:\kappa_o^2:\kappa_o^2:\kappa_s^1:\kappa_s^1:\kappa_s^1$ . And each of the central Ag atoms (Fig. 2b; blue balls) in the bowl of  $\text{Ag}_5@\text{(PTC4A)}$  units is ligated to one  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  molecule (Fig. S6†). Six such units are linked together by argentophilic interactions to form larger bracelet-like  $\text{Ag}_{30}@\text{(PTC4A)}_6$  with a hexagonal arrangement (Fig. 2b). The  $^i\text{PrS}^-$  ligands link  $\text{Ag}_{30}@\text{(PTC4A)}_6$  and two  $\text{Ag}_6$  hexagons above and below the equatorial plane through sulfur atoms, adopting  $\mu_4\text{-}\kappa^1:\kappa^1:\kappa^1:\kappa^1$  ligation mode (Fig. S7†). Within this structure, six  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions ( $1\ \mu_3$ ,  $2\ \mu_4$ ,  $2\ \mu_6$ , and  $1\ \mu_7$ ) act as global templates and are arranged in a hexagonal ring that connects the outer  $\text{Ag}_{42}$  shell and the innermost  $\text{Ag}_4$  core, providing reasonable stability to the entire nanowheel (Fig. 2c). In addition, the two middle  $\text{Ag}_6$  hexagons on the surface of the silver shell and the innermost  $\text{Ag}_4$  tetragon are interiorly supported by two  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$  ions *via*  $\mu_8\text{-}\kappa^3:\kappa^3:\kappa^1:\kappa^1$  and  $\mu_8\text{-}\kappa^4:\kappa^2:\kappa^1:\kappa^1$  modes (Fig. 2d and e).

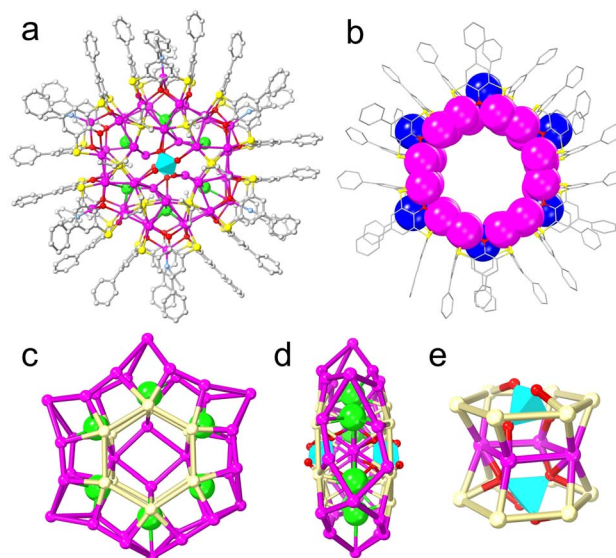


Fig. 2 (a) Total X-ray crystal structure of **Ag46**. (b) The hexagonal arrangement of  $\text{PTC4A}^{4-}$  ligands on the  $\text{Ag}_{30}$  bracelet. The silver atoms are shown in a space-filling pattern. (c) Six  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions anchored between the  $\text{Ag}_4$  core and the  $\text{Ag}_{42}$  shell. (d) The structure of  $\text{Ag}_4@(\text{CrO}_4)_2\text{Cl}_6@\text{Ag}_{42}$ . (e) Two  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$  anions capping on the inner  $\text{Ag}_4$  core. The cyan polyhedra represent  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$ . Colour code: Ag, purple, blue, and pale yellow; O, red; S, yellow; Cl, green; C, gray; N, pale blue.

Crystal packing of **Ag46** shows a layered structure along the [010] direction, and the nanowheels in each layer are horizontally arranged side by side (Fig. S8†).

