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# Evolution from superatomic Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> monomers into molecular-like Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> dimeric nanoclusters†

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Hierarchical assembly of nanoparticles has been attracting wide interest, as advanced functionalities can be achieved. However, the ability to manipulate structural evolution of artificial nanoparticles into assemblies with atomic precision has been largely unsuccessful. Here we report the evolution from monomeric Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> into dimeric Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> nanoclusters: Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> inherits the kernel frameworks from parent Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> but exhibits distinct surface motifs; Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> is racemic, while Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> is mesomeric. Importantly, the evolution from monomers to dimers opens up exciting opportunities exploring currently unknown properties of monomeric and dimeric alloy nanoclusters. The Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> clusters show superatomic electronic configurations, while Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> clusters have molecular-like characteristics. Furthermore, monomeric Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> catalysts readily outperform dimeric Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> catalysts in the catalytic reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>.

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## Introduction

Nanoparticle assembly in nanoscience and nanotechnology is important because of the exceptional properties produced that can serve for fundamental investigations and new applications.<sup>1–9</sup> Despite the impressive advances in the assembly of artificial nanoparticles, the precise assembly of nanoparticles with atomic-scale manipulation remains a great challenge. This hinders researchers from creating and optimizing the functionality of nanomaterials. The key requirement for achieving such assemblies is the formation of truly atomically defined particles. Metal nanoclusters with absolutely precise formulae and atomic structures have provided access to currently challenging issues regarding conventional nanoparticles.

In a series of seminal studies, gold or silver nanoclusters with icosahedral structures have been demonstrated to be basic building blocks forming the hierarchical assembly of nanoclusters with elegant structures. For example, Au<sub>38</sub>(SR)<sub>24</sub> with a double-icosahedral Au<sub>23</sub> kernel is assembled from two icosahedral Au<sub>13</sub> units in a coplanar manner.<sup>10,11</sup> [Au<sub>25</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>10</sub>(SR)<sub>5</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> is evolved from two Au<sub>13</sub> icosahedra sharing one vertex and [Au<sub>37</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>10</sub>(SR)<sub>10</sub>X<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup> is formed by three Au<sub>13</sub>

icosahedra sharing vertices in a linear form.<sup>12,13</sup> Recently Ag<sub>61</sub>(dpa)<sub>27</sub>(SbF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>4</sub> was found to contain four linear vertex-sharing Ag<sub>13</sub> icosahedra.<sup>14</sup> Similarly, the cores of both Au<sub>2</sub>-Ag<sub>42</sub>(SAdm)<sub>27</sub>(BPh<sub>4</sub>) and [Au<sub>2</sub>Ag<sub>48</sub>(S-tBu)<sub>20</sub>(Dppm)<sub>6</sub>Br<sub>11</sub>]Br(BPh<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> are composed of two icosahedral Ag<sub>13</sub> units.<sup>15</sup> Besides icosahedral M<sub>2</sub>Au<sub>36</sub>(PET)<sub>24</sub> was reported from the structural fusion of [HMAu<sub>8</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>8</sub>]<sup>+</sup> and [MAu<sub>24</sub>(PET)<sub>18</sub>]<sup>-</sup>.<sup>16</sup> Ag<sub>2</sub>Au<sub>50</sub>(SR)<sub>36</sub> was synthesized from two Au<sub>25</sub>(SR)<sub>18</sub> units assembled with two Ag atoms in a hand-in-hand mode.<sup>17</sup> These studies are exciting in the rational design and fabrication of tailored structures and reveal that the perfect nanocluster assembly deserves more efforts to tailor the functionality on an atom-by-atom basis.<sup>18–21</sup>

In this work, we successfully synthesized monomeric Au<sub>24</sub>-Ag<sub>20</sub>(C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>)<sub>24</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>(C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>24</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> nanoclusters with similar kernels comprised of a hollow Au<sub>12</sub> icosahedron surrounded by fullerene-like Ag<sub>20</sub>. The two Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> monomers are further fused along different pathways into the Au<sub>12</sub>@Ag<sub>19</sub>-Au-Au<sub>12</sub>@Ag<sub>19</sub> kernels and finally form Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>(C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>)<sub>36</sub>Cl<sub>12</sub> and Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>(C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>36</sub>Cl<sub>9</sub> dimeric nanoclusters, respectively. The Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> monomers and Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> dimers offer a novel platform for atomic manufacturing on alloy nanoclusters to construct harmonious structures and unveil currently elusive properties such as electronic structures and catalytic properties.

