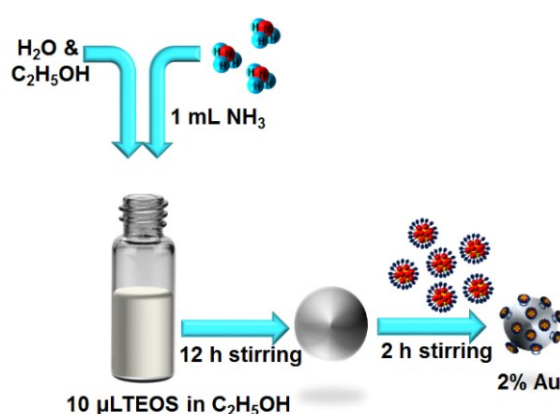


Synthesis of Sinter-Resistant Au@Silica Catalysts Derived from Au₂₅ Clusters

V.Sudheeshkumar, Atal Shivhare and Robert W J Scott

Department of Chemistry, University of Saskatchewan, 110 Science Place, Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan, S7N 5C9, Canada



Scheme S1: General scheme for the synthesis of Au₂₅(11-MUA)₁₈/SiO₂ clusters

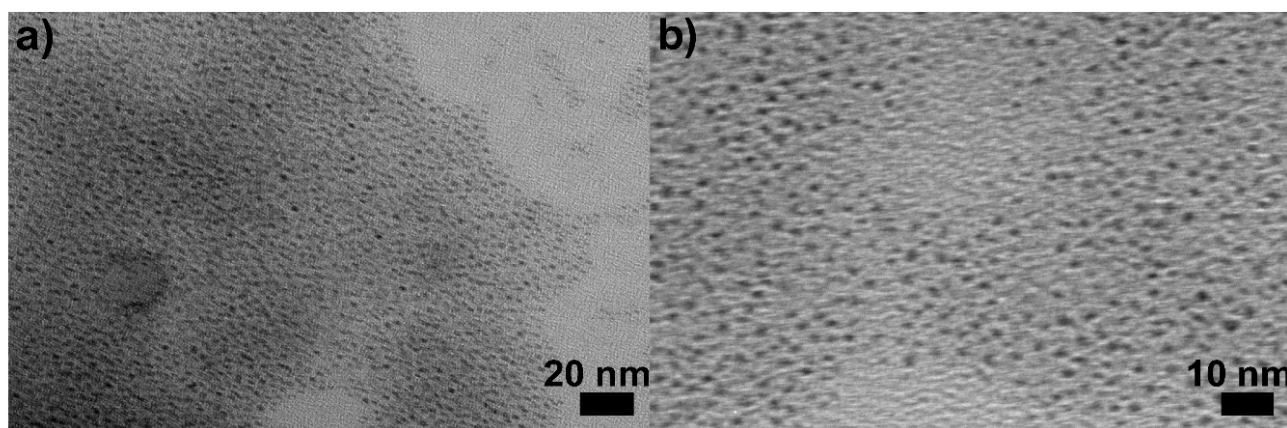


Figure S1: TEM images of as-synthesized Au₂₅(11-MUA)₁₈ clusters.