The most intriguing aspects of **Ag37** and **Ag46** are the central  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$  templates. In the case of **Ag37**, two singly charged  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions as local anion templates passivated a linear  $\text{Ag}_2$  core in the center. And another set of five  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions with a pentagonal distribution serves as a global template in the interior. Not only that, the number of silver atoms in each part of the outer shell (2  $\text{Ag}_5$  pentagons above and below the equatorial plane and 1  $\text{Ag}_{25}$  bracelet) and ligands (5  $\text{PTC4A}^{4-}$  and 10  $^i\text{PrS}^-$ ) is either 5 or a multiple of 5, which makes the configuration of the overall structure appear to be a pentagonal arrangement. However, in **Ag46**, the larger  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$  with two negative charges acts as a local anion template, giving rise to the larger  $\text{Ag}_4$  core. Meanwhile, the number of  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions (serving as a global template interiorly), silver atoms (two  $\text{Ag}_6$  hexagons above and below the equatorial plane and another  $\text{Ag}_{30}$  bracelet) or the ligands (six  $\text{PTC4A}^{4-}$  and twelve  $^i\text{PrS}^-$ ) on the outer shell correspondingly enlarged from 5 or a multiple of 5 (in **Ag37**) to 6 or a multiple of 6, resulting in the expansion of the silver nanowheel structure into a hexagonal arrangement. The enclosed  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$  provides more coordination sites, increases the metal coordination tendency, and is supposed to be the critical feature that allows the nanowheel core to expand significantly.

#### ESI-MS studies of **Ag37** and **Ag46**

Apart from crystallographic data, electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) is an alternative characterization method



reaching atomic accuracy, which has been widely used to study the solution behavior of metal NCs.<sup>21</sup> We characterized **Ag37** and **Ag46** with a Bruker impact II high definition mass spectrometer using CH<sub>3</sub>OH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> as the solvent. As shown in Fig. 3, the most prominent signal containing eight peaks was observed only in the positive mode for **Ag37**, while three peaks were observed in the negative mode for **Ag46** in the *m/z* range of 3000–12000. The signals at *m/z* = 4383.535 (**1b**), 4412.498 (**1d**), 4441.486 (**1f**), and 4470.961 (**1h**) correspond to [NaCl<sub>7</sub>@Ag<sub>37</sub>(PTC4A)<sub>5</sub>(<sup>1</sup>PrS)<sub>*x*</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)(OH)<sub>*y*</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> (*x* = 6 ~ 9, *y* = 3 ~ 0; calcd. *m/z* = 4383.434, 4412.446, 4441.458, and 4470.970), which represents an exchange between <sup>1</sup>PrS<sup>−</sup> and OH<sup>−</sup>. The observed isotopic distribution patterns align with the simulated ones (inset of Fig. 3a). Among them, the species **1h** corresponds well with the parent ion peak of **Ag37** with the loss of one <sup>1</sup>PrS<sup>−</sup> ligand followed by adding one H<sub>2</sub>O. The remaining peaks were assigned as a series of 36-nuclei silver species due to slight coordination disassociation. The summary of the formulae of the assigned peaks is detailed in Table S2.† Discriminatively, the ESI-MS of **Ag46** consists of three predominant peaks carrying two negative charges (**2a–2c**) as shown in Fig. 3b. After identification, we found that all three peaks belonged to the 44-nuclei silver species but with the loss of the CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2−</sup> anion (Table S3†). This may be due to the fact that the bulky CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2−</sup> is not completely encapsulated in the silver shell and is easily lost after dissolution or during electrospray. These results indicate that **Ag37** and **Ag46** show a slight dissociation of the surface ligand and Ag atom in solution, but both maintain the basic integrity of the skeleton.

### Dye adsorption performance of Ag46

The problem of water pollution, initiated by the long-term use of dyes, has become a severe threat to human health. Therefore,

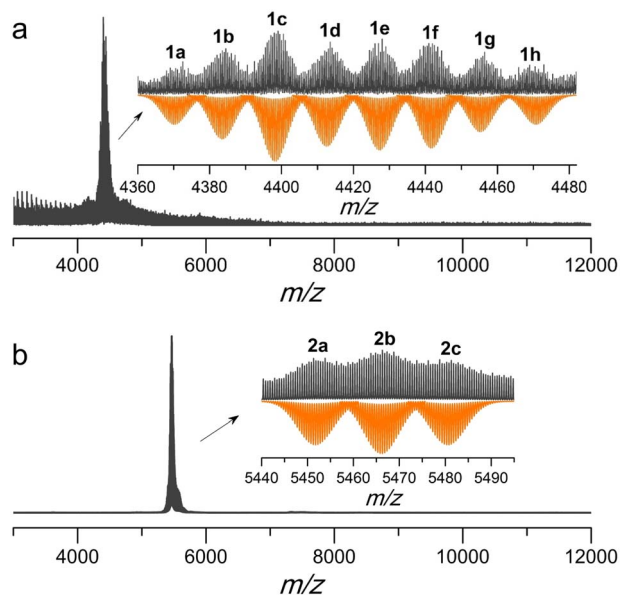


Fig. 3 (a) Positive-ion mode ESI-MS of **Ag37** and (b) negative-ion mode ESI-MS of **Ag46**. Insets: zoom-in experimental (black line) and simulated (orange line) isotope patterns of each labeled species.

