

Supplementary Information (SI) for Inorganic Chemistry Frontiers.

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Supplementary Information

Effect of chiral camphor thiolate ligands on the structure and stability of Au₁₉ nanoclusters

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Au₁₉ Stability test

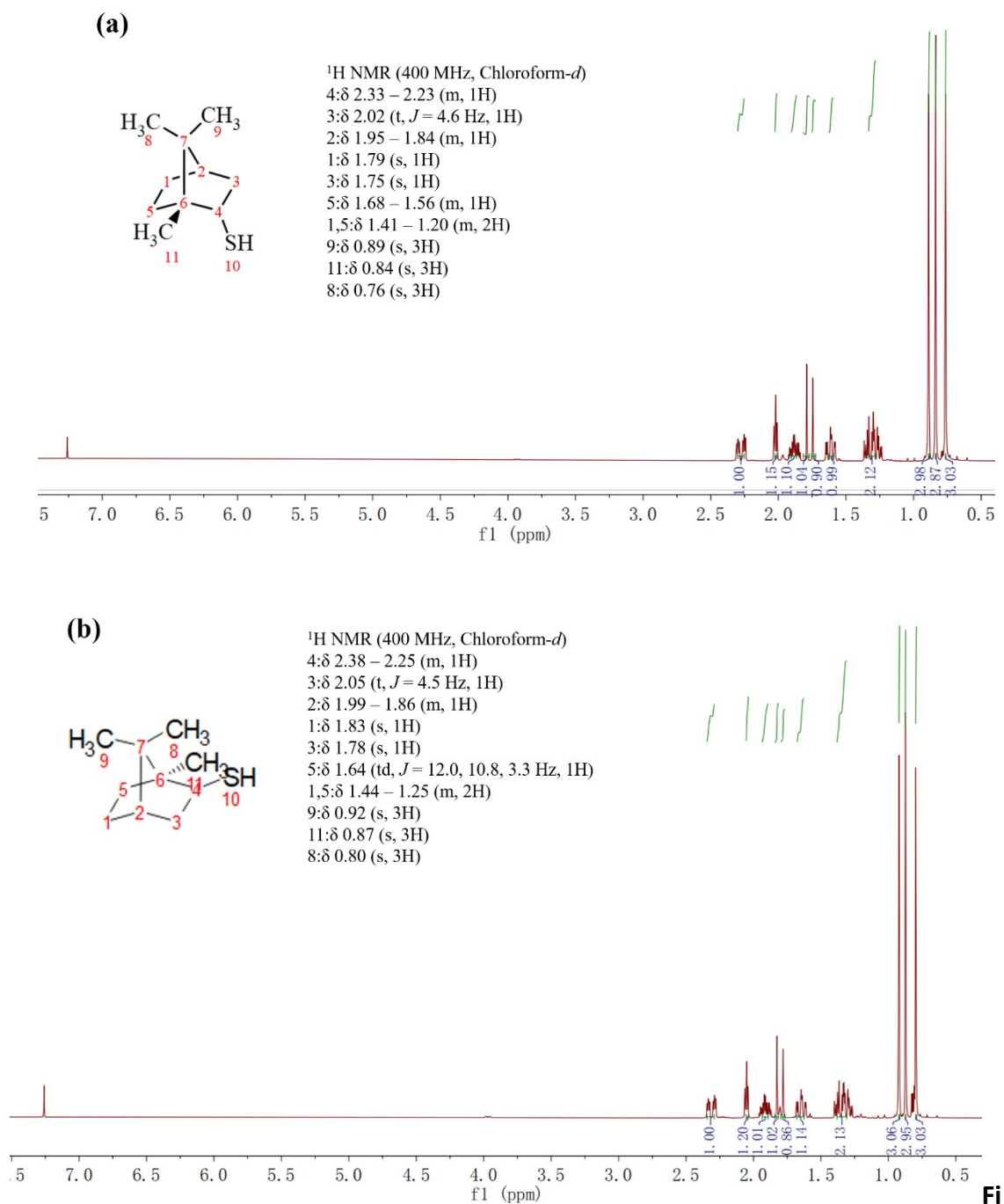
Acidity and oxidation stability test

CH₃COOH and tert-Butyl hydroperoxide solution (tbhp) were selected as acids and oxidants respectively. The 1 mg S-Au₁₉ cluster was dissolved in 3 mL toluene, and the initial UV-vis and CD spectra were recorded.