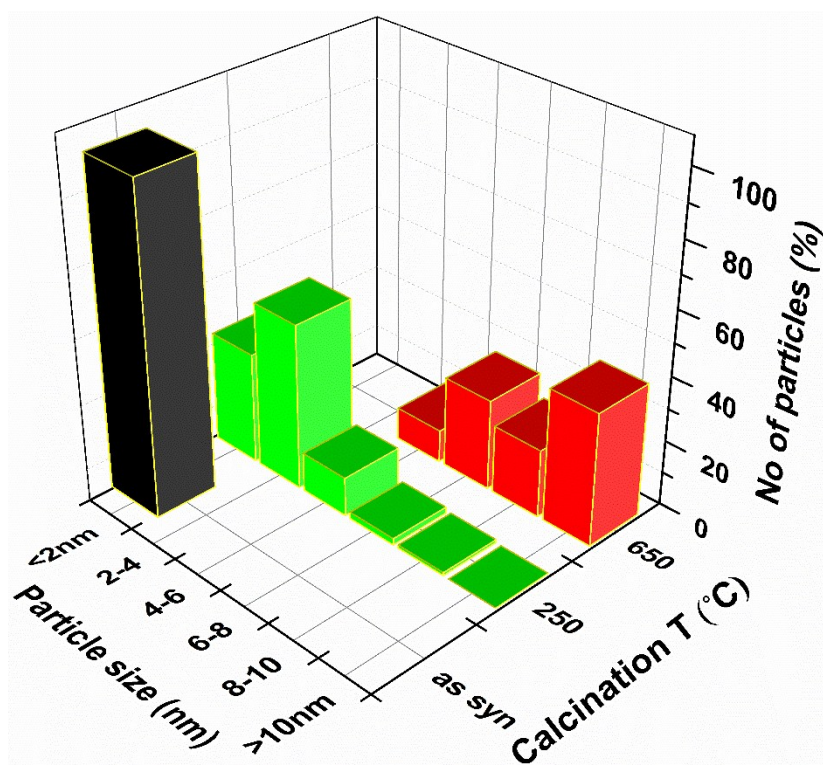


Figure S2: Histogram of Au₂₅/SiO₂ catalysts calcined at 