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Alkylated distyrylbenzene as a model to clarify substitution pattern effect on liquid properties

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Alkyl- π functional molecular liquids (FMLs) constructed by attaching bulky yet flexible alkyl chains to the functional π -conjugated core unit are a new kind of soft matter.¹ Richer optoelectronic properties from larger π -conjugated moiety is in trade-off relationship with lower viscosity of alky- π FMLs. For instance, liquid porphyrins possessing electret properties exhibit relatively high viscosity in the range of 15.7-75.1 Pa·s, which might cause limitations when fabricating into devices.² Therefore, establishment of rational molecular design strategy for predictable creation of alkyl- π FMLs with richer optoelectronic property as well as lower viscosity is particularly essential.

In order to clarify the relationship between the molecular structure of alkyl- π FMLs and its thermal, optical and liquid-physical properties, we have investigated substitution pattern effect on distyrylbenzene (DSB) model system. That is attaching 2-octyldodecyl (C₈C₁₂) chains at 3,5-, 2,4-, 2,5- and 2,6-substituted position of the both terminal phenyl units, and another is various length of alkyl chains including 2-hexyldecyl (C₆C₁₀), 2-decyltetradecyl (C₁₀C₁₄), 2-dodecylhexadecyl (C₁₂C₁₆) at 2,5-substituted positions. A 2,5-substituted derivative with C₁₀C₁₄ chains exhibits the lowest viscosity as kinetically-stable liquid. Moreover, we have confirmed the applicability of 2,5-C₁₀C₁₄ substitution pattern on dicyanostyrylbenzene (DCS). Although a bare DCS moiety aggregates easily, 2,5-C₁₀C₁₄-DCS shows comparable low viscosity as 2,5-C₁₀C₁₄-DSB and retaining its intrinsic optical property. In this presentation, the liquid properties of alkylated DSB and DCS derivatives will be discussed further.



Figure 1. Complex viscosity $|\eta^*|$ of alkylated DSB and DCS derivatives at 50 °C. 1) T. Nakanishi, ed., Functional Organic Liquids. **2019**, Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA. 2) A. Ghosh, et al, *Nat. Commun.*, **2019**, *10*, 1042.