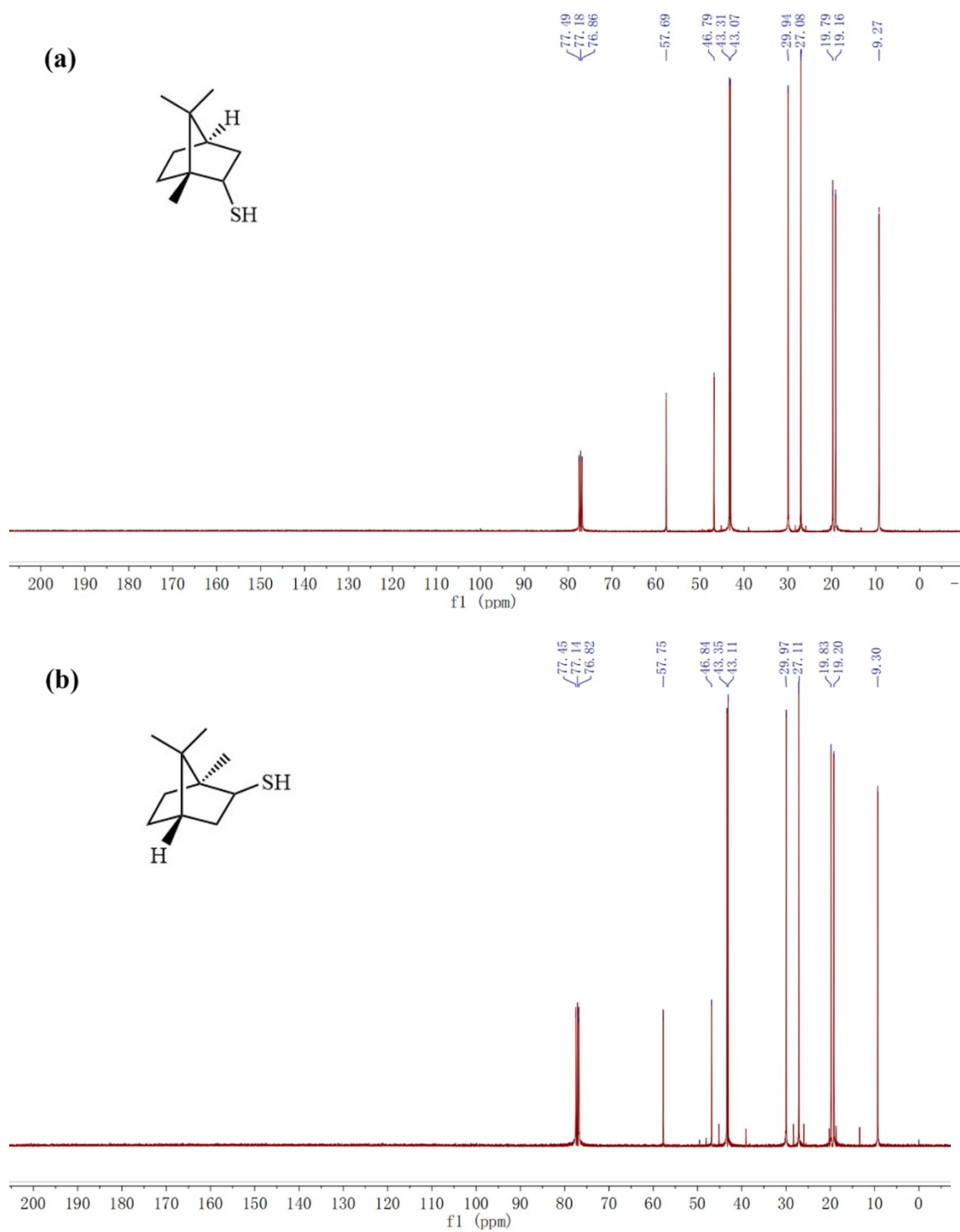
Subsequently, 60 μ L 1 M acetic acid solution was added to the toluene solution of the clusters. The instability of S-Au₁₉ under acidic condition was determined by UV-vis and CD spectroscopy (Fig. S11a and S11b). At 10 min, the characteristic peaks of UV-vis and CD were reduced. The characteristic peaks of UV-vis and CD continued to weaken until 24 h. Although there was a weak trend, the clusters were destroyed in the acidic environment. In addition, tbhp (60 μ L) was used to replace acetic acid, and the stability test was carried out in the oxidizing environment. It was found that the characteristic peaks of UV-vis and CD almost disappeared at 6h, and the clusters completely broke down at 9 h, so the clusters are unstable in the oxidizing environment (Fig. S11c and S11d). R-Au₁₉ is also unstable in acidic and oxidizing environments (Fig. S12).