250°C and 650°C

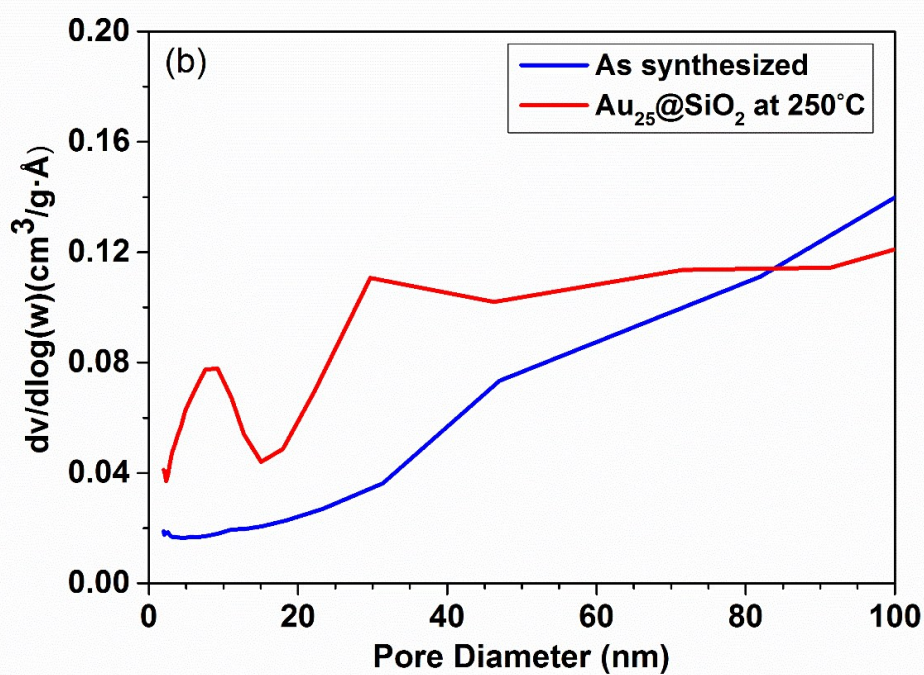
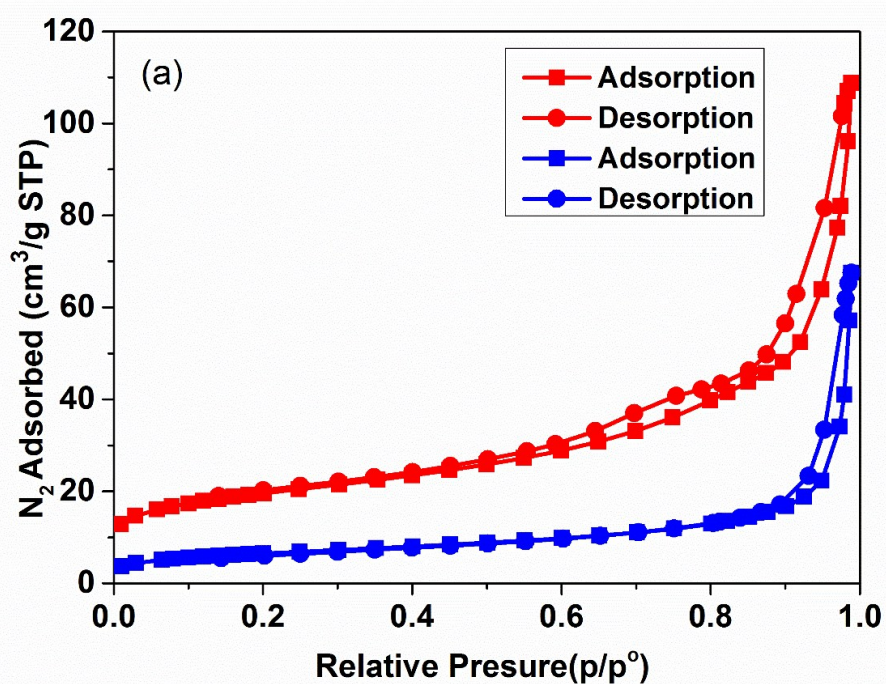


