高フッ素化トリフェニルメチルアミンと 1,8-アントラセンジスルホン酸からなる蛍光性多孔質有機塩の構築と PFAS の検知

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Construction of fluorescent porous organic salts composed of highly fluorinated triphenylmethylamines and 1,8-anthracenedisulfonic acid for PFAS detection (*Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University*) Osoki Nakajima, Shotaro Nakamura, Norimitsu Tohnai

Among organic fluorine compounds, particular attention has been drawn to perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) due to concerns regarding their toxicity and environmental impact. Therefore, the development of easy detection methods for these PFAS is highly demanded.

We have previously reported porous organic salts (POSs) with high inclusion ability and guest-responsive fluorescence properties. The POSs were constructed by self-assembly of supramolecular clusters formed by combining triphenylmethylamine (TPMA) and 1,8-anthracenedisulphonic acid (1,8-ADS). In this study, we focus on the specific interaction between fluorine atoms. The POSs with perfluorinated environment were constructed by combining TPMA-nF (n = 1, 2, 3) and 1,8-ADS. Here we report the potential for detection of PFAS using fluorinated POSs.

Keywords: Porous Organic Salts, Supramolecule, PFAS, Fluorescence

有機フッ素化合物の中でパーフルオロアルキル化合物およびポリフルオロアルキル化合物(PFAS)は有害性や環境汚染の懸念が示されており、PFAS をより容易に検知する技術が求められている。

我々はこれまでにトリフェニルメチルアミン(TPMA)と 1,8-アントラセンジスルホ

ン酸(1,8-ADS)を組み合わせることでいびつな超分子クラスターを構築し、高い包接能とゲスト応答的蛍光特性を持つ多孔質有機塩(POSs)について報告している $^{1)}$ 。本研究では、フッ素間の特異的な相互作用に注目し、TPMAのそれぞれのベンゼン環にフッ素原子を最大 3 つ導入した TPMA誘導体(TPMA- 1 F(1 $^$

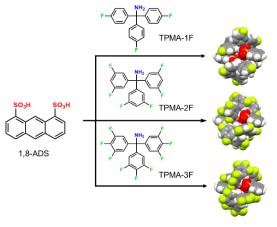


Figure. The construction of supramolecular clusters.

1) T. Hinoue, M. Miyata, I. Hisaki, N. Tohnai, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2011, 51,155-158.