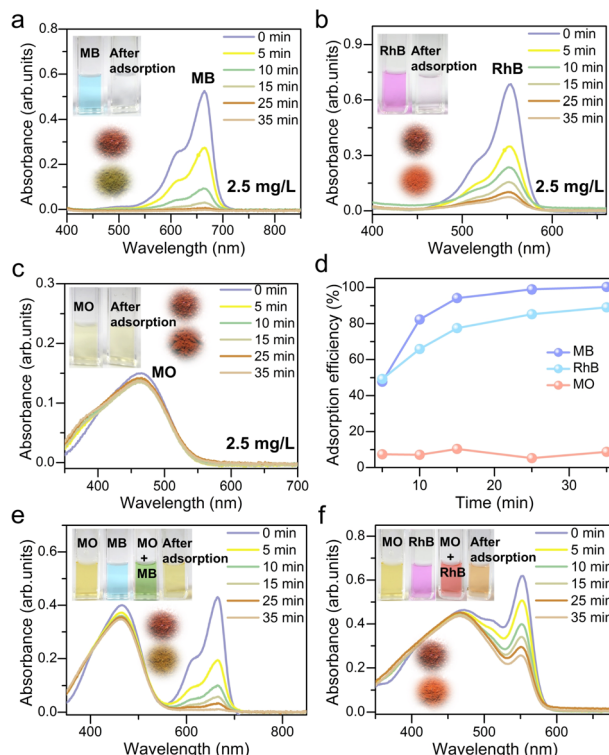


Fig. 4 Temporal evolution of UV-vis absorption spectra of (a) MB, (b) RhB, and (c) MO. (d) The adsorption efficiency of MB, RhB, and MO at the same concentrations. (e) Temporal evolution of UV-vis absorption spectra of MO/MB (concentration ratio of MO and MB = 3 : 1; the concentration of MO = 2.5 mg L<sup>−1</sup>) and (f) MO/RhB (concentration ratio of MO and RhB = 3 : 1; the concentration of RhB = 2.5 mg L<sup>−1</sup>). The inset shows the color changes of the aqueous dye solutions and the crystals of **Ag46** before (top) and after adsorption (bottom), respectively.

the efficient removal of dyes from effluents is critical and urgent.<sup>22</sup> Adsorption is considered to be one of the most promising methods due to its low cost and high efficiency.<sup>23</sup> Because of their hydrophobic and  $\pi$ -electron-rich cavities, calixarenes have recently been introduced as the backbones for constructing metallic and non-metallic containers, successfully inducing these compounds to recognize various guest molecules, such as organic dyes and iodine, as excellent absorbents.<sup>24</sup> Studies suggest that the small size of the cavity in calixarenes makes it hard for dyes to bind. On the other hand, calixarene derivatives with extended aromatic groups could bind dyes more efficiently because of the bigger cavity size and also the possibility of  $\pi \cdots \pi$  interactions between aromatic groups and dyes.<sup>19,25</sup> From the crystal structures, it is clear that the PTC4A<sup>4−</sup> ligands adopt a cone conformation and possess a deeper cavity defined by the phenyl group on the upper rim. The average distance between the opposite phenyl groups is 14.7 and 9.9 Å, respectively, and the depth of the cavity is 7.4 Å (Fig. S9 and Table S4†). These cavities are large enough to accommodate suitable guest molecules for inclusion. We envisioned that the PTC4A<sup>4−</sup>-supported silver NC could fully exert the host-guest interaction of the PTC4A<sup>4−</sup> ligands on its



surface with foreign organic dye molecules. Then, **Ag46** is subjected to dye adsorption studies because of its high synthetic yield (50%, at the gram level) and more free interacting sites on the surface available for dye adsorption.