UV light stability test

Under UV light condition, the UV-vis characteristic peaks of R/S-Au₁₉ began to weaken at 3 h, and became weaker and weaker with time. At 14 h, the UV-vis characteristic peaks disappeared. The clusters were completely destroyed, hence, R/S-Au₁₉ are unstable under UV light condition (Fig. S10b and 10d).



g. S1 ¹H NMR spectra of (+)-camphor thiol (a) and (-)-camphor thiol (b) in CDCl₃.



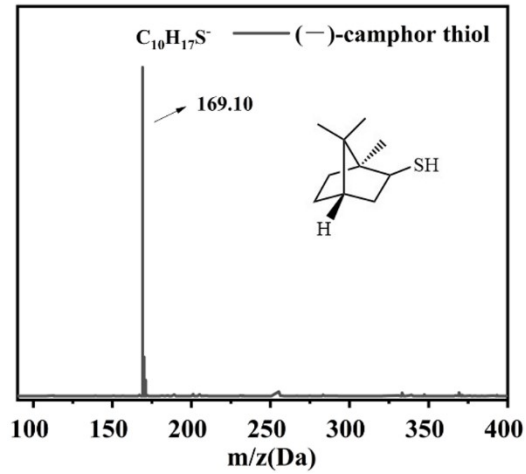


Fig. S3 Electrospray ionization mass spectra of (-)-camphor thiol.

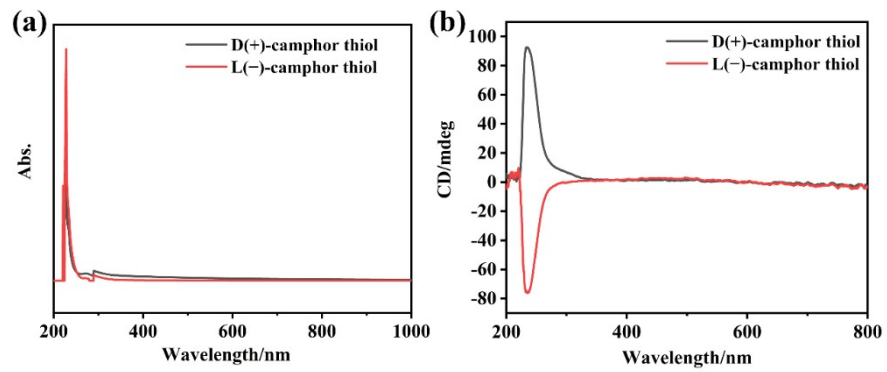


Fig. S4 (a) UV-vis spectra and (b) CD spectra of (+/-)-camphor thiols.