Figure S3: (a) N₂ Adsorption/Desorption isotherms and (b) BJH Pore Size Distributions of Au₂₅@SiO₂ catalysts as-synthesized (blue) and after calcination at 250°C (red).

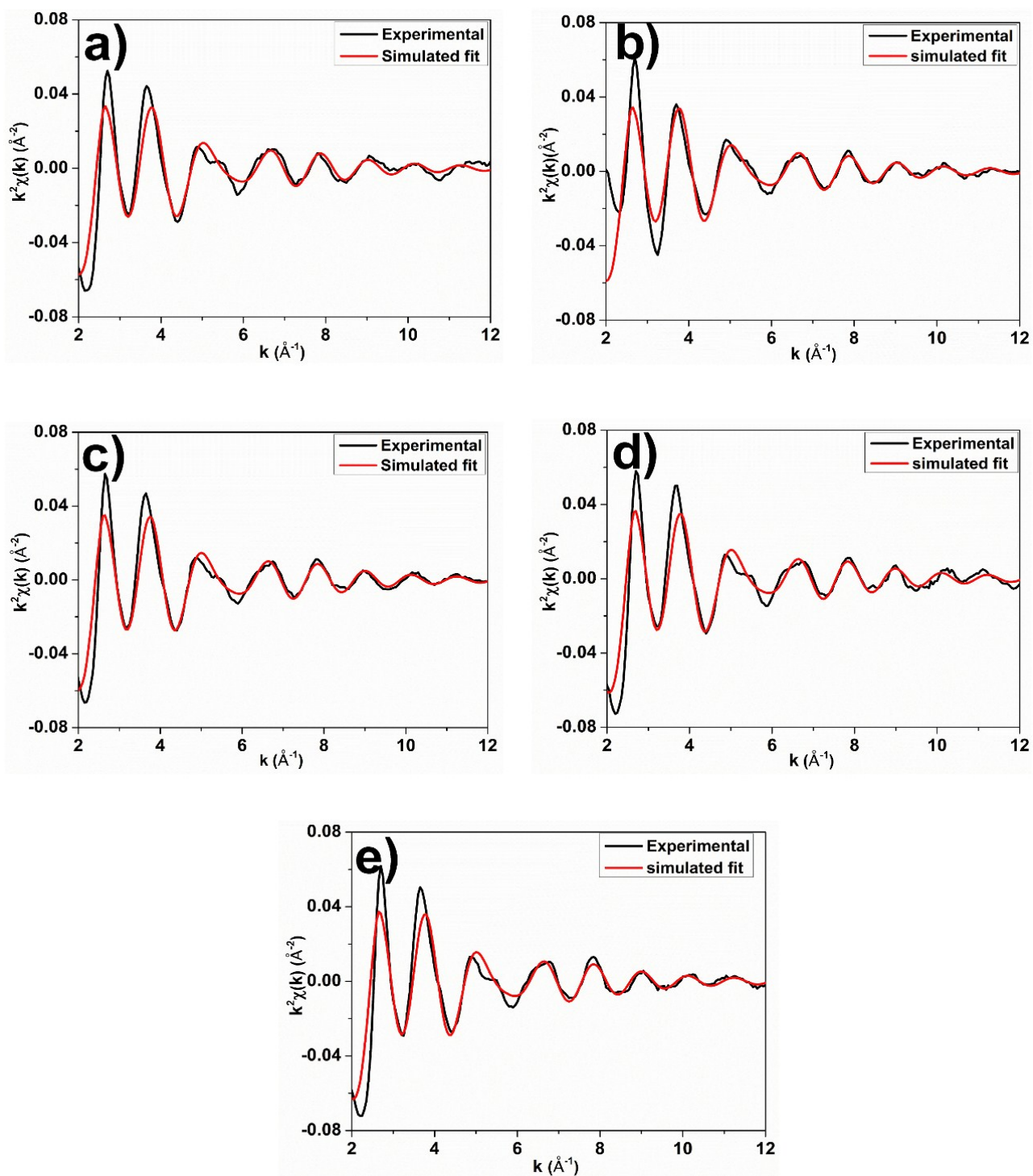


Figure S4: Au L₃ edge EXAFS fitting data in k space of Au@SiO₂ calcined at a) 250°C, b) 350°C c) 450°C d) 550°C and e) 650°C.

