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Assembly with Multinuclear Silver-Ethynediide/-Ethyne Supramolecular Synthons

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Over the past 15 years, our group has conducted a systematic investigation on the synthesis and structural characterization of a series of silver(I) double and multiple salts containing silver carbide  $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_{2n}$  ( $n = 1, 2$ ), in which the all-carbon dianion ethynediide  $\text{C}_2^{2-}$  is generally capsulated inside a polyhedral  $\text{Ag}_m$  ( $m = 6-10$ ) cage, whereas  $\text{C}_4^{2-}$  exhibits variable coordination modes involving each terminal triple-bond and a  $\text{Ag}_m$  ( $m = 3-5$ ) basket. Recently we reported the first successful synthesis of their unstable higher homologues  $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_6$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_8$ , which were characterized through X-ray structure determination of their crystalline double salts  $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_6 \cdot 8\text{AgCF}_3\text{CO}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $4(\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_6) \cdot 16\text{AgCF}_3\text{CO}_2 \cdot 14.5\text{DMSO}$  and  $2.5(\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_8) \cdot 10\text{AgCF}_3\text{CO}_2 \cdot 10\text{DMSO}$  (Figure 1).[1]

Our concomitant research program focused on silver(I) coordination and supramolecular network assembly based on multinuclear aggregates containing various kinds of carbon-rich ethynide ligands has established the robustness of *multinuclear metal-ligand silver-ethynide supramolecular synthons* symbolized as  $\text{C}_2@Ag_n$  ( $n = 5-10$ ),  $\text{Ag}_4\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}\text{Ag}_4$ ,  $\text{Ag}_n\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$  ( $n = 7-9$ ),  $\text{Ag}_n\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}\text{Ag}_n$  ( $\text{R} = o-, m-, p-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ ;  $n = 4, 5$ ) and  $\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}\text{Ag}_n$  ( $\text{R} = \text{aryl, alkyl, heterocycle, ...}$ ;  $n = 4, 5$ ), which function as versatile structural building units for the construction of a variety of discrete molecules, high-nuclearity clusters,[2] as well as 1D-3D coordination and supramolecular architectures.[3]

In the absence of a definitive theoretical study, an empirical bonding model involving ionic, covalent and argentophilic interactions that consolidate the above-mentioned supramolecular synthons is proposed, which can account for the fact that analogous synthons have not been found for copper(I) and gold(I).

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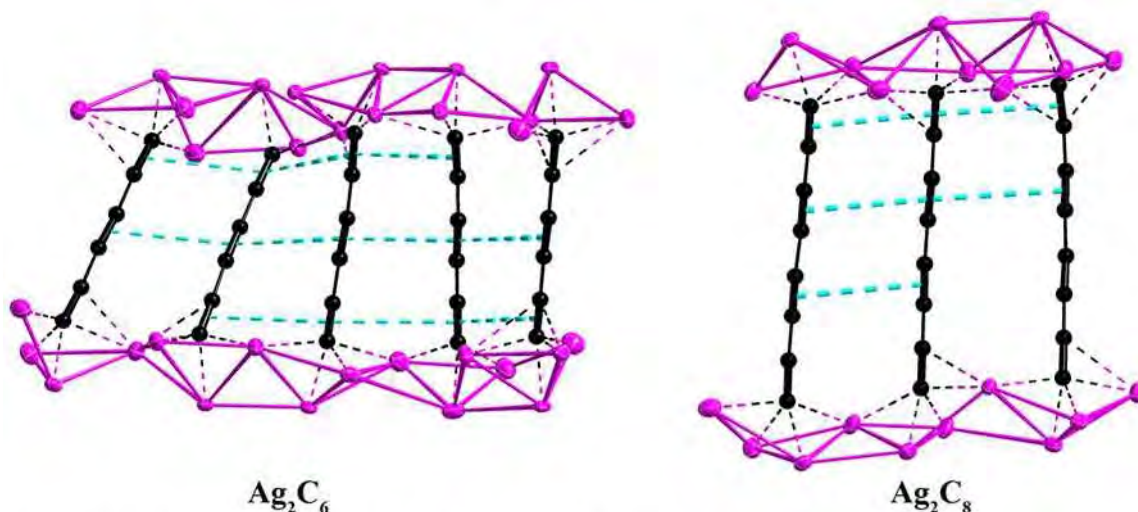


Figure 1.  $\pi$ - $\pi$  Stacking modes of all-carbon ligands  $\text{C}_6^{2-}$  and  $\text{C}_8^{2-}$  in the multi-dimensional supramolecular architectures.

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