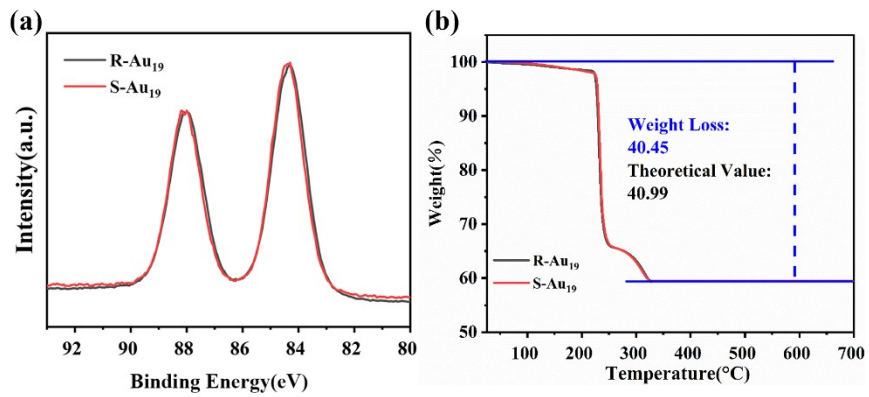


Fig. S5 (a) Au 4f spectra of R/S-Au₁₉ and (b) TGA curve of R/S-Au₁₉.

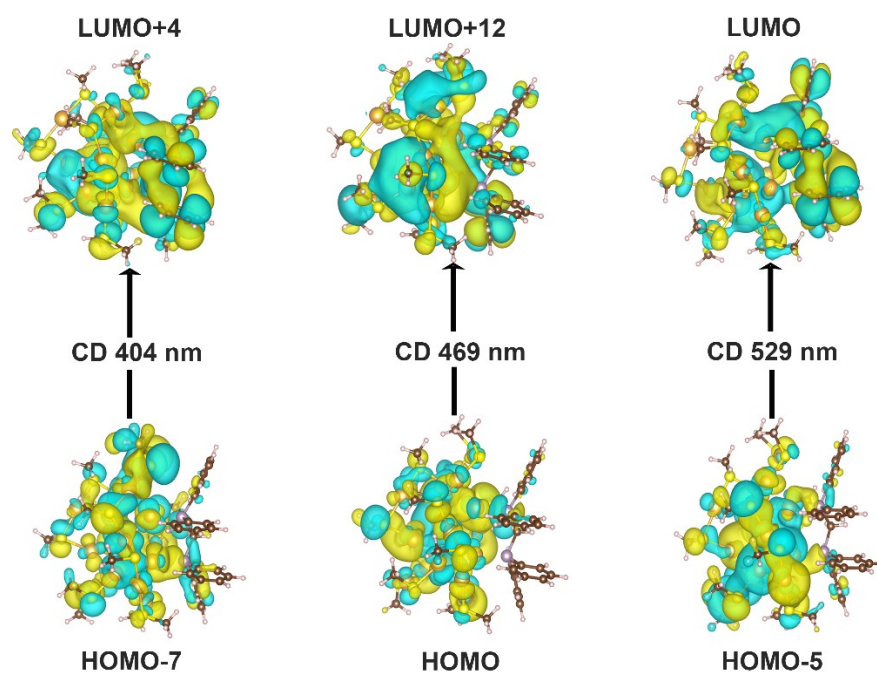


Fig. S6 The calculated HOMO-7 to LUMO+4, HOMO to LUMO+12 and HOMO-5 to LUMO orbitals.