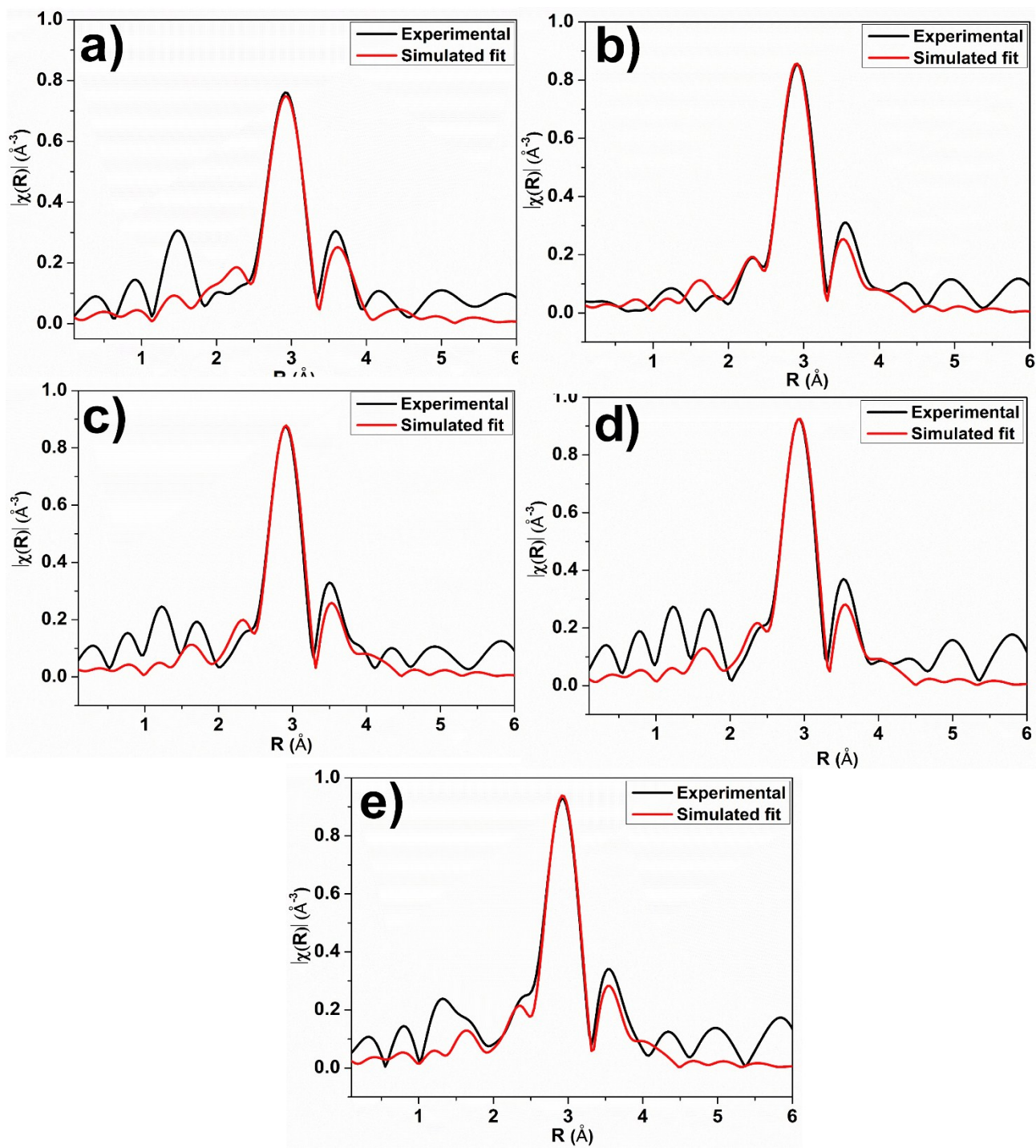


Figure S5: Au L₃ edge EXAFS fitting data in R space of Au@SiO₂ calcined at a) 250°C, b) 350°C c) 450°C d) 550°C and e) 650°C.