In order to evaluate the adsorption performance of **Ag46**, three typical organic dyes with different charges and sizes were chosen for measurement at room temperature in the dark: methyl orange (MO), methylene blue (MB), and rhodamine B (RhB) (Table S4<sup>†</sup>). Among them, both MB and RhB are positively charged, but the size of RhB is larger; MB and MO are similar in size, but MO is negatively charged. Time-dependent UV/vis spectra were collected after adding the freshly prepared crystals of **Ag46** (15 mg) to aqueous solutions of MB, RhB, and MO (2.5 mg L<sup>-1</sup>), respectively (Fig. 4a–c). As evidenced by the changes in the characteristic absorption maximum of the dye aqueous solutions, only the cationic dyes were absorbed by **Ag46**. This phenomenon was possibly attributed to the electrostatic interaction between the positively charged dyes and the electronegative inner wall of thiocalix[4]arene-based coordination containers (Fig. S10<sup>†</sup>). Here, the adsorption efficiency for each dye was calculated based on the change in the UV/vis absorbance intensity (100% for MB; 89% for RhB; and 7% for MO within 35 min) (Fig. 4d). Based on selective adsorption of dyes with different charges, **Ag46** may have the potential to separate them in bicomponent solutions. Then, the samples of **Ag46** were added to the mixed dyes MO/MB, respectively. Obviously, only the absorbance ( $\lambda_{\max}$ ) of MB centered at 665 nm gradually disappeared, indicating that almost all MB was absorbed from the aqueous solution, with the solution colors varying from green to yellow and the sample of **Ag46** changing from brownish red to green-yellow (Fig. 4e). A similar phenomenon was observed, with RhB being selectively separated from the MO/RhB mixture (Fig. 4f).

The results indicate that **Ag46** has highly selective adsorption and separation efficiency for the cationic dyes (MB and RhB) from aqueous solution through the host-guest interaction of the surface cavity, which also inspired us to use **Ag46** as the stationary phase of a chromatographic column. MB, RhB, mixed solutions of MO/MB, and MO/RhB were injected into the chromatographic column, respectively. As shown in Fig. 5, MB and RhB are quickly adsorbed onto **Ag46**, while MO is transported through the column. This successfully separated two kinds of dyes, which could be easily seen with the naked eye (Fig. 5c and d). The above experiments suggest that **Ag46** can serve as a column-chromatographic filter for the separation of dyes and provide a basis for further research on the adsorption performance of thiocalix[4]arene-supported silver NCs.

Molecular docking was conducted to understand and identify the interaction sites between **Ag46** and the dyes (Fig. S11 and S12).<sup>†</sup> These studies support our hypothesis of the inclusion of dye molecules in the cavity of thiocalix[4]arene *via* noncovalent interactions. **Ag46** binds primarily through  $\pi\cdots\pi$  interactions with the MB dye (Fig. 6a and Table S5<sup>†</sup>), whereas RhB shows  $\pi\cdots\pi$  and C-H<sub>alkyl</sub> $\cdots\pi$  interactions (Fig. 6b and Table S5<sup>†</sup>). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of metal NCs being utilized for dye-adsorption and exhibiting excellent selectivity for cationic dyes in water.

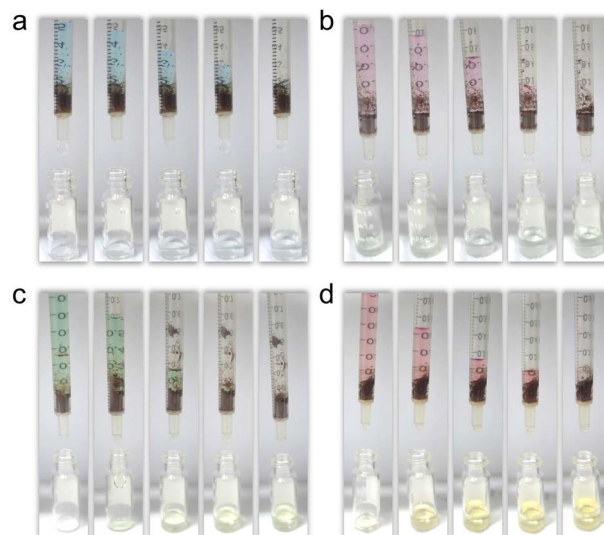


Fig. 5 Photographs of the **Ag46**-filled column-chromatographic separation process for (a) MB, (b) RhB, (c) MO/MB, and (d) MO/RhB.