## Results and discussion

As shown in Fig. 1, based on a “cluster to cluster” strategy, four nanoclusters can be synthesized. AuSMe<sub>2</sub>Cl and CH<sub>3</sub>COOAg precursors were reduced by C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>14</sub>BN in the presence of 4-*tert*-butylphenylacetylene and sodium methoxide.

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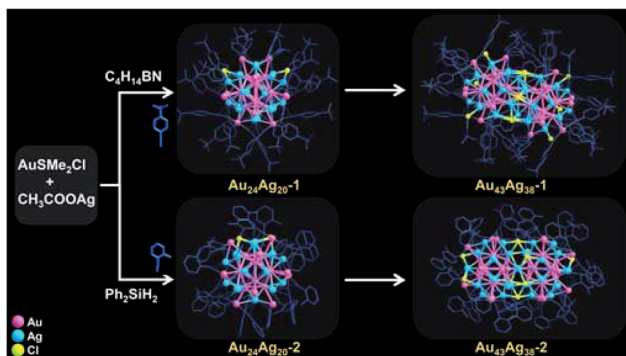


Fig. 1 Synthetic scheme of monomeric Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>(C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>)<sub>24</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>(C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>24</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and dimeric Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>(C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>)<sub>36</sub>Cl<sub>12</sub> and Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>(C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>36</sub>Cl<sub>9</sub>. C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub> = deprotonated 4-*tert*-butylphenylacetylene, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub> = deprotonated 2-methylphenylacetylene. H atoms are omitted for clarity.

Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>(C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>)<sub>24</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (abbreviated as Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-1) was formed in a 12 hour reaction and then transformed into Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>(C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>)<sub>36</sub>Cl<sub>12</sub> (abbreviated as Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1) in another 12 hour reaction. With 2-methylphenylacetylene as the ligand and diphenylsilane as the reducing agent, Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>(C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>24</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (denoted as Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-2) was first obtained and further converted to Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>(C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>36</sub>Cl<sub>9</sub> (denoted as Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2).

Electrospray ionization mass (ESI-MS) and matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time of flight mass (MALDI-TOF-MS) spectrometry were carried out to confirm the cluster formula. The major peaks of monomers at  $m/z = 10\,995$  and  $9719$  were assigned to [Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>(C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>)<sub>24</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> + 2Cs<sup>+</sup>]<sup>2+</sup> and [Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>(C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>24</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> - 2e]<sup>2+</sup> (Fig. S1<sup>†</sup>), respectively. The mass peaks of dimers at  $m/z = 18\,500$  and  $16\,916$  were related to Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>(C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>)<sub>35</sub>Cl<sub>12</sub> and Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>(C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>35</sub>Cl<sub>9</sub> (Fig. S2<sup>†</sup>; † note that one alkyne ligand for Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> was removed during the measurements), respectively. The total structures of the four clusters were determined by X-ray crystallography (Tables S1–S4<sup>†</sup>). Among them, the two monomers have identical kernels of Au<sub>12</sub>@Ag<sub>20</sub>, which can be viewed as a hollow Au<sub>12</sub> icosahedral structure surrounded by a fullerene-like Ag<sub>20</sub> shell (Fig. 2A). The kernels of dimers are generated by the fusion of two Au<sub>12</sub>@Ag<sub>20</sub> units of monomers in a mode of Au<sub>12</sub>@Ag<sub>19</sub>-Au-Au<sub>12</sub>@Ag<sub>19</sub> (Fig. 2). This is completely different from previous cases, in which the building blocks of nanoclusters are mainly based on icosahedral units.