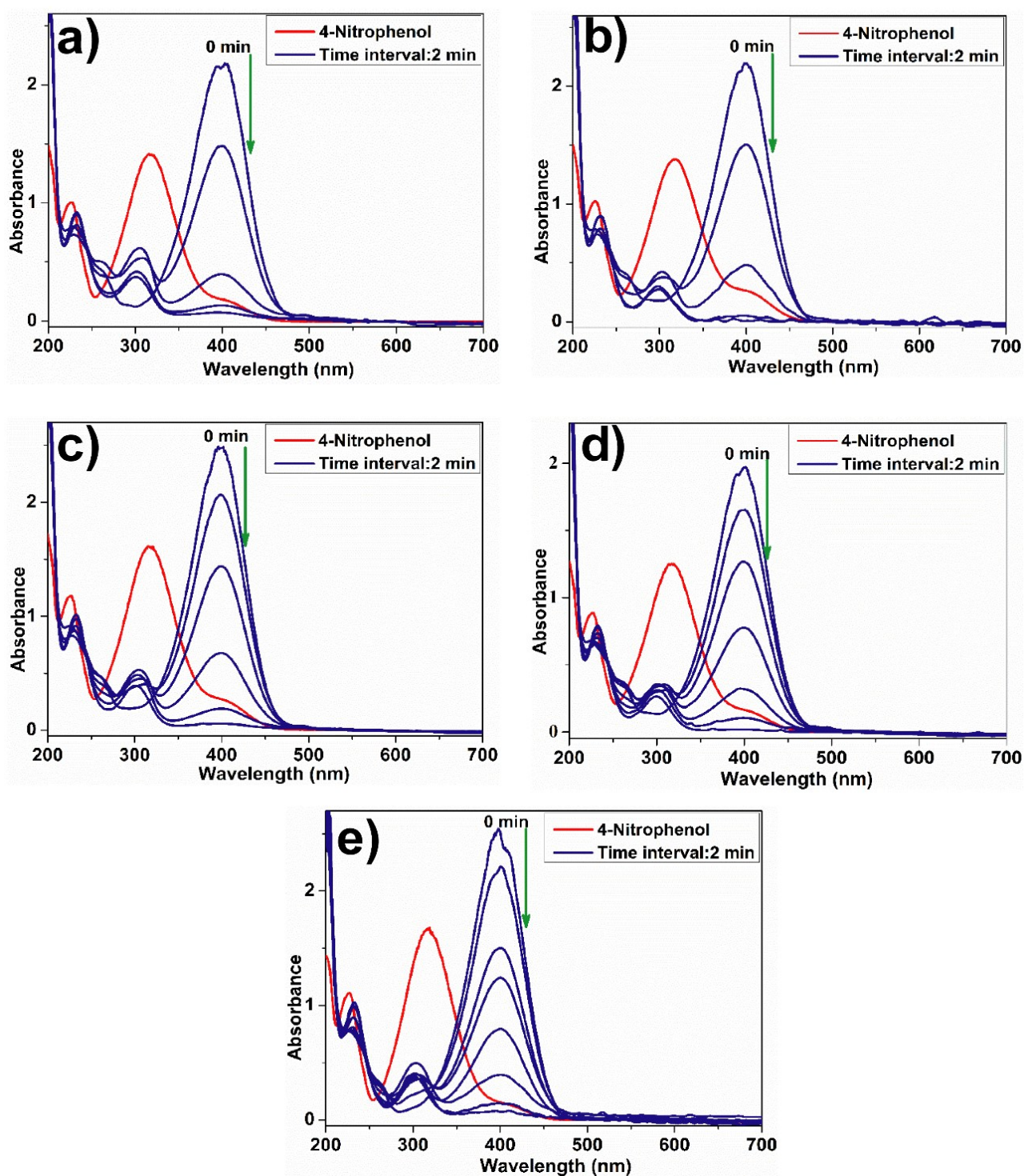


Figure S6: Catalytic activity for 4-nitrophenol reduction reaction over Au@SiO₂ calcined at a) 250°C, b) 350°C c) 450°C d) 550°C and e) 650°C

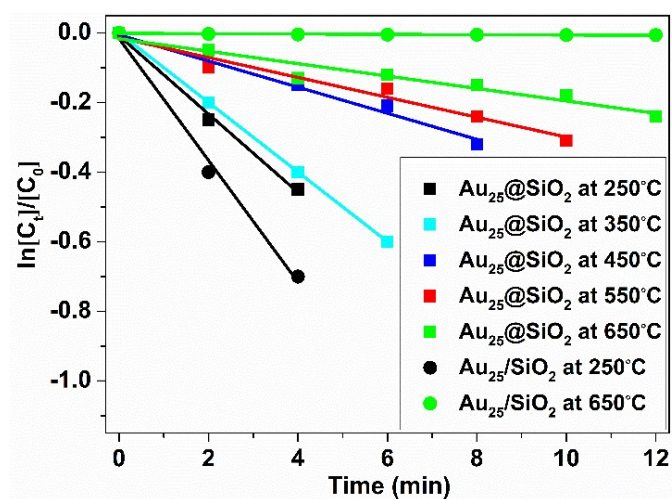


Figure S7: Plot of $\ln[C_t]/[C_o]$ as a function of reaction time in min for 4-nitrophenol reduction reaction over Au@SiO₂ catalysts calcined at different temperatures.