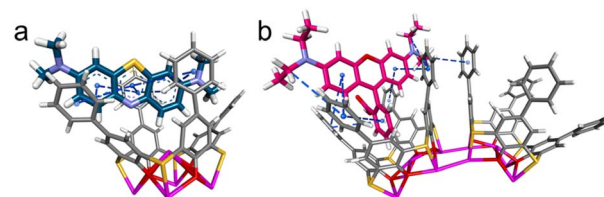


Fig. 6 Various interactions of **Ag46** with MB (a) or RhB (b). Colour code: Ag, purple; O, red; S, yellow; C, gray; sea blue, and dark pink; N, blue; H, white. The noncovalent interactions are shown with a dashed light blue line.

## Conclusions

To summarize, we have presented a systematic strategy for the self-assembly of heteroanions that controls the shape and expansion of the silver nanowheels from **Ag37** to **Ag46** with the assistance of the macrocyclic PTC4A<sup>4-</sup> ligand. Structural determination revealed that when using chloride ions as a template, self-assembly resulted in the construction of **Ag37**, which indicated that chloride ions act as local and global anion templates and are crucial for the organization of a pentagonal silver shell. In contrast in **Ag46**, when chromate ions along with chloride ions were used as templates, the chromate ions served as the local template, and the chloride ions served as the global template to build a unique hexagonal silver shell. The chromate ions are bulkier and carry more negative charges, which increases their coordination ability with silver atoms, and it is believed to trigger the structural expansion of the silver core and silver shell. Interestingly, the hydrophobic cavity of the PTC4A<sup>4-</sup> ligand on the surface of **Ag46** selectively captures cationic dyes (MB and RhB) through host-guest interaction. Our present work expands the scope of controlled synthesis, expansion, and organization of high-nuclearity silver NCs regulated by



a heteroanion template and provides a feasible way of designing NC assemblies with various geometries and functional properties.

## Data availability

All experimental procedures, characterization data, and experimental spectra that support the findings of this study are available in the main text and ESI.†

## Author contributions

D. S. supervised the project; R. K. G. and L. L. performed the experiments; R. K. G., L. L., Z. W., B. L. H., L. F., Z. Y. G., C. H. T., and D. S. analyzed the data, prepared the figures, and provided conceptual contributions; R. K. G., L. L., and D. S. wrote the manuscript through contributions from all authors. All authors have given their approval to the final version of the manuscript.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 52261135637, 22201159, 22171164, 91961105, and 22150410333), the Natural Science Foundation of Shandong Province (No. ZR2022QB008, ZR2020ZD35 and ZR2019ZD45), the Taishan Scholar Project of Shandong Province of China (No. tsqn201812003 and ts20190908), the National Postdoctoral Innovative Talents Support Program (No. BX2021171) and China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (No. 2021M700081).