In terms of the monomers, the average Au–Au bond lengths of the Au<sub>12</sub> icosahedral cores are very close (2.786 Å for Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-1 and 2.785 Å for Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-2). As shown in Fig. S3<sup>†</sup> the average Au–Ag bond lengths between the Au<sub>12</sub> core and Ag<sub>20</sub> shell are 2.878 Å in Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-1 and 2.868 Å in Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-2, respectively, and both are shorter than those of bulk Au or bulk Ag, implying the strong metal bonding between the Au<sub>12</sub> core and Ag<sub>20</sub> shell. Of note, the Au–Au distances between the Au<sub>12</sub> core and outer Au<sub>12</sub> shell and between the Ag<sub>20</sub> shell and outer Au<sub>12</sub> shell are longer than those of bulk Au and Ag, indicating the weak interaction between the outermost Au atoms and Ag<sub>20</sub> shell. Obviously, the surface arrangements of the two Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> nanoclusters are different. Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-1 has four binding types on

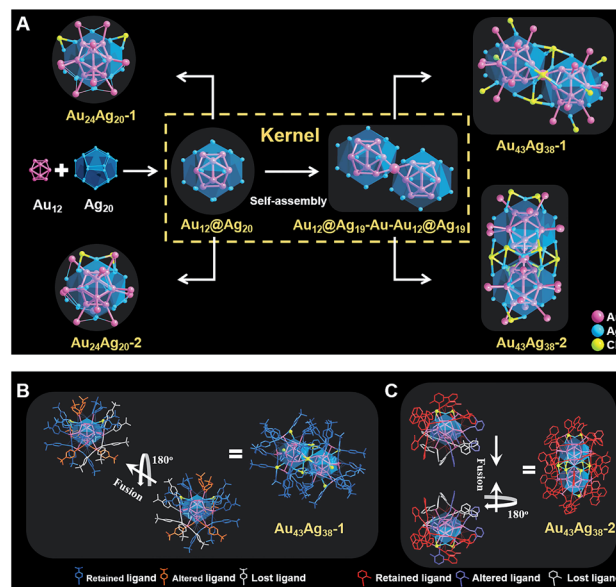


Fig. 2 (A) The kernel anatomy of Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> containing a hollow Au<sub>12</sub> icosahedron surrounded by fullerene-like Ag<sub>20</sub> and the kernel anatomy of Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> fused from two Au<sub>12</sub>@Ag<sub>20</sub> units sharing a Au atom that replaces a Ag atom. The assembly pathways of (B) Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 and (C) Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2 dimers evolved from the Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> monomers.

the Ag<sub>5</sub> faces (Fig. S4A–D<sup>†</sup>), while Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-2 has three binding structures on the Ag<sub>5</sub> faces (Fig. S4E–G<sup>†</sup>), although both Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> nanoclusters exhibit such coordination modes on the staples: 12 as η<sub>3</sub>-μ<sub>1</sub>(Au), μ<sub>2</sub>(Ag), and μ<sub>2</sub>(Ag) and 12 as η<sub>2</sub>-μ<sub>1</sub>(Au) and μ<sub>2</sub>(Ag). The different binding motifs also lead to distinguishable steric arrangements of two Au and two Cl atoms at the top of the Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> nanoclusters: symmetrically upward to form two parallel staples for Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-1 (upper panel of Fig. 3); distinctively twisted to form two crossed staples for Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-2 (lower panel of Fig. 3). The specific staples of the two nanoclusters might be acting as identification cards for identifying changes that have taken place in subsequent polymerizations.

With respect to the dimers, their kernel structures are alike. The average Au–Au bond lengths of the Au<sub>12</sub>–Au–Au<sub>12</sub> core are

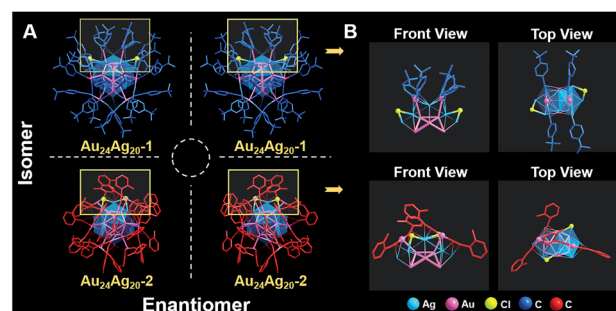


Fig. 3 (A) Two enantiomers of Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-1 (upper panel); two enantiomers of Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-2 (lower panel). (B) The specific staples and corresponding steric configurations of Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>: two parallel staples and two Cl arrangements for Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-1 (upper panel); two crossed staples and two Cl arrangements for Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub>-2 (lower panel).