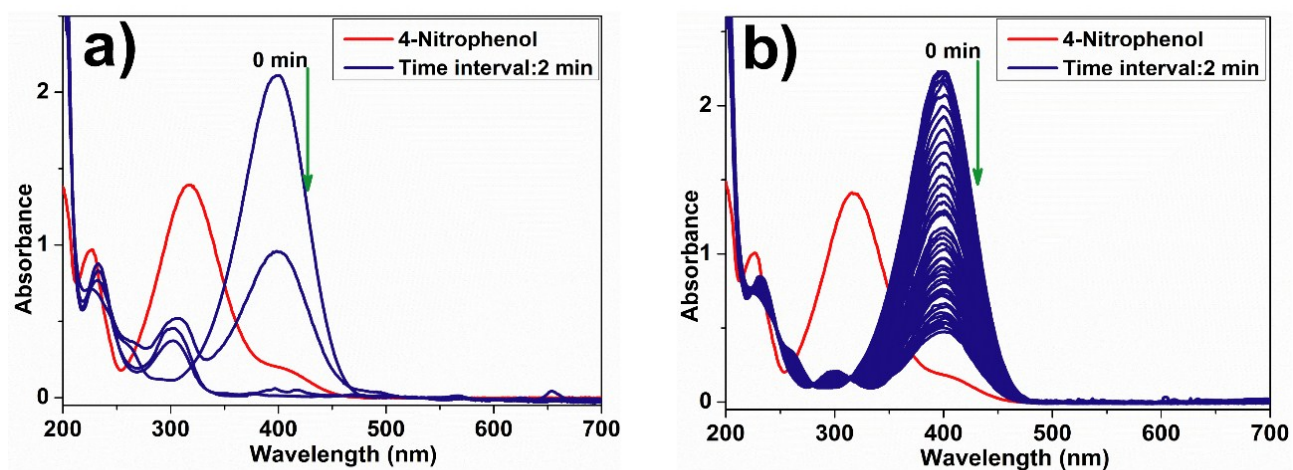


Figure S8: Conversion of 4-nitrophenol to 4-aminophenol over Au₂₅/SiO₂ catalysts calcined at 250°C and 650°C

Rate constant calculation:- 4-nitrophenol reduction follows pseudo-first-order kinetics

$$\ln \frac{[C_t]}{[C_0]} = -kt$$

C_t – Concentration of 4-nitrophenolate at time t

C₀ – Initial concentration of 4-nitrophenolate

k- First order rate constant

t- Time in minutes

Table S1: X-ray crystallographic information of $[\text{N}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17})_4][\text{Au}_{25}(\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_{18}]^1$

Type	Coordination Number	Bond length (Å)
Au-S		2.32 ± 0.01
Au-Au (core)	1.44	2.79 ± 0.01
Au-Au(surf)	1.92	2.93 ± 0.06
Au-Au(staple)	2.88	3.16 ± 0.08

Table S2: Recyclability for styrene epoxidation reaction over Au₂₅@SiO₂/250 °C catalyst

Cycle	Conversion (%)	Selectivity		TON
		SO (%)	BA (%)	
First	70.0	92.3	7.6	2800
Second	62.1	94.2	5.8	2500
Third	65.2	95.4	4.6	2600
Fourth	67.5	95.6	4.4	2700
Fifth	67.1	90.2	9.8	2700

TON: (Conversion* moles of styrene)/(moles of Au)

Calculation of number of surface atoms²

1) Average particle size of Au@SiO₂ calcined at 250°C is 2.2nm

Volume of a sphere $V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\pi r^3$

$$V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) * \pi * (1.1nm)^3 = 5.5nm^3$$

Au is F.C.C with lattice constant 0.4080nm

Volume of unit cell $V = a^3$

$$V = (0.4080nm)^3 = 0.0679nm^3$$

Each unit cell contains 4 Au atoms

Total Au atoms in a particle = $= \left(\frac{5.5nm^3}{0.0679nm^3}\right) * 4 = 324 atoms$

Surface area of sphere $A = 4\pi r^2$

$$A = 4\pi(1.1nm)^2 = 15.2nm^2$$

Surface area of a unit cell $A = a^2$

$$A = (0.4080nm)^2 = 0.1664nm^2$$

Each unit cell on surface contains 2 Au atoms

Total Au surface atoms in a particle = $= \left(\frac{15.2nm^2}{0.1664nm^2}\right) * 2 = 182 atoms$

Total no of Au atoms in 20mg catalyst = no of moles of Au * 6.02 * 10²³ atoms

$$= 2.0 * 10^{-6} * 6.02 * 10^{23} atoms = 12 * 10^{17} atoms$$

Total no of particles in 20mg catalyst $= \frac{12 * 10^{17} atoms}{328 atoms} = 3.7 * 10^{15}$

Total no of surface atoms in 20mg catalysts = No of particles * no of surface atoms in a particle

$$3.7 * 10^{15} * 182 atoms = 6.7 * 10^{17} surface atoms$$

No of moles of surface atoms $= \frac{6.7 * 10^{17}}{6.02 * 10^{23}} = 11 * 10^{-7} moles$

