MOF 結晶から得られる液体、ガラスを用いた材料開発

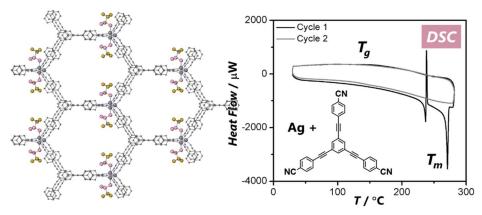
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Liquid and glass sciences of metal-organic frameworks: MOFs (Institute for Advanced Study, Kyoto University) OSatoshi Horike

Almost all research on metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) has been conducted on crystals. In recent, liquid and glass states are found from MOF crystals. The structure of MOF glasses is that of a "network glass" connected by coordination bonds, which offers the advantages of porosity, ionic conductivity, and catalytic properties, as well as the soft material mechanical properties, transparency, and wide range of compositions characteristic of glasses. In addition to the functions in above, MOF glasses have the advantages of soft material mechanics, transparency, and wide range of composition. In this presentation, I will introduce recent developments in the synthesis of MOF liquids and glasses, identification of their internal structures, and functions. In particular, MOF glasses acting as proton conductors will be introduced, and their applications to electrolytes for fuel cells and ion switches will be discussed.

Keywords: Glass; Ion conductors; Metal-organic frameworks; Functional liquid; Amorphous materials

金属ー有機構造体(MOF)の研究はほぼ全て結晶を対象に発展してきた。一方で2015 年頃から、MOF 結晶が加熱により液体化するもの、また冷却によりガラス化する例が報告され始めた。MOF ガラスの構造は配位結合により連結された「ネットワークガラス」であり、多孔性、イオン伝導性、触媒特性などの機能に加え、ガラス特有の柔らかい材料機械特性、透明性、幅広い組成などの利点を備える(例:下図)¹⁾。本発表では MOF 液体、ガラスの合成法や内部構造の同定、そしていくつかの機能について最近の動向を紹介する。特にプロトン伝導体として働く MOF ガラスについて紹介し、燃料電池向け電解質やイオンスイッチなどへの応用についても述べる。



1) A New Dimension for Coordination Polymers and Metal-Organic Frameworks: Towards Functional Glasses and Liquids., S. Horike, et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, 59, 6652.