ピリジルチアゾール配位子を持つハロゲン架橋銅(I) 二核錯体の合成、構造と 固体発光サーモクロミズム

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Synthesis, structures, and solid-state thermochromic luminescence of novel halide-bridged dicopper(I) complexes supported by pyridyl-thiazole ligands (*Graduate School of Material*

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Rhombic-shaped, halide-bridged dicopper(I) complexes [Cu₂I₂L₂] (L = bidentate chelate ligand) attract significant attention recently due to their possibility for novel OLED phosphorescence materials in place of heavy transition-metal complexes such as Ir(III) or Pt(II). Some dicopper(I) complexes exhibit thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF). In this study, we have synthesized a novel series of halide-bridged dicopper(I) complexes, 1–4, by use of a new chelate ligand containing pyridyl and thiazole groups ppt-R (R = H, OMe, Br, and CN). All of the molecular structures were determined by single-crystal X-ray structure analysis. Complexes 1–4 were isolated as red crystals by gentle mixing of solutions containing CuI and ppt-R. Upon UV excitation, these complexes showed broad solid-state luminescence at room temperature ranging from 678 to 731 nm. We have found strong substituent-dependent behavior in their thermochromic luminescence including luminescence peak-energy shift and intensity change. The luminescence lifetimes and he results of TD-DFT calculations will also be discussed.

Keywords: phosphorescence; TADF; copper(I); thermochromic luminescence; OLED