## 三種類の二座配位子からなる準安定 Pd4L8 かご形錯体の速度論自 己集合

(東大院総合文化¹) ○竹内 啓介¹・真田 直樹¹・阿部 司¹・平岡 秀一¹ Kinetic self-assembly of metastable Pd₄L8 cage-shaped complex composed of three kinds of ditopic ligand (¹*Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo*) ○Keisuke Takeuchi¹, Naoki Sanada¹, Tsukasa Abe¹, Shuichi Hiraoka¹

Metastable [Pd<sub>4</sub>L<sup>A</sup><sub>4</sub>L<sup>B</sup><sub>2</sub>L<sup>C</sup><sub>2</sub>]<sup>8+</sup> cage-shaped complexes composed of three kinds of ditopic ligands (L<sup>A</sup>, L<sup>B</sup>, and L<sup>C</sup>) were selectively produced from a *trans*-[Pd<sub>2</sub>L<sup>A</sup><sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>CN)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>4+</sup> ring as a key intermediate. The tetranuclear Pd(II) cages were characterized by various NMR measurements. The formation of the tetranuclear cages was affected by the order of the addition of the ditopic ligands (L<sup>B</sup> and L<sup>C</sup>) to the *trans*-ring. The tetranuclear cage complexes were converted into a mixture of homoleptic assemblies by heating, while the cages are stable for one month at room temperature. These results indicate that the tetranuclear cages were metastable assemblies produced under kinetic control. In the presence of excess CH<sub>3</sub>CN the cage formations were accelerated to improve the yields of the cages, which suggests that error corrections of Pd(II)–L coordination bonds were made by the coordination of CH<sub>3</sub>CN to Pd(II) centers

Keywords: self-assembly, Pd(II), kinetic control, cage complex