2) Average particle size of Au@SiO₂ calcined at 650°C is 3.2nm

Volume of a sphere $V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\pi r^3$

$$V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) * \pi * (1.6nm)^3 = 17.14nm^3$$

Total Au atoms in a particle = $= \left(\frac{17.14nm^3}{0.0679nm^3}\right) * 4 = 1009 \text{ atoms}$

Surface area of sphere $A = 4\pi r^2$

$$A = 4\pi(1.6nm)^2 = 32.15nm^2$$

Total Au surface atoms in a particle = $= \left(\frac{32.15nm^2}{0.1664nm^2}\right) * 2 = 386 \text{ atoms}$

Total no of particles in 20mg catalyst $= \frac{12 * 10^{17} \text{ atoms}}{1009 \text{ atoms}} = 1.2 * 10^{15}$

Total no of surface atoms in 20mg catalysts = No of particles * no of surface atoms in a particle

$$1.2 * 10^{15} * 386 \text{ atoms} = 4.6 * 10^{17} \text{ surface atoms}$$

No of moles of surface atoms $= \frac{4.6 * 10^{17}}{6.02 * 10^{23}} = 7.6 * 10^{-7} \text{ moles}$

3) Average particle size of Au/SiO₂ calcined at 250°C is 3.2nm

Volume of a sphere $V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\pi r^3$

$$V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) * \pi * (1.6nm)^3 = 17.14nm^3$$

Total Au atoms in a particle = $= \left(\frac{17.14nm^3}{0.0679nm^3}\right) * 4 = 1009 \text{ atoms}$

Surface area of sphere $A = 4\pi r^2$

$$A = 4\pi(1.6nm)^2 = 32.15nm^2$$

Total Au surface atoms in a particle = $= \left(\frac{32.15nm^2}{0.1664nm^2}\right) * 2 = 386 \text{ atoms}$

$$\text{Total no of particles in 20mg catalyst} = \frac{12 * 10^{17} \text{ atoms}}{1009 \text{ atoms}} = 1.2 * 10^{15}$$

Total no of surface atoms in 20mg catalysts = No of particles * no of surface atoms in a particle

$$1.2 * 10^{15} * 386 \text{ atoms} = 4.6 * 10^{17} \text{ surface atoms}$$

$$\text{No of moles of surface atoms} = \frac{4.6 * 10^{17}}{6.02 * 10^{23}} = 7.6 * 10^{-7} \text{ moles}$$

4) Average particle size of Au/SiO₂ calcined at 650°C is 15.5nm

$$\text{Volume of a sphere } V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \pi r^3$$

$$V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) * \pi * (7.7\text{nm})^3 = 1911\text{nm}^3$$

$$\text{Total Au atoms in a particle} = \left(\frac{1911\text{nm}^3}{0.0679\text{nm}^3}\right) * 4 = 112577 \text{ atoms}$$

$$\text{Surface area of sphere } A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$A = 4\pi(7.7\text{nm})^2 = 744.68\text{nm}^2$$

$$\text{Total Au surface atoms in a particle} = \left(\frac{744.68\text{nm}^2}{0.1664\text{nm}^2}\right) * 2 = 8950 \text{ atoms}$$

$$\text{Total no of particles in 20mg catalyst} = \frac{12 * 10^{17} \text{ atoms}}{28149 \text{ atoms}} = 1.1 * 10^{13}$$

Total no of surface atoms in 20mg catalysts = No of particles * no of surface atoms in a particle

$$1.1 * 10^{13} * 8950 \text{ atoms} = 0.98 * 10^{17} \text{ surface atoms}$$

$$\text{No of moles of surface atoms} = \frac{0.98 * 10^{17}}{6.02 * 10^{23}} = 1.6 * 10^{-7} \text{ moles}$$

References

- 1 M. W. Heaven, A. Dass, P. S. White, K. M. Hoh and R. W. Murray, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 3754–3755.

- 2 M. Jin, H. Zhang, Z.Xie and Y. Xia, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2011, 50, 7050–7054