ナフトキシドとアクリジニウムから構成される過密エチレンの 近赤外吸収のスイッチング

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Switching near-infrared absorption of overcrowded ethylene composed of naphthoxide and acridinium (¹Graduate School of Engineering Science, Osaka University, ²Nara Prefectural Institute of Industrial Development) O Yuki Misaki, Chihiro Kondo, Ayane Kayama, Akihiro Shimizu, Ryo Shintani Akihiro Shimizu, Ryo Shintani

Overcrowded ethylenes having similar energies of the folded and twisted structures are promising candidates as functional organic materials because external stimuli interconvert the two structures with different optical properties.¹⁾

In this study, we designed and synthesized an overcrowded ethylene in which naphthoxide, an electron donor, and acridinium, an electron acceptor, were linked. The folded and twisted structures of the overcrowded ethylene show absorption bands in visible and near-infrared (NIR) regions, respectively. The ratio of the folded and twisted structures was changed by the polarity of the solvents, and the NIR absorption of the overcrowded ethylene disappeared by the addition of acids and oxidation or reduction.

Keywords: Overcrowded Ethylenes; Stimulus Responsiveness; Near-infrared Absorption; Solvatochromism; Electrochromism

過密エチレンは、folded 構造と twisted 構造のエネルギー差が近く、外部刺激に応答して二つの構造間での変換が可能であり、構造に応じて光学的性質が変化するため機能性有機材料として有望である¹⁾。

本研究では、電子ドナーであるナフトキシドと電子アクセプターであるアクリジニウムを連結した過密エチレン 1 を設計・合成したところ、folded 構造は可視領域に吸収を示し、twisted 構造は近赤外領域に吸収を示すことがわかった。また、溶媒の極性に応じて folded 構造と twisted 構造の割合が変化し (Figure 1)、酸の添加および酸化もしくは還元により、近赤外領域の吸収が消失することを明らかにした。

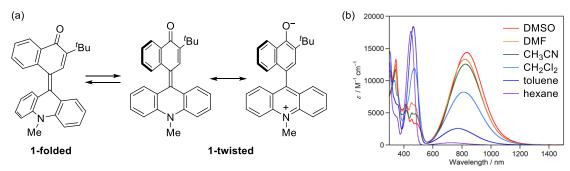


Figure 1. (a) Conformations and (b) UV-Vis-NIR absorption spectra of 1.

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