高い T₁準位を有するペンタレンジオン基盤シングレット フィッション材料の開発

(阪府大) ○長岡朋希・松井康哲・大垣拓也・太田英輔・池田 浩

Development of Pentalenedione-based Singlet Fission Material Possessing High T₁ Energy Level (*Osaka Pref. Univ.*) Tomoki Nagaoka, Yasunori Matsui, Takuya Ogaki, Eisuke Ohta, Hiroshi Ikeda

Singlet fission (SF) is a phenomenon that one excited singlet state (S_1) produces two excited triplet states (T_1), thus is expected to be applied to solar cells. Well-known SF materials such as pentacene, the diphenyldiketopyrroropyrrole derivative (DPP, Fig. 1) meet the energetic requirement for SF, $E_S \ge 2E_T$ (E_S and E_T are the energies of S_1 and T_1 , respectively). However, due to their low E_T , it is hard to further use the excited triplet species generated by SF in energy-transfer reactions, *etc.* Therefore, in this work, we synthesized diphenylpentalenedione (DPPD, Fig. 1), a carbon analogue of DPP. E_S and E_T estimated by time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) are 2.72 and 1.37 eV, respectively, which roughly meet the requirement. This result indicates that T_1 level of DPPD is relatively high, as expected. In the presentation, we will discuss synthesis of DPPD and its basic photophysical properties (Fig. 2) including SF. *Keywords: Singlet Fission; Triplet Energy Level; Diphenylpentalenedione; Triplet-Triplet Annihilation*

一重項分裂 (SF) は,一分子の励起一重項状態 (S_1) が二分子の励起三重項状態 (T_1) を与える現象であり,太陽電池への応用が期待されている.SF 材料として知られているペンタセンやジフェニルジケトピロロピロール誘導体 (DPP, Fig. 1) 等は,SF に必要なエネルギー条件である $E_S \ge 2E_T$ ($E_S \ge E_T$ はそれぞれ $S_1 \ge T_1$ のエネルギー)を満たす.しかしそれらの E_T は低く,SF で生じた励起三重項種をさらにエネルギー移動反応等に利用することは難しい.そこで本研究では,DPP の炭素類縁体であるジフェニルペンタレンジオン (DPPD, Fig. 1) を合成した.時間依存密度汎関数理論(TD-DFT)で推定した DPPD の $E_S \ge E_T$ はそれぞれ 2.72 および 1.37 eV であり,上記条件をほぼ満たして, E_T も比較的高いことがわかった.発表では,DPPD の合成と SF を含む基礎的な光物理特性(Fig. 2)について述べる.

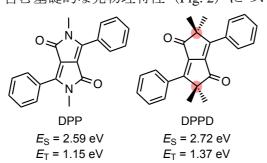


Fig. 1. Structures of DPP and DPPD with E_S and E_T calculated by TD-DFT.

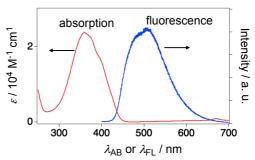


Fig. 2. UV–vis absorption and fluorescence spectra of DPPD in CH₂Cl₂.