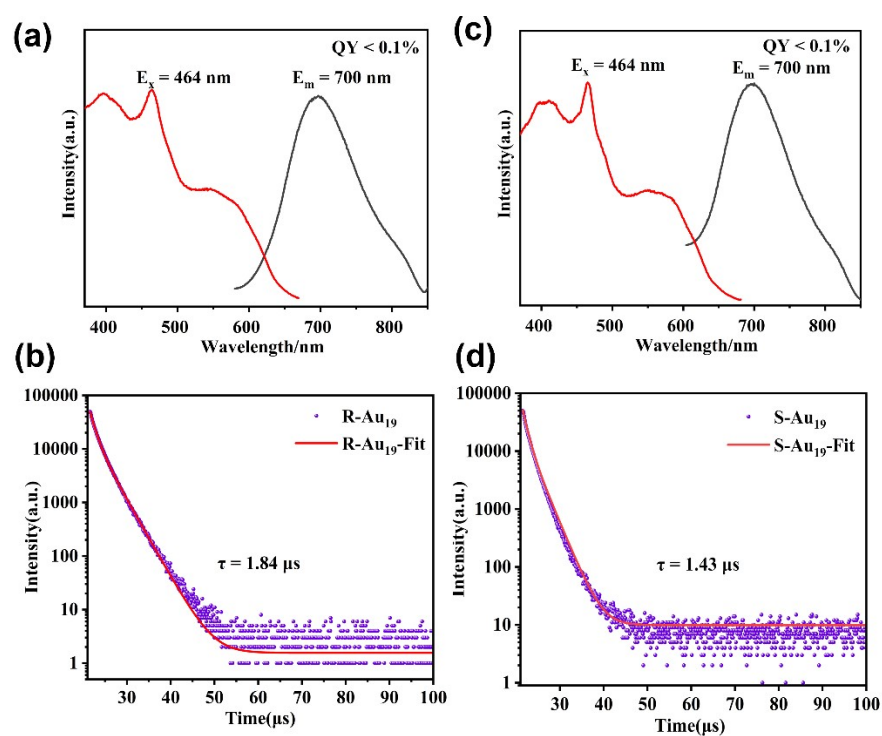


Fig. S7 Photoluminescent excitation and emission spectra of R-Au₁₉ (a) and S-Au₁₉(c). Fluorescence lifetime of R-Au₁₉ (b) and S-Au₁₉ (d).

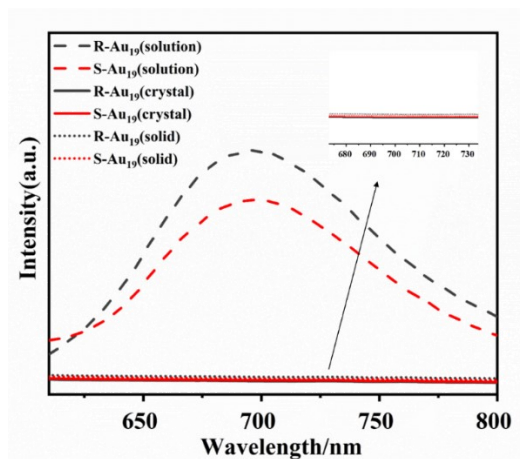


Fig. S8 Comparison of photoluminescence intensity between R/S-Au₁₉ crystal, solid, and solution states.

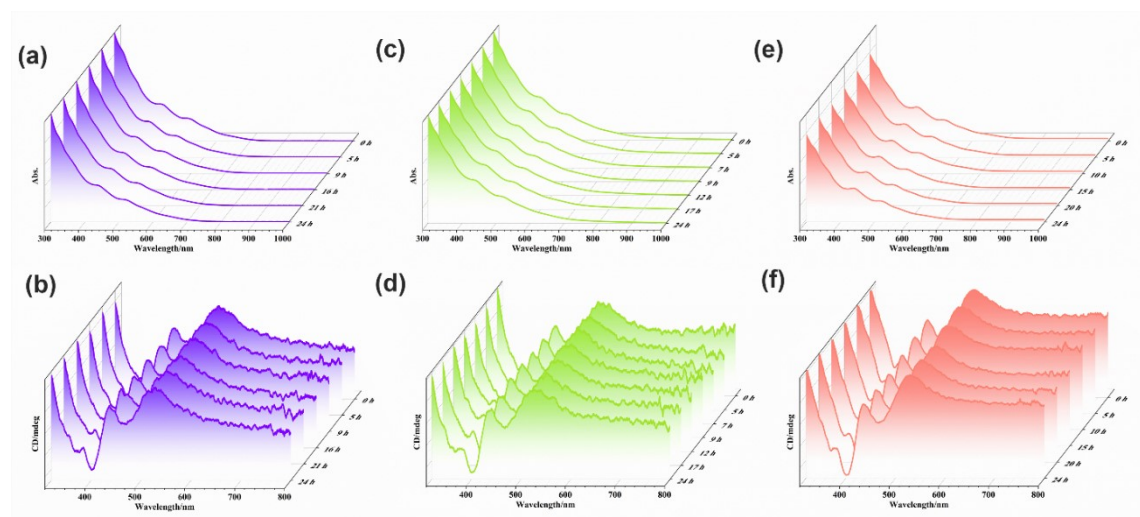


Fig. S9 The time-dependent UV-vis spectra (a) and CD spectra (b) for alkalinity stability test of the S-Au₁₉. The time-dependent UV-vis spectra (c) and CD spectra (d) for reducibility stability test of the S-Au₁₉. The time-dependent UV-vis spectra (e) and CD spectra (f) for thermal stability test of the S-Au₁₉ at 60 °C.