2.790 Å in Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 and 2.789 Å in Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2. The lengths of the Au–Au bonds directly connected to the central gold are the shortest in the whole core (Fig. S5†). The average Au–Ag lengths between the Au<sub>12</sub>–Au–Au<sub>12</sub> core and Ag<sub>38</sub> shell are 2.891 Å in Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 and 2.911 Å in Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2, suggesting the weak interaction between the Au core and Ag shell, which differs from the monomeric cases. Additionally, the average Au–Au distances between the Au<sub>12</sub>–Au–Au<sub>12</sub> core and outer Au<sub>18</sub> shell are 2.856 Å in Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 and 2.883 Å in Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2, suggesting strong a Au–Au force on the outer shell. The Au–Ag distances between the Ag<sub>38</sub> shell and outer Au<sub>18</sub> shell are longer than 3 Å for both Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> nanoclusters and are consistent with the monomers. Moreover, clearly discernible surface motifs are presented in the Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> clusters: Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 has four binding types on the Ag<sub>5</sub> faces with the coordination modes (Fig. S6†): 22 as η<sub>3</sub>-μ<sub>1</sub>(Au), μ<sub>2</sub>(Ag), and μ<sub>2</sub>(Ag) and 14 as η<sub>2</sub>-μ<sub>1</sub>(Au) and μ<sub>2</sub>(Ag); Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2 has five binding types on the Ag<sub>5</sub> faces with the coordination modes (Fig. S7†): 24 as η<sub>3</sub>-μ<sub>1</sub>(Au), μ<sub>2</sub>(Ag), and μ<sub>2</sub>(Ag) and 12 as η<sub>2</sub>-μ<sub>1</sub>(Au), μ<sub>2</sub>(Ag). Both dimers contain 36 alkyne ligands, but Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 has 12 Cl and Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2 has only 9 Cl. In addition, both dimers have six four-coordinated Cl atoms, but Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 has another six one-coordinated Cl atoms and Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2 has another three two-coordinated Cl atoms. More interestingly, the specific staples as identification cards can also be found in the two dimeric nanoclusters (Fig. 4): the parallel staples on Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 and the crossed staples on Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2.

It is worth pointing out that the unit cell of each Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> monomer comprises two enantiomers, and hence the monomers are racemic (Fig. 3A). One Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> isomer rotates 180° and then fuses with the other isomer by four or six Cl linkages to form Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>, in which two fusion units are chiral and the total Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> clusters are thus mesomeric (Fig. 4A). Remarkably, Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 is assembled from two chiral units along the diagonal direction, while Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2 is evolved from the vertical fusion of two chiral units. During the fusion process, each fusion unit of Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 shows 5 alkyne rearranged, 6 alkyne detached and 4 Cl added (upper panel of Fig. 4A). However, when the fusion process happened to Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2, one fusion unit has 5 alkyne relocated, 6 alkyne left and 3 Cl fixed, whereas

the other fusion unit shows 6 alkyne relocated, 6 alkyne and one Cl fell off, and another 3 Cl appended (lower panel of Fig. 4A).

We next compared the electronic properties of monomeric and dimeric nanoclusters. The UV-vis absorption spectra of Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> show four apparent peaks, while those of Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> show five absorption peaks (Fig. S8†). It implies different electronic structures between monomers and dimers. We further performed density functional theory (DFT) calculations on the electronic configuration of these nanoclusters. From Fig. 5A, it is obvious that the Kohn–Sham (KS) orbital diagram of the Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> monomer is similar to that of the orbitals of atoms, with the characteristics of s, p, d, and f atomic orbitals. Considering that Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> has 18 valence electrons, it just forms an electron shell of 1s<sup>2</sup>|1p<sup>6</sup>|1d<sup>10</sup>, which is identical to the KS electron density diagram of typical superatomic Au<sub>25</sub>(SR)<sub>18</sub><sup>−</sup> (Fig. S9A and B†).<sup>22</sup> Therefore, Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> can be classified into the category of superatomic clusters. Surprisingly, Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> and Au<sub>38</sub>(SR)<sub>24</sub> exhibit similar molecular orbital types (Fig. 5B, S9C and D†): bonding orbitals σ and π; anti-bonding orbitals σ\* and π\*.<sup>23</sup> Obviously, these molecular orbitals can be viewed as linear combinations of different atomic orbitals of Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> in different ways (head-to-head combination to obtain σ orbitals and side-to-side combination to form π orbitals). It is noted that due to the influence of the outer layer ligand, the molecular orbital diagram of the overall structure of Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> and the orbital diagram of the inner core structure are different, e.g., the molecular orbital of the inner core has a δ orbital (Fig. S9D†). Nevertheless, this does not affect our qualitative judgement on the properties of the molecule. Overall, the configurations that can form superatoms are not only icosahedral but also diversified, and even alloy clusters also have superatomic or molecular-like characteristics.