## Notes and references

- (a) J. P. Wilcoxon and B. L. Abrams, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2006, **35**, 1162–1194; (b) S. Yamazoe, K. Koyasu and T. Tsukuda, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2014, **47**, 816–824; (c) Y. P. Xie, J. L. Jin, G. X. Duan, X. Lu and T. C. W. Mak, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2017, **331**, 54–72; (d) R. C. Jin, C. J. Zeng, M. Zhou and Y. X. Chen, *Chem. Rev.*, 2016, **116**, 10346–10413; (e) J. F. Corrigan, O. Fuhr and D. Fenske, *Adv. Mater.*, 2009, **21**, 1867–1871; (f) A. Fernando, K. L. D. M. Weerawardene, N. V. Karimova and C. M. Aikens, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**, 6112–6216; (g) M. Ueda, Z. L. Goo, K. Minami, N. Yoshinari and T. Konno, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 14673–14678.
- (a) C. J. Zeng, Y. X. Chen, K. Kirschbaum, K. J. Lambright and R. C. Jin, *Science*, 2016, **354**, 1580–1584; (b) Y. Jin, C. Zhang, X. Y. Dong, S. Q. Zang and T. C. W. Mak, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2021, **50**, 2297–2319; (c) C. J. Zeng, Y. X. Chen, K. Kirschbaum, K. Appavoo, M. Y. Sfeir and R. C. Jin, *Sci. Adv.*, 2015, **1**, e1500045; (d) Y. Y. Liu, B. K. Najafabadi, M. A. Fard and J. F. Corrigan, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 4832–4835; (e) K. Yonesato, H. Ito, H. Itakura, D. Yokogawa, T. Kikuchi, N. Mizuno, K. Yamaguchi and K. Suzuki, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 19550–19554.
- (a) Q. M. Wang, Y. M. Lin and K. G. Liu, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2015, **48**, 1570–1579; (b) R. Ge, X. X. Li and S. T. Zheng, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2021, **435**, 213787; (c) D. Rais, J. Yau, D. M. P. Mingos, R. Vilar, A. J. P. White and D. J. Williams, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2001, **40**, 3464–3467; (d) Z. Wang, R. K. Gupta, G. Luo and D. Sun, *Chem. Rec.*, 2020, **20**, 389–402.
- (a) Z. H. Pan, C. L. Deng, Z. Wang, J. Q. Lin, G. G. Luo and Di Sun, *CrystEngComm*, 2020, **22**, 3736–3748; (b) Y. L. Shen, P. Zhao, J. L. Jin, J. Han, C. Liu, Z. Liu, M. Ehara, Y. P. Xie and X. Lu, *Dalton Trans.*, 2021, **50**, 10561–10566.
- Y. P. Xie and T. C. W. Mak, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 8783–8786.
- J. W. Liu, H. F. Su, Z. Wang, Y. A. Li, Q. Q. Zhao, X. P. Wang, C. H. Tung, D. Sun and L. S. Zheng, *Chem. Commun.*, 2018, **54**, 4461–4464.
- (a) J. Z. Yan, B. K. Teo and N. F. Zheng, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2018, **51**, 3084–3093; (b) J. Yang and R. C. Jin, *ACS Mater. Lett.*, 2019, **1**, 482–489; (c) Q. F. Yao, T. K. Chen, X. Yuan and J. P. Xie, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2018, **51**, 1338–1348.
- (a) A. Desireddy, B. E. Conn, J. Guo, B. Yoon, R. N. Barnett, B. M. Monahan, K. Kirschbaum, W. P. Griffith, R. L. Whetten, U. Landman and T. P. Bigioni, *Nature*, 2013, **501**, 399–402; (b) H. Y. Yang, Y. Wang, H. Q. Huang, L. Gell, L. Lehtovaara, S. Malola, H. Hakkinen and N. F. Zheng, *Nat. Commun.*, 2013, **4**, 2422; (c) C. P. Joshi, M. S. Bootharaju, M. J. Alhilaly and O. M. Bakr, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 11578–11581.
- (a) G. X. Duan, J. Han, B. Z. Yang, Y. P. Xie and X. Lu, *Nanoscale*, 2020, **12**, 1617–1622; (b) M. Diecke, C. Schrenk and A. Schnepf, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 14418–14422.
- (a) M. M. Zhang, X. Y. Dong, Y. J. Wang, S. Q. Zang and T. C. W. Mak, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2022, **453**, 214315; (b) M. Qu, H. Li, L. H. Xie, S. T. Yan, J. R. Li, J. H. Wang, C. Y. Wei, Y. W. Wu and X. M. Zhang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 12346–12349.
- (a) W. J. Du, S. Jin, L. Xiong, M. Chen, J. Zhang, X. J. Zou, Y. Pei, S. X. Wang and M. Z. Zhu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 1618–1624; (b) H. Y. Yang, J. Z. Yan, Y. Wang, H. F. Su, L. Gell, X. J. Zhao, C. F. Xu, B. K. Teo, H. Hakkinen and N. F. Zheng, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 31–34; (c) M. J. Alhilaly, M. S. Bootharaju, C. P. Joshi, T. M. Besong, A. H. Emwas, R. Juarez-Mosqueda, S. Kaappa, S. Malola, K. Adil, A. Shkurenko, H. Hakkinen, M. Eddaoudi and O. M. Bakr, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 14727–14732; (d) Y. T. Chen, I. S. Krytchankou, A. J. Karttunen, E. V. Grachova, S. P. Tunik, P. T. Chou and I. O. Koshevoy, *Organometallics*, 2017, **36**, 480–489; (e) H. Shen, K. Kubo, S. Kume, L. M. Zhang and T. Mizuta, *Dalton Trans.*, 2017, **46**, 16199–16204.
- Z. Wang, L. Li, L. Feng, Z. Y. Gao, C. H. Tung, L. S. Zheng and D. Sun, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2022, **61**, e202200823.
- Z. J. Guan, R. L. He, S. F. Yuan, J. J. Li, F. Hu, C. Y. Liu and Q. M. Wang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2022, **61**, e202116965.



