末端ジアセチレン誘導体の結晶形状の制御と加熱による重合

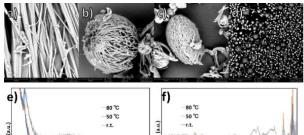
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Control of crystal shape and thermal polymerization of terminal diacetylene derivatives. (¹Grad. Sch. of Chem. Sci. and Eng., Hokkaido Univ., ²Fac. of Sci., Hokkaido Univ.) ○Taiki Ietsune,¹ Keitaro Matsuoka,¹² Kazuki Sada¹²

The diacetylene compounds have the small number of hydrogen atoms with respect to the carbon atoms in the slender structure. In adittion, it is easily polymerized by light or heat to form conductive polymers. In this study, we investigated the control of the crystal shape and the particle size of 1,3,5-tris(buta-1,3-diynyl)benzene (1,3,5-TBDYB) by reprecipitation, we further examined their thermal polymerizations. In the case of solvent cast, needle-like crystals were formed. Reprecipitation was performed by injecting a solution of 1,3,5-TBDYB into water using a syringe. When the solution was injected at room temperatur, a caged spherical product that retained its needle-like crystal structure and ball-like finer crystals were obtained. XRD patterns of these products was similar to those obtained by solvent cast. When the solution was injected into hot water, the spherical product with smoother surface was obtained. The disappearance of characteristic absorption in XRD patterns and FT-IR measurements suggested the progress of polymerization. Further studies of the temperature and amount of water, stirring conditions, and injection speed were conducted to investigate the size of the products and the progress of the polymerization.

Keywords: diacetylene, solid-state polymerization, reprecipitation, thermal polymerization

ジアセチレン基は、C4H2と炭素に対して水素が少なく細長い基本構造である。また

光や熱によって容易に重合し導電性高分子となる。本研究では1,3,5-tris(buta-1,3-diynyl)benzene (1,3,5-TBDYB) を溶媒留去、または再沈殿を行うことで結晶の形状や粒子のサイズを制御することを試みた。また、本操作を加熱した条件下で行うことで結晶形状が制御されたジアセチレンの重合を検討した。1,3,5-TBDYB のジオキサン溶液をシリンジを用いて水中に注入することで再沈殿を行った。室温の水へ注入した場合、生成物は針状結晶が籠のようになった球状生成物と、より細かい結晶が集



1,3,5-TBDYB

3 13 23 33 43 3500 2500 1500 500 Wavenumber (cm-1)

Figure 1. a-c: SEM image of product of 1,3,5-TBDYB by solvent cast(a), reprecipitation(b,c: rt., c: 80 °C). e,f: PXRD patterns(e) and FT-IR spectra(f) of product by reprecipitation.