

## ホウ素架橋構造が示す特異なカチオン性配位空間

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Unusual cationic coordination network based on boron-bridged structure

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A metal-organic framework composed of imidazolate ligands with a boron-bridged structure (BIF) has attracted attention as a new porous crystal. While having a coordination space structure like that of the conventional metal-organic framework, they have been reported to exhibit unique gas adsorption properties, especially a high adsorption capacity for CO<sub>2</sub>. However, there are unclear points about the properties of porous coordination networks due to the boron-bridged structure. In this study, we conduct systematic studies about structure and properties of BIF crystals obtained by various experimental conditions.

As a result of screening various experimental conditions, we successfully synthesized copper-BIF crystals by heating and room-temperature synthesis (Fig. 1a). According to the gas adsorption measurements, the N<sub>2</sub> adsorption capacity of the obtained BIF crystals was significantly different (Fig. 1b). Considering the results of various spectroscopic analyses, we demonstrate that the porous coordination space exhibits a cationic network to encapsulate counter anions due to the valence state of the metal center in BIF crystals, resulting in the enhancement of gas adsorption properties.

**Keywords :** Metal-organic framework, Gas adsorption, Boron-bridged structure

ホウ素架橋構造によって連結されたイミダゾレートからなる金属有機構造体(BIF)は、新たな多孔性結晶として注目されている。特に、従来の金属有機構造体と類似した配位空間構造を有する一方で、異なるガス吸着特性を示し、特にCO<sub>2</sub>に対して高い吸着能を示すことが報告されている。しかしながら、ホウ素架橋構造が配位空間の性質に与える影響は未解明な点が多い。本研究では、様々な条件で得られるBIF結晶の構造と性質を詳細に調べた。

様々な合成条件検討の結果、加熱合成と室温合成によってBIF結晶の合成に成功した(Fig. 1a)。また、得られたBIF結晶のN<sub>2</sub>吸着能に大きな違いが見られた(Fig. 2b)。種々の分析により、BIF結晶中に含まれる金属イオンの価数によって、配位空間はカウンターアニオンを取り込むカチオン性ネットワークとなり、ガス吸着特性が変化することを示唆した。

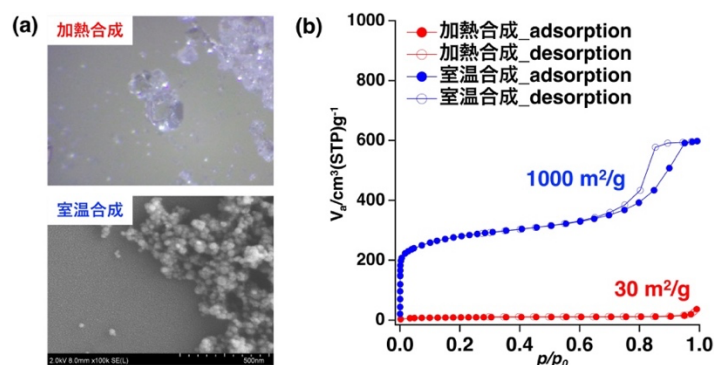


Figure 1. (a) Optical microscope image (upper), SEM image (lower), and (b) N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms of copper-BIF crystals obtained by heating and room-temperature synthesis.