電荷補助型水素結合を用いた電気双極子をもつ回転部位の配列制 御による多孔質構造の構築

(阪大院工) ○木下 耀・岡 弘樹・藤内 謙光

Construction of porous structures by arrangement control of rotational moieties with electric dipoles through charge-assisted hydrogen bonding (*Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University*) OYo Kinoshita, Kouki Oka, Norimitsu Tohnai

We have reported that disulfonic acids and amines, which form charge-assisted hydrogen bonding, construct various porous organic salts depending on the steric factor of the amine. For example, in a porous organic salt composed of 4,4'-bis(sulfophenylethynyl)benzene (**BSPEB**) and amine, the benzene ring at the center of **BSPEB** rotates at a rate of about 10⁸ Hz at 295 K, and the rate can be controlled by the molecular adsorption.

In the current work, we introduced *o*-difluorobenzene at a rotational moiety in disulfonic acid, which possesses an electric dipole, and constructed a porous structure (**Figure 1**). The porous structure, with rotational moieties exposed in the pores, is expected to exhibit dielectric properties based on changes in the orientation of the rotational moieties.

Keywords: Porous materials; Hydrogen bonding; Molecular rotors

我々はこれまでスルホン酸とアミンが電荷補助型水素結合を通じて、アミンの立体因子に応じた多様な多孔質構造を有する有機塩が構築できることを報告してきた $^{1,2)}$ 。例えば、 $^{4,4'}$ -bis(sulfophenylethynyl)benzene(8SPEB)とアミンからなる多孔質有機塩は、 8SPEB の中心にあるベンゼン環が 295 K で約 $^{10^8}$ Hz の速さで回転し、さらに同多孔質有機塩が分子の吸着によって回転速度の制御が可能であることを示した 20 。

本研究では、電気双極子をもつ o-difluorobenzene を回転部位としてもつ 4,4'-bis(sulfophenylethynyl)-2,3-difluorobenzene (**BSPEB-2F**) とアミンから多孔質有機塩を作製した (**Figure 1**)。電気双極子をもつ回転部位が空孔に露出することにより、回転部位の配向の変化に基づく誘電特性が期待できる。

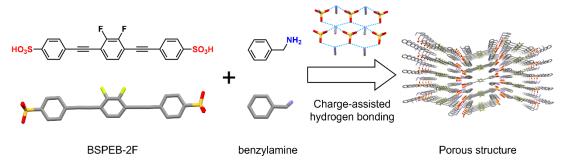


Figure 1. Schematic image of the construction of a porous organic salt using **BSPEB-2F** and benzylamine.

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- 2) N. Tohnai et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc, 2014, 136, 618