# Reversible conversion between phosphine protected Au<sub>6</sub> and Au<sub>8</sub>

# nanoclusters under oxidative/reductive conditions

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#### **Experimental section**

#### Chemicals

All the chemicals were used without further purification. Tetrachloroauric(III) acid (HAuCl<sub>4</sub>.4H<sub>2</sub>O, 99.99%, Acros), 1,3-Bis(Diphenyphosphino)propane (DPPP, 98%, ), sodium borohydride (NaBH<sub>4</sub>, 99.99%, Sinopharm), ethanol (99%), hexane (99%), dichloromethane (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 99%), hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 30%, Sinopharm). All ligands were purchased from Adamas. All organic solvents were purchased from Sinopharm.

#### The synthesis of [Au<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub>Ph<sub>4</sub>)Cl<sub>2</sub>] precursor

2 mmoL HAuCl<sub>4</sub>.4H<sub>2</sub>O was dissolved in 20 mL ethanol. Then 2 mmoL DPPP was added into the solution and stirred for several hours. The reaction was stopped when white precipitate appeared. The precursor was washed with ethanol for 3 times and dried in vacuum oven. The white powder is  $[Au_2(C_3P_2Ph_4)Cl_2]$  precursor.

## Synthetic procedure of [Au<sub>6</sub>(dppp)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> nanoclusters

78.4 mg  $[Au_2(C_3P_2Ph_4)Cl_2]$  precursor was dissolved in 15 mL ethanol and stirred for 15 min. The precursor is insoluble in ethanol, which formed white precipitate. 6 mg NaBH<sub>4</sub> alcoholic solution was quickly added to reduce the precursor. The color of solution turned brown immediately. After reaction 30 min, the reaction was finished and the product was washed with hexane for 4 times. The  $[Au_6(dppp)_4]^{2+}$  was collected by separating the product with ethanol and hexane (Volume ratio is 3:25).

# Conversion of $[Au_6(dppp)_4]^{2+}$ to $[Au_8(dppp)_4Cl_2]^{2+}$ nanoclusters

1 mg  $[Au_6(dppp)_4]^{2+}$  nanocolusters was dissolved in 2 mL ethanol at room temperature. The 0.15 ml H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was added to oxidize  $[Au_6(dppp)_4]^{2+}$  nanoclusters and stirred for several hours. The blue solution turned into pink after 40 min of reaction. The as-prepared product was dried and washed with ethanol and hexane.

### Conversion of $[Au_8(dppp)_4Cl_2]^{2+}$ to $[Au_6(dppp)_4]^{2+}$ nanoclusters

1 mg  $[Au_8(dppp)_4Cl_2]^{2+}$  nanoclusters was dissolved in 2 mL ethanol at room temperature. To this solution, different quantities (10 µL, 20 µL, 30 µL, 50 µL) of NaBH<sub>4</sub> alcoholic solution (1 mg NaBH<sub>4</sub> dissolved in 0.5 mL ethanol) was added to reduce  $[Au_8(dppp)_4Cl_2]^{2+}$  nanoclusters and stirred for several minutes. The pink solution turned into blue immediately, indicating the  $[Au_8(dppp)_4Cl_2]^{2+}$ 

was converted to  $[Au_6(dppp)_4]^{2+}$  nanoclusters. The product was dried and washed with ethanol and hexane.

### Characterization

UV-Vis spectra of Au nanoclusters (dissolved in ethanol) were performed on a UV-8000s spectrophotometer at room temperature. The mass was measured on a LTQ Orbitrap Elite (ion source is HESI). The product was dissolved in methanol and ethanol.