高フッ素化アミンと四面体型テトラスルホン酸から成る多孔質有 機塩のパーフルオロ空間とその物性

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Perfluorinated space in porous structures composed of tetrahedral tetrasulfonic acids and highly fluorinated amines and their properties (\(^1\)Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University)
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We have reported on porous organic salts composed of various sulfonic acids and bulky amines such as triphenylmethylamine (TPMA). The sulfonic acids and the amines are self-assembled by the strong charge-assisted hydrogen bonding to form supramolecular clusters, and then they are connected to lead to the porous structure with various networks.

In the current work, we prepared porous organic salts composed of tetrahedral tetraslfonic acid, Methyltetrakisbiphenylslfonicacid (MeBPS), and TPMA derivatives with fluorine or fluoro groups (Figure 1). Fluorine was exposed on the void surface of porous structures (Figure 2). We will also report the relationship between these structures and their gas adsorption properties.

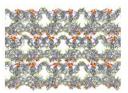
Keywords: Porous organic salts; Charge-assisted hydrogen bond; Supra molecular cluster; Fluorine; Gas adsorption

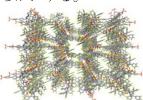
我々はこれまで芳香族スルホン酸とトリフェニルメチルアミン(TPMA)のような嵩高いアミンによる多孔質有機塩を報告してきた。スルホン酸とアミンが強固な電荷補助型水素結合によって自己集合した超

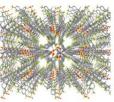
$$SO_3H$$
 $AryI$
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分子クラスターを形成し、それ Figure 1. Tetrahedral tetraslufonic acid and TPMA

らが様々なネットワークで繋がることで多孔質構造を構築している。本研究では、嵩高いアミンとして TPMA の芳香環のパラ位あるいはメタ位にフッ素あるいはフッ素を持つ置換基を導入した TPMA 誘導体を用いた(Figure 1)。これにより、フッ素が空孔表面に露出した多様な異なる多孔質構造が得られ(Figure 2)、置換基の種類や位置に応じて、空孔表面に占めるフッ素の量や密度が変化した。本発表では、得られた多孔質構造とガス吸着特性の関係についても明らかにする。







(a)TPMA-F/MeBPS (Form1)

(b)TPMA-F/MeBPS (Form2)

(c)TPMA-3F/MeBPS

(d)TPMA-CF3/MeBPS

Figure 2. The porous structures of (a) TPMA-F/MeBPS (Form1) and (b) TPMA-F/MeBPS (Form2) and (c) TPMA-3F/MeBPS and (d) TPMA-CF₃/MeBPS