- 14 Z. J. Guan, F. Hu, S. F. Yuan, Z. A. Nan, Y. M. Lin and Q. M. Wang, *Chem. Sci.*, 2019, **10**, 3360–3365.
- 15 Z. J. Guan, J. L. Zeng, Z. A. Nan, X. K. Wan, Y. M. Lin and Q. M. Wang, *Sci. Adv.*, 2016, **2**, e1600323.
- 16 Z. Wang, H. F. Su, L. P. Zhang, J. M. Dou, C. H. Tung, D. Sun and L. S. Zheng, *ACS Nano*, 2022, **16**, 4500–4507.
- 17 Z. Wang, H. F. Su, Y. W. Gong, Q. P. Qu, Y. F. Bi, C. H. Tung, D. Sun and L. S. Zheng, *Nat. Commun.*, 2020, **11**, 308.
- 18 Z. Wang, F. Alkan, C. M. Aikens, M. Kurmoo, Z. Y. Zhang, K. P. Song, C. H. Tung and D. Sun, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2022, **61**, e202206742.
- 19 (a) R. Kumar, Y. O. Lee, V. Bhalla, M. Kumar and J. S. Kim, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2014, **43**, 4824–4870; (b) M. Zhao, J. Lv and D. S. Guo, *RSC Adv.*, 2017, **7**, 10021–10050; (c) N. Frank, A. Dallmann, B. Braun-Cula, C. Herwig and C. Limberg, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 6735–6739.
- 20 (a) M. Rubio-Martinez, C. Avci-Camur, A. W. Thornton, I. Imaz, D. Maspochbc and M. R. Hill, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2017, **46**, 3453–3480; (b) A. Chen, X. Kang, S. Jin, W. J. Du, S. X. Wang and M. Z. Zhu, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2019, **10**, 6124–6128; (c) B. E. Conn, A. Desireddy, A. Atnagulov, S. Wickramasinghe, B. Bhattarai, B. Yoon, R. N. Barnett, Y. Abdollahian, Y. W. Kim, W. P. Griffith, S. R. J. Oliver, U. Landman and T. P. Bigioni, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2015, **119**, 11238–11249.
- 21 (a) T. K. Chen, Q. F. Yao, R. R. Nasaruddin and J. P. Xie, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 11967–11977; (b) A. Nag, P. Chakraborty, G. Paramasivam, M. Bodiuzzaman, G. Natarajan and T. Pradeep, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 13590–13593; (c) Y. Niihori, M. Matsuzaki, T. Pradeep and Y. Negishi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 4946–4949; (d) Y. Shichibu, M. Zhang, Y. Kamei and K. Konishi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 12892–12895.
- 22 (a) J. B. Baruah, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2022, **470**, 214694; (b) M. Najafi, S. Abednatanzi, P. G. Derakhshandeh, F. Mollarasouli, S. Bahrani, E. S. Behbahani, P. V. D. Voort and M. Ghaedi, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2022, **454**, 214332.
- 23 Y. B. Zhou, J. Lu, Y. Zhou and Y. D. Liu, *Environ. Pollut.*, 2019, **252**, 352–365.
- 24 (a) C. Z. Sun, T. P. Sheng, F. R. Dai and Z. N. Chen, *Cryst. Growth Des.*, 2019, **19**, 1144–1148; (b) A. J. Gosselin, C. A. Rowland and E. D. Bloch, *Chem. Rev.*, 2020, **120**, 8987–9014.
- 25 P. Lhotak, T. Smejkal, I. Stibor, J. Havlicek, M. Tkadlecova and H. Petrickova, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2003, **44**, 8093–8097.