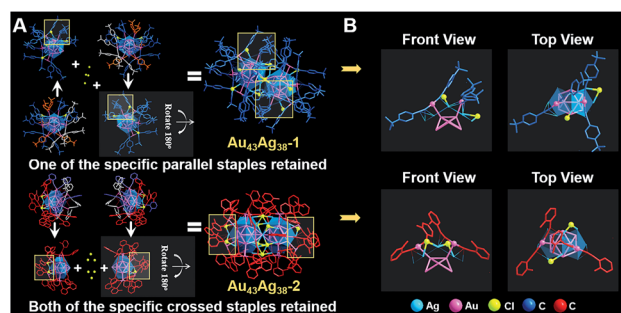


Fig. 4 (A) Fusion of isomeric Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> into Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> containing chiral units. (B) The distinct staples and corresponding steric configurations of the Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub> nanoclusters: two parallel staples and two Cl position for Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-1 (upper panel); two crossed staples and two Cl position for Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>-2 (lower panel).

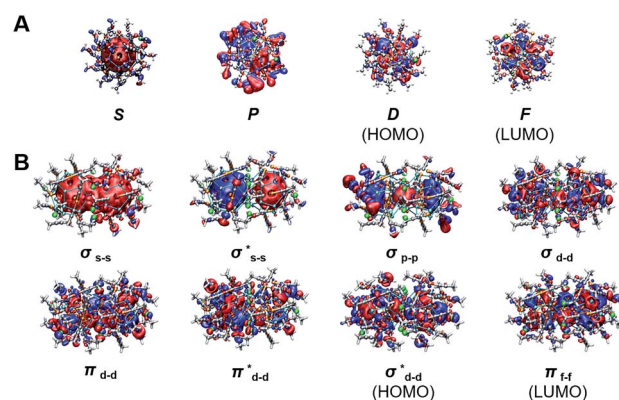


Fig. 5 The Kohn–Sham orbital diagrams of (A) Au<sub>24</sub>Ag<sub>20</sub> and (B) Au<sub>43</sub>Ag<sub>38</sub>. Simplified calculations with methyl as a substituent. The subscript in the molecular orbital symbol indicates the type of atomic orbital that is linearly combined into molecular orbitals. The head-to-head overlap of p atomic orbitals leads to bonded (σ<sub>p-p</sub>) and anti-bonded (σ\*<sub>d-d</sub>) molecular orbitals, where the electron density is centered along the internuclear axis, making them σ orbitals. The π<sub>d-d</sub> and π\*<sub>d-d</sub> orbitals are a linear combination of two d atomic orbitals side-to-side. HOMO: highest occupied molecular orbital. LUMO: lowest unoccupied molecular orbital.