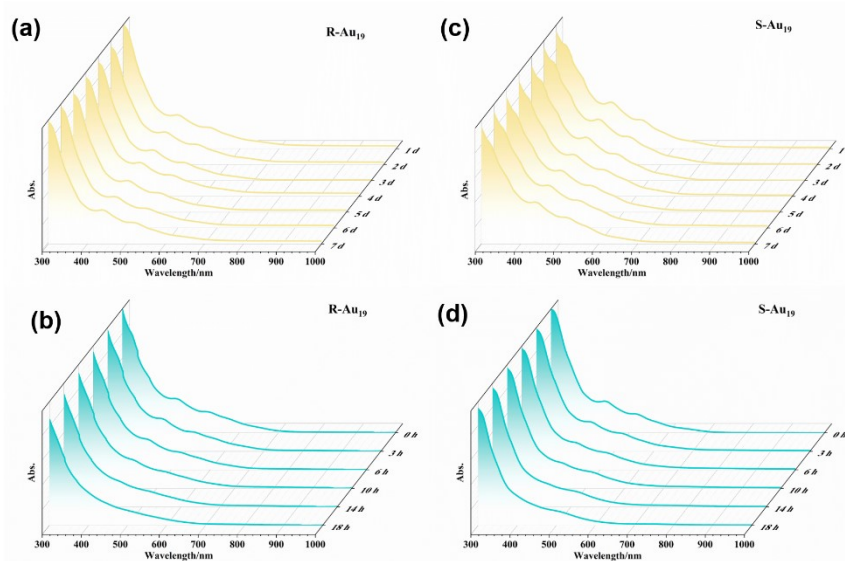


Fig. S10 Time-dependent UV-vis spectra of R-Au₁₉ in daylight (a) and UV light (b) stability tests. Time-dependent UV-vis spectra of S-Au₁₉ in daylight (c) and UV light (d) stability tests.

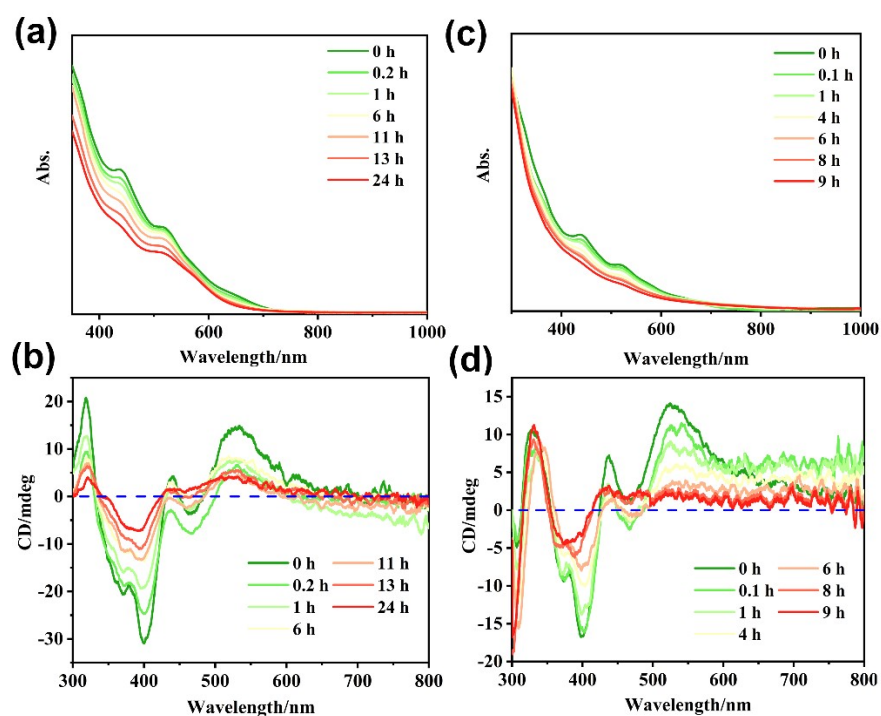


Fig. S11 The time-dependent UV-vis spectra (a) and CD spectra (b) for acidity stability test of the S-Au₁₉. The time-dependent UV-vis spectra (c) and CD spectra (d) for oxidation stability test of the S-Au₁₉.

