

Aromatic character of $[\text{Au}_{13}]^{5+}$ and $[\text{MAu}_{12}]^{4+/6+}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Pd}, \text{Pt}$) cores in ligand protected gold nanoclusters-interplay between spherical and planar η -aromatics

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The most characteristic feature of planar η -aromatics is the ability to sustain a long-range shielding cone under a magnetic field oriented in a specific direction. In this article, we showed that similar magnetic responses can be found in η -aromatic and spherical aromatic systems. For $[\text{Au}_{13}]^{5+}$, long-range characteristics of the induced magnetic field in the bare icosahedral core are revealed, which are also found in the ligand protected $[\text{Au}_{25}(\text{SH})_{18}]^{-}$ model, proving its spherical aromatic properties, also supported by the AdNDP analysis. Such properties are given by the 8-ve of the structural core satisfying the Hirsch $2(N + 1)^2$ rule, which is also found in the isoelectronic $[\text{M}@\text{Au}_{12}]^{4+}$ core, a part of the $[\text{MAu}_{24}(\text{SR})_{18}]^{2-}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Pd}, \text{Pt}$) cluster. This contrasts with the $[\text{M}@\text{Au}_{12}]^{6+}$ core in $[\text{MAu}_{24}(\text{SR})_{18}]^0$ ($\text{M} = \text{Pd}, \text{Pt}$), representing 6-ve superatoms, which exhibit characteristics of planar η -aromatics. Our results support the spherical aromatic character of stable superatoms, whereas the 6-ve intermediate electron counts satisfy the $4N + 2$ rule (applicable for both η - and η -aromatics), showing the reversible and controlled interplay between 3D spherical and 2D η -aromatic clusters. © 2019 the Owner Societies.