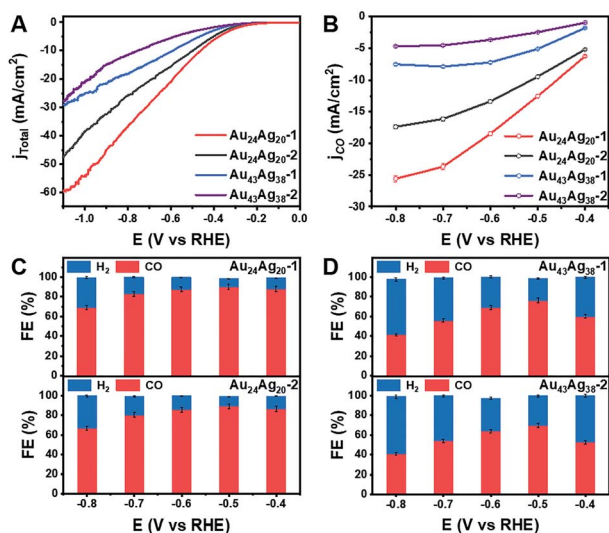


Fig. 6 (A) LSV curves of the  $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20}$  and  $\text{Au}_{43}\text{Ag}_{38}$  cluster catalysts in a  $\text{CO}_2$ -saturated 0.5 M  $\text{KHCO}_3$  solution. (B) The corresponding CO partial current density. (C) Faradaic efficiency for  $\text{CO}_2\text{RR}$  products obtained on  $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20}$ . (D) Faradaic efficiency for  $\text{CO}_2\text{RR}$  products obtained on  $\text{Au}_{43}\text{Ag}_{38}$ .

More importantly, the inherent ability of electron transport in monomeric and dimeric nanoclusters is readily differentiated in their electrochemical impedance spectra (Fig. S10<sup>†</sup>). The semicircular diameters of the  $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20}$  clusters are smaller than those of the  $\text{Au}_{43}\text{Ag}_{38}$  clusters, meaning that the electron transport in the monomers might be faster than that in the dimers. Given the inherent advantages of employing the cluster catalysts in electronic properties, we envisioned the  $\text{CO}_2$  reduction reaction ( $\text{CO}_2\text{RR}$ ) involving the electron transfer process to explore the catalytic properties of the monomers and dimers. We were pleased to observe different reactivities of the four nanocluster catalysts for the  $\text{CO}_2\text{RR}$  and the high performances were achieved in the monomers. From the linear scanning voltammetry (LSV) curves of  $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20}$  and  $\text{Au}_{43}\text{Ag}_{38}$  in  $\text{CO}_2$ -saturated solutions of 0.5 M  $\text{KHCO}_3$ , the monomers showed higher current density than the dimers (Fig. 6A). Meanwhile, the CO partial current density was arranged in descending order as  $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20-1} > \text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20-2} > \text{Au}_{43}\text{Ag}_{38-1} > \text{Au}_{43}\text{Ag}_{38-2}$  (Fig. 6B). Notably, the monomers showed much higher faradaic efficiency (FE) toward CO than the dimers in the voltage range from  $-0.4$  to  $-0.8$  V (Fig. 6C and D). 90% CO FE was obtained at a voltage of  $-0.5$  V over the  $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20}$  catalysts. The results were partially related to their atomic-packing structures (individual-core vs. dual-core) and surface motif arrangements (parallel vs. crossed).<sup>24,25</sup> Further studies are ongoing to elucidate the roles of superatomic and molecular-like electronic properties on cluster catalysis, which so far remain elusive.

## Conclusions

In summary, we have successfully implemented the evolution of racemic  $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20}$  monomers into mesomeric  $\text{Au}_{43}\text{Ag}_{38}$  dimers

and mapped out significant differences in steric configurations and electronic structures between the monomeric and dimeric nanoclusters. Our studies show that the  $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20}$  monomers exhibit more efficient reactivity than the  $\text{Au}_{43}\text{Ag}_{38}$  dimers for  $\text{CO}_2$  reduction processes. This work not only provides a strategy for hierarchical assembly of metal nanoclusters to tune their structure and functionality, but also provides a paradigm of the monomeric and dimeric alloy nanoclusters to find applications in challenging chemical reactions.

## Data availability

The X-ray crystallographic structures reported in this article have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC) with deposition numbers (CCDC: 2129383 for  $\text{Au}_{43}\text{Ag}_{38}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13})_{36}\text{Cl}_{12}$ ; CCDC: 2129384 for  $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7)_{24}\text{Cl}_2$ ; CCDC: 2129385 for  $\text{Au}_{43}\text{Ag}_{38}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7)_{36}\text{Cl}_9$ ; CCDC: 2129386 for  $\text{Au}_{24}\text{Ag}_{20}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13})_{24}\text{Cl}_2$ ).

## Author contributions

Y. Z. conceived the project. J. X. synthesized the nanoclusters and grew the crystal. L. X. and Y. P. conducted the calculations. X. C. and S. T. did the catalytic tests. A. T. and X. L. analyzed the crystal data. All authors wrote the manuscript.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

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