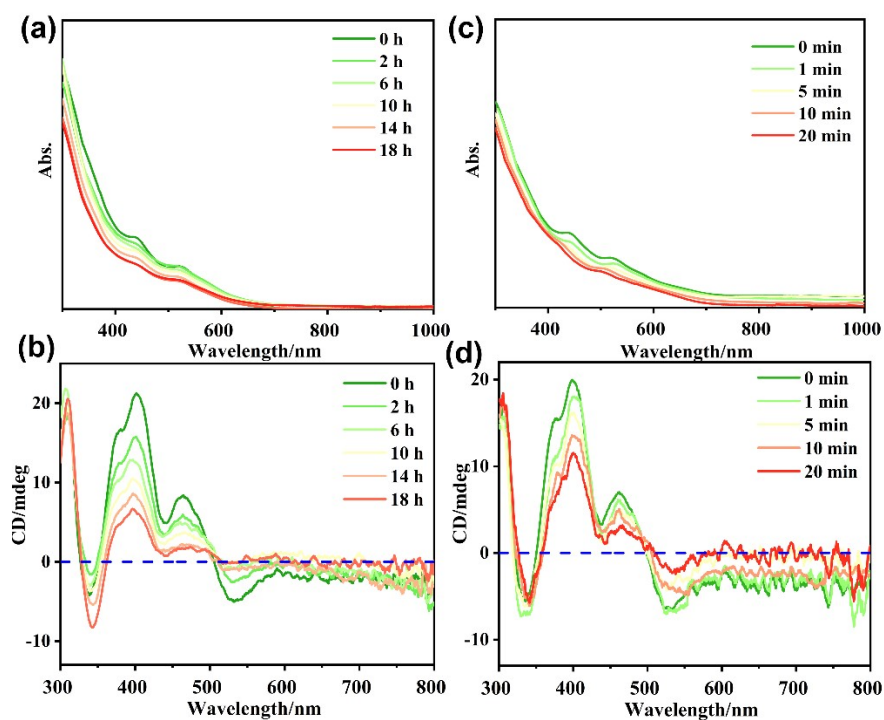


Fig. S12 The time-dependent UV-vis spectra (a) and CD spectra (b) for acidity stability test of the R-Au₁₉. The time-dependent UV-vis spectra (c) and CD spectra (d) for oxidation stability test of the R-Au₁₉.

Table S1 Summarizes of the maximum anisotropy factors of partially reported chair nanoclusters.

