Atomically Precise Synthesis of Au₂₅ Cluster Catalyst on Double Metal Hydroxide by Long-term Oxidative Aging of Au₂₅(SR)₁₈

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One of the promising approaches for atomically precise synthesis of heterogeneous Au cluster catalysts is to activate ligand-protected Au clusters by pretreatment on a solid support. The most conventional pretreatment is removal of the ligands by calcination at >250 °C in vacuum,¹ but it also induced aggregation of the clusters. Another pretreatment method reported so far includes aging at a low temperature (~150 °C) in the presence of oxygen. However, much less is known about the structural change of the clusters during oxidative aging. In the present work, we focused on the structural change of $Au_{25}(BaET)_{18}$ (BaET: 2-(Bocamino)ethanethiolate) during long-term oxidative aging at low temperature on double metal hydroxide (DMH) support composed of Co and Ce (Co₃Ce).

The structural change of Au₂₅(BaET)₁₈ on Co₃Ce during the aging was studied by Au L₃edge X-ray absorption fine structure (XAFS) measurement. Time course of coordination numbers (*CNs*) determined by curve-fitting analyses of extended XAFS are plotted in Fig. 1. Firstly, the *CN*_{Au-S} values monotonically reduced by aging for ≤ 8 h and became ~0 by aging for ≥ 12 h, suggesting the ligands were completely

removed. Secondly, the CN_{Au-Au} values became 4– 5 after aging for 12 h. Such small CN values suggest that Au_{25} clusters take a flattened structure since the CN_{Au-Au} for a hemisphere structure is estimated to be ~6 and that for monolayer of (111) plane in face-centered cubic structure is estimated to be 4.2. This structure was stabilized owing to the strong anchoring of gold by oxygen atoms on this support since CN_{Au-O} was appeared after aging.

Finally, obtained Au₂₅/Co₃Ce catalyst exhibited quite high activity in the benzyl alcohol oxidation to benzoic acid under mild condition.²

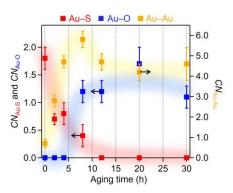


Fig. 1. Time course of coordination numbers (*CNs*) of Au–S, Au–O, and Au–Au bonds during the aging.

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