

# Planar Borophenes, Cage-Like Borospherenes, Boron Nanotubes, and Their Metal-Doped Heteronanostructures with the highest coordination numbers in chemistry

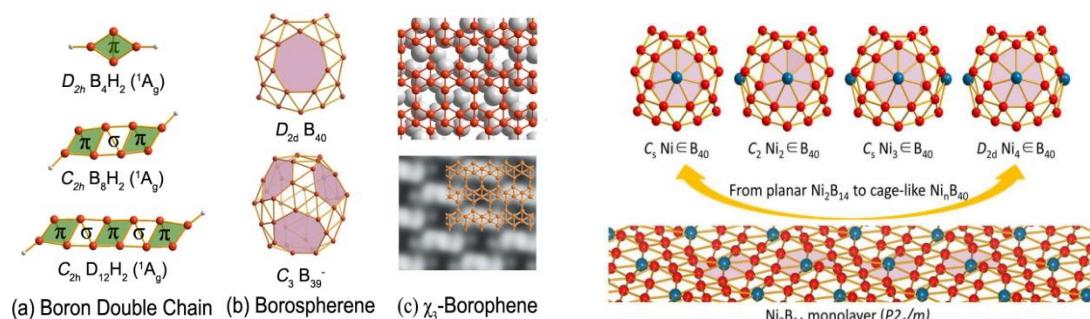
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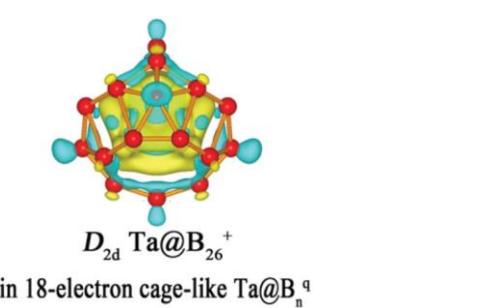
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## Abstract

Boron-based nanomaterials have attracted considerable attention in recent years. We present herein the latest combined experimental and theoretical investigations on cage-like borospherenes  $B_n^q$  ( $q=n-40, n=36-42$ ), metal-doped heteroborospherenes  $Ni_n \in B_{40}$  ( $n=1-6$ ), planar borophenes, metal-doped  $Ni_2 \in B_{14}$  heteroborophenes, tubular molecular rotors  $B_2\text{-Ta}@\text{B}_{18}^-$ ,  $B_3\text{-Ta}@\text{B}_{18}$ , and  $B_4\text{-Ta}@\text{B}_{18}^+$ , and the tubular to cage-like structural transition in metal-centered boron clusters at  $\text{Ta}@\text{B}_{22}$  which is the smallest axially chiral endohedral metalloborospherene with the record coordination number of  $CN=22$ . These nanostructures which are dominated with the double-chain chemistry of boron exhibit unique structural fluctuations due to the bonding fluctuations originated from the electron deficiency of the systems. Boron double chains (**BDCs**) appear to be equivalent to carbon single chains (**CSCs**) in these boronanostructures. Boron-based nanostructures possess properties complementary to carbon nanostructures and may find wide applications in catalysis, energy-storage, and electronics materials.

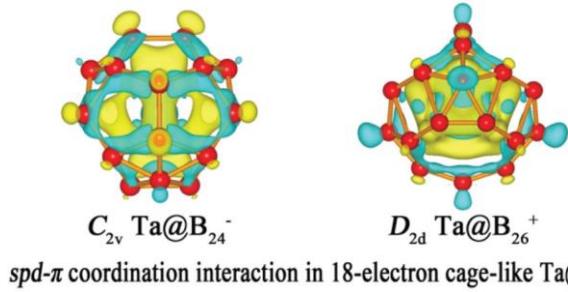


**Fig.1** Borospherenes and borophenes composed of interwoven boron double chains



**Fig.2** Heteroborospherenes and heteroborophenes

**Fig.2** Electron density difference map of  $C_{2v} \text{Ta}@\text{B}_{24}^-$  and  $D_{2d} \text{Ta}@\text{B}_{26}^+$ , with regions of increased and decreased electron densities indicated in yellow and blue, respectively.



## References

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