NCs	Maximum Anisotropy factors	NCs	Maximum Anisotropy factors
Au ₁₉ (SR) ₁₃ DPPM	1.89×10 ⁻³ (this work)	[Au ₁₁ (BINAP) ₄ X ₂] ⁺	1.2×10 ⁻³ (12)
[Au ₁₃ Cu ₂ (R/S-BDPP) ₃ (SPy) ₆] ⁺	1.2×10 ⁻³ (1)	[Au ₂₄ L ₆ Cl ₄] ²⁺	3×10 ⁻³ (13)
[Ag ₂₈ Cu ₁₂ (SR) ₂₄] ⁴⁻	1.0×10 ⁻³ (2)	Ag ₂₉ (R/S-DHLA) ₁₂	1.3×10 ⁻³ (14)
[Au ₁₃ L ₅ Cl ₂] ₃	1.6×10 ⁻³ (3)	[Au ₁₉ (R/S-BINAP) ₄ (PhC≡C)Cl ₄]	1.2×10 ⁻³ (15)
[Ag ₄₇ L ₁₂ (C≡C ^t Bu) ₁₆] ₃ BF ₄	1.4×10 ⁻³ (4)	[Au ₁₁ (R/S-BINAP) ₄ (PhC≡C) ₂] ₂ ·Cl	1.2×10 ⁻³ (15)
[Au ₇ Ag ₆ Cu ₂ (BINAP) ₃ (SCH ₂ Ph) ₆] ⁺	5×10 ⁻⁴ (5)	Au ₂₄ (L) ₂ (SC ₆ H ₁₁) ₁₆	0.75×10 ⁻³ (16)
Ag ₄₀	1.6×10 ⁻³ (6)	Au ₂₅ [(Capt) ₁₈] ⁻	4×10 ⁻⁴ (17)
Au ₂₄ Cd ₂ (SAdm) ₁₂ (BDPP) ₂ Cl ₂	1.2×10 ⁻⁴ (7)	Au ₃₈ (SG) ₂₄	1.08×10 ⁻³ (18)
Au ₁₀ (R/S-BINAP) ₄	6.6×10 ⁻³ (8)	Au ₃₈ (Capt) ₂₄	4×10 ⁻³ (18)
Au ₉ (R/S-BINAP) ₄	3.7×10 ⁻³ (8)	Au ₃₈ (2-PET) _{24-x} (CamS) _x	7×10 ⁻⁵ (19)
L/R-Au ₂₀ (α CD)	3.5×10 ⁻³ (9)	Au ₄₀ (2-PET) _{24-x} (CamS) _x	6×10 ⁻⁵ (19)
Ag ₇₈ (R/S-BDPP) ₆ (SR) ₄₂	2×10 ⁻³ (10)	Au ₄₀ (2-PET) _{24-x} (S-BINAS) _x	7.5×10 ⁻⁴ (19)
Au ₃₈ (2-PET) ₂₄	4×10 ⁻³ (11)	Au ₄₀ (2-PET) ₂₄	6×10 ⁻³ (20)

Table S2 Crystal data and structure refinement for R-Au₁₉ and S-Au₁₉.

CCDC Number	2381009	2381011
Identification code	R-Au ₁₉	S-Au ₁₉
Empirical formula	C _{155.5} H ₂₄₄ Au ₁₉ ClP ₂ S ₁₃	C _{155.5} H ₂₄₄ Au ₁₉ ClP ₂ S ₁₃
Formula weight	6370.03	6370.03
Temperature/K	120	120.15
Crystal system	orthorhombic	orthorhombic
Space group	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁
a/Å	19.1670(3)	19.2020(3)
b/Å	22.9143(6)	22.8560(4)
c/Å	43.0420(7)	43.0315(7)
α/°	90	90
β/°	90	90
γ/°	90	90
Volume/Å ³	18904.0(7)	18885.7(5)
Z	4	4
ρ _{calc} /g/cm ³	2.238	2.240
μ/mm ⁻¹	28.858	28.886
F(000)	11732.0	11732.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.8 × 0.2 × 0.05	0.265 × 0.088 × 0.017
Radiation	Cu Kα (λ = 1.54184)	Cu Kα (λ = 1.54184)
2θ range for data collection/°	4.106 to 135.982	4.378 to 156.816
Index ranges	-9 ≤ h ≤ 23, -26 ≤ k ≤ 27, -44 ≤ l ≤ 51	-24 ≤ h ≤ 23, -27 ≤ k ≤ 29, -45 ≤ l ≤ 54
Reflections collected	63965	120403
Independent reflections	31355 [R _{int} = 0.1334, R _{sigma} = 0.1339]	38612 [R _{int} = 0.1054, R _{sigma} = 0.0803]
Data/restraints/parameters	31355/2644/1687	38612/2105/1736
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.140	1.091
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.1239, wR ₂ = 0.3041	R ₁ = 0.0688, wR ₂ = 0.1844
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.1479, wR ₂ = 0.3288	R ₁ = 0.0961, wR ₂ = 0.2012
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	5.26/-3.40	3.16/-2.35
Flack parameter	0.03(3)	